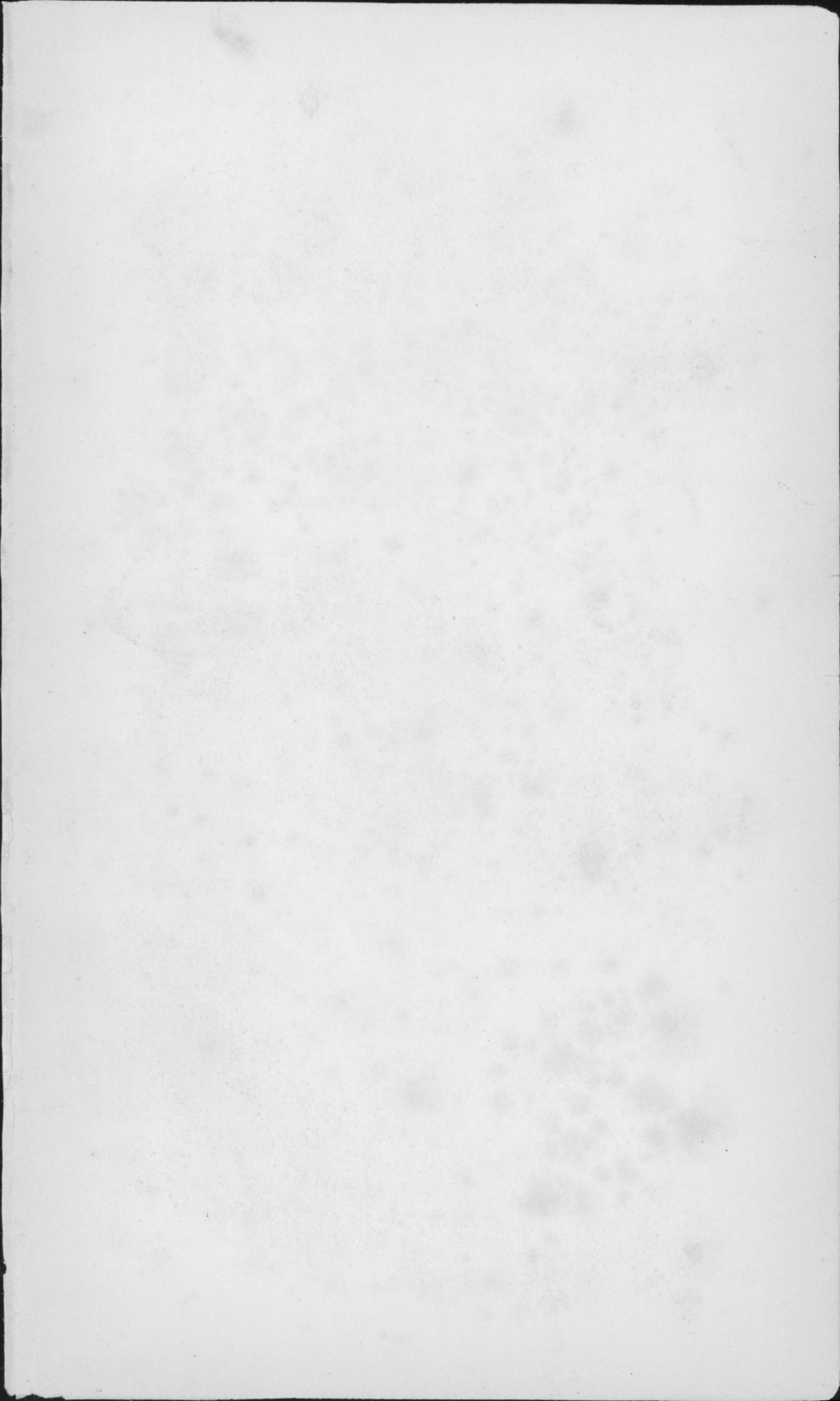


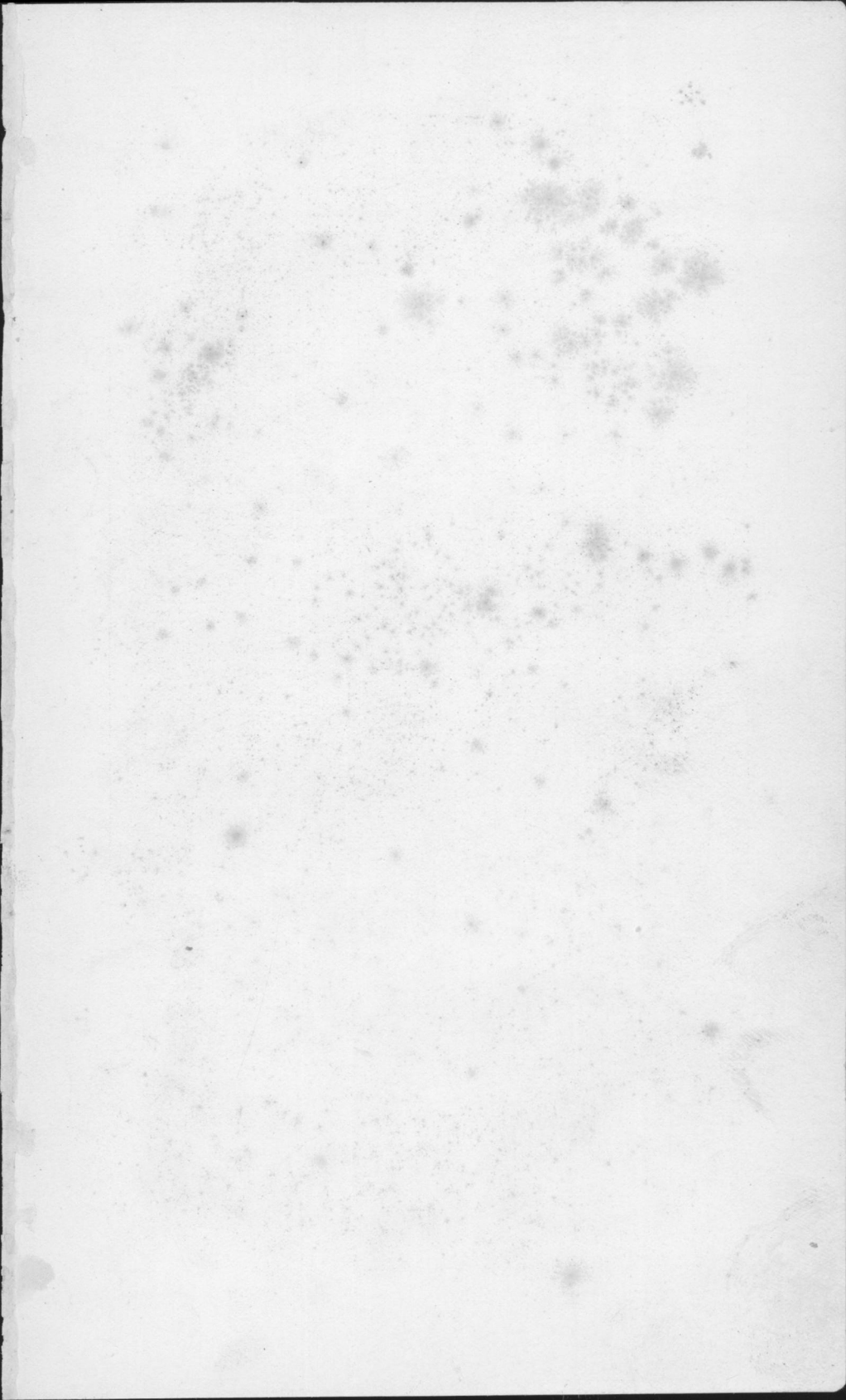
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Lydia Putnam Chapter,
Mf.

12/23/53







MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

From painting by Daniel Huntington, presented to the United States by the Daughters of the American Revolution. (See page 41.)

55TH CONGRESS, }
3d Session. }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 164.

REPORT

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1890 to 1897.

“HOME AND COUNTRY.”

FEBRUARY 23, 1899.—Presented by the VICE-PRESIDENT, referred to the
Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1899.

[Concurrent resolution, No. 27, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 6, 1902.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 7,500 additional copies of Senate Doc. No. 164, third session, Fifty-fifth Congress, being the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1890 to 1897, together with the historical preface herewith, indorsed by the board of management of that society, of which 2,500 shall be for the use of the Senate and 5,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

CHARLES G. BENNETT,

Secretary.

By HENRY M. ROSE,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 27, 1902.

Resolved, That the House agrees to the foregoing concurrent resolution of the Senate.

Attest:

A. McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, February 23, 1899.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, I have the honor to submit the first annual report of that association.

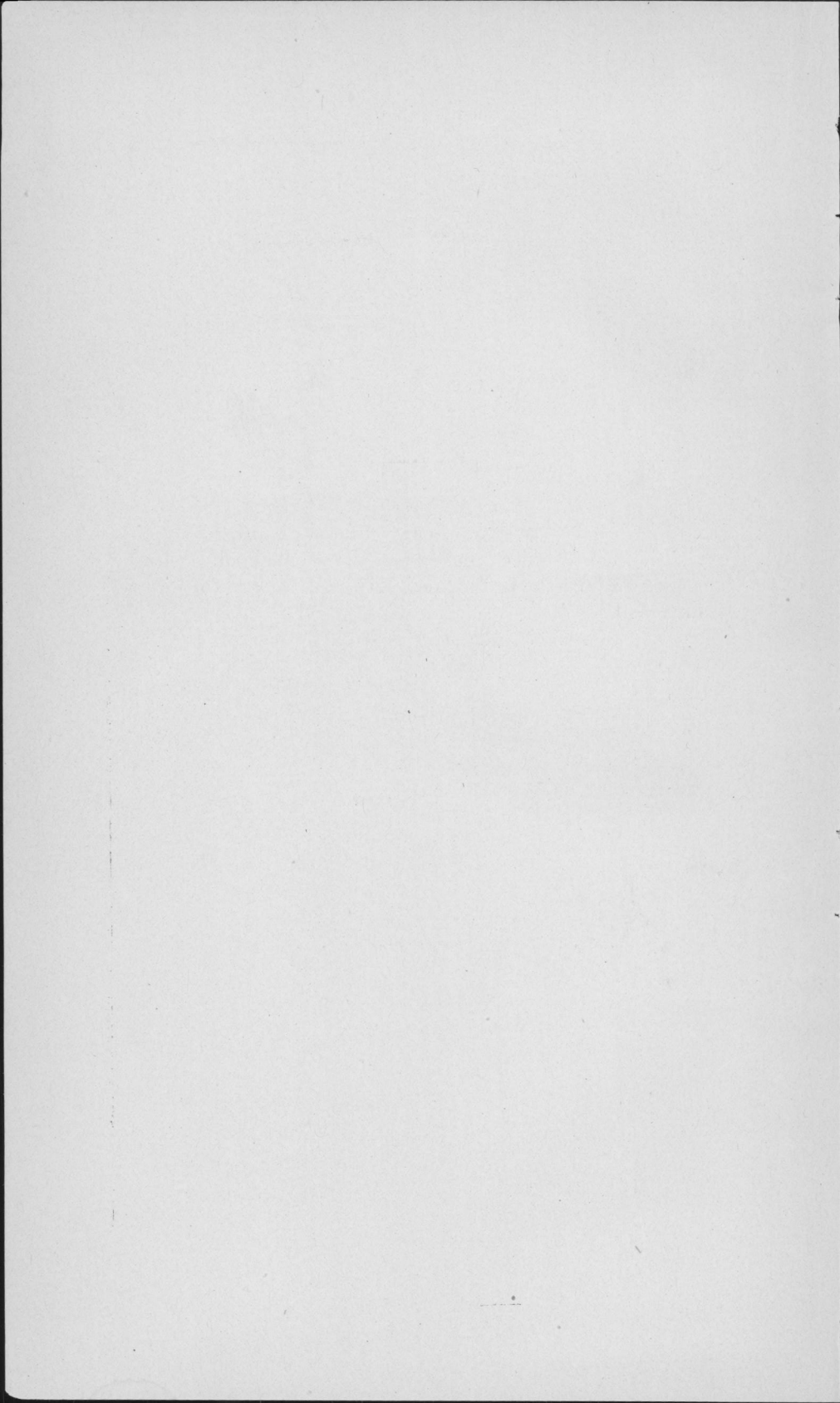
I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. GARRETT A. HOBART,
President of the Senate.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1899.

SIR: The act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, requires that the society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution "concerning its proceedings."

In compliance with this act we have the honor to transmit herewith the first report of the society, which naturally assumes the form of an historical sketch of the work done both by the Continental Congress and the national board of management and by the different chapters represented by the same from the organization on October 11, 1890, to the end of the seventh year, in October, 1897.

Yours, very respectfully,

GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Committee on Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

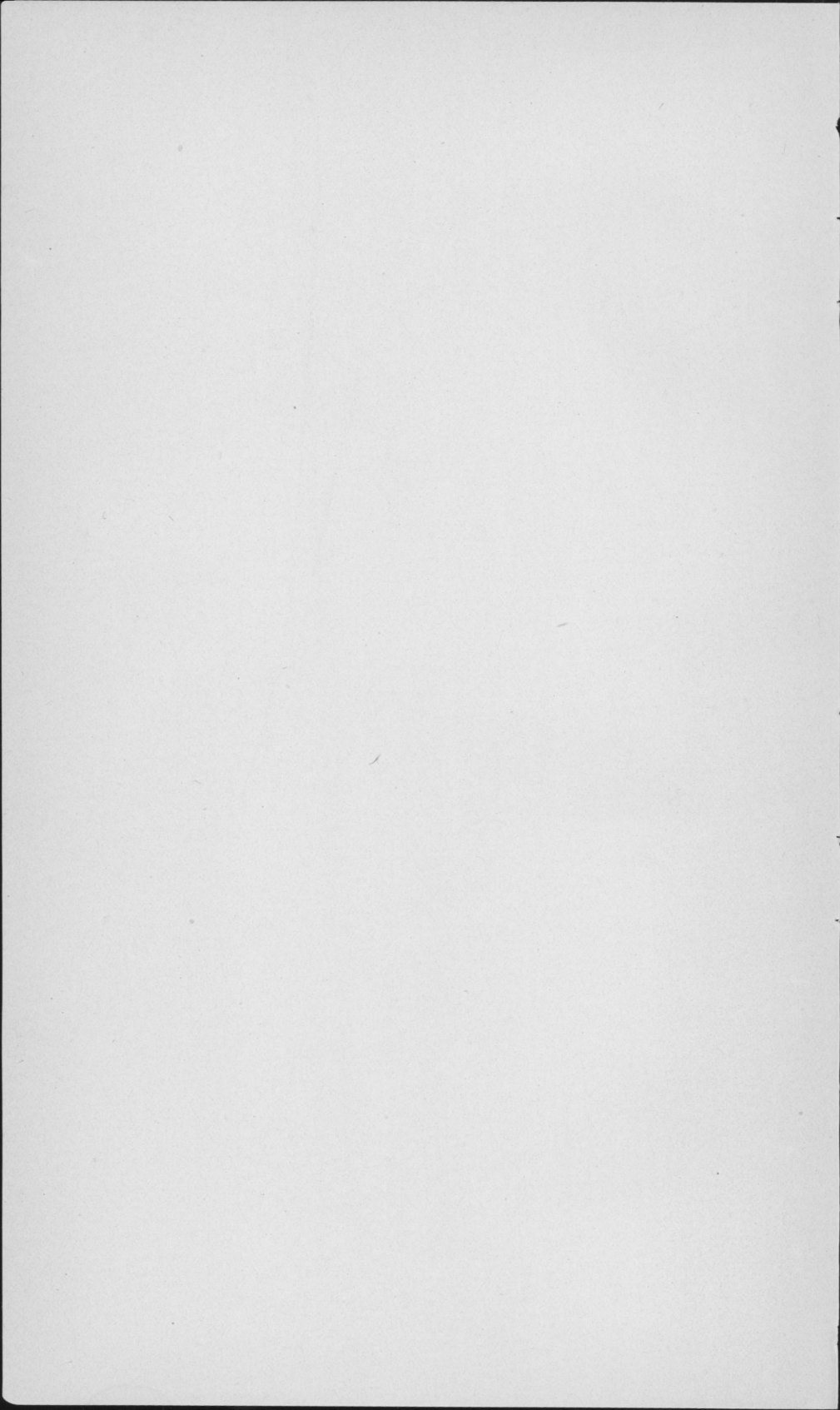
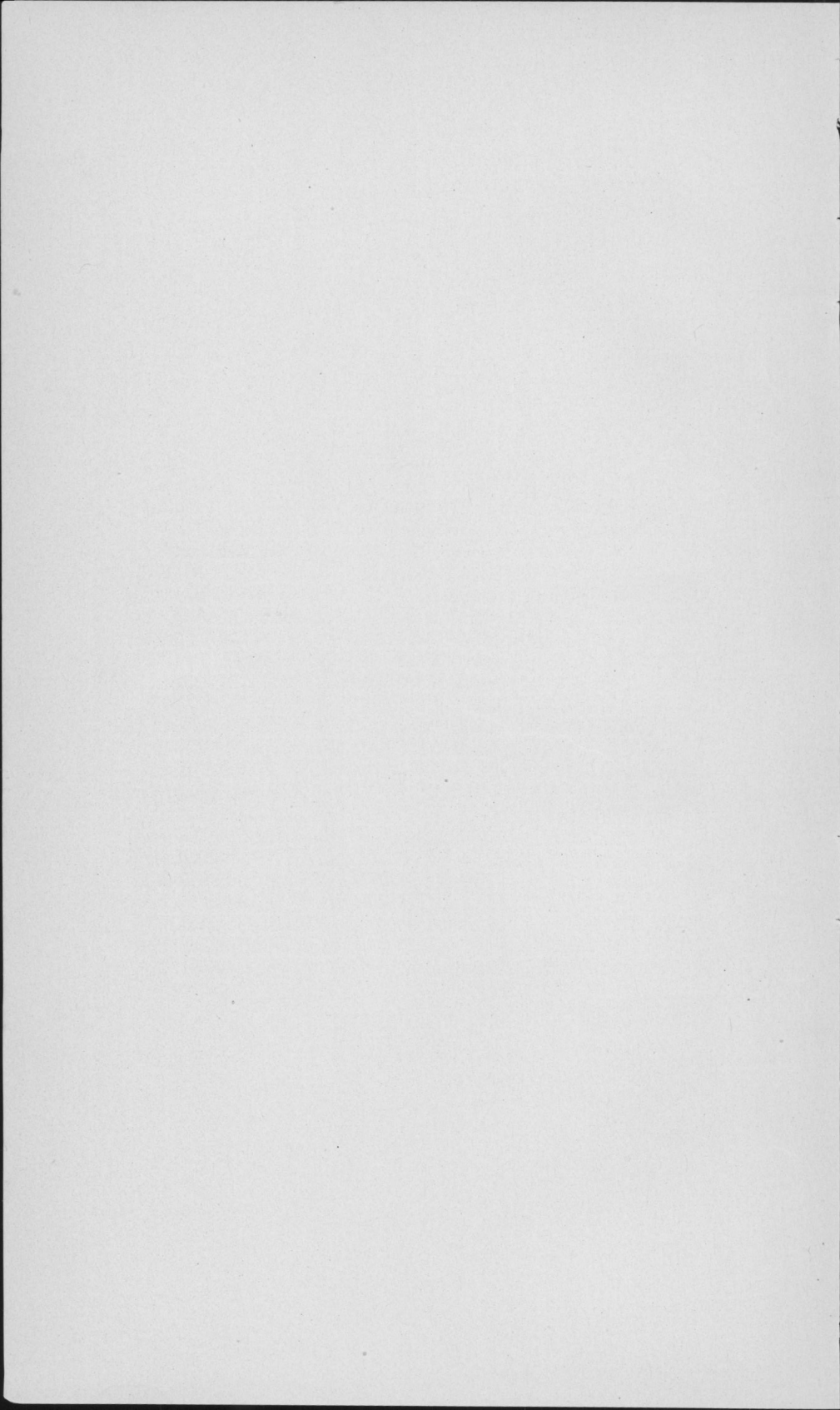


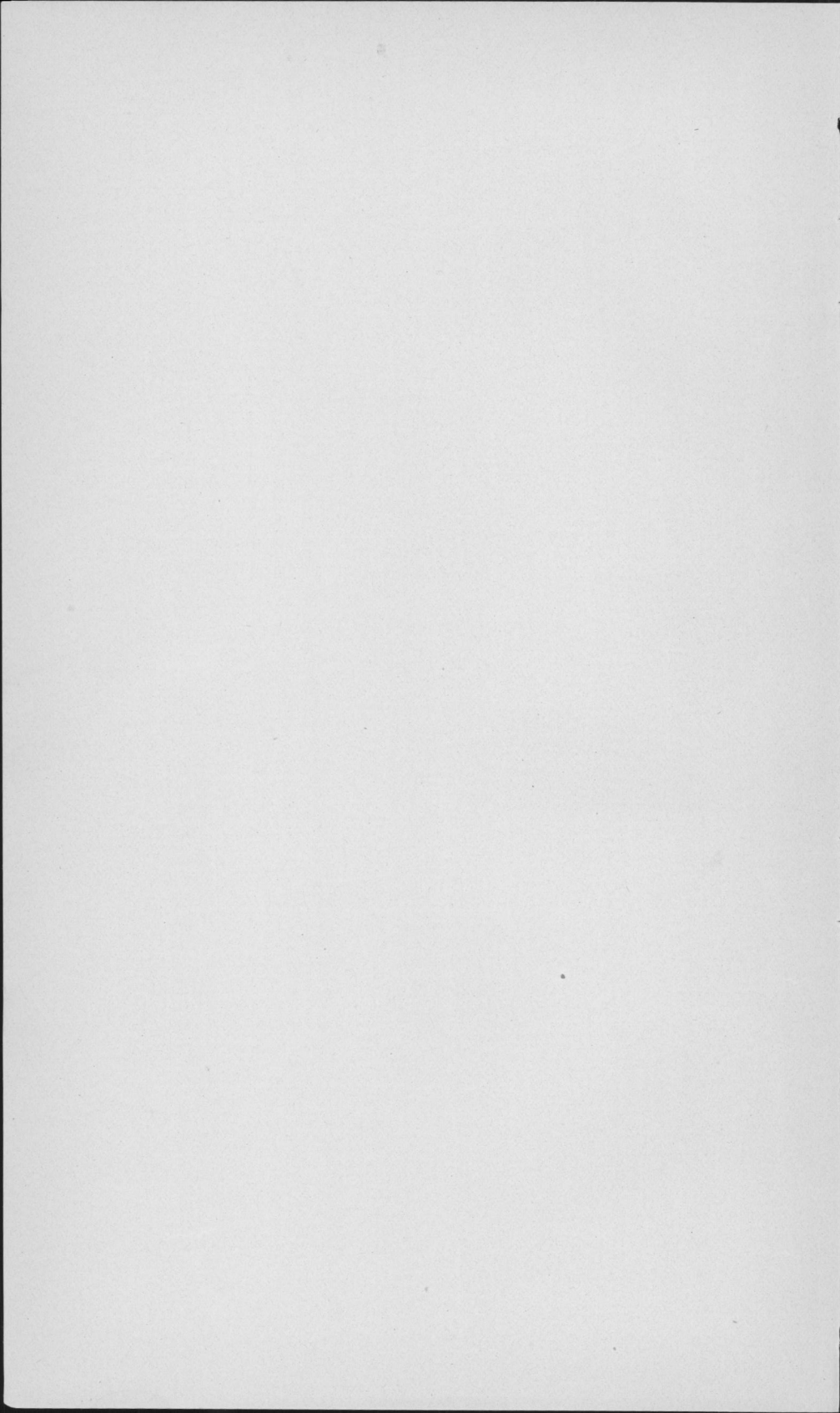
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NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1890-1893.

[FIRST NATIONAL BOARD.]

1890.

President-General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

Vice-President Presiding:

Mrs. WILLIAM D. CABELL.

Secretaries-General:

Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Miss S. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mrs. WM. EARLE.

Registrars-General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Treasurer-General:

Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Historian-General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplin-General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Surgeon-General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Vice-Presidents-General:

Miss MARY DESHA.

Mrs. A. W. GREELY.

Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.

Mrs. WILLIAM EARLE.

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.

Mrs. WM. C. WINLOCK.

Mrs. F. O. SINCLAIR.

Advisory Board:

Mr. G. BROWN GOODE, Chairman.

Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.

Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Prof. WM. D. CABELL.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Col. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD.

Mr. W. O. McDOWELL.

Mr. WILSON L. GILL, Secretary.

1891.

President-General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. FLORA ADAMS DARLING, October, 1890, to July, 1891.
(Under a committee July to October—Mrs. BOYNTON, Chairman.)

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON, October 1891 to February 22, 1892.

Vice-President Presiding:

Mrs. WM. D. CABELL.

Secretaries-General:

Recording.

Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Corresponding.

Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Registrars-General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Treasurer-General:

Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Historian-General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain-General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Surgeon-General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Vice-Presidents-General:

Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.

Mrs. F. O. SINCLAIR.

Miss MARY DESHA.

Mrs. W. E. EARLE.

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.

Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Mrs. A. W. GREELEY.

Advisory Board:

Dr. G. BROWN GOODE, Chairman.

Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Mr. WILSON L. GILL, Secretary.

Prof. WM. D. CABELL.

Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.

Mr. W. O. McDOWELL.

Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Col. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD.

Legal Adviser:

Gen. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

1892.

President-General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President Presiding:

Mrs. WM. D. CABELL.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.

Secretaries-General:

Recording—

Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Corresponding—

Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH.

Registrars-General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Treasurer-General:

Mrs. O. H. TITTMAN.

Historian-General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain-General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Surgeon-General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Vice-Presidents-General:

Mrs. T. H. ALEXANDER.

Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Mrs. A. W. GREELEY.

Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.

Miss MARY DESHA.

Mrs. F. O. SINCLAIR.

Mrs. ELLEN H. WALWORTH.

Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.

Mrs. HUGH HAGAN.

Mrs. JOHN R. PUTNAM.

Mrs. HENRY BLOUNT.

Mrs. ROGER A. PRYOR.

Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Mrs. M. G. DEVEREAUX.

Advisory Board:

Col. MARSHALL McDONALD, Chairman.

Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Prof. WM. D. CABELL.

Dr. PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Dr. G. BROWN GOODE.

Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Mr. A. LEO KNOTT.

Mr. W. O. McDOWELL.

Gen. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.

1893.

President-General.

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON

President Presiding:

Mrs. WM. D. CABELL.

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON, February to October.

Mrs. E. H. WALWORTH, October to February, 1894.

Secretaries-General:

Recording—

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Corresponding—

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Registrars-General:

Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH.

Mrs. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON.

Treasurer-General:

Mrs. F. W. DICKINS.

Historian-General:

Mrs. HENRY F. BLOUNT.

Chaplain-General:

Mrs. E. T. BULLOCK.

Surgeon-General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, to October, 1893.

Miss MARY DESHA, October, 1893, to February, 1894.

Vice-Presidents-General:

Mrs. JAMES B. MCKEE.

Mrs. A. G. BRACKETT.

Mrs. JOSHUA WILBOUR.

Mrs. RICHARD HAYS.

Mrs. O. H. TITTMAN.

Mrs. A. S. MCGILL.

Mrs. A. C. GEER.

Mrs. D. R. BARCLAY.

Mrs. LUCY P. BEALE.

Mrs. HARRY HETH.

Mrs. A. H. COX.

Mrs. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Mrs. S. B. BUCKNER.

Miss ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.

Mrs. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAM.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. JAMES McMILLAN.

Mrs. CHARLES BURHANS.

Advisory Board:

Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Gen. GEO. H. SHIELDS.

Hon. HOKE SMITH.

Judge H. M. SHEPARD.

Mr. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Mr. WM. D. CABELL.

Mr. JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Gen. HORACE PORTER.

Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Gen. A. W. GREELEY.

Mr. JOHN C. WOOD.

Mr. D. J. WHITTIMORE.

Col. M. McDONALD.

Mr. FRANK H. ORME.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

[Elected February, 1897.]

President General:

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

First Vice-President General:

Mrs. A. G. BRACKETT.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. ELROY M. AVERY.

Mrs. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Mrs. DANIEL MANNING.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. LEVI P. MORTON.

Mrs. WILLIAM DICKSON.

Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Mrs. J. N. JEWETT.

Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS.

Mrs. ELEANOR W. HOWARD.

Mrs. JOHN N. THURSTON.

Mrs. KATE K. HENRY.

Mrs. EBENEZER J. HILL.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS.

Mme. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD.

Mrs. MARY HARRISON MCKEE.

Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

Mrs. J. A. T. HULL.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. CHARLES A. STAKELY.

Secretaries General:

Recording.

Corresponding.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Mrs. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON.

Registrars General:

Mrs. MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

Mrs. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. MARK B. HATCH.

Historian General:

Miss ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

Assistant Historian General:

Mrs. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAMS.

Librarian General:

Mrs. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

HONORARY OFFICERS.

Honorary President General:

Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General:

[Elected for life.—Date of election.]

Mrs. MARGARET HETZEL, 1892.

Mrs. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.

Mrs. LELAND STANFORD, 1893.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.

Mrs. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.

Mrs. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, 1895.

Mrs. JOHN R. PUTNAM, 1893.

Mrs. LUCY PRESTON BEALE, 1895.

Mrs. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.

Miss MARY DESHA, 1895.

Mrs. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.

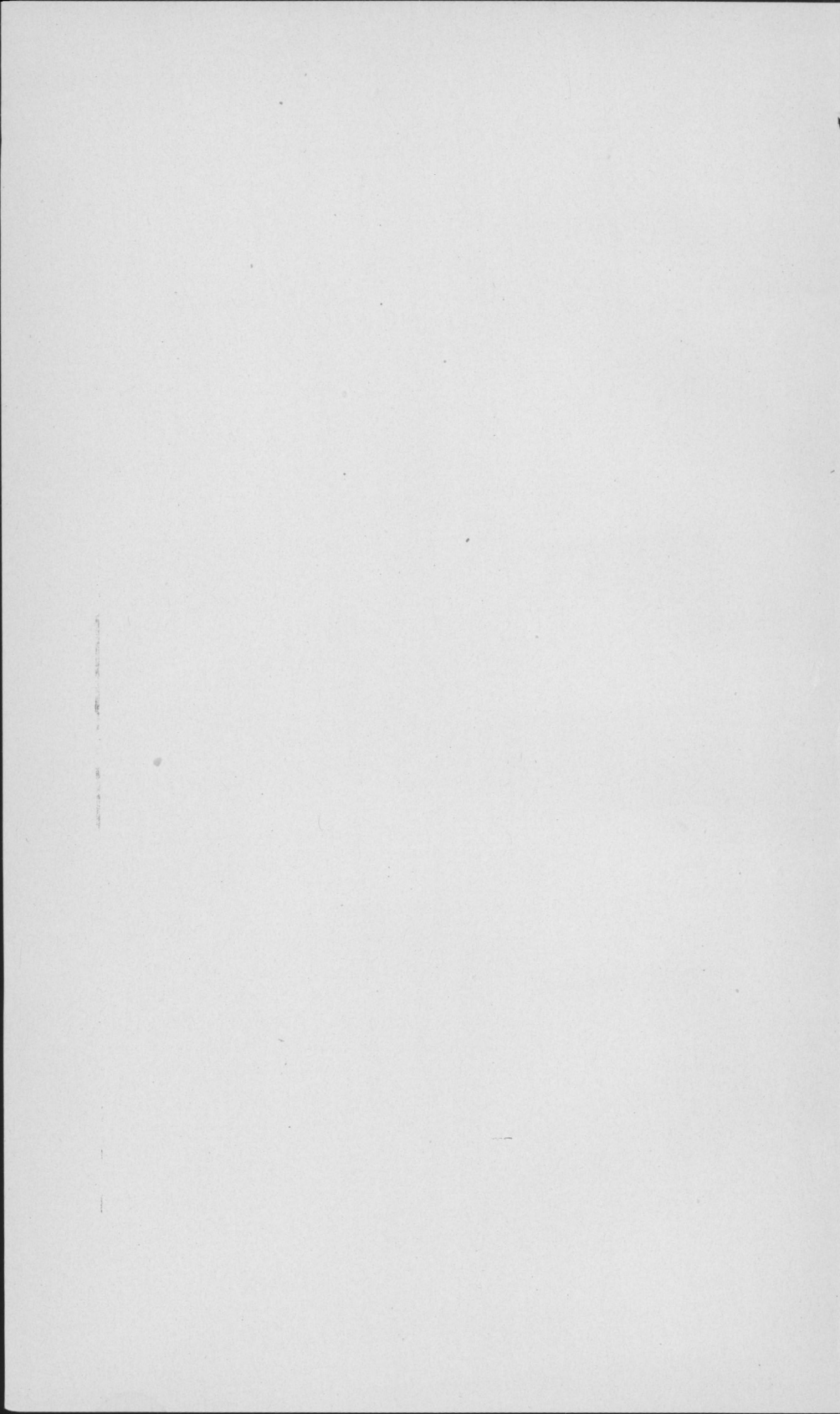
Miss CLARA BARTON, 1896.

Mrs. M. C. BUTLER, 1894.

Mrs. A. C. GEER, 1896.

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON, 1895.

Mrs. SAMUEL ELIOT 1896.



ACT OF INCORPORATION.

[H. R. 3553. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. At the first session begun and held at the city of Washington on the 2d day of December, 1895.]

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to incorporate The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Park Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, D. C.; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Brown Goode), of Washington, D. C.; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, D. C.; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, D. C.; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, D. C.; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucie E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jennie A. O. Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois;

Marie Devereux, of Washington, D. C.; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Francis P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal.

Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

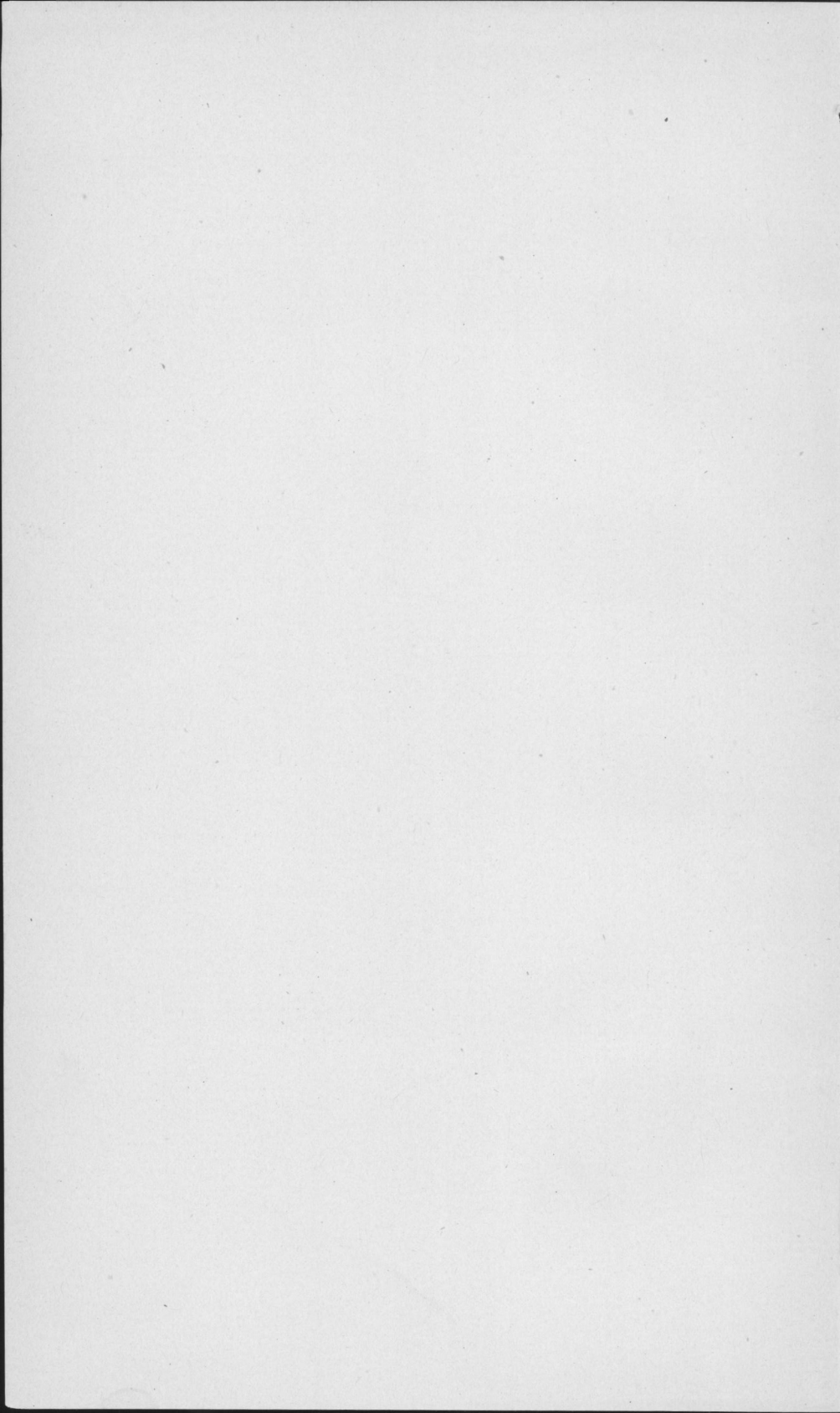
SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. E. STEVENSON,
*Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February 20, 1896.

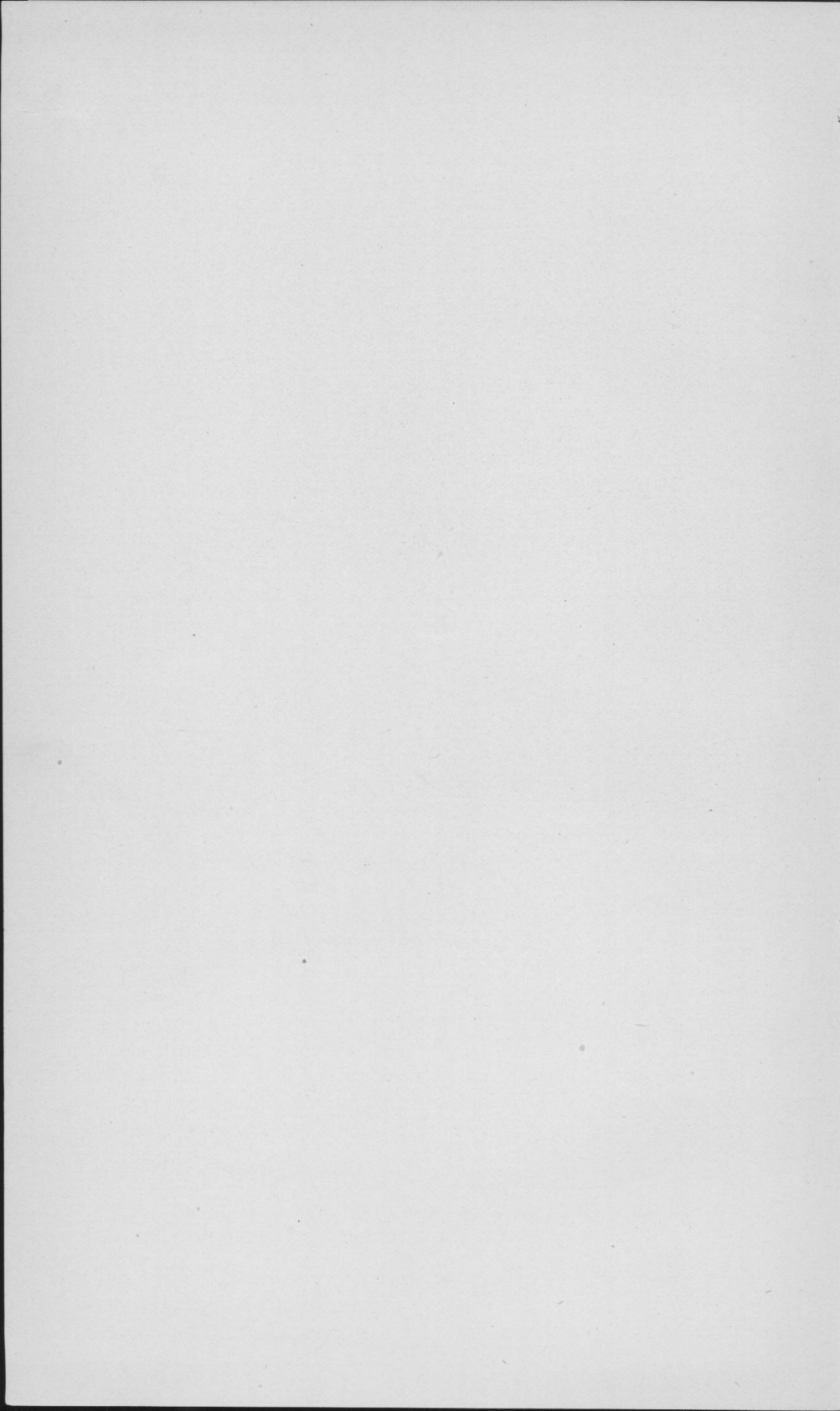
GROVER CLEVELAND.



INCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

S. Doc. 164—1*

1



INCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The immediate cause of this great patriotic movement was a vote cast in Louisville, Ky., April 30, 1890, by the Sons of the American Revolution. The question arose in their convention whether women should be excluded from their society, and the decision was in the affirmative. The next morning American women throughout the country read the account in the newspapers and were stirred with indignation. Among these was Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, D. C., who on the evening of the same day (May 1) called upon Mrs. Flora Adams Darling and proposed that a society should be organized for women. Mrs. Darling received the suggestion with enthusiasm, but as she was about to leave the city for the summer proposed that action be deferred until the last of September.

On July 13, 1890, a stirring article appeared in the Washington Post entitled "Women worthy of honor," being the reproduction of a story printed in 1876 by Miss Henrietta Holdich, the great granddaughter of Hannah Arnett, the Revolutionary heroine. Mrs. Mary Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., roused by the action of the Sons at Louisville, repeated the thrilling history, and asked: "Were there no mothers of the Revolution? Where will the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution place Hannah Arnett?" This recital fanned the kindled flame of patriotism smoldering through the country. Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, a great great grandson of Hannah Arnett, who had assisted in organizing the Sons of the American Revolution in New York City, and who from the first voted against the exclusion of women, was contemplating a call to all who were descended from Revolutionary heroes, offering to assist them in forming a society. He immediately wrote a letter to the Washington Post embodying his idea, and concluding with a formal "Call for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Five Washington women each unknown to the rest, responded to this call. They were Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss

Mary Desha, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown, and Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell. Mr. McDowell replied to Miss Desha, suggesting that a meeting be called at once of these five women (whose addresses he inclosed to her), for preliminary organization, election of officers, etc., and that arrangements be made for a grand meeting on Columbus day, namely October 11. Acting upon this suggestion the others were notified by Miss Desha, and by invitation of Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown the first meeting was held at her residence during the last week of July, 1890. Five were present at this meeting—Miss Washington, Miss Desha, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Owing to the small attendance it was concluded to defer formal action till autumn, and Mr. McDowell was informed of the decision. On July 30 he wrote again, strongly urging that another meeting be called at once, and sending a number of application blanks of the "Sons," a proposed constitution, and an application for membership, with a check for his initiation fee and annual dues. These are kept among the archives of the society.

Upon receipt of this letter it was decided to hold another meeting and organize at once. It was called in Mrs. Walworth's apartments at the Langham, Washington, D. C., on August 9, 1890. Many were still absent from the city, and after waiting some time for others who had been notified, the three present, Miss Washington, Miss Desha, and Mrs. Walworth proceeded with the preliminary organization. The first step taken was to declare the basis of the society a national one, and the name of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was proposed for president general. On August 10 application papers were sent to her with the request that she accept that office. The constitution sent by Mr. McDowell was revised and adopted. A board of management was appointed as follows: Mrs. Mary Orr Earle, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Miss Virginia Grigsby, and Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. Walworth was chosen secretary and Miss Washington registrar. The last three named begun active work at once. Notices of appointments were sent and acceptances received. Letters were written to representative women of different sections of the country inviting them to join the society. In order to give further impetus to the movement a notice was

published in the Washington Post of August 18, 1890, by Miss Desha, stating the purposes of the society, the eligibility clause, and requesting that women of revolutionary descent send their names to the registrar, 813 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C. During the month of September Professor Goode and Mr. A. Howard Clarke, of the Smithsonian, aided the work, giving much time, and offering helpful suggestions whenever their advice was sought. Three hundred application blanks were printed, and the following printed slip was inclosed in every letter sent:

NAME: Daughters of the American Revolution.

OBJECTS: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the women and men of the Revolutionary period.

To collect and preserve historical and biographical records, documents, and relics, and to obtain portraits of eminent American women.

Initiation, \$1. Annual, \$2. Life membership, \$25.

Negotiations for the use of the Arlington Hotel for regular meetings were in progress when the following letter from Mrs. Darling, who had meantime returned to the city, was received:

STRATHMORE ARMS,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1890.

MY DEAR MISS DESHA: Mr. McDowell will be with me at this hotel to organize the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 2 p. m. It is our joint request that you accept the office of president of the board of managers of the Society. We know of no one better equipped to fill the position than yourself, and trust you will be pleased to accept.

Sincerely,

FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

Mrs. Darling was at once informed that the preliminary organization was accomplished, and that it only remained to complete it. The meeting was held, as proposed, at the Strathmore Arms on Saturday, October 11, 1890, when a full organization was effected. Eighteen women signed the formal draft of organization in the following order:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss Eugenia Washington. | 10. Miss Pauline McDowell. |
| 2. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. | 11. Mrs. Ada P. Kimberley. |
| 3. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. | 12. Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl. |
| 4. Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell. | 13. Miss Floride Cunningham. |
| 5. Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel. | 14. Mrs. Caroline L. Ransom. |
| 6. Mrs. Margaret Hetzel. | 15. Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood. |
| 7. Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell. | 16. Mrs. Harriett Lincoln Coolidge. |
| 8. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. | 17. Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison. |
| 9. Mrs. Alice Morrow Clark. | 18. Miss Mary Desha. |

Four gentlemen were present—Prof. G. Brown Goode, Prof. W. C. Winlock, Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, and Mr. Wilson L. Gill. On motion of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Mr. McDowell was elected chairman and Miss Desha secretary pro tem. The constitution adopted August 9 was accepted subject to further revision by a committee consisting of Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Cabell, and Miss Desha. The full election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, president; vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. Darling; vice-presidents-general, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. A. W. Greeley, Mrs. F. P. Sinclair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Wm. C. Winlock, Mrs. David D. Porter; secretaries-general, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Mrs. Mary Orr Earle, succeeded by Miss S. P. Breckinridge; registrars, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Alice M. Clarke; treasurer, Mrs. Marshall McDonald; historian, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; surgeon-general, Miss Clara Barton; chaplain-general, Mrs. Teunis Hamlin; executive committee, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Washington, Mrs. Hetzel, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Walworth.

An advisory board of the six following gentlemen was elected: Chairman, Mr. Wm. O. McDowell; Prof. G. Brown Goode, Prof. W. C. Winlock, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, and Mr. W. L. Gill. Later, other names were added and Mr. G. Brown Goode made chairman. Among these Col. Marshall McDonald was very active in aiding the work of organization. A resolution was passed favoring a bill then before the United States Congress for marking historical spots, and the suggestion was made by Miss Desha that the first work of the new society should be to aid in raising a monument to the mother of Washington.

At the next meeting, October 18, 1890, held at her house, Mrs. Cabell presided. Dark blue and white, the colors of Washington's staff, were chosen, and the motto, "Amor patriæ," proposed. A seal bearing the figure of Abigail Adams in costume of 1776 and seated at a spinning wheel was suggested by Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. Harriett L. Coolidge moved that a monument be erected to George Washington in Paris. A resolution by Miss Desha that aid should be given to the Mary Washington Association was carried.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood offered a resolution that effort should be made to secure a fireproof building in which to deposit revolutionary relics and historical papers. Mrs. Mary McDonald offered a resolution that all charter fees and life-membership dues be set aside for this purpose. Both resolutions carried, and to these two women belongs the honor of the first suggestion of the Continental Hall and practical means for securing it.

On November 11, 1890, at a meeting held at Mrs. Cabell's house, Mrs. Harrison presiding, the Society accepted the seal already proposed and the motto, "Amor patriæ," suggested by Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth. Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky; Mrs. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Henry, of Virginia, were nominated as State regents. The clause, "Mother of a patriot," was added to the eligibility section of the constitution under a motion by Miss Desha, and at the suggestion of Professor Goode that "by this means the mothers could be honored and patriots having no lineal descendants could be represented."

On December 11, 1890, the motto was changed to "Home and Country," in deference to Mrs. Darling, who preferred it. On the 24th, Miss Breckinridge having resigned as recording secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Shields was elected to the office. She also served as corresponding secretary during the absence of that officer, who was called South by the illness of a brother, and remained there for several months. She was an enthusiastic member and most loyally and energetically aided in the pioneer work, serving as recording secretary for two years, and until the election of Miss Washington in the Congress of 1893. Strange as it seems now, there was in some quarters great doubt as to the success of the movement. Letters came from both East and West asking "what it was for," and what practical good we expected to accomplish. The question of "social equality" disturbed some; others, opposed to women being in public work, feared it would "demoralize all who had escaped the suffrage fever." Society in Washington was watching critically before committing itself. Something was needed to give it formal and recognized introduction. On the 22d of February, 1891, a grand reception, the first of a series, was given to the Society by Mrs. William D. Cabell, at her own residence. No pains or expense were

spared. A large number of carefully selected guests were invited. Mrs. Harrison received the Society. The spacious house was lavishly decorated with the flag. Members and guests, as they entered the flower-decked hall, passed through a double line of guards dressed in the Continental buff and blue. There were stirring speeches and patriotic music. In the supper room the colors of the Society were reproduced in flowers and decorations. Everything was done to stir pride in the heroic ancestry that gave the right of entrance to the new organization, and pride was stirred so thoroughly that success in Washington, and through Washington for the country, was assured. The fire of patriotism caught and burned and spread. Newspapers sent knowledge of the work through all the land. Applications came thick and fast. American women begun to see "what it was for." Early in March, 1891, the first chapter in the country was organized in Chicago under Mrs. Frank Osborn, regent.

It has been stated publicly that the office of State regent was created in April, 1891, on account of the expansion of the work. While the original constitution did not provide for this office, the first amended one did, as the necessity arose almost immediately, and letters were written by the organizing vice-president as early as November, 1890, asking prominent women in different States to serve in this capacity. There was some delay in sending in their papers, and therefore none were confirmed until the spring of 1891. The first five were: Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Miss Louise W. McAllister, New York; Mrs. De B. R. Keim, Connecticut; and Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, Virginia. The amended constitution was not altogether satisfactory, and the board recognizing the need of legal aid, Gen. Geo. H. Shields was elected in March, 1891, as legal advisor. Thirty days' notice was given of a meeting to consider proposed amendments, and on May 26, at a meeting called at Mrs. Cabell's house, Mrs. Harrison presiding, they were adopted. The right to amend previous to the assembling of the first congress of the Society had been challenged by an officer of the board. General Shields's clear statement settled the question to the satisfaction of all present. His service was invaluable at this period, and throughout his term of office.

The chairman of the committee on insignia, Miss Sophon-

isba Breckinridge, having resigned, Mrs. G. Brown Goode was appointed chairman, with Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton as members. The original design of the spinning wheel was suggested to the committee by Dr. Goode, perfected by Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, accepted by the society on May 26, 1891, and patented by Dr. Goode September 22, 1891.

On June 8, 1891, the society was incorporated under the laws of Congress for the District of Columbia as "The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," the signers of the act of incorporation being Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Mrs. Henrietta Greely, Mrs. Sarah E. Goode, Mrs. Mary E. McDonald, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Miss Mary Desha.

During May and June of this year there was some friction in the organizing department between the board and the vice-president in charge of organization. The board realized that it would be impossible to establish the Society on any solid business foundation under methods so independent. The organizing officer, on the other hand, appeared to doubt the good faith of the board, and perhaps thought she had the right to decline to make reports or submit to any control. Looking back now, it appears that if there had been more experience on both sides much of the perplexity might have been avoided. However, the matter culminated in June, 1891, when the vice-president wrote officially that she "would no longer recognize the authority of the board," and forbidding the use of her name. Under such conditions the only possible course was to declare her office vacant, which was done July 1, 1891. The department was then put in charge of a committee, Mrs. H. V. Boynton chairman, with Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. A. Leo Knott as members. On August 12 a letter was received from Mrs. Darling to the effect that she had resigned from the Society. It has been currently reported that this action was due to the trouble over the eligibility clause, but the fact is that this trouble did not come until months later.

Until July, 1891, all papers and records of the Society were kept at the houses of the registrars and other officers. Board meetings were held at Mrs. Cabell's house, which was the home of the board and of the National Society during the first

year of struggle and difficulty. But the Society grew so rapidly it was found necessary to secure an office. A small room near Riggs Bank was taken and Miss Mary Ball installed as clerk. Here for many months the officers worked and board meetings were held. In these early years of the organization it required untiring energy on the part of the officers of the board to carry on the great work, which had the entire country for its field. Paid assistants were not possible, and the small hours of the night often found these devoted women at their desks, forgetting weariness and giving up personal pleasures without a thought of regret. Whatever they lacked in experience they more than made up by their patriotic enthusiasm and high ideals, and in such an atmosphere the work went on.

In October of this year Mrs. T. H. Alexander was elected assistant secretary, serving most efficiently during the period of preparation by the Society for representation at the World's Fair. She was also selected by the vice-president in charge of organization to act with her during the summer months of 1892 and 1893, the board having passed a motion that any active officer leaving the city for July, August, and September must secure a competent assistant.

In October, 1891, a conference of State and chapter regents and national officers was held at the residence of Mrs. William D. Cabell, who spared no pains to make the occasion a success. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison presided. A full statement of the plans and methods of the Society called out a unanimous expression of confidence in the national board from the regents and other officers, who represented an organization of 1,000 women. At this meeting Mrs. Boynton was elected vice-president in charge of organization, and served continuously until October, 1893. The treasurer, Mrs. McDonald, whose field had been an unusually difficult one, made a full report, showing a cash balance of \$397 in the treasury. During her term of office she had constant aid from Colonel McDonald, who gave much time to the work.

The first speech in the interest of the Continental Hall was made on this occasion by Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, who said in part: "What the Society needs most and first is a home. The women of America want a house where their historic records can be lodged—to grow, it is hoped into the finest collection of Colonial and Revolutionary literature in the

world—a spacious hall where debates and addresses can take place—fireproof apartments where the relics and treasures of the Society can be preserved—a commodious place of business where officers and members can meet for the transaction of their affairs.” Mrs. Cabell urged that this question should enlist the general attention and obtain the substantial aid of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following day officers and members attended the first reception given at the White House for the Society, when its honored president-general extended special gracious greeting to every one.

The first continental congress was held in the Church of Our Father on February 22, 1892. Those who were privileged to attend will not forget the patriotic fervor, the warm feeling of comradeship, the enthusiasm for the work, and with all this the quiet dignity of the sessions, where every member was accorded a courteous hearing. Mrs. Harrison opened the congress and Mrs. Cabell presided through the remainder of the week.

In the early spring of 1892 a motion was passed which in its consequences has gone far beyond anything dreamed of at the time. An enthusiastic State regent desired to help on the work by a little organizing on her own account through the West, not understanding that her powers in that direction were confined to her own State. In papers sent out by her were various unconstitutional points, as for instance: “A chapter can organize if the nine active officers have been accepted as members of the National Society.” Western regents wrote to Washington for explanation. The national board was called together and a reply sent to each of these regents to the effect that such papers were unconstitutional and unauthorized by the board. To prevent such experience in the future it was resolved: “That no officer or member of the Society can at any time send out papers or circulars relating to the organization of the Society unless authorized by the board.” This was the simple motion passed to prevent repetition of the unconstitutional action just described, and with no thought of a wider interpretation. It is now a matter of history that in its transmission through the following years, either in copying or through committee action, it was made to cover any and all printed circulars or papers on any sub-

ject, constitutional or otherwise, a rule which, if always enforced, would make it impossible for chapters to send any printed papers explaining or even defining matters that were to be brought before the national body for action, unless permitted by the board.

In April, 1892, a motion was offered by Miss Desha that the minutes of the national board be printed in bulletin form and sent to all the chapters. The matter was discussed and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth suggested a practical plan by which the society could have a magazine of its own. The matter was deferred till the next meeting, in May, when Mrs. Shields offered a resolution that such a magazine should be published by the society, with Mrs. Walworth as editor. This resolution carried.

The illness of the president-general, Mrs. Harrison, threw a shadow over all the summer and early autumn of 1892. Her interest in the society and loyalty to it had endeared her to every member, and made her death, in October of this year, a personal sorrow to all who had been associated with her in the work.

As the constitution provides that "in the prolonged absence or inability to act of the president-general, the executive authority shall be vested in the vice-president-general who may be selected by the board of management for that purpose," and as the understanding with Mrs. Harrison from the first was that she should not be called upon for active service, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, the presiding vice-president, who had acted for her until her death, continued to serve until the election of Mrs. Stevenson as president-general in the congress of 1893, when, under a motion by Mrs. Walworth, the office of president presiding was created and Mrs. Cabell elected to fill it.

Following the first congress of the society in 1892, a discussion arose upon the eligibility clause. The magazine was filled with articles on the subject. The entire history of this year and the one following is in fact a history of this struggle. In certain States there was violent opposition to collateral membership. It was led by women of ability, who inaugurated systematic work through the chapters by letters and circulars in favor of lineal descent. The discussion went on unceasingly, although not until after the death of Mrs. Harri-

son was the matter brought formally before the board. On the 16th of November, 1892, notice having been given in due time, a vote was taken on the amendment proposed by the Pittsburg Chapter, through the State regent, in favor of striking out the clause "mother of a patriot." It was defeated by a vote of 15 to 5. Not discouraged by this, the leaders worked on to educate sentiment in the chapters. Meantime letters came to Washington from different parts of the country, asking that the board would give some statement on the subject so that there might be a full understanding before the matter was decided. In November, 1892, the board sent out to all regents and elected delegates to the coming congress a circular, from which the following extract is made, showing the reason for its issue: "An amendment to the eligibility clause of the constitution eliminating the phrase 'mother of a patriot' was proposed at the first October meeting of the national board by the Pittsburg Chapter, through the State regent of Pennsylvania. The board has rejected the amendment for the present, being unwilling to act on such an important question without full consultation with all chapters in order that the wishes of the society may be ascertained. It is not possible to do this before the next congress. Letters have come from both State and chapter regents to the effect that they have heard but one side. As the board received no official communication on this subject until last month, it is obvious that there has been no opportunity to present its views till now. In justice to the society, therefore, there is but one safe method to pursue, viz, to have the matter discussed at the coming congress, after which the regents and delegates will be able to present it in all its bearings to their chapters. These in turn can then discuss the question without haste or distraction and decide intelligently. Only after such preparation will the true vote of the national society appear in the resolutions sent to the national board, who will then be able to recommend to the congress of 1894 whatever amendment this vote shall require. The board has no desire to hinder full expression on this point, delaying final action only until every chapter is prepared to send its well-considered vote."

As many chapters had requested that the board send to them arguments on both sides of the question, the organizing vice-

president was instructed at this meeting to prepare a circular covering all arguments pro and con that had been advanced, and send copies to State and chapter regents to be read before the chapters. Miss Desha was appointed to assist in the work.

When the congress of 1893 convened, the question was discussed, after which there was a call for a "test vote." Some objection was offered, as the action of the board had made it impossible to settle the question that year and many not in attendance would be misled. However, the vote was allowed after the statement that it was simply a "test vote." A large majority present voted for the amendment. The new board elected during this congress had but five members in favor of retaining the collateral clause when a vote was taken in April, 1893. But no resolution was passed by the new board rescinding the action in November, instructing the organizing vice-president to prepare and send out the circular on this vexed question, and the work went on as ordered. In June, 1893, letters were received by her from many chapters asking that the circular be held back until the autumn, as there would be no quorum during the summer months. This was done as requested. The question may arise, why, if this is true, was it not made plain at the time the circular was challenged? The simple fact is that up to October, 1893, it was supposed by the officer in charge that the board understood it perfectly, and after that time excited feeling ran so high that all opportunity for explanation was closed. There was no day up to and through the congress of 1894 when this was not the condition. After that time the society, wearied of the whole subject, pushed it out of sight.

Not only was the circular sent under orders but it is also true that even had it not been, the by-law prohibiting circulars did not apply to this case as the "organization of the Society" was not dealt with, but simply a proposed amendment which had been delayed by the board for the express purpose of preparing and sending out this very circular. The final vote on the amendment at the congress of 1894 is well known and requires no comment.

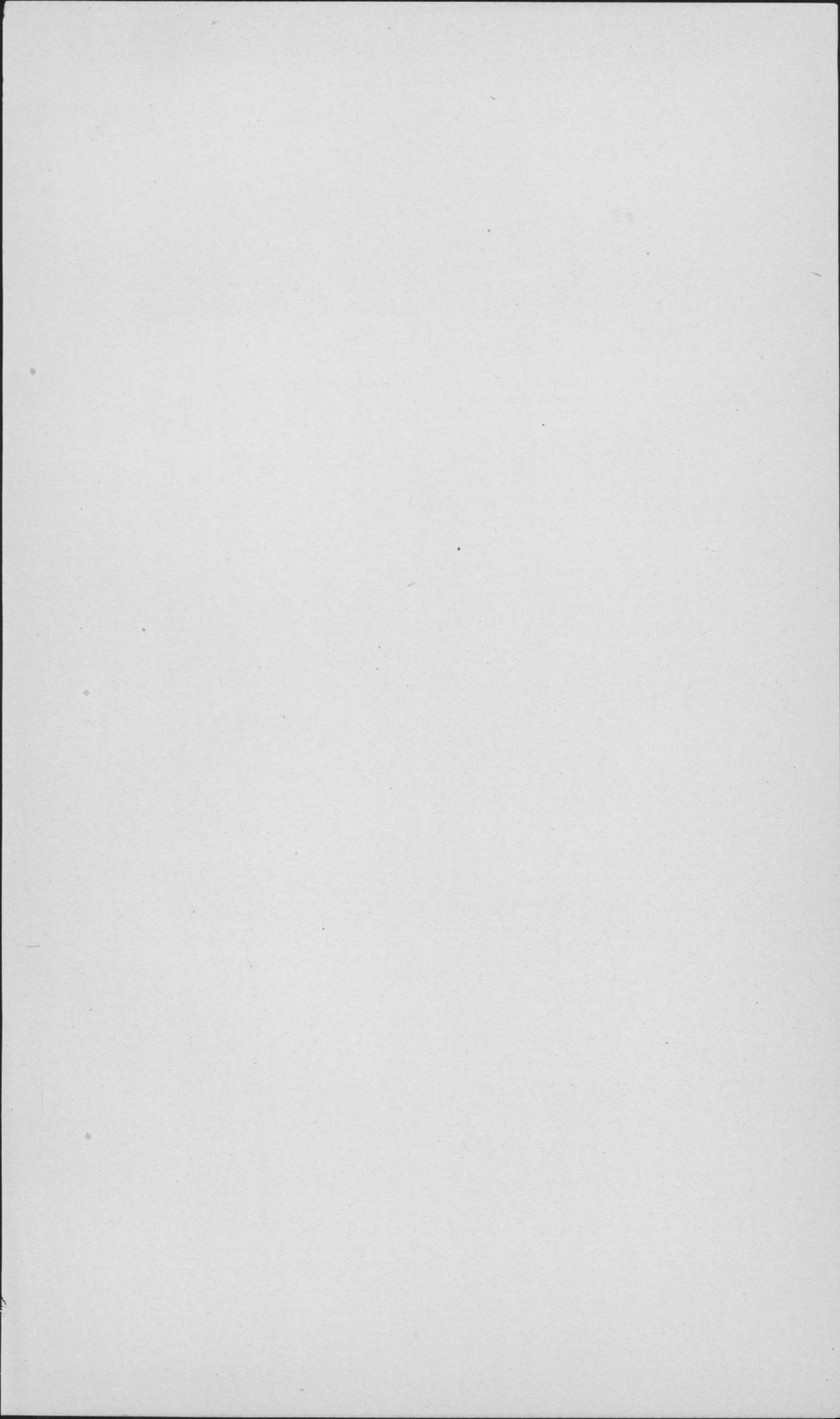
During this congress the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Harrison, painted by Daniel Huntington, was unveiled upon the platform where two years before she had welcomed the regents and delegates. This portrait was the gift of the

Society to the nation and was placed in the White House. To Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth belongs the honor of having first suggested this graceful act accomplished largely through her untiring interest.

The pioneer work of the Society properly closes with 1893, but there is one item of its history belonging in point of time to 1897 and 1898 which is so intimately connected with its very inception that it falls naturally into place here, especially as there has been some misconception regarding it. During the congress of 1897, in compliance with a resolution offered by Mrs. B. O. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, four medals were awarded—three Founders' medals to Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, and Miss Mary Desha, and a separate medal to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood for special service through the press in July, 1890. As the meeting of August 9, 1890, was one of preliminary organization where officers were appointed and a constitution adopted, it is a simple matter of law that the existence of the Society begun at that time. This was recognized by the congress of 1898, which declared Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, and Miss Mary Desha the founders of the organization, awarding them medals as such.

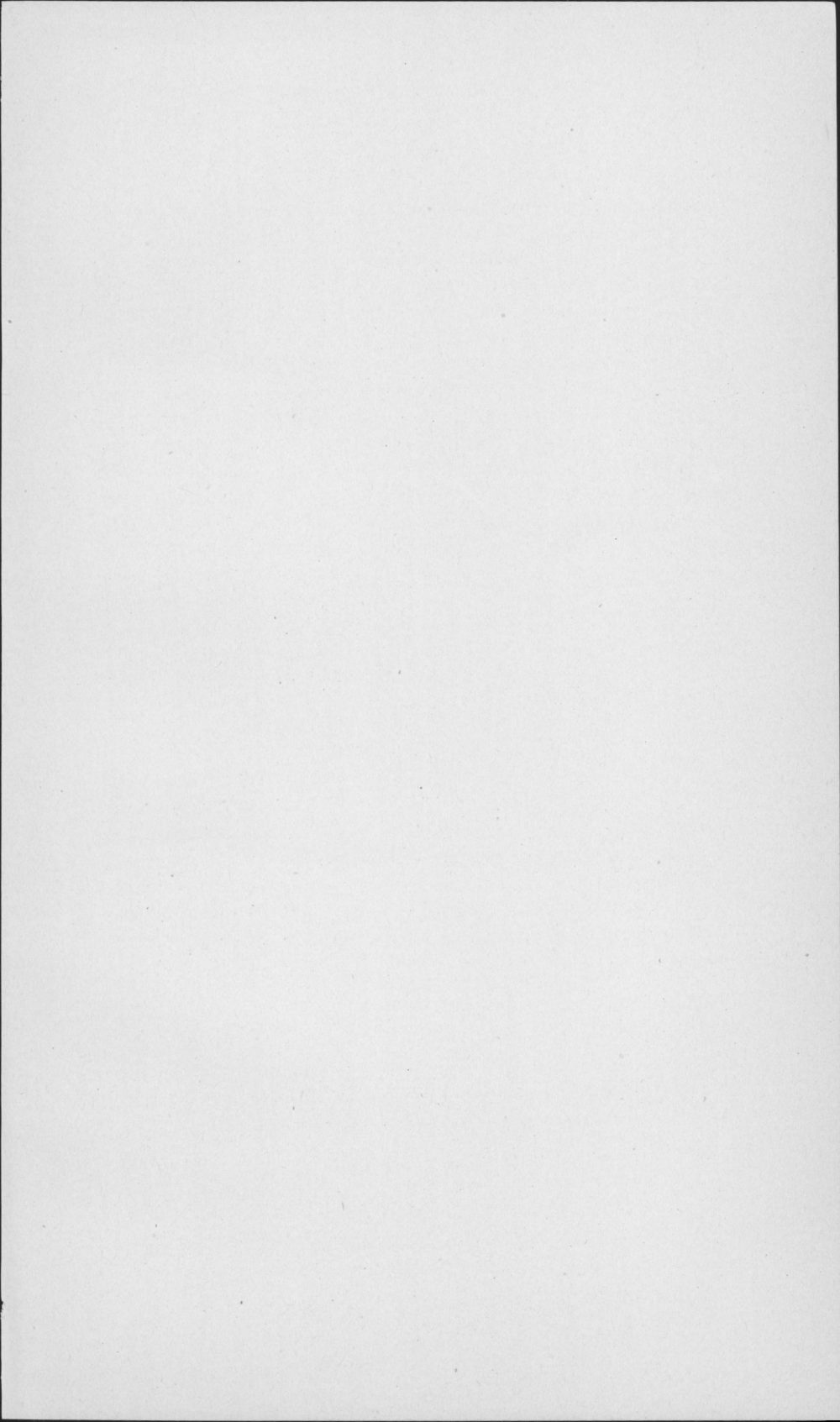
Realizing the fact that before many years the first workers in this great Society will pass away, and with them all opportunity for securing the true history of these early years, we, the officers of the first national board, desire to declare the truth of the foregoing history, and herewith sign our names:

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.
MARY DESHA.
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.
MARY E. MACDONALD.
MARY S. LOCKWOOD.
HELEN M. BOYNTON.
ALICE M. CLARKE.
MARY H. L. SHIELDS.
FRANCES B. HAMLIN.
LELIA DENT ST. CLAIR.
HENRIETTA NESMITH GREELY.
SUE VIRGINIA FIELD.
SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1897.



CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SEC. 2. All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the national board of management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local chapters as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are:

(1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of coun-

try, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

ELIGIBILITY AND ADMISSION.

SEC. 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the society.

SEC. 2. Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall then be submitted to the registrars general, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the general board of management, when the question of admission shall be voted on by the board by ballot, and if a majority of said board approves such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

SEC. 3. All persons whose applications are approved on or before October 11, 1891, shall be charter members of the National Society.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. The officers of the National Society shall be a president-general, vice-president-general in charge of organization of chapters, eight vice-presidents general, one recording and one corresponding secretary general, two registrars general, one treasurer general, one historian general, one surgeon general, one chaplain general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary. These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.

SEC. 2. The number of vice-presidents general may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the board of management.

SEC. 3. In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article there may be honorary vice-presidents general and honorary State regents to be chosen from among those members who have rendered valuable service to the society. The power to elect honorary vice-presidents general shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect honorary State regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State or Territory, respectively.

SEC. 4. All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of eligibility of regular members of the society.¹

ARTICLE V.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

SEC. 1. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State regent from each State, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States.

SEC. 2. Each chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its regent, and each chapter having seventy-five members may elect a second additional delegate. Other delegates may be elected in the proportion of one to every fifty members over and above the first seventy-five. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.

SEC. 3. The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City, D. C., during the week in which the 22d day of February falls. At this meeting the report of the board of management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require.

SEC. 4. Special meetings shall be called by the board of management, or by the president general when directed so to do by the board of management, or when requested in writing so to do by twenty-five or more members representing chapters in at least three States, on giving thirty days'

¹ All regents and officers, active and honorary, must be accepted members of the National Society before they can hold office of any kind. (See Article III, section 2.)

notice, specifying the time and place of meeting and the business to be transacted.

SEC. 5. All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress and participate in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

ARTICLE VI.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

SEC. 1. The national board of management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be ex officio officers of the board of management. The board shall meet at least once every four months, and at such times as the exigencies of the society may demand, on the call of the president. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. The board of management shall have full power to manage the business of the society, to enact by-laws, prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the society, to approve all applications for membership, to establish new offices, if necessary, to fill vacancies in office till the next meeting of the congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the board shall be legal and binding until disapproved by the congress.

SEC. 3. A national executive committee of nine, of which the president general shall be chairman ex officio, shall be elected by the national board of management from its members; and shall, in the interim between the meetings of the board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the national board of management.

SEC. 4. The president general may call meetings of the national board of management and the executive committee at any time she may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the written request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

ARTICLE VII.

CHAPTERS.

SEC. 1. When twelve members of the society shall be living in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the national board of management, organize a chapter. They may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society, a secretary, a registrar, and such other officers as may be required.¹

SEC. 2. After a local board of management shall have been established all applications for membership shall be passed upon by the local board, and if the applicant shall be deemed satisfactory and her eligibility established the application shall receive the endorsement of the regent, secretary, and registrar and be forwarded to the national board of management for final action.

SEC. 3. The local chapters may enact by-laws for their own government in harmony with the constitution of the National Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

INITIATION, DUES, AND LIABILITIES.

SEC. 1. The initiation fee to the National Society shall be one dollar and the annual dues two dollars, payable in advance on or before the 22d day of February in each year.

¹ It will be observed from the foregoing, and Article IV, section 4, of the by-laws, that in order to facilitate the organization and extension of the society in all the States and Territories of the Union two methods of forming chapters are allowable under the constitution.

One method authorizes twelve members of the society living in one locality to come together to form a chapter and *elect* a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, other officers, and, if desired, a local board of management.

The other method contemplates the selection and appointment by the State regent (or, in States that have no State regent, by the vice-president general in charge of organization) of chapter regents, to whom authority is given to form chapters in given localities and to *appoint* officers for those chapters for the *first* year.

Both methods are legitimate and consistent with the spirit of the constitution. Twelve members in both cases must be obtained before the chapter can be organized. No one shall be a member of more than one chapter at the same time.

SEC. 2. The payment of twenty-five dollars at one time shall constitute a life membership and exempt the member from further payment of dues.

SEC. 3. The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local chapters may by by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use.

SEC. 4. The sum of three dollars, covering initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society through any local chapter.

SEC. 5. A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of her indebtedness has been sent her may be dropped from the rolls by the board of management; but no one shall be dropped until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her.

SEC. 6. No debt or liability, except the ordinary current expenses of the National Society, shall be incurred, nor any project or plan requiring the expenditure of money shall be entered into for which the National Society shall be responsible, except by a vote of three-fourths of the board of management; and every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or in behalf of the National Society, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the board of management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by a majority of the board, a copy thereof shall be sent to the regent and secretary of every chapter and to each State regent at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the continental congress of the society at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and if adopted by a majority of the congress such amendment shall be in full force thereafter.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The duties of the general officers shall be such as usually appertain to their offices, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting and at such other times as may, by the national board of management, be directed.¹

SEC. 2. When a national officer is unable to attend to the duties of her office, either by absence from the city or otherwise, she shall report such fact to the board of management, and the board shall thereupon appoint one of its members to temporarily perform the duties of such office.

ARTICLE III.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

SEC. 1. The president general, in addition to her general duties, shall be ex officio chairman of the national board of management and of the executive committee, and a member of every other committee.

¹No officer of the National Society, nor State regent, nor chapter regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or organization of chapters *without approval of the board*. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority.

SEC. 2. At each annual meeting she shall appoint the following standing committees:

Finance committee, auditing committee, printing committee, and Revolutionary relics committee.

The duties of the above committees shall be such as usually pertain to committees of like character and such as may be defined by the board of management.

ARTICLE IV.

VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL AND STATE REGENTS.

SEC. 1. In the absence of the president general from any session of the continental congress or from a meeting of the national board of management one of the vice-presidents general shall be elected to preside.¹

SEC. 2. In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the president general the executive authority shall be vested in the vice-president general who may be selected by the board of management for that purpose.

SEC. 3. The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters shall have authority to nominate one State regent for the first year, to be elected by the board.² She shall have general supervision of the organization of chapters, in connection with the respective State regents, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the national board of management.

SEC. 4. The State regents shall have power to appoint the regents of chapters in their respective States and Territories for the first year, subject to the approval of the national board of management,³ and be charged with the active work of organization therein, subject to the general supervision of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

SEC. 5. The regents of chapters shall have power to appoint the officers of their respective chapters for the first year.

SEC. 6. No State or honorary State regent shall be appointed

¹See election of first vice-president general by continental congress of 1896.

²After the first year the State regent is elected by the delegates from her State to the continental congress.

³See footnote to constitution, Article VII.

or elected who is not a resident of the State she represents; and no one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SEC. 7. No officer shall be elected by the national board of management at the same meeting at which she is nominated. The name of the candidate for election must be presented in writing, together with the qualifications that would make her a desirable member, and the election shall be by ballot. (Adopted April 5, 1894.)

ARTICLE V.

SECRETARIES GENERAL.

SEC. 1. The recording secretary general shall keep a record of all the meetings of the National Society, the board of management, and the executive committee; have charge of the seal; give due notice of all meetings of the national society or national board of management or executive committee; give due notice to all general officers and chapters of all votes, orders, and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties, and generally perform such acts as pertain to her office.

SEC. 2. The corresponding secretary general shall attend to all correspondence of the society and board of management; distribute all pamphlets, circulars, and supplies which are gratuitously issued, as directed by the national board of management, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the board.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURER GENERAL.

The treasurer general shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution in the city of Washington as the national board of management shall select, to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check when so directed by the continental congress or national board of management. All bills, except such as the board of management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the chairman of the finance committee. The treasurer general shall make an annual report

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to the continental congress. Her report and accounts shall be submitted to the auditing committee. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties above defined.

ARTICLE VII.

REGISTRARS GENERAL.

The registrars general shall keep a register of the names and dates of the election, resignation, or death of all members of the several chapters,¹ and shall have the care and custody of all applications for membership, duplicates of which, properly approved by the national officers, shall be retained by the registrars of the chapters. The registrars general shall examine all applications for membership and approve the same if the applicant is found eligible; if not, they shall return the same for correction, pointing out its defects. They shall report all applications to the national board of management for final action.

ARTICLE VIII.

HISTORIAN GENERAL.

The historian general shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collections of which the national society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same, and shall place the same in a fireproof repository for preservation. She shall prepare, for official publication by the society, historical and biographical sketches of the revolutionary ancestry of members and of distinguished women of the revolution.

ARTICLE IX.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

The chaplain general shall conduct such services as occasion may require.

ARTICLE X.

SURGEON GENERAL.

The surgeon general shall examine into the sanitary condition of the place selected for the continental congress and

¹And of the National Society at large.

report on the same before the congress convenes; and she shall provide medical attendance, with facilities for prompt relief, in case of accident or illness of members during the congress, and perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the board of management.

ARTICLE XI.

CHAPTERS.

Every chapter shall—

(1) Notify the corresponding secretary general of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.

(2) Pay to the treasurer general on or before the 22d day of February the sum of one dollar for each active member thereof.

(3) Transmit to the registrar general all approved applications for membership for final action by the board, and notify her of the resignation or death of any member thereof.

(4) Duplicates of such reports shall be sent by each chapter to its State regent.

(5) Each chapter shall elect a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, other officers, and local board of management at that time of the year that best suits its convenience, but the delegates *must* be elected on or before the 1st of February preceding the Continental Congress.

(6) Each chapter shall be entitled, upon payment of the cost thereof, to a certificate or charter duly certifying its name, location, date, officers, and organizing members, which shall be signed by the president general and recording secretary general, attested by the seal of the National Society and countersigned by the State regent.

(7) Chapters must not be named for living persons; and unless there is good and sufficient reason they should not be named for persons who belong to a later historical period than the one ending in 1820.

ARTICLE XII.

SEAL.

The seal of the society shall be one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, charged with the figure of a dame of the Revolutionary time sitting at her spinning wheel with thir-

teen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the legend, "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776-1890," and the motto, "Home and Country."¹

ARTICLE XIII.

CERTIFICATES.

Each member of the society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the president general, recording secretary general, a registrar general, and the seal of the National Society.

ARTICLE XIV.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff, to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon. The wheel is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes, and a field of light-blue enamel upon its tire bearing the name of the society in letters of gold. Upon its outer rim, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars, which may be set with precious stones at the discretion of the owner. Underneath the wheel is a golden distaff one and one-half inches long filled with silver flax. Upon the back of the wheel the registration number of the owner shall be engraved, and her name may be added. The ribbon to be worn with the wheel is dark blue with a white edge, ribbed and watered, following the colors of Washington's staff. A rosette of the prescribed ribbon, attached to a stick pin, may be worn as an informal badge upon ordinary occasions.

ARTICLE XV.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the meetings of the board of management the following order of business shall be observed: First, prayer by chaplain general; second, reading of minutes of previous meetings and their approval; third, reports of officers and standing committees; fourth, reports of select committees; fifth, unfin-

¹ See footnote Article I, section 1, of the constitution.

ished business; sixth, new business; seventh, miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE XVI.

DISCIPLINE.

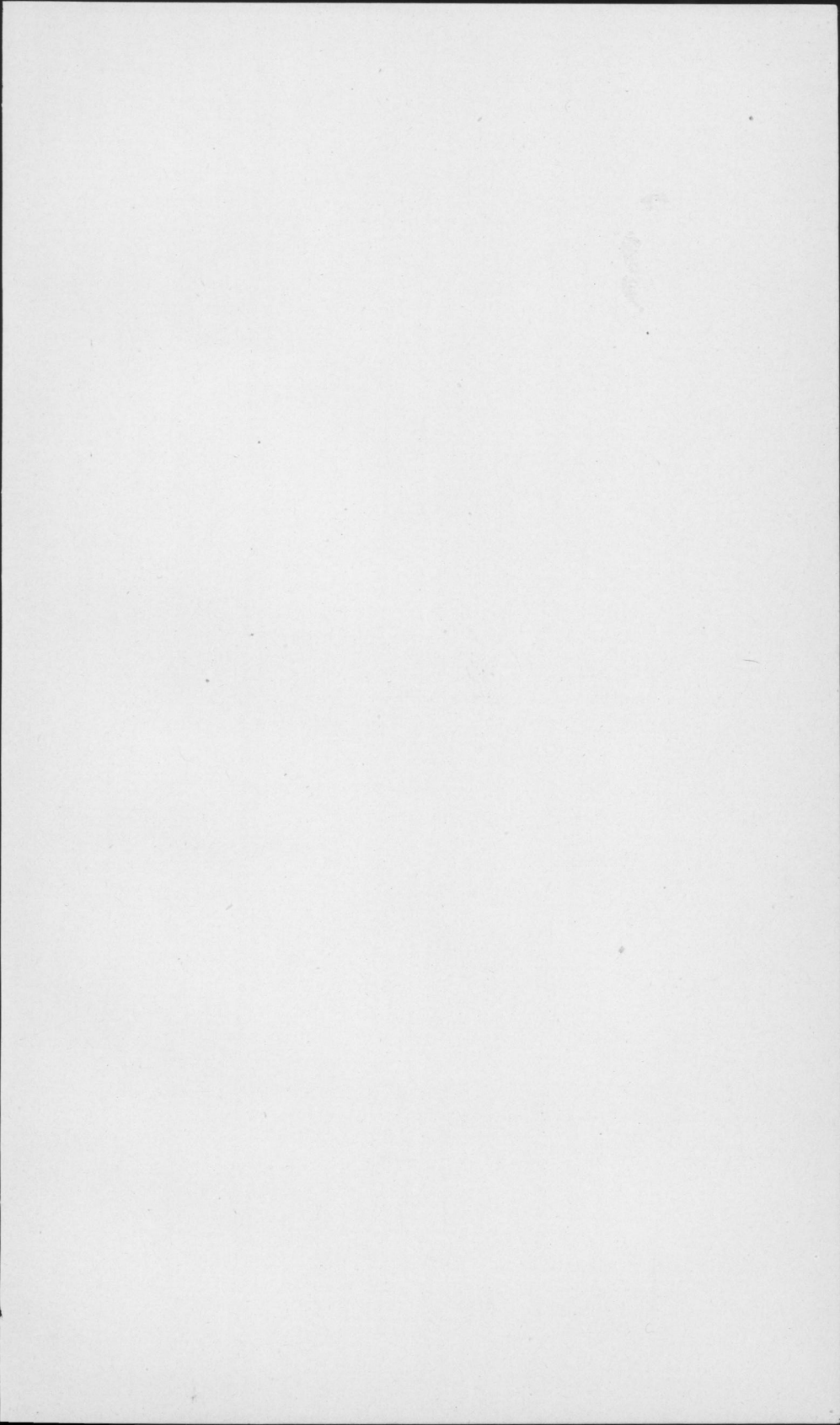
Any member conducting herself, either at the chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the national board of management may decide.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS.

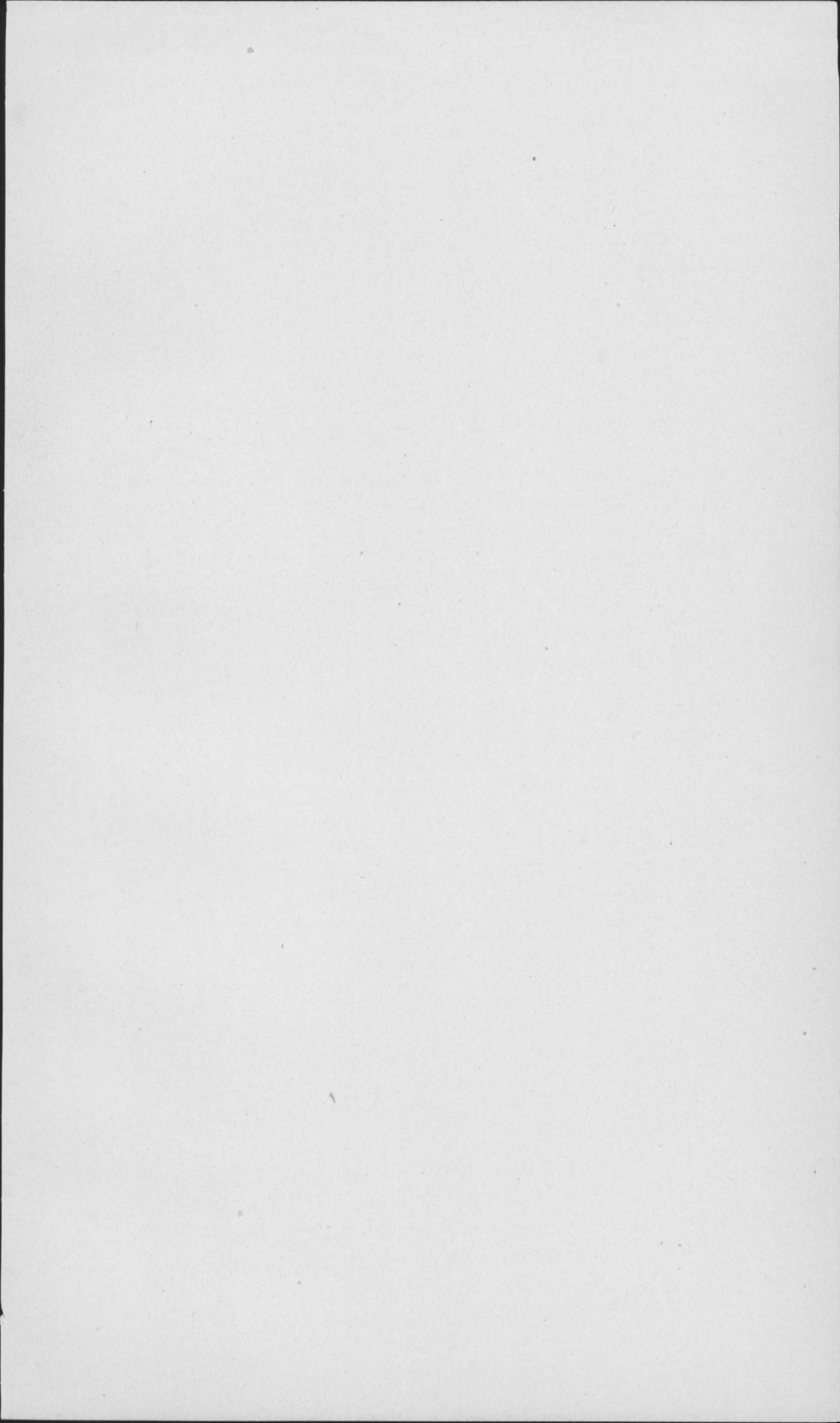
These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the national board of management, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.¹

¹Resolution passed March 1, 1894. "That important questions shall be presented at one board meeting, and, unless immediate action is necessary, a typewritten copy shall be sent to each vice-president general and State regent in time for them to express an opinion before the next meeting of the board, at which the final action on the subject is to be taken." (American Monthly Magazine, Vol. IV, p. 394.)



PART I.

WORK OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.



PART I.

WORK OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has members in every State and nearly every Territory of this Union. Most of the members form chapters for special work in their several localities, though there are also many members at large. These are the nuclei of future chapters. The society as a whole has a charter,¹ granted by the Congress of the United States, a national constitution,² a national treasury, and a central governing body, the Continental Congress, sitting as one house, without a senate.

This congress meets annually at the city of Washington during the week in which the 22d day of February occurs, and is composed of the national officers, a regent from each State, Territory, and chapter, and delegates from these chapters in proportion to their membership. Between the meetings the administrative work is delegated to a national board of management, composed of national officers elected by the congress, and of State regents chosen by their respective delegations.

A record of the work done by the society falls naturally into two divisions: First, the acts of the organizing central body; and, second, their results in the achievements of the individual chapters.

A brief review of the causes that led to the formation of the society will render its work better understood. Thoughtful American women noted with anxiety the prevailing ignorance of the country's institutions due to the great influx of foreign immigration. There was great danger that com-

¹ See page 11.

² See page 17.

ing generations would utterly forget the purposes and ideals that gave strength and unity to the nation. It was felt that the old landmarks must be rescued from oblivion before it was too late, and that the young must be taught a becoming reverence for the past.

Only a sudden jar was needed to crystallize this thought into action. This needed impulse was supplied by the society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the spring of 1890, when they refused to admit women to membership in an organization intended to promote patriotism. As soon as this was known several women at the national capital were roused almost at the same time to organize a woman's society large enough and strong enough to cope with the needs of the situation.

Interest in the subject grew all summer, and there were several meetings and much correspondence. On October 11, 1890, a formal meeting was held at The Strathmore Arms, 810 Twelfth street. The gathering was an enthusiastic one, and eighteen women signified their wish to become members. Their names are shown on the accompanying facsimile of the record, (plate 1). Eleven of them became members that evening. It was determined that the society should be national, with headquarters in Washington, and that the head of the new organization should be a woman of national repute. A constitution was provisionally adopted and officers elected. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, was elected president general, and the other officers were as follows:

Vice-president in charge of organization: Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

Vice-presidents general: Mrs. David D. Porter, Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Lelia Dent St. Clair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. William C. Winlock.

Secretaries general: Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. William E. Earle.

Treasurer general: Mrs. Marshall McDonald.

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

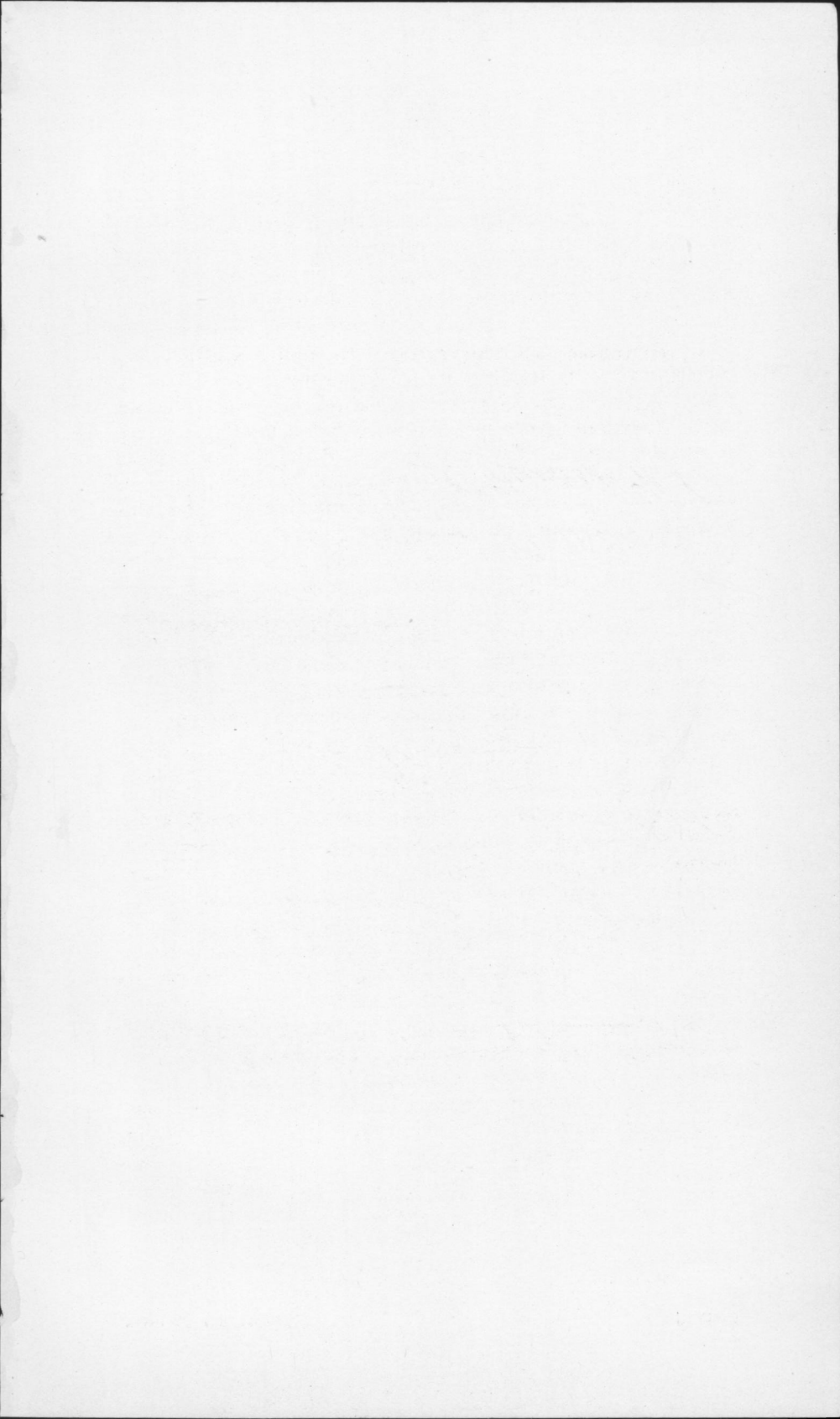
Historian general: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Surgeon general: Miss Clara Barton.

Chaplain general: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Ladies present at the organizing of the National
Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October
11th 1890.

Eugenia Washington,
Flora Adams Darling,
Ellen Hardin Walworth
Mary Morris Hallowell
Aurelia Hadley Mohl. Houston Tex.
Florence Cunningham. South Carolina
Caroline S. P. Ayson.
Emilie Lee Sherrwood
Ada P. Kimbely
Susan Riner Hertz. Virginia
Margaret Hertz. Virginia
Harriet Lincoln Goddard Boston Mass.
Mary V. E. Cabell. Virginia.
Janus B. Garrison.
Mary S. Lockwood (Washington) D. C.
Alice Morrow Clark
Katharine M. Dowell. Newark N. J.
Mary Deha.



An advisory board of gentlemen was elected, all being Sons of the American Revolution. The names were as follows: G. Brown Goode, chairman; William C. Winlock, William O. McDowell, Gen. Henry V. Boynton, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, and Wilson L. Gill. This board was enlarged in 1891 by the election of three Sons of the Revolution.

At this meeting of October 11 a resolution was passed expressing the approval of the society of a bill then before the Congress of the United States for the marking of historic spots. The first work suggested for the young society at this time was the raising of funds to aid the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

This work was, however, not pressed until December 14, 1891, when it was voted that a statement of our interest in the project should be sent to each member, with a request for contributions. The chapters and members-at-large responded generously, and almost three-fourths of the \$11,000 secured was given by Daughters of the American Revolution. The stately monument (plate 2) was unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va., on May 10, 1894, and is a visible proof of the veneration of American women for the mother of Washington.

On October 18, 1890, the dark blue and white of Washington's staff were chosen for the society's colors. The first motto selected was "Amor Patriæ," and this is still retained upon the cover of one of our publications as its motto. The motto of the society was changed to "Home and Country" on December 11, 1890. A seal bearing the image of a woman seated at a spinning wheel was adopted. This was intended to correspond to the man at the plow which figures on the seal of the "Sons'" society. The seal has since been twice modified, and its several stages can be seen in plate 3. The design of a golden spinning wheel with distaff of silver flax was chosen for the badge on May 26, 1891 (plate 4). The design for this badge was patented by Dr. G. Brown Goode, September 22, 1891, and transferred to the society. The patent¹ is numbered 21053.

For about one year after the organization the meetings were held at the home of Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, the vice-president general presiding, and the records were kept at the homes of the officers. A public office, located at

¹ See Appendix B.

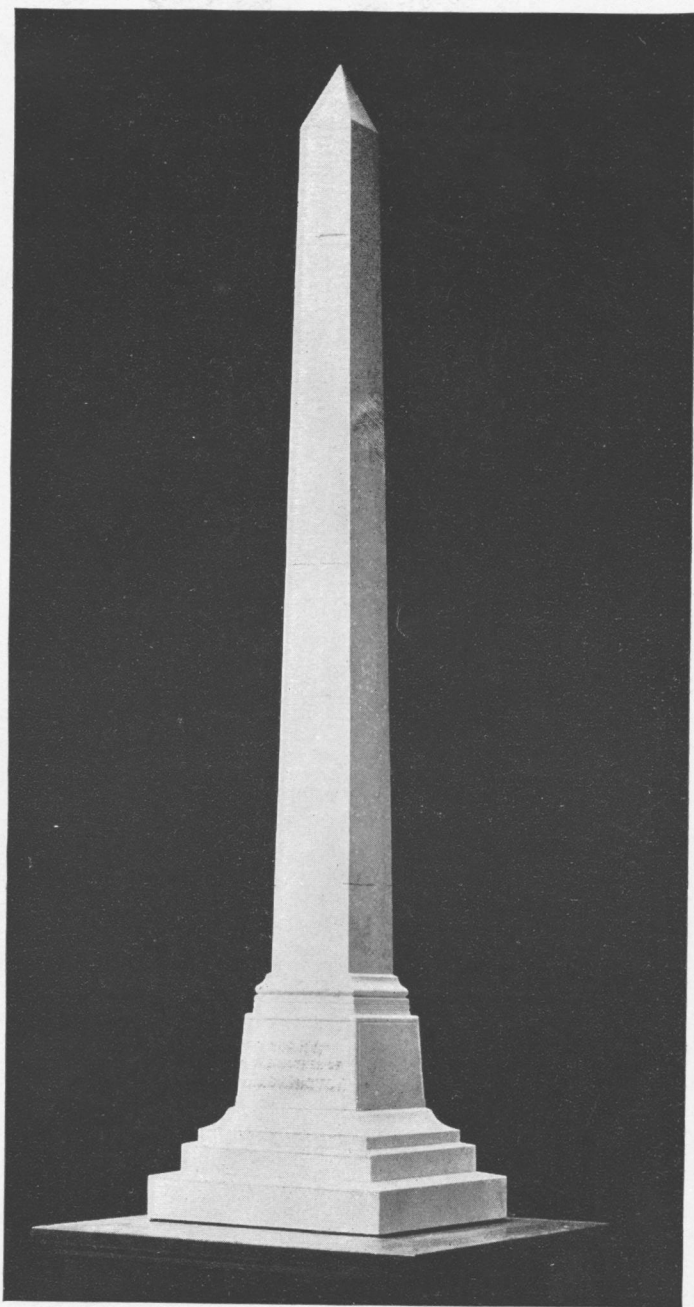
1505 Pennsylvania avenue, was then selected as a meeting place.

On March 20, 1891, the first chapter was formed, in Chicago, Ill., and a local chapter in Washington was formed later.

In April, 1891, the work in the several States had so expanded that it was found necessary to create the office of State regent, as none had been provided for in the original constitution. Five ladies were appointed at the April meeting to hold this office. Their names are as follows: Mrs. N. B. Hogg (Julia K.), State regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour (Belinda O. Hathaway), State regent of Rhode Island; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, State regent of New York; Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim (Jennie S. Owen), State regent of Connecticut; Mrs. William Wirt Henry (Lucy Page), State regent of Virginia.

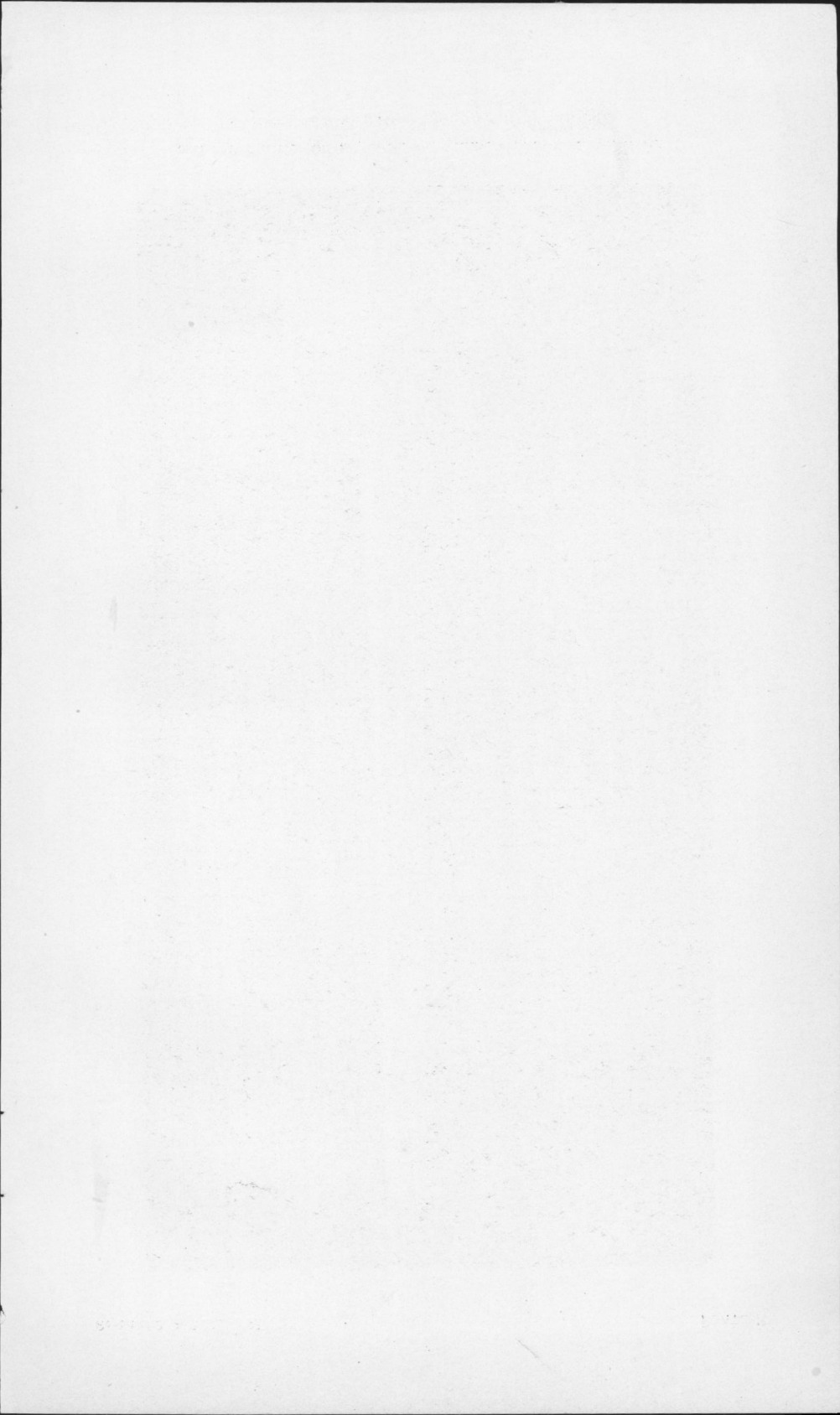
The need of a permanent home for the organization was apparent from the beginning. Records and relics were accumulating, and there was no room in which to place them. On the 14th of December, 1891, it was therefore voted that all fees received from life memberships and chapter charters should be set aside as a permanent-building fund. This is not to be touched until a sum has been accumulated sufficient to begin the erection of a fireproof building large enough to accommodate the records, the relics, and the meetings of the society.

This early interest in a home for the society has grown from year to year. The idea of the building has developed more and more the features of a memorial or continental hall. It is to be erected of purely American materials, in honor of those who labored in the Revolution, while at the same time it will afford a meeting place for their grateful descendants. The consideration of this subject was recommended by the first president general, Mrs. Harrison, and each of her successors has made it an object of earnest solicitude. At the first meeting of the continental congress the modest sum of \$650 was all that belonged to this permanent-building fund. Each succeeding congress has regarded this as a very important object of our endeavor, and has added to the fund the surplus of the year's revenue. Each year the generous contributions of enthusiastic members come pouring in. A standing committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry M. Shepard (Frances Welles) has charge of collecting these con-



MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Erected by the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.



tributions, while a subcommittee, under Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, has sought to obtain from the Congress of the United States a site for the building. A record of the amount now on hand for this purpose will be found in the financial statement on a subsequent page.

It was seen very early that the files of application papers contain a mass of more unique material than has hitherto been accessible to the genealogist and historian in any other single place. The deeds of victorious armies and famous commanders have been told over and over again in song and story. But the individual soldiers behind the guns and the patient women in the lonely homes have been quite overlooked in the "famous victory." These papers relate the experiences of many unnoticed heroes and forgotten heroines who composed the rank and file of the nation in 1776. It seemed a sacred duty that these unknown dead, who so freely gave their lives for our freedom, should be made realities to their forgetful descendants. This thought resulted in definite action at the meeting of January 15, 1892. The Historian General was then directed to condense into the form of a "yearbook" the life histories contained in these papers. Such was the beginning of the publication known as the Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Four volumes have now been issued, averaging 400 pages each, and containing in all the ancestral record of 4,000 members. It is proposed to issue other volumes each year until all the records have been printed. This work is not yet fully appreciated, but its value will increase with the years. It has been said that "we have planted history like little slips," and the study grows day by day. Those who read these books invariably wish to rescue their own ancestral records. They begin the study of their own lineage, but incidentally they learn more about "the brave days of old" than they would acquire from volumes of ordinary history in which they have no personal concern. This individual interest in the concerns of all is one of the strongest elements in the growth of the society.

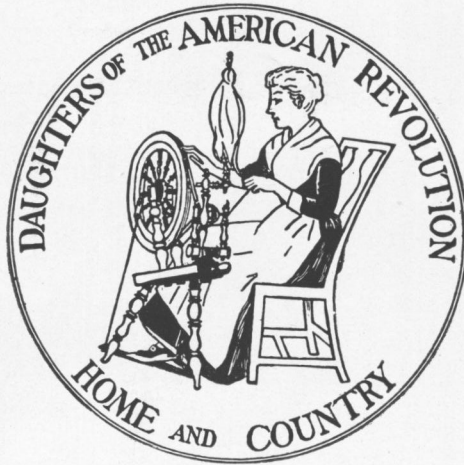
The first meeting of the continental congress was held in the Church of Our Father, on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and L streets NW., on February 22, 1892. A membership of 1,306 was then reported, represented by 12 State regents, 15 chapter regents, 17 delegates, and the national

officers. The great result of this first congress was the enthusiasm it aroused. Papers on many historic events and persons were read and enjoyed, and fraternal greetings were exchanged between North and South and East and West. Mrs. Harrison presided, and honored the members by a special reception, while private homes vied with each other in hospitality. It is safe to assert that no such community of feeling had ever been aroused among the women of the country. The sense of a common heritage in the flag, of a common concern in the welfare of the land, for which the fathers fought side by side, made this meeting more memorable than was realized at the time. It is very certain that what interests the women of any land will shape that nation's history.

Much discussion now arose concerning the eligibility clause of the constitution¹, and an amendment was proposed in March, 1892, whereby the words "mother of a patriot" were stricken out. When first submitted to the board of management the amendment was defeated, but after continuous discussion for two years it was finally adopted by a large majority at the third meeting of the continental congress.

The rapid growth of the society made it impossible to keep in touch with the distant chapters without some better means of communication than the writing of thousands of letters. In order to maintain the highest efficiency it was necessary that all should know what each was doing, that plans and methods should be discussed, and results compared. It was therefore decided on May 7, 1892, to establish a monthly magazine, which should contain the records of the congress and of the board of management, together with such historical data as might be discovered. This was the beginning of the American Monthly Magazine, the official organ and news-letter of the society, the only authorized publication of its work. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth was selected as editor of the new periodical and held the position for two years. When she resigned, she was succeeded by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Ten volumes of this magazine have now been issued, and the eleventh will soon be completed. Two volumes are published every year, each containing 600 or 700 pages.

¹ See page 107.



SEAL OF 1890.

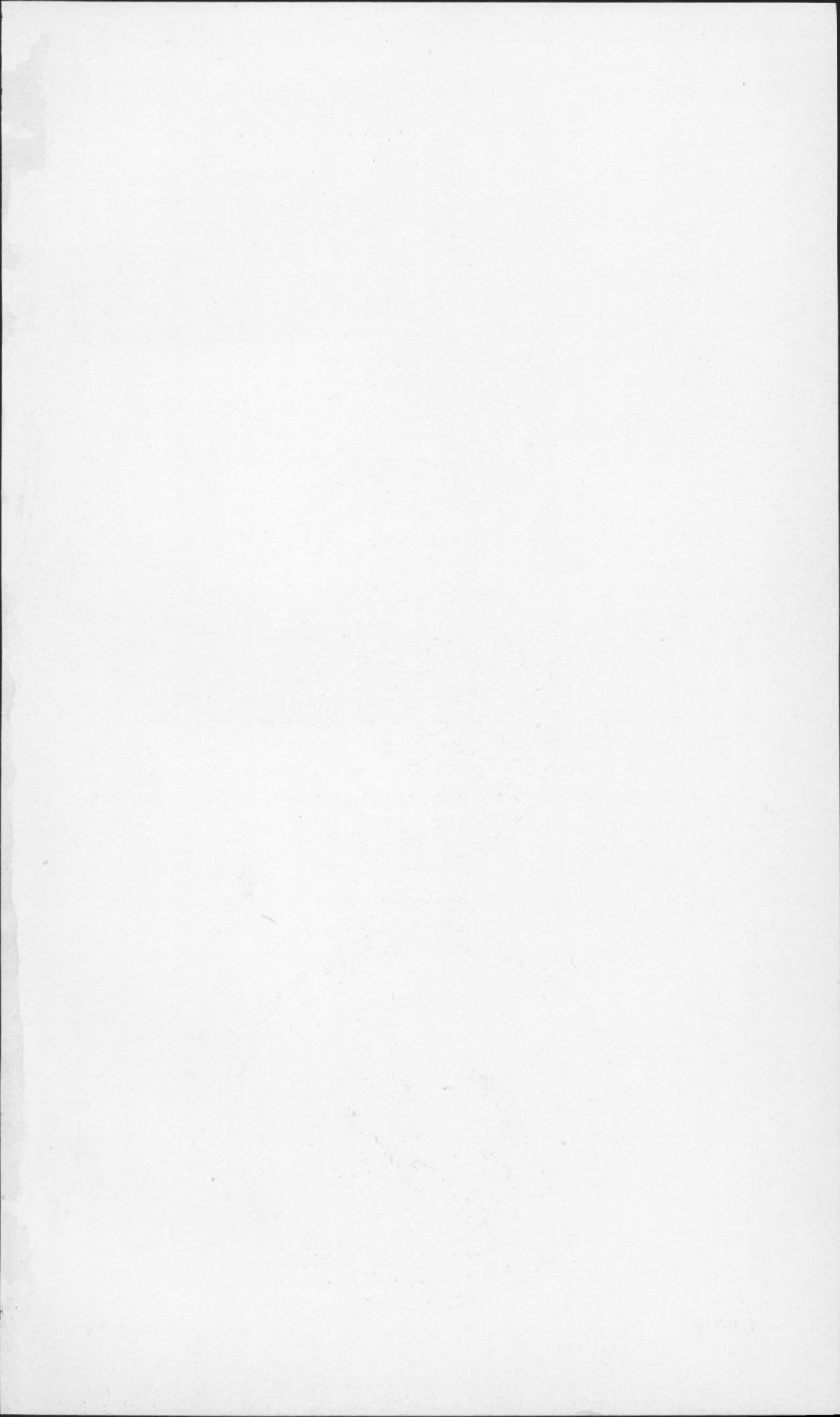


SECOND SEAL.



PRESENT SEAL.

SEALS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



The death of the president general, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, on October 25, 1892, deprived the society of wise counsel and sympathetic interest much needed in these early years, and her loss was deeply felt. As the most fitting tribute to her memory it was decided to place her portrait in the White House, a gift to the nation. The home she had so well adorned would thus still retain the semblance of her gracious presence. Through the loving efforts of Mrs. Walworth and the sympathy of the chapters this thought became a visible reality during the third meeting of the continental congress. The portrait of Mrs. Harrison, painted by Daniel Huntington, was unveiled upon the platform where she had presided. As it afterwards passed down the aisle on its way to the White House the great assembly rose in silent homage and farewell.

At the second meeting of the continental congress, held February, 1893, a membership of 2,760 was reported—more than double the number of the previous year. The national officers, 13 State regents, 35 chapter regents, and 35 delegates were then entitled to vote.

Until this time nearly all the routine work of the growing society had been personally performed by the national officers. They sacrificed their time, and in some cases even health itself, in the effort to meet the requirements of the work. After the congress of 1893, however, it became necessary to employ paid clerks to assist in the office work. Since then the clerical force has increased from year to year until 10 persons are now employed and fully occupied, while the national officers, even with this assistance, are still as busy as before.

On June 14, 1893, the national board of management recommended to all members the display of the national flag upon their houses on July 4. The effectiveness of the previous two years' patriotic work was then evident. The recommendation was heartily accepted from Georgia to Maine, and such a flag-raising had not been seen in thirty-five years. The national flag thus became a delight to eyes that had almost forgotten its significance.

The headquarters at 1505 Pennsylvania avenue soon proved too cramped for the expanding work of the society. More desirable rooms were therefore secured in November, 1893, in the Kellogg Building, 1416 F street.

At the third meeting of the continental congress, in Febru-

ary, 1894, 25 State regents and 104 chapter regents were on the rolls, besides the delegates and national officers. Four thousand seven hundred and ten members were then represented, in 40 States.

As the society was now upon its feet and able to manage its own affairs without outside assistance, the advisory board elected that year (1894) was composed of women only. It was finally abolished two years later.

Some of the older States had by this time formed so many chapters that a conference among them was felt to be necessary for the better progress of their work. New Jersey held the first of these State conferences on October 24, 1892, followed by Connecticut on May 16, 1894, and Pennsylvania on July 3 of the same year. Two years later these conferences were recommended to chapters in all the States by the continental congress. The custom of holding such conferences has now become annual.

The rooms at the Kellogg Building proving unsuitable, the board of management decided on August 18, 1894, to make a third change of headquarters. The Washington Loan and Trust building, 902 F street, being fireproof, was selected, and this is still the headquarters.

When the congress convened in February, 1895, the membership was reported as 8,198, an increase of 3,440 during the year. Forty-four State regents, 145 chapter regents, and 33 delegates were then on the credential list, in addition to the national officers.

Among the applicants for membership many own daughters of Revolutionary patriots were discovered. It was felt that they should receive some more special recognition than was awarded to ordinary "daughters" of the second, third, and fourth generations. This congress, therefore, decided that "real daughters" who became members of the organization should receive a special souvenir of the society as a mark of honor. Since this decision the number of these duly attested "real daughters" has increased to nearly 300—a much larger number than was supposed to be in existence. There are probably more to be heard from, as several of those now known are not far past 60 years of age. They are the younger children of Revolutionary soldiers who married very late in life. A special history of these remarkable women is now in course of preparation.



INSIGNIA
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



The attention of the congress of 1895 was called to the general ignorance of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution prevailing among our people. It was thought that framed copies of these important documents, if placed in every post-office, within sight of all, would accomplish much toward educating our new citizens in the fundamental law. Mrs. Arthur Clarke, of New Hampshire, was made chairman of a committee to memorialize the Congress of the United States for legislation to this end.

Another memorable act of this congress was the passing of a resolution which urges the State and chapter regents to secure in their several States the legislation necessary to make illegal the placing of foreign flags on any public building in this country. This action was taken at the request of the St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota.

Perhaps the greatest act of this congress is due to the loving enthusiasm of the regent of Old Concord Chapter, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, wife of the late eminent publisher. In responding to the President General's address of welcome to the members of the congress, Mrs. Lothrop made an eloquent plea that the generous impulses and undimmed ideals of youth should be enlisted in our work by the formation of a similar society among the children of the land. Her many well-known services to juvenile literature under the pen name of Margaret Sidney made this appeal peculiarly impressive. By unanimous vote the congress appointed her founder of this work among the children. She prepared a constitution, which was carefully considered and adopted by the national board of management. The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated at Washington on April 5, 1895. The first branch was formed at Concord, Mass., on May 11, and the first public meeting was held on July 4 at the Old South Meeting House at Boston.

The requirements for membership are the same as those of the parent society, but, as stated by its president, the members "will not be true to their trusts as descendants of their broad-souled ancestors if they forget for a moment the many ways by which they can help forward all others who, though ineligible to membership, may be associated with them in patriotic work."

The local societies have regular meetings by themselves, but are expected to invite and urge to all public meetings all

those children who want to go, no matter what their nationality is. These children "are perhaps just as patriotic as if their ancestry included the colonists and the Revolutionary soldier."

It is hoped that the society "may form a nucleus for a patriotic organization that will interest all children and young people of the United States in a united effort to learn all that can aid them in their best development and good citizenship."

Local history is studied and the methods of national and municipal government. The boys and girls learn the national songs, acquire confidence in debate and recitation, and gain a practical knowledge of parliamentary law which will be invaluable in later years. Patriotic anniversaries are observed in a reverent spirit. They endeavor to learn all practical facts about the boys and girls who helped in the Revolution, and in all ways strive to follow the injunctions of Washington.

At the close of the first year's work a membership of 318 was reported, in 58 societies. There are now 87 societies in all the States. After two years the organization was made officially independent of our society, but the directors of its many local societies are all "Daughters." The other officers are elected by the children themselves. It is still represented in a department of our magazine, and the work and zeal of the young people is inspiring to their elders.

During this year, 1895, the Daughters of the American Revolution made their first conquest beyond our borders. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization reported a number of applicants from Geneva, Switzerland, the pioneer Republic. There are now members resident in Paris, Naples, Samoa, China, and South Africa and an organized chapter in Honolulu.

At the fifth meeting of the continental congress, in 1896, 228 chapters and a membership of 12,218 were reported, an increase of 4,020 members during the year.

This congress had the honor of arousing the public-school children to study the Declaration of Independence and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. All State and chapter regents were instructed to memorialize the legislatures of their respective States for legislation that would enforce the teaching of these text-books of citizen-

ship in the public schools. The effect of this action of the congress will be seen in the report of the chapter work.

The small sum of \$100, appropriated by this congress, prevented the loss of the restorative work already done by the "Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" for the rescue of historic Jamestown, Va. But for this aid the encroaching waters would have washed away the embankments already erected and thus obliterated all traces of the first successful settlement upon this continent.

As early as 1892 a committee was appointed to secure from the Congress of the United States a new charter, as it was thought that such an act would give a more national character to the organization than was conferred by the incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia. Various contingencies of legislation prevented the accomplishment of this design until February 20, 1896, when the new charter was finally granted. The new incorporators¹ met subsequently and adopted the constitution, by-laws, and members of the original society, while the original incorporators² also met and dissolved the old incorporation. In this way all the necessary legal technicalities were complied with, and the society was enabled to enjoy a unique position among the organizations of women.

This meeting of the continental congress in 1896 marks yet another epoch in the growth of the society. Up to this time no special provision had been made for a library, though 125 volumes had been gradually accumulated. The rapid growth of the society, however, now rendered it impossible for the registrars general to depend entirely upon outside libraries, as they had been accustomed to do in verifying application papers. There were not enough hours in the day. Applications for membership came in at the rate of 500 or 600 per month, and it became necessary to have a reference library close at hand in order to save time. The expenditures of the national board of management are, however, restricted to the absolute necessities of the office. Therefore very few books could be purchased for a library. Yet no national officer had leisure to solicit the donation of books, or to care for them when collected. The office of librarian general was therefore created by this congress, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was

¹ See page 11.

² See appendix, p. 115.

elected to fill the place. During the first year of this new office the library was increased from 125 to 721 volumes. Between February and October, 1897, it has increased to 870 volumes. Almost all of these were obtained as gifts from generous "Daughters" or as exchanges from kindred societies. The library is intended primarily for the use of the registrars general and historian general in verifying the statements contained in the application papers. It is not a circulating library, and no books may be taken away from the office, though they may be consulted on all working days from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. There is a cross-reference dictionary catalogue of about 6,000 cards. All the books contain the bookplate of the society (plate 5) and are stamped with its seal.

Under the charge of the registrar general are files of application papers bound in 90 folio volumes. Each holds the ancestral record of 200 women. The volumes are indexed by two card catalogues, one containing the names of the Revolutionary ancestors and the other the list of members. As these papers bear the autograph records of our members they are of great value to ourselves, and are carefully guarded by the registrars. The card catalogue and the published "Lineage Books" will, in time, supply their places. Copies of any record can be secured from the office upon payment of a small fee to the copying clerk.

Two small prizes were offered by the society in 1896 as an incentive to the writing of short biographies of women of the Revolution by members of the society. The first of these prizes was awarded to Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, of Bristol, Conn., a member of the Katharine Gaylord Chapter, for a sketch of that chapter's heroine. The second prize was given to Mrs. Clarke Waring, of Columbia, S. C., a member of the Columbia Chapter, for a life of Elizabeth Caldwell. These prize essays were afterwards printed in our magazine, the *American Monthly*.

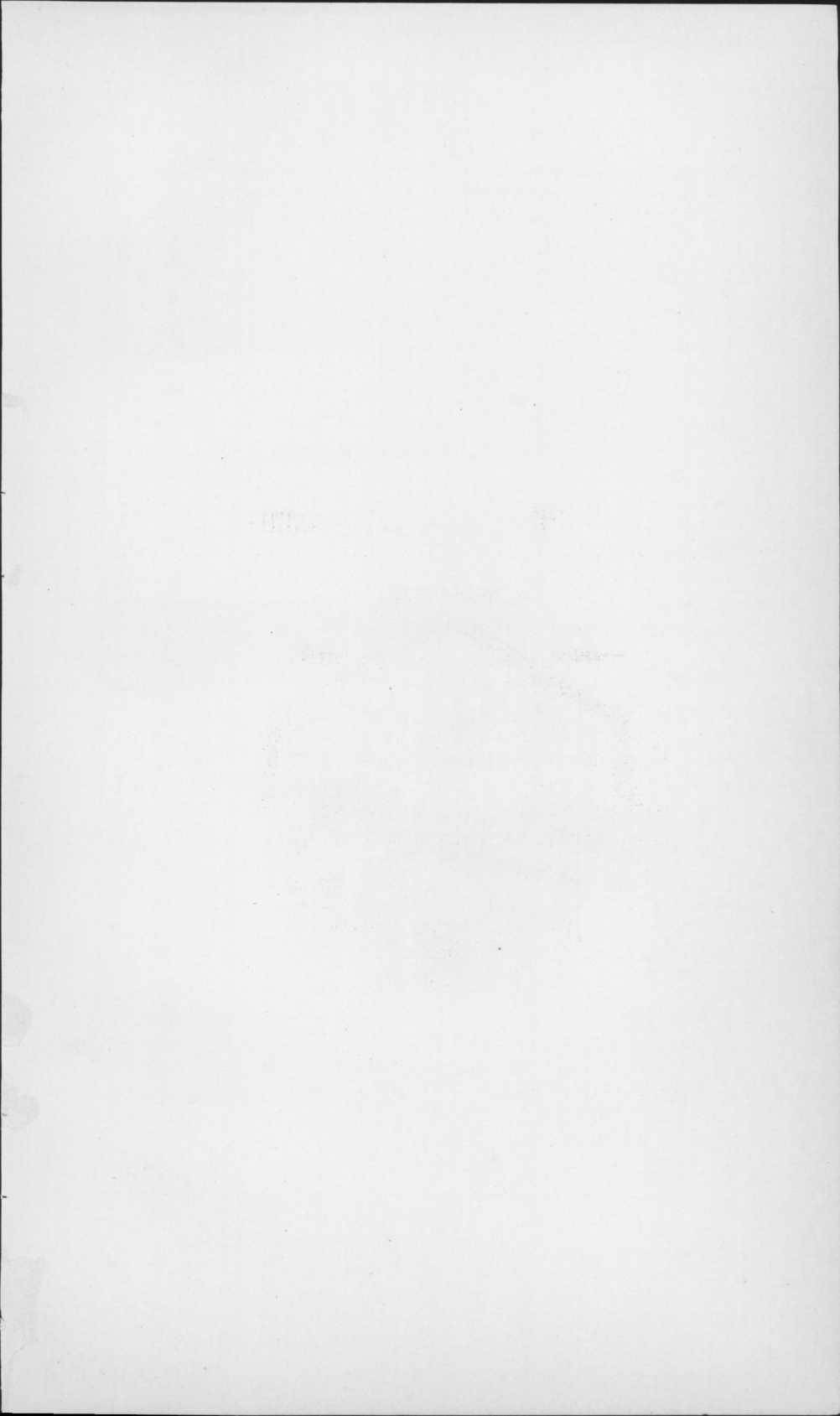
Until this time the society had no other formulated laws than those contained in its constitution and by-laws. Yet many important decisions as to procedure in various contingencies had been rendered during the six years of its work. For convenient reference these needed codification. A committee was therefore appointed in March, 1896, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan being chairman, to examine the record books and to make extracts of the rulings still in force. These were



Date _____

No. _____

BOOK PLATE
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



afterwards printed in pamphlet form. They now compose what is known as The Statute Book of the society.

In the congress of 1897 a membership of 18,000 was reported, with 348 chapters, some being but partly organized. This was an increase of 5,782 during the year, a greater gain than in any previous year. This congress was held in the Columbia Theater, on F street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets NW., as the old meeting place in the Church of Our Father had proved too small for the increased membership.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, introduced at this time the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States hereby is memorialized to cause to be printed and published the names, age, occupation, residence, and nativity of each head of a family contained in the Census of 1790, the First Census.

Fitting recognition of living benefactors is far better than the erection of monuments to their memory after they have passed away unnoticed. It was therefore decided by this congress of 1897 that Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood should each receive a medal in token of the grateful appreciation of their early and unceasing efforts for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chapter at Augusta, Ga., asked the aid of this congress in purchasing, as a home for the chapter, "Meadow Gardens," the old home of George Walton, a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence. The matter was referred to the national board of management, who appointed a committee to raise funds for this purpose. This committee has not yet reported.

In response to a request from the Milwaukee Chapter, a bill to prevent the desecration of the flag was indorsed by this congress of the "Daughters" for presentation to the Congress of the United States. This bill differs in several respects from other similar bills which have been offered, and is thought to be more likely to secure the end in view.

Two important committees were appointed by the board of management on May 7, 1897. The first will cooperate with similar committees of other patriotic societies for the purpose of securing from the United States Congress legislation which will authorize the publication and indexing of all

documents relating to the Revolution in the possession of the Government.

The other committee is to consider plans and methods for securing from the British Government copies of all lists of prison-ship martyrs now in its possession. Much is expected from these committees.

The society was represented at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 by many prominent members, and the project for a national university was there presented before the Congress of Representative Women. A standing committee to promote this object was appointed that year and has continued its work yearly. Our congress of 1896 resolved that the society should make provision for the department of history in the institution. The project gains adherents slowly but surely. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth is the chairman of the committee which has in charge the advancement of our work in this direction.

We have also a standing committee on Revolutionary relics,¹ whose duty it is to secure as many such valuable mementos as possible. For the present, until the Continental Hall is built, these relics are deposited in the National Museum, under the provisions of our charter. A list of them will be found in the appendix. Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay is the chairman of the committee.

Such is the record of definite action taken by the central legislative and administrative departments from October, 1890, to October, 1897. The concrete results of that action may be seen in the work of the chapters, detailed in the second part of this report. Much has also been accomplished which is not altogether tangible, but none the less real and far reaching. It can not be measured by feet and inches nor weighed in the most delicate balance, but its power may not be denied. Each annual meeting brings to the congress many new members from chapters but lately organized. They have heretofore been concerned only with the interests of their own localities and have hardly realized the scope of the society as a whole. On reaching Washington they find a large building filled with earnest women equally interested in patriotic endeavor, but striving to advance the interest of the whole society as well as of its parts. The new members

¹ See Appendix E.

invariably go home with a broader outlook and enthusiasm aroused to produce a larger action in their chapters.

They arouse public opinion in their localities. Patriotic interest is excited. Family archives are sought out. Town records fast crumbling into dust are copied and printed, and almost before it is aware the quietest town is awake to the knowledge that its interests are interwoven with those of the whole body politic.

This being by far the largest of all societies engaged in similar work, it is fair to conclude that the larger share of the interest displayed is due to its efforts. It is preeminently democratic and American in its purpose. Any woman of acceptable character is eligible to membership if she can prove her lineal descent from quiet woman, famous officer, or humblest private who did the duty needed for the independence of the country. Our hope is to grow as fast as possible until we include in our membership all honorable women whose ancestors builded the nation. Incidentally we expect to prove that the American race is not dying out, but is ready to maintain the principles for which the fathers toiled and the mothers suffered. Every one of our 18,000 members is a center of continually widening influence. Each is a student of history to a greater or less degree. Every one is ready and eager for any patriotic endeavor. Never before have so many books been written upon the subject of our country's history. Never before have the people studied with such unanimity the annals of the past. The coming generation will thus be able to guide its future action by the knowledge of the mistakes as well as the glories of the past.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, OCTOBER, 1890-FEBRUARY, 1897.

[Based on annual reports of the several treasurers general.]

Total receipts, October, 1890-February, 1892	\$3,424.14
Total expenditures, October, 1890-February, 1892.....	2,297.48
	1,126.66
Balance on hand February, 1892.....	
\$650 of this belongs to the permanent fund.	
Total receipts, February, 1892-February, 1893.....	\$6,043.22
Total expenditures, February, 1892-February, 1893.....	4,536.93
	1,506.29
Balance on hand February, 1893.....	
\$1,407.37 of this belongs to the permanent fund.	
S. Doc. 164—4*	

50 *Report of Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Total receipts, February, 1893–February, 1894.....	\$9,980.33
Total expenditures, February, 1893–February, 1894.....	6,496.74
Balance on hand February, 1894.....	3,483.59
\$2,128.84 of this belongs to permanent fund.	
Total receipts, February, 1894–February, 1895.....	\$18,974.42
Total expenditures, February, 1894–February, 1895.....	10,263.74
Balance on hand February, 1895.....	8,710.68
\$3,623.84 of this belongs to permanent fund.	
Total receipts, February, 1895–February, 1896.....	\$28,854.27
Total expenditures, February, 1895–February, 1896.....	12,058.39
Balance on hand February, 1896.....	16,795.88
\$5,772.82 of this belongs to permanent fund.	
Total receipts, February, 1896–February, 1897.....	\$44,939.27
Total expenditures, February, 1896–February, 1897.....	19,524.16
Balance on hand February, 1897.....	25,415.11
\$11,231.98 of this belongs to permanent fund.	

PART II.

—
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.



PART II.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The second part of this report concerns the work of the chapters, a list of which will be found on subsequent pages. All are branches of the National Society and owe allegiance to its constitution and by-laws. But all are at liberty to regulate their own affairs according to their pleasure in any matter not conflicting with the national ordinances.

So far as possible, each chapter has been named for some person or event connected with the history of its locality. The New York chapters have generally chosen Indian names to mark their identity, while Connecticut has taken the names of its women of the Revolution as objects of veneration.

Each chapter possesses a gavel made of some historic material. Almost all have their charters framed in woods connected with some famous event. Many have made the exhibition of historic heirlooms a specially instructive part of their work. Entertainments have been given at which members clad in costumes of old have dispensed hospitality with the grace of ancient days. In all such ways the facts of history have been made to educate each member, while at the same time they have roused the interest of the public at large.

Without exception, the chapters in every locality have reviewed our country's history and have tried to make it interesting to others. Many have made pilgrimages each year to a different historic spot, and thus fixed in their minds indelibly the definite aspect of places which before were only names on the page of history.

The visits of one chapter to another have also been a pleasant feature in many places and have given rise to much good feeling and union of interest.

Many chapters were organized on the anniversary of some

event important in State or national history. All have made a point of remembering these anniversaries by special observances. It is significant that many of the Southern chapters have often celebrated events which took place in Northern colonies, while the Northern chapters have remembered events that occurred in Southern colonies. The Western chapters have shown a touching interest in the deeds of the older East and have celebrated Lexington and Yorktown with the same interest that brings the distant children back to the old homestead on Thanksgiving Day. At least one has done more than this. Since it has no Revolutionary graves to mark, no battlefields to visit, it has transported the soil of Revolutionary fields to nourish a tree that shall symbolize liberty¹ to children yet unborn. And the Eastern chapters have shown their sympathy in this work by sending across the continent earth and young saplings from spots made sacred by historic deeds that the children of the Golden Gate may look upon living representatives of the "Old Thirteen."

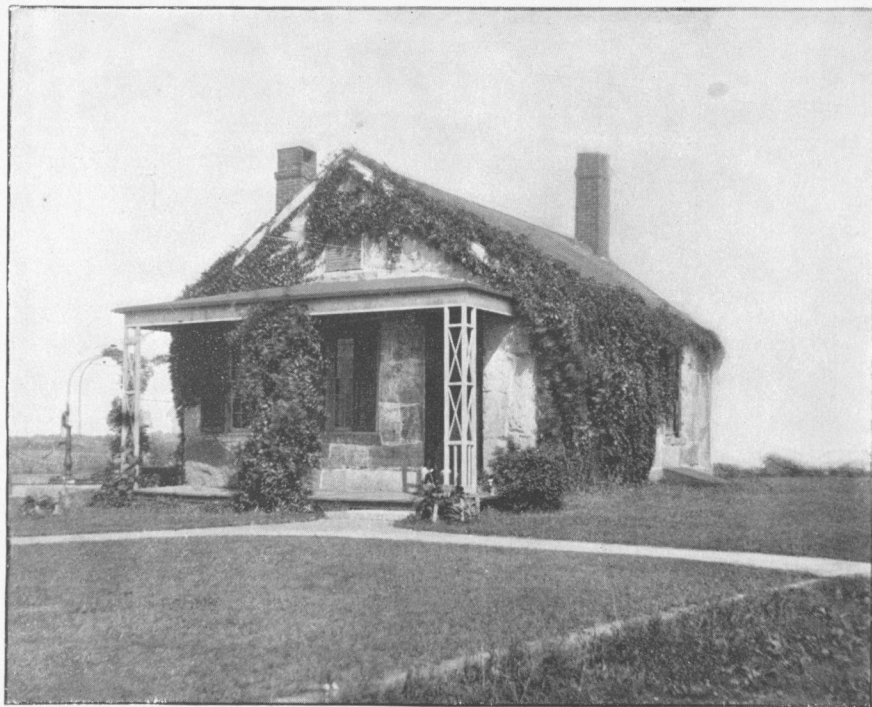
The work of commemoration and restoration has naturally fallen to the share of the Eastern chapters, since in their States were the camps and battlefields of the Revolution. They will not rest until all have been preserved for the instruction of future generations.

The chapters in the Central and Western States have paid particular attention to the educational² part of our work. Nearly all have organized societies of the Children of the American Revolution, whom they are training for intelligent citizenship. In localities where large libraries are not accessible to the general public, many chapters are accumulating historical libraries for their own use. They invite their friends to enjoy their historical papers, and the facts of the Revolutionary period are thus becoming almost as familiar as those of every day. Each chapter historian vies with the others in searching for forgotten and unnoticed facts, and a surprising number have been thus discovered. Local traditions have been sifted and local history made interesting, and the average woman has learned that facts are as entertaining as fiction. Many of the chapters are publishing the results of their work in short biographies,³ which are a dis-

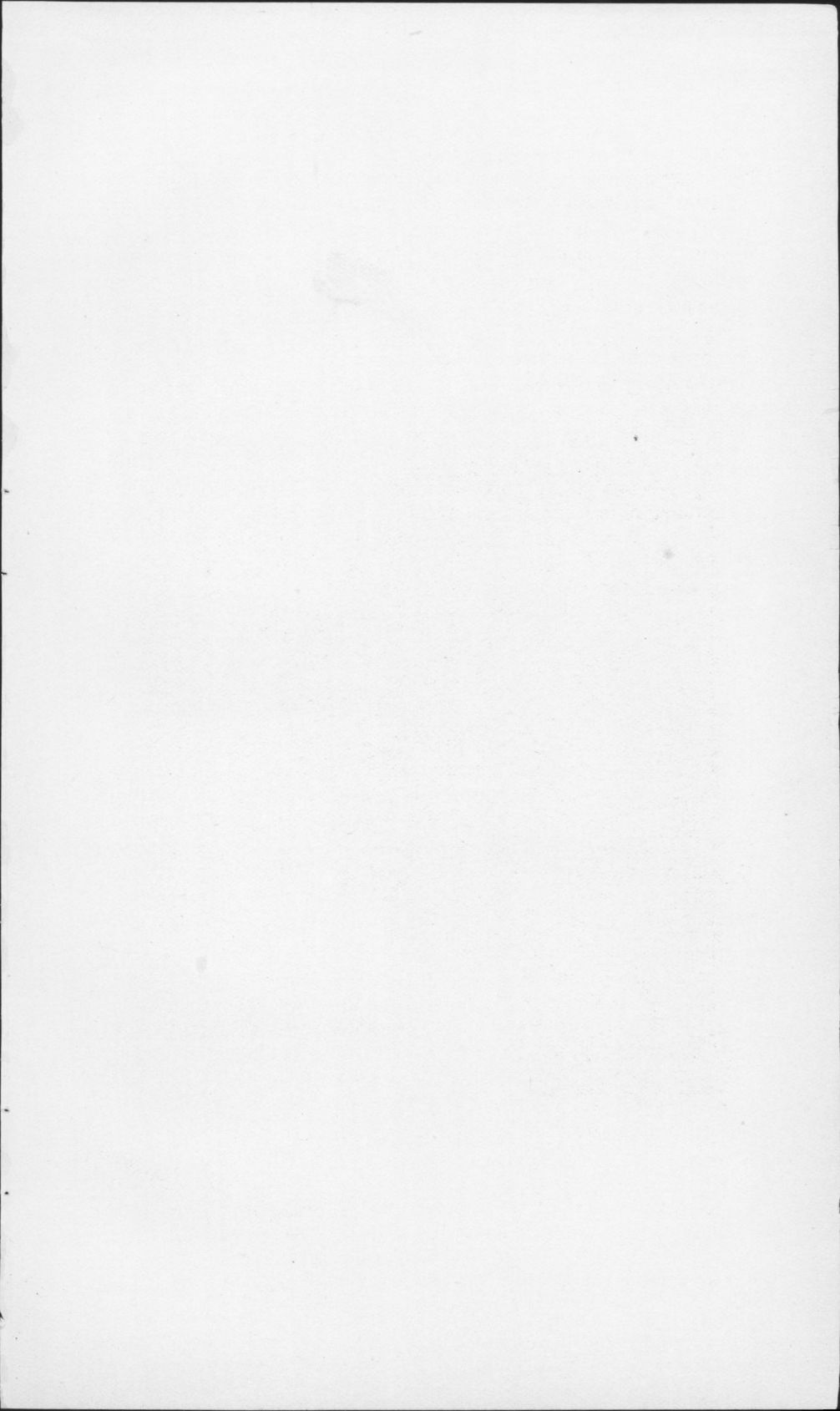
¹ See page 55.

² See page 60.

³ See page 72.



MONUMENT HOUSE AT GROTON, CONNECTICUT.



tinct contribution to knowledge. Nearly every chapter has also added to the fund for the Continental Hall, either by direct contributions or by the purchase of a charter. Thus all have helped in the national work.

The social element has always been prominent in all the meetings, for every woman knows that this is more potent in spreading any propaganda than volumes of didactic teaching, and will do more to arouse interest and emulation than any other form of instruction. The women of the chapters have therefore used all womanly efforts to make their work interesting to the public and an object lesson in patriotism.

While no single chapter has failed to do its part in spreading the knowledge of our work, yet the conditions in some localities have so far not made it possible to complete any work of such lasting public benefit that can be reported. The soil must be prepared, the seed sown, the seedling watered, and the tree must grow broadly before fruit can be expected. The work of such chapters must therefore wait for future notice; permanent results can, however, be reported in the following places:

CALIFORNIA.

In 1892 **Sequoia** Chapter, of San Francisco, published a biography of Mrs. Anna Maria Lathrop Hewes, wife of David Hewes, a citizen of note. On April 19, 1894, the anniversary of Lexington, the ladies of the chapter at the suggestion of Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Regent, planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, a young sequoia, as a symbol of liberty. The roots were imbedded in earth sent by Eastern "Daughters" from historic battlefields and the resting places of the heroic dead. The Consul General of France contributed earth sent by the French Government from Lafayette's grave, and the trowel used was of California silver, in a handle of magnolia wood from the tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon. On October 19, 1896, the anniversary of Yorktown, an historic arch of trees was planted in the same park, each tree being contributed by one of the thirteen original States. Pennsylvania's representative was in the center, as the keystone of the arch. The chapter has published an account of the ceremonies attending the planting of the liberty tree; also a volume of historical sketches.

CONNECTICUT.

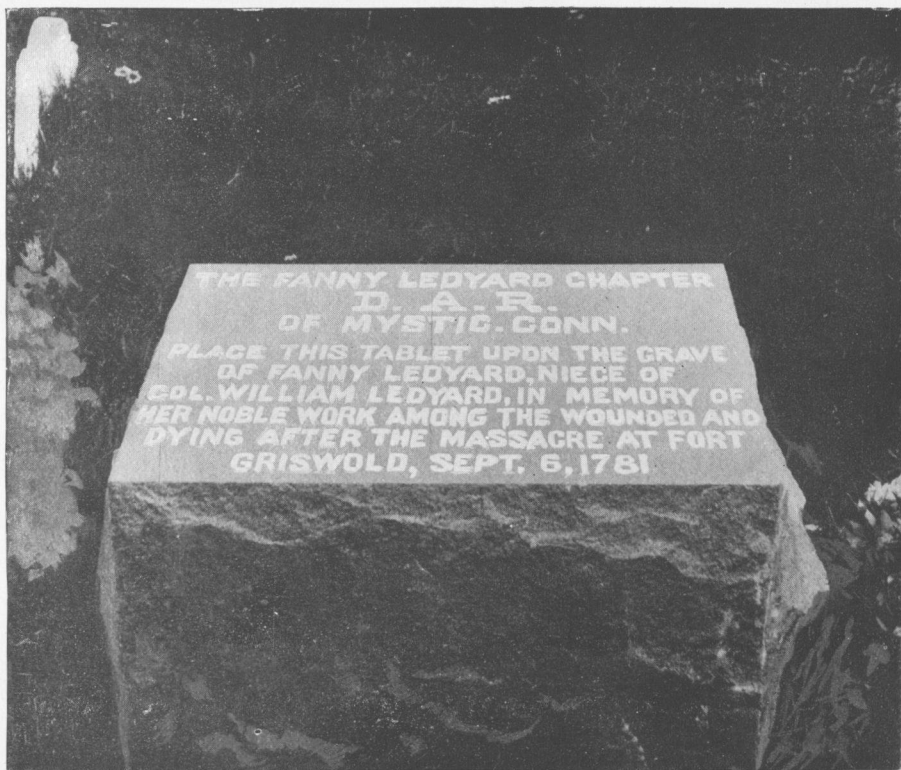
Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, has assumed the loving care and maintenance of one of its honored members, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. This venerable woman was 90 years old and entirely alone in the world.

In 1894 the **Anna Warner Bailey** Chapter, of Groton, discovered that the State of Connecticut had no legalized banner. Petition was therefore made to the State legislature to authorize a flag, and this chapter was granted the honor of presenting to the State its first legal flag. During the year 1895-96 the same chapter restored and equipped as a museum of relics (plate 6) the house adjacent to the monument in memory of those who fell at Fort Griswold in September, 1781. Over 2,000 people immediately visited the place and there received an inspiration to attempt similar works of restoration on reaching their own homes. This chapter still has charge of the house. It circulated through the State one hundred petitions, in which the Congress of the United States was requested to purchase part of old Groton Heights, on which Fort Griswold stood.

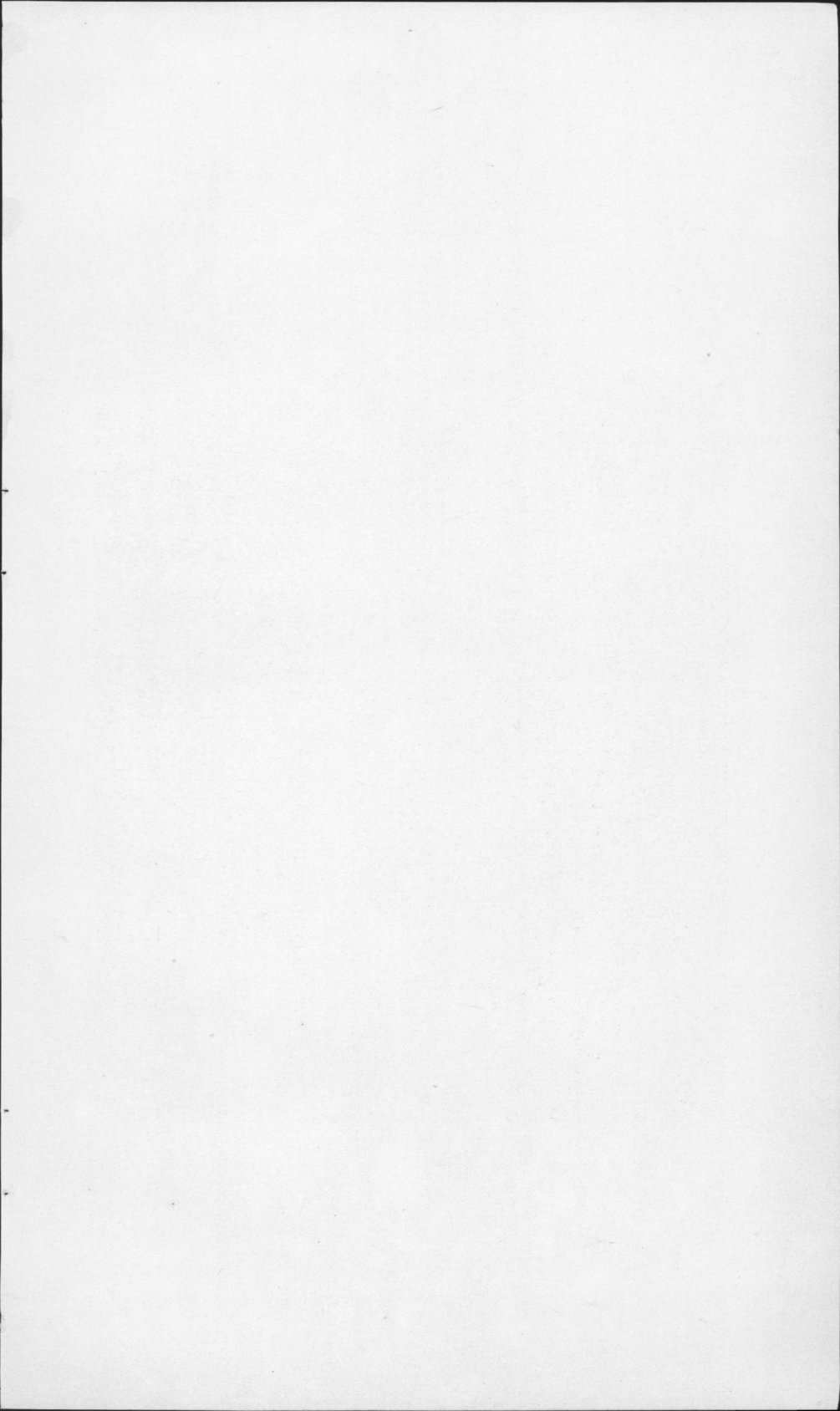
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, has induced the several town libraries to provide patriotic and historical books. It has also persuaded the town authorities that patriotic songs should be used more frequently in the public schools.

Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, of Ansonia, was named in honor of a woman whose three sons served in the Revolutionary war, two sons and five grandsons in the war of 1812, and many descendants in the civil war. This chapter diligently studied Connecticut history during 1894-1896, and then prepared to erect a wayside stone at Pork Hollow, where provisions were concealed from the British during Tryon's invasion in 1777. On Flag Day, June 14, 1895, it united with the public-school children in raising funds for the monument to Francis Scott Key. In the year 1896-97 the chapter presented to each of six public schools a handsomely framed portrait of Washington. It also gave to the public library of the town 100 volumes on historical subjects.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, of Fairfield, has for its special work the care and restoration of the Revolutionary burial ground in the town. The work will cost \$2,500.



MEMORIAL TO FANNY LEDYARD.



Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, sent to Sequoia Chapter, in 1896, an oak grown from a seedling of the Charter Oak. The chapter has published a pamphlet containing its membership list with historical sketches.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, has erected a handsome monument (plate 7) over the grave of Fanny Ledyard, who ministered to the sufferers of the massacre at Fort Griswold.

General James Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, contributed money to the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, to the Mary Washington Monument, to the Liberty Bell, and sent earth for Sequoia's tree. The chapter has assumed the care of the Riverside Cemetery.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, has undertaken to secure the personal and military records of the Revolutionary patriots of the town with the accuracy of trained antiquarians. The result will be of interest to the entire State. The chapter has published a short sketch of the lives of Hannah Benedict Carter and of Capt. John Carter, her husband.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, was asked to take charge of the Bristol historical and scientific collection. It has aroused public opinion to the need of a fireproof building wherein this collection may be deposited. It has erected a monument (plate 8) to its heroine, Katherine Gaylord and assumed the care of the public "green."

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, devotes its special care to the Revolutionary burial ground in the town. It has presented to Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minn., a framed picture of the house where Nathan Hale was teaching when the first shot was fired.

Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, deputed one of its members in 1896 to decorate with a permanent garland the grave of Lafayette at Paris.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, collected the forgotten songs and ballads of the Revolution and published them in the *New England Magazine*. It has also published a history of "Our Flag," now in its third edition. It has restored the monument to President Clap of Yale, and Mary Clap Wooster, his daughter (plate 9). It has also collected a cabinet of Revolutionary relics (Appendix G, plate 33) and placed them in the building of the New Haven Historical Society.

Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, published in July, 1895, a woman's edition of the Danbury News, thereby raising a sum for the maintenance of the Historical Society's room at Danbury. It now has the control and management of the room and has opened an "historical room" adjoining, in which it has collected many choice relics.

Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, contributed to the Mary Washington monument endowment fund. Is has also placed on the inner wall of the Bronson Library a beautiful marble tablet (plate 10) bearing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers who went from the town and were afterwards buried on the site of the library.

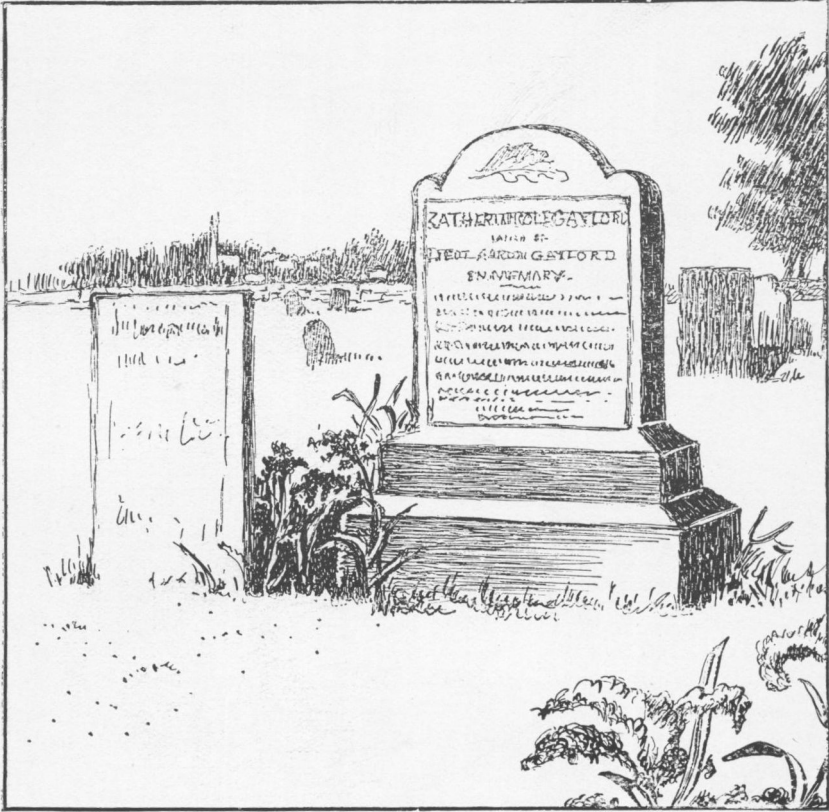
Norwalk Chapter, of Norwalk, erected in 1895-96 two granite stones by the wayside. The first (plate 11) marks the site of the first settlement of the town, 1649-50. The second (plate 12) marks the spot where a handful of patriots made a stand against Tryon, known as the "Battle of the Rocks," in 1779. They have also marked a natural boulder on Flax Hill in commemoration of another event of 1779.

Roger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford, has for its special object the erection of a bronze tablet to Roger Sherman. It has published a patriotic calendar.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has undertaken the restoration of the old cemetery beside the Center church. They induced the common council to widen the adjacent street and inspired the neighboring property owners to sell at cost price the valuable adjoining lots then covered with unsightly and noisome tenements. The old rookeries were then torn down. Finally, they have so roused public opinion that the necessary funds have been secured and the long-neglected cemetery will soon be an ornament to the city and a visible testimony to the worth of those interred.

Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, is collecting a reference library of history, biography, and genealogy. As each member is admitted she is expected to contribute one book; and over 300 volumes, valued at more than \$500, have been thus secured. It has also expended about \$900 in recutting and resetting hundreds of tombstones whose names, dates, and recorded events would soon have been lost forever.

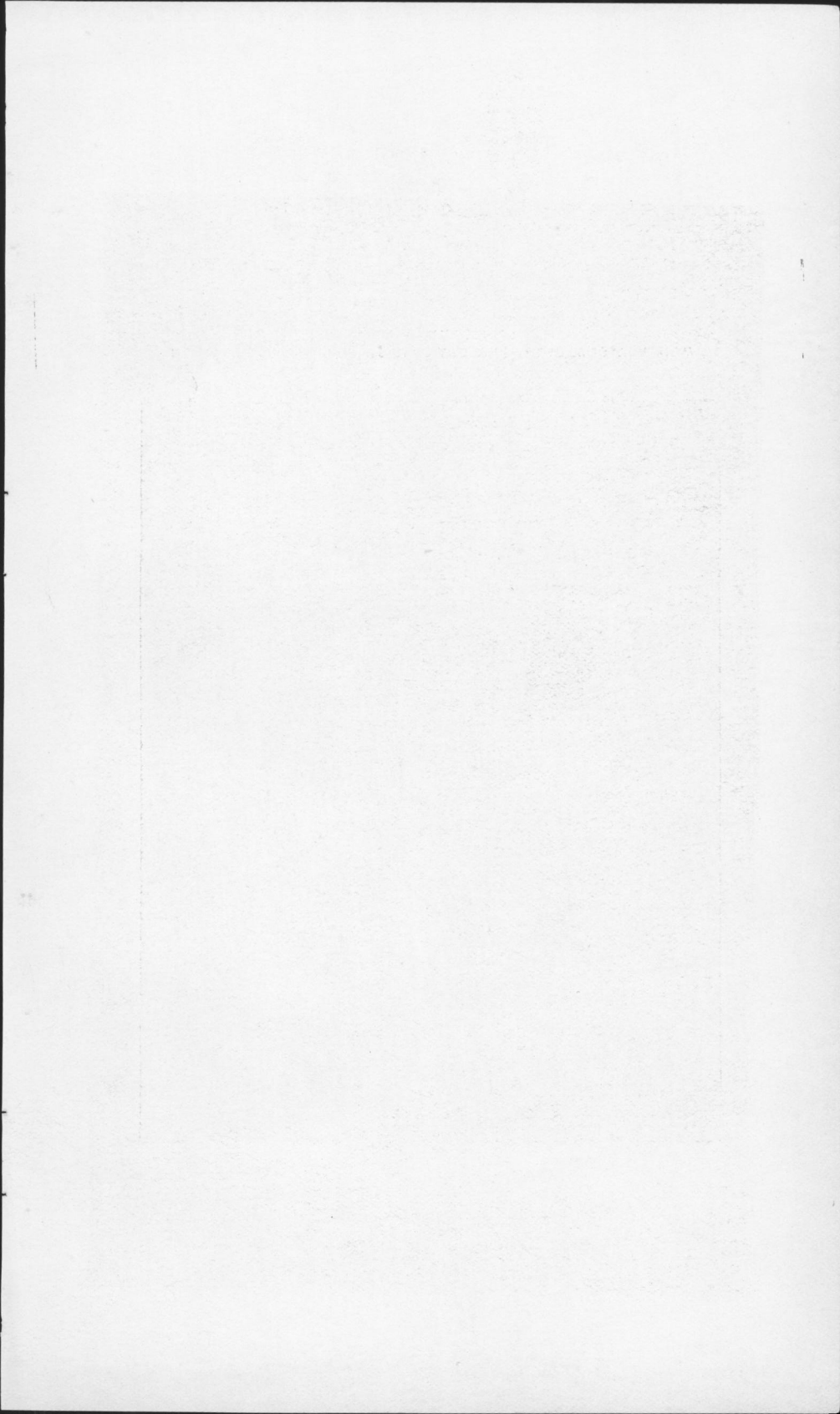
Stamford Chapter, of Stamford, has made an accurate list of those engaged in the Revolution from that town, and has studied their history and endeavored to educate others therein.

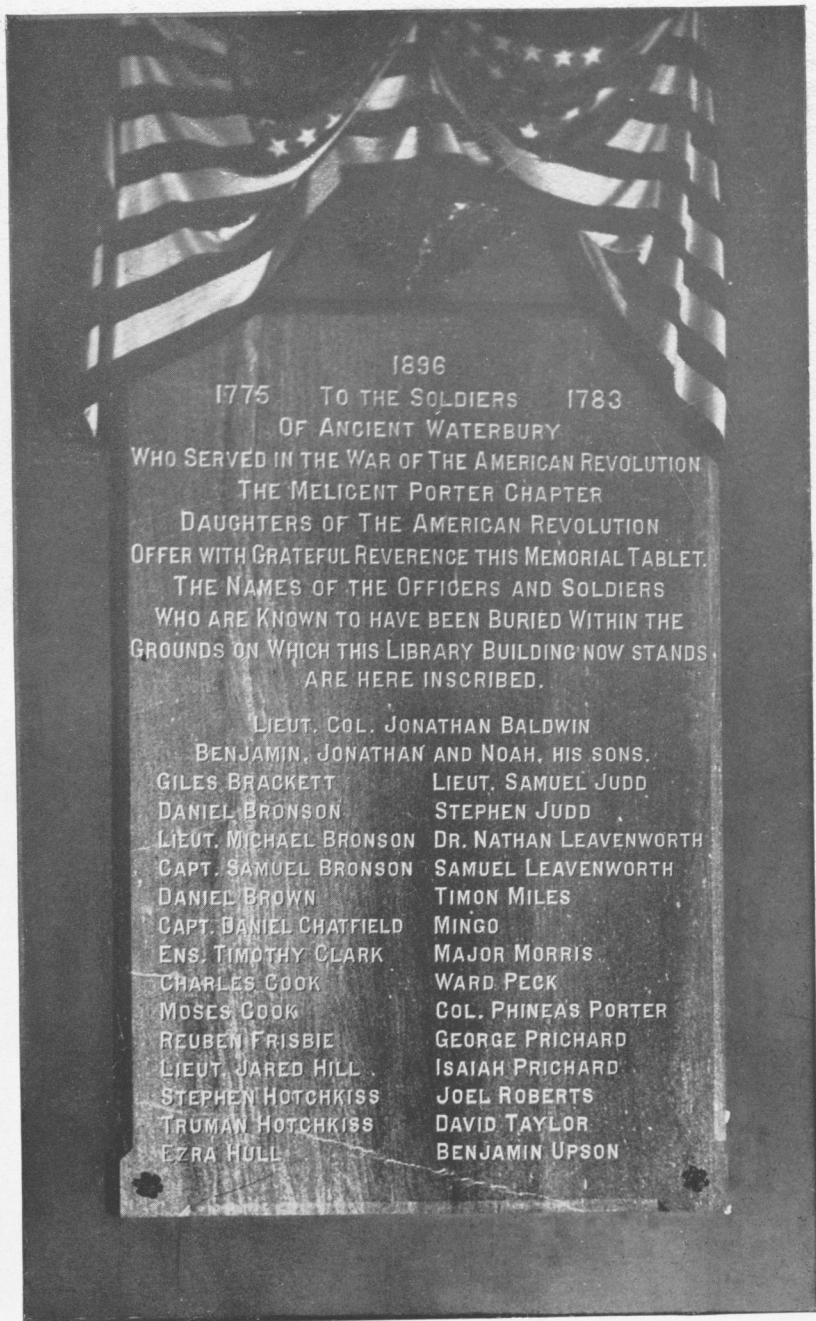


MONUMENT TO KATHERINE GAYLORD, BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

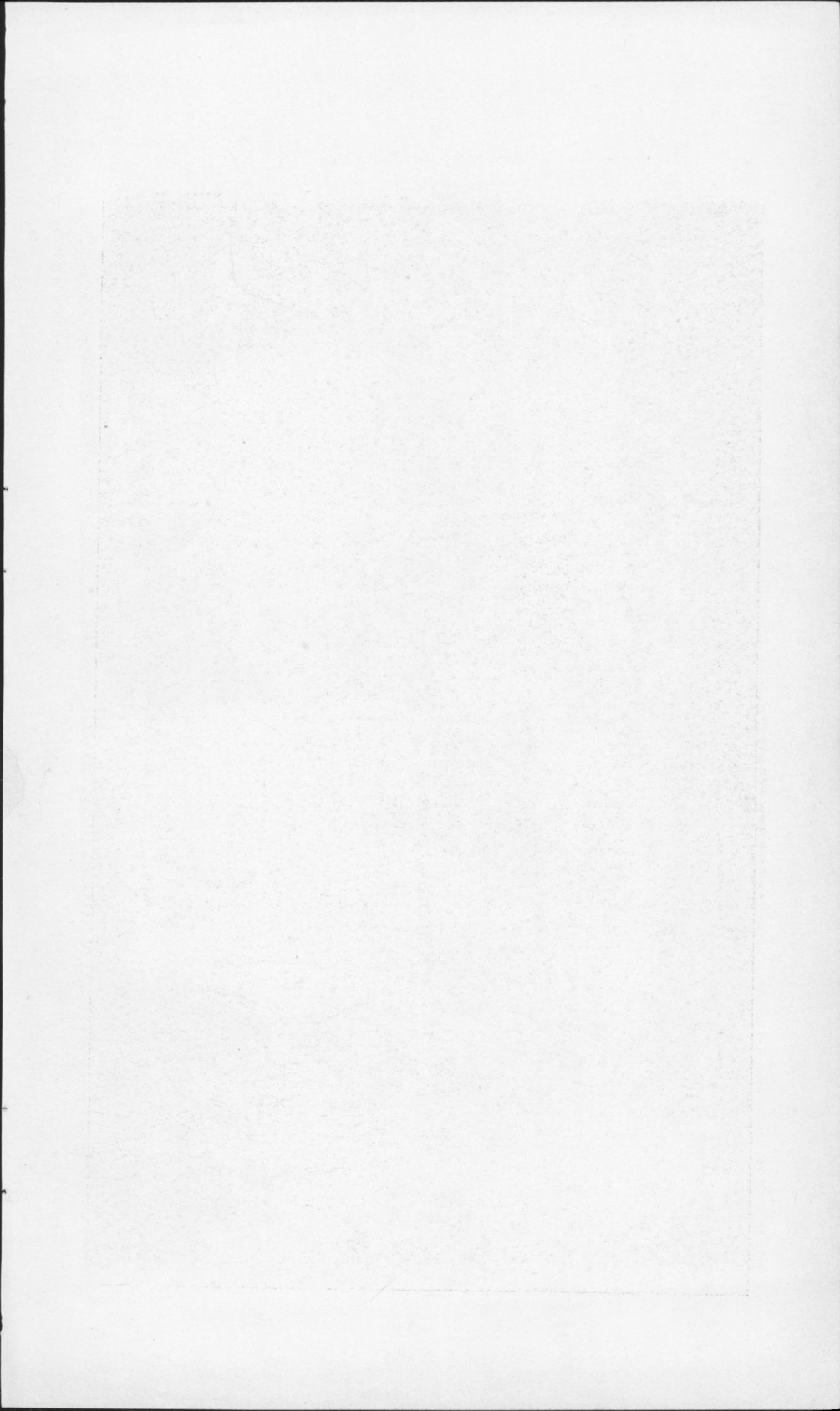


MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CLAP AND MARY CLAP WOOSTER, NEW
HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.





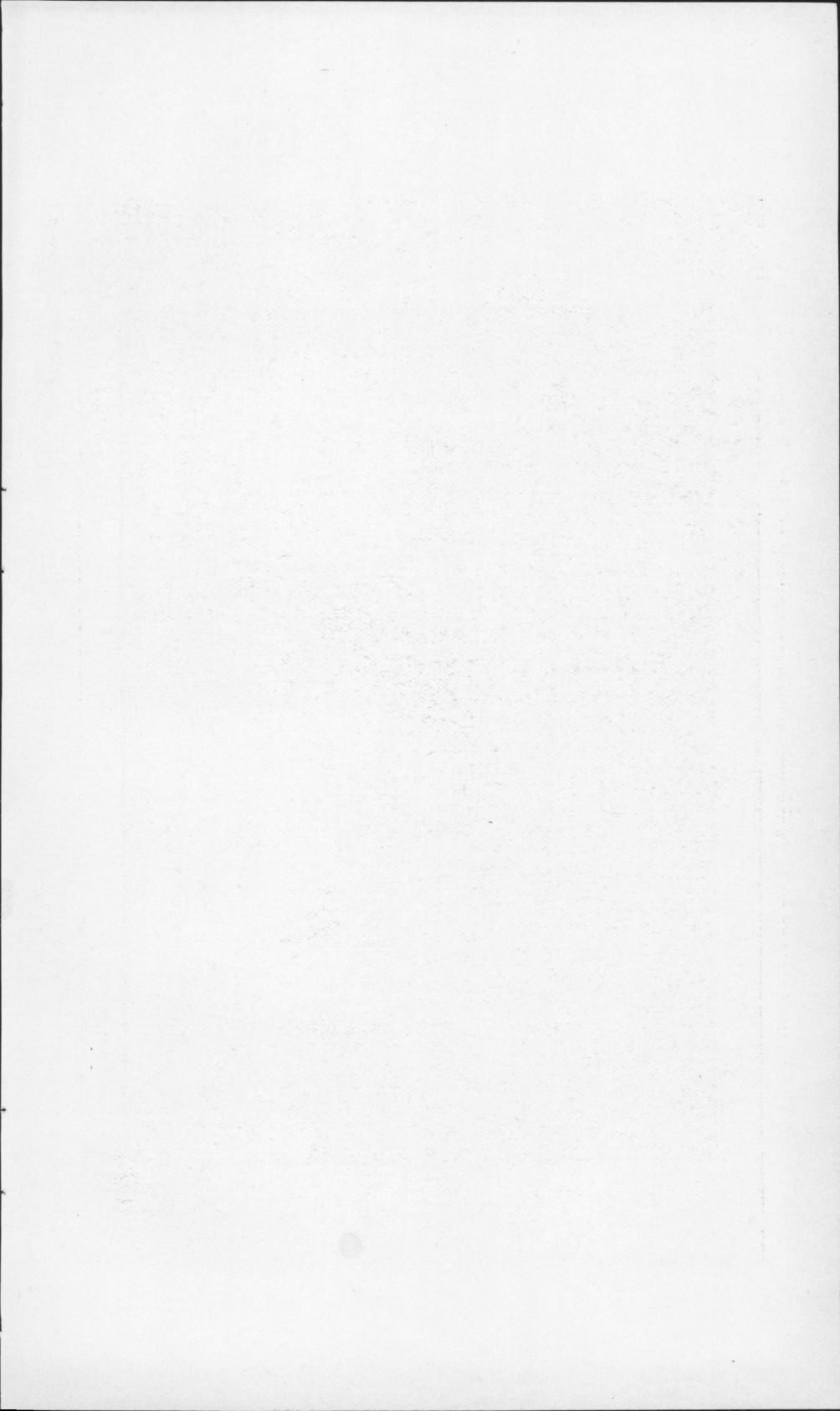
TABLET IN BRONSON LIBRARY, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

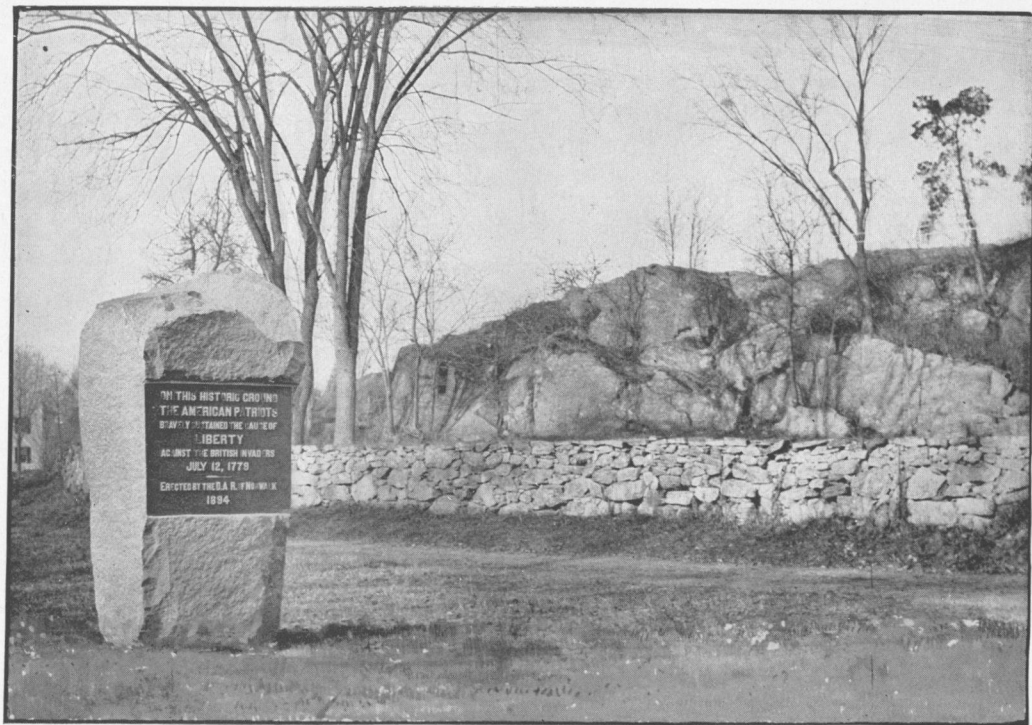




MONUMENT ON EAST AVENUE, EAST NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, SITE OF FIRST SETTLEMENT.

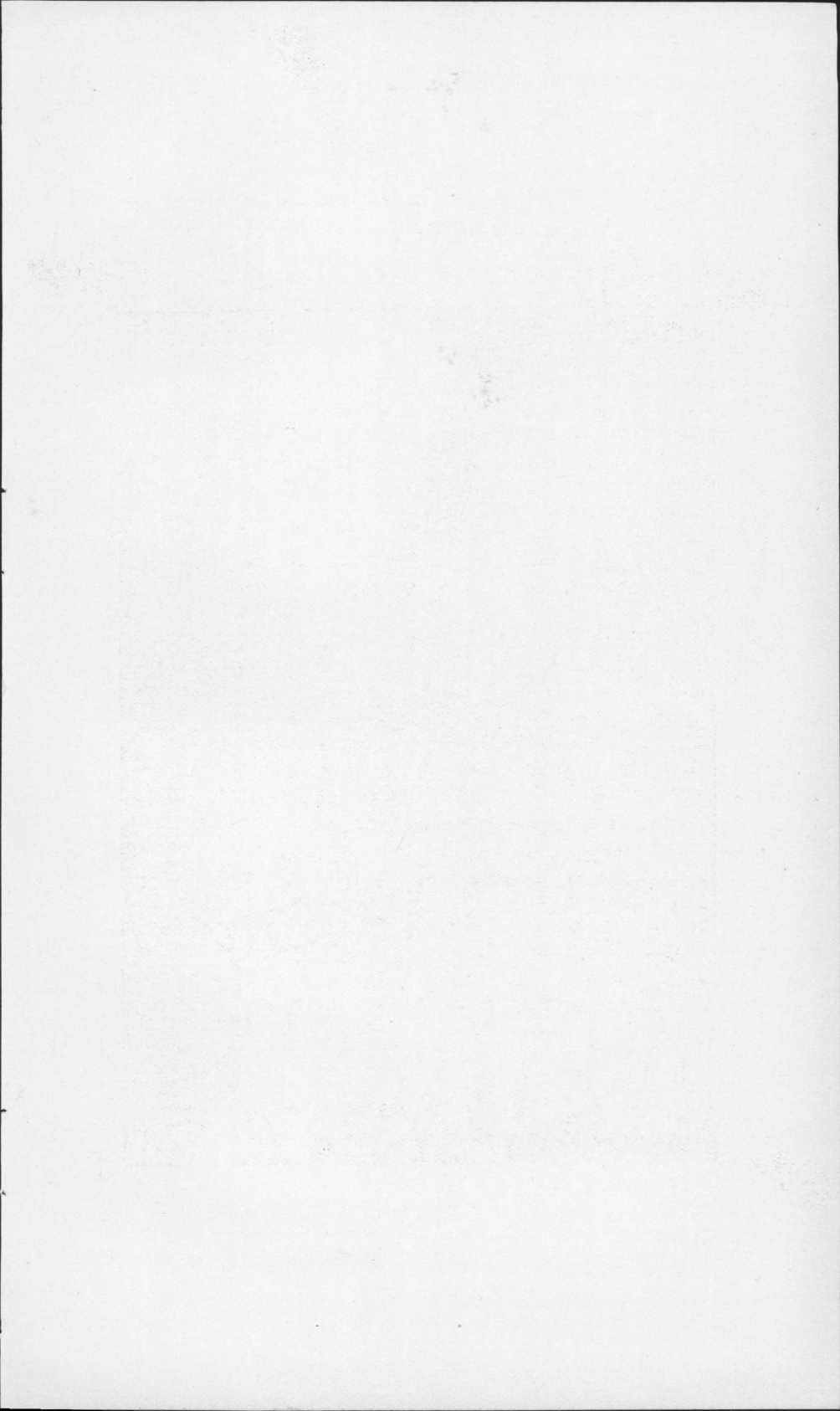
Erected by Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R.





MONUMENT ON FRANCE STREET, NORWALK CONNECTICUT, "BATTLE OF THE ROCKS."

Erected by Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R.



It has offered two prizes, the first to pupils of the graduating class in the high school, for the best essay upon "Representative men of Connecticut during the Revolution." The second prize is given to the pupil entering the high school who passes the best examination in American history.

Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, has undertaken the restoration and care of the Revolutionary burial places in its locality.

The Connecticut chapters have established a "Bureau of exchange of historical papers." Valuable papers read before one chapter are thus made available for the use of other chapters, and time and labor are saved. These chapters are also considering plans for a memorial to the women of the Revolution. They have united with the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut Colonial Dames, and Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars in verifying historic landmarks and in determining what legislation upon the subject is necessary to present to the general assembly. They contributed to the Mary Washington Monument Association by making their third State regent a life member.

DELAWARE.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Smyrna, sent a maple sapling in 1896 as her contribution to Sequoia's arch.

GEORGIA.

During the exposition at Atlanta in 1895 the **Atlanta Chapter** took a prominent part in making an exhibit of Revolutionary relics. Contributions were lent for the occasion by many other chapters and individuals. A meeting of prominent members of the society was held under the auspices of this chapter, and such a harmonious and patriotic spirit was developed that the society's work in Georgia and the South received a great impetus. At the close of the exposition the State of Massachusetts, through Governor Greenhalge, gave its State building, a copy of the old Craigie House (plate 13) at Cambridge, Mass., to this chapter for its home. In order to hold this property, the chapter obtained a charter from the State.

Augusta Chapter, of Augusta, induced the city council to retain the old names of the city streets, instead of numbering them, as had been proposed. The old names commemorate

the service of many Revolutionary families. This chapter has also united with the Georgia Colonial Dames in petitioning the State legislature and the trustees of the State University in behalf of coeducation.

Pulaski Chapter, of Griffin, is now collecting a library and raising funds for a home of its own.

Savannah Chapter, of Savannah, joined with the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1893-94 in erecting a monument to Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony. Upon the sides and base of the monument the names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the same cemetery were to be inscribed. The chapter started in 1894-95 a movement toward preserving the old cemetery of the city.

Xavier Chapter, of Rome, contributed to the Mary Washington Monument and to the fund for Mrs. Harrison's portrait.

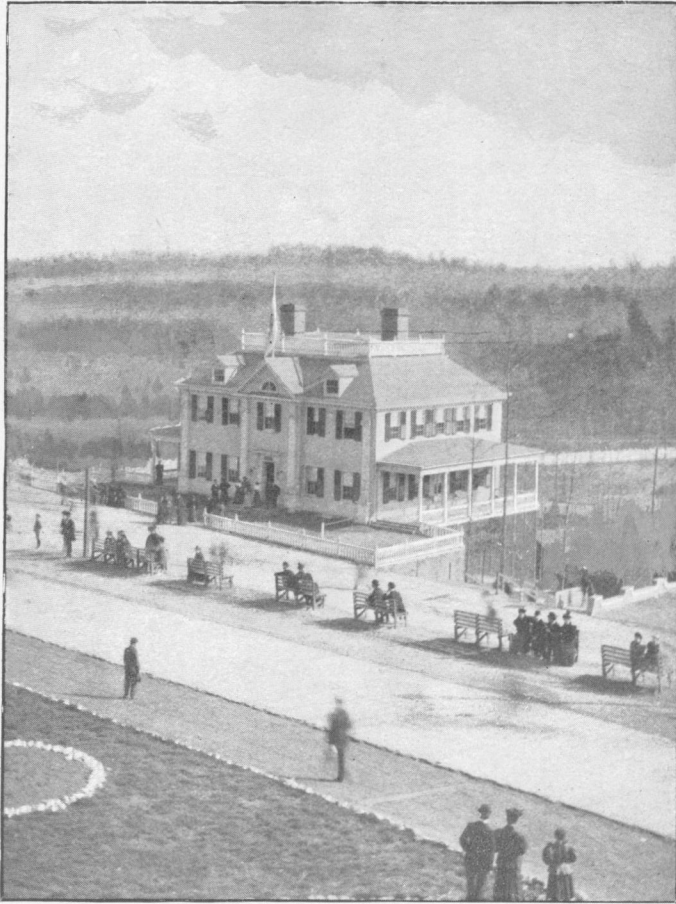
ILLINOIS.

Chicago Chapter, of Chicago, the first chapter organized in the society, had charge in 1893 of the exhibition of Revolutionary relics at the World's Columbian Exposition, for which many other chapters and individuals lent their heirlooms. A department congress was held under the auspices of this chapter on May 19, 1893, at the Art Palace, and much interest was thereby aroused in the West. The society's work was thus much advanced.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, led the public schools in celebrating the surrender of Yorktown, on October 19, 1894. In the year 1894-95 a work among the children of Bohemian parentage was undertaken. A home where the children could be tempted to spend their evenings was provided, and also a small school was started. The work has since continued unceasingly. On June 14, 1897, each child in the public schools was presented with a small flag.

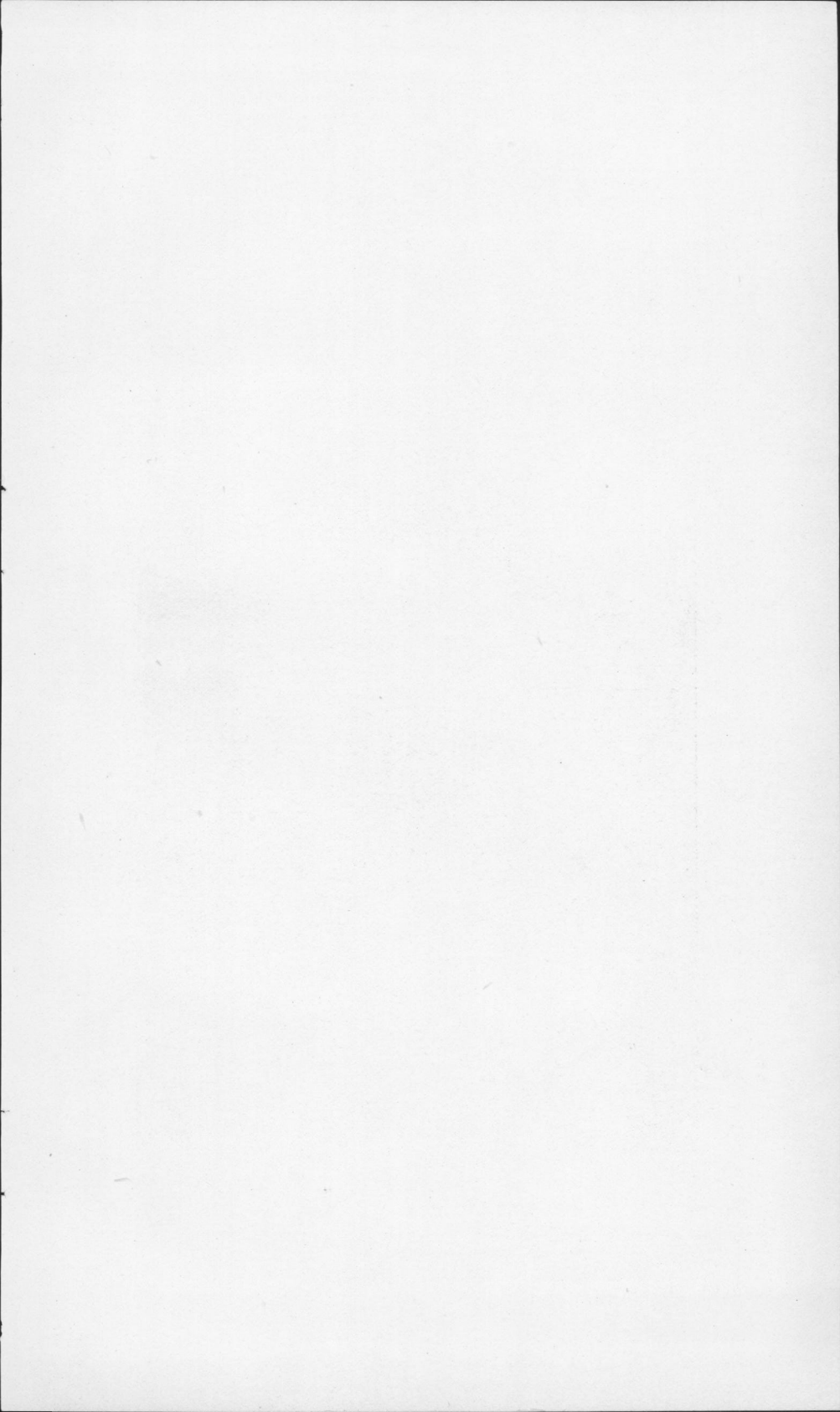
George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, presented in 1896 a flag and books of history and biography to the Harlem settlement, located among German immigrants. It is now raising funds for a monument to George Rogers Clark, the "one Revolutionary hero" of the State.

Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, has undertaken to restore and mark the grave of Joseph Mizener, a member of a Maryland regiment, but buried in that town.



FACSIMILE OF "CRAIGIE HOUSE."

Presented by State of Massachusetts to Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R.



Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, worked among the children of Bohemian emigrants during 1894-95. It has contributed to the monument of Francis Scott Key, at Frederick, Md.

Moline Chapter, of Moline, was the first to protest in 1895-96 against the dismissal from Government service of Miss Elizabeth Key, the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key. This chapter started a petition to the United States Congress for the lady's assistance. It has issued a yearbook of its members.

North Shore Chapter, of Highland Park, has systematized the work among foreign immigrants. In 1895-96 it had so interested the town authorities in the work that they assumed the expense. A library was provided, and children who could hardly speak the language were tempted by the unusual comforts to spend much time there. On July 14, 1896, the chapter voted to present to the public schools a framed facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. A medal for the best essay on the "Surrender of Cornwallis" was also offered to the school children. A fine 12-foot flag and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence were given to the Boys' Club, and \$165 was raised in 1896 for a flag pole, 110 feet high, and a 25-foot flag, to be presented to the town.

Princeton Chapter, of Princeton, presented a flag to the "Women's Club" of the town, on February 22, 1897.

Springfield Chapter, of Springfield, has published a yearbook showing the ancestral record of its members.

INDIANA.

The Indiana chapters have united with each other and with the societies of the Children of the American Revolution to rescue from oblivion the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the State. They have already found a large number. They are now collecting relics.

General De Lafayette Chapter is located at Lafayette, and Madame Melanie de Lasteyrie de Saillant de Corcelle, granddaughter of Lafayette, was an honorary member of the chapter at the time of her death in August, 1895. Her daughter, the Marquise de Chambrun, is also an honorary member. This chapter presented a "loving cup" to the battle ship *Indiana* in 1896 (plate 14).

IOWA.

The united efforts of the Iowa chapters caused a bill to be presented to the State legislature enforcing the display of the American flag on all public school buildings throughout the State.

Clinton Chapter, of Clinton, supported a lecture course in American history during the year 1896-97.

Sarah McCalla Chapter, of Chariton, presented to Lucas County a fine, large flag on July 4, 1897.

KENTUCKY.

John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, presented 5,000 copies of the national songs to the public schools of the city, with the request that the children be made to memorize and sing them frequently. In 1896 a prize was offered to the public school children for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

Lexington Chapter, of Lexington, dedicated a monument to the heroic women of Bryan's Station on August 15, 1896 (plate 15). This is one of the most appropriate monuments ever erected to commemorate a noble deed. Its cost was \$325. The proceedings on the occasion were published by the Filson Club, of Louisville.

Madison Chapter, of Richmond, offered a prize in the public schools of the town for the best essay on "The spies of the Revolution."

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, of Newport, has undertaken to repair the monument to Daniel Boone, at Frankfort. It has requested the public schools of Kentucky to observe October 22 as "Boone's Day." Each child is asked to contribute 1 penny toward the monument fund, and the other chapters in the State will assist.

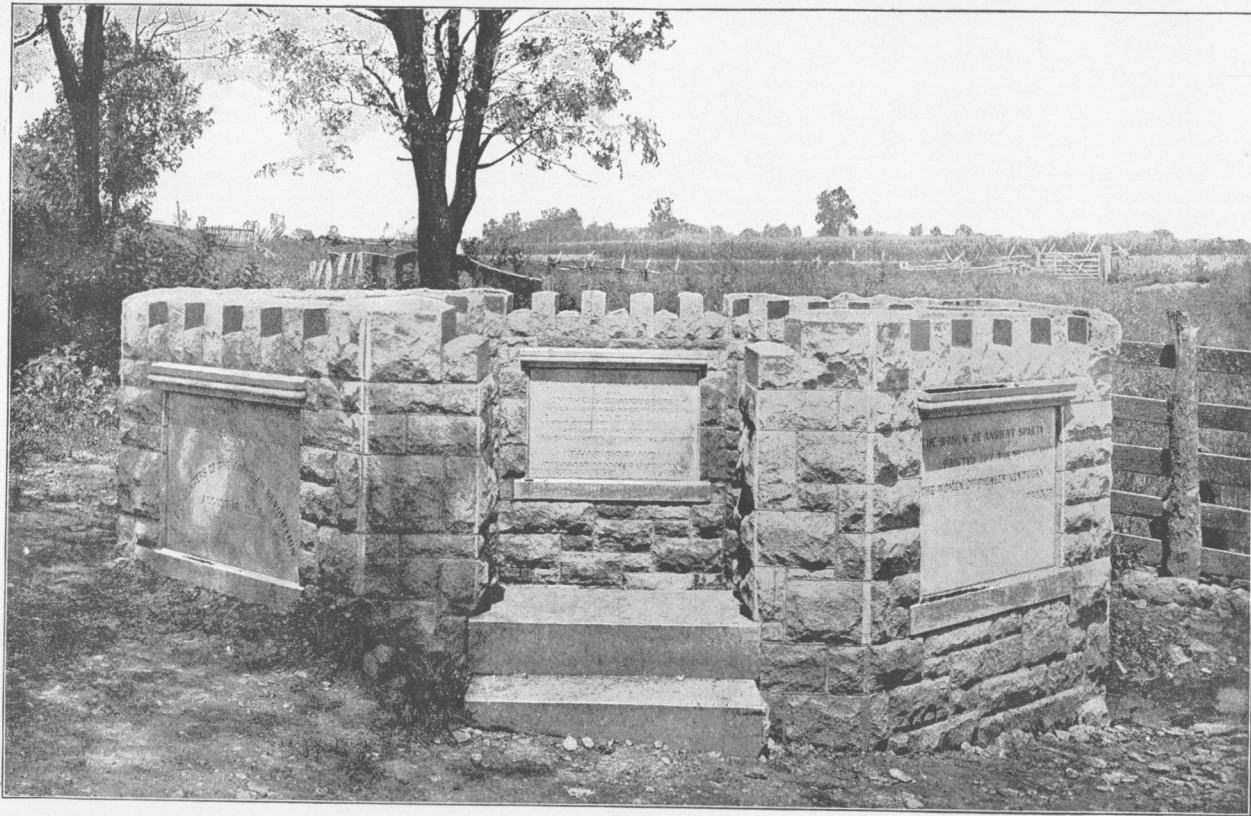
Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, of Versailles, cooperates with Boonesboro chapter in the erection of a monument to mark the spot where stood the old fort at Boonesboro, where Susannah Hart married Isaac Shelby and where her father was killed.

LOUISIANA.

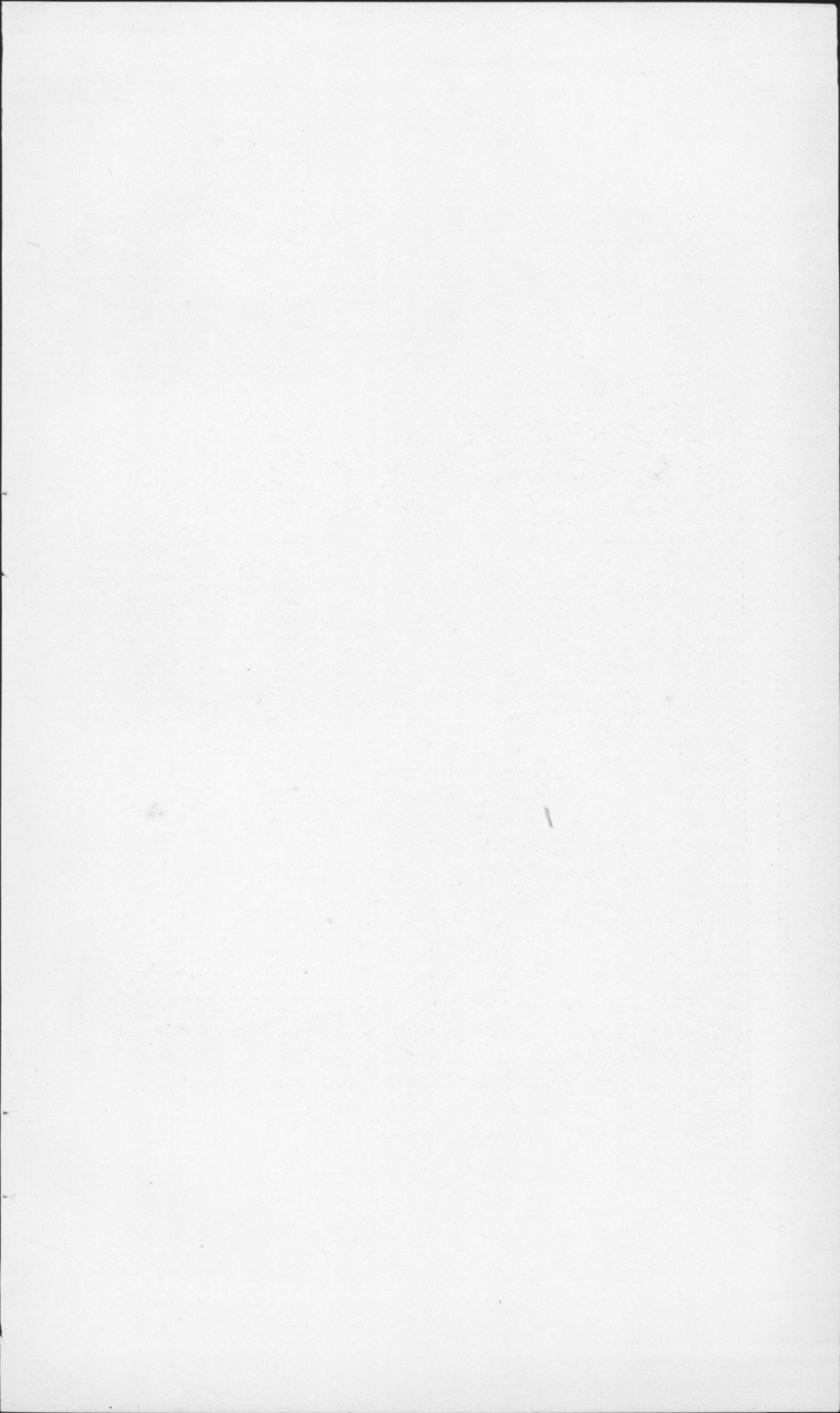
Spirit of '76 Chapter, of New Orleans, began in 1895 the collection of a library of history as an annex to the Howard



LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO BATTLESHIP INDIANA BY LAFAYETTE CHAPTER,
D. A. R.



MEMORIAL TO THE WOMEN OF BRYANS STATION, KENTUCKY.
Erected by Lexington Chapter, D. A. R.



Library. It has offered three gold and silver medals to the city high schools for essays on Revolutionary topics.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Chapter, of Baltimore, assisted the State society of the "Sons of the American Revolution" in a loan-exhibit of relics, for the benefit of the monument to the soldiers of the Maryland Line. During 1895-96 it raised funds to improve the Maryland room at Mount Vernon, and sent contributions to New York City chapter's loan exhibit for the benefit of the Key Monument fund.

Frederick Chapter, of Frederick, on July, 1894, assisted in placing a white marble block at the tomb of Thomas Johnson, first continental governor of Maryland (plate 16). In 1895 it contributed to the monument erected in Brooklyn by the Maryland "Sons of the American Revolution" to Smallwood's regiment, who sacrificed themselves to save the army at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. In the year 1895-96 this chapter made search for Revolutionary graves. A lot was purchased in Mount Olivet Cemetery, in which were reinterred the remains of Judge Thomas Beatty, who signed, in 1765, the order of Frederick County court which declared the stamp act unconstitutional. The grave is now in charge of the chapter. The chapter has aroused public interest in the monument to Francis Scott Key, sent soil for the planting of Sequoia's liberty tree, and contributed a young mulberry for Sequoia's historic arch of trees.

Maryland Line Chapter, of Baltimore, contributed relics to New York City chapter's loan exhibit for the benefit of the Key Monument fund. It is also raising funds to aid in erecting the monument to the Maryland Line.

The State Regent of Maryland has offered a medal to the school children of the State for the best essay on Maryland history from 1634, or earlier, to the present date.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston, has published a chapter paper called "Tea Leaves." This chapter has contributed a piece of Plymouth Rock to the cairn built at Quincy in memory of Abigail Adams. It has made energetic efforts to secure a pension for one of its "Real Daughters."

Bunker Hill Chapter, of Boston, placed a framed lithograph

of the flag in 200 public schools attended largely by foreign-born children.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, of Wakefield, contributed to the furnishing of Atlanta chapter's house by sending an oil painting of Faneuil Hall, framed in historic wood. The picture is the work of Mrs. Bryon A. Osgood (Emma A.), a member. It has circulated through the State petitions which aided in arousing public opinion to prevent the demolition of Faneuil Hall.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, placed tablets in the public schools in memory of the pupils of said schools who died in the civil war. It offered to the student of the graduating class in the grammar school a prize for the best essay on those battles of the Revolution commemorated by the names of the city streets. It has marked Revolutionary graves and contributed to the preservation of the Clark Hancock house.

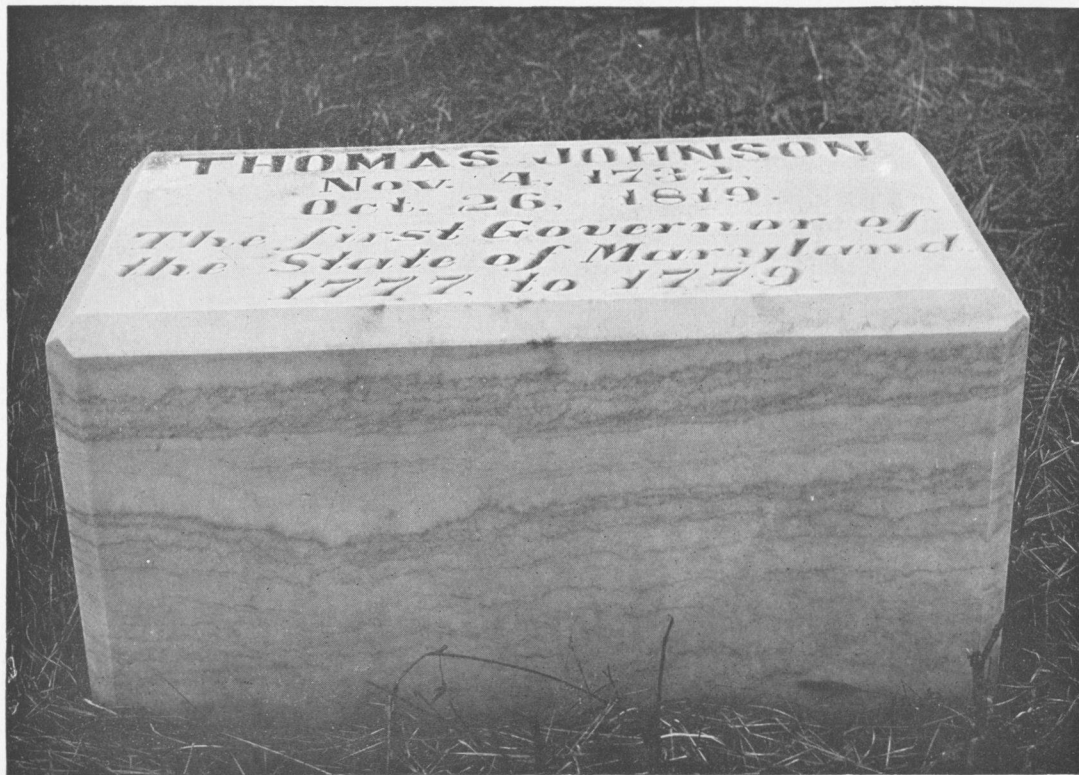
Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, presented a copy of the coats of arms of the thirteen original States to the Edward Devotion School in the town. It has contributed to the fund for the Lowell Memorial Park at Elmwood, Cambridge. A costly framed copy of William Dawes's portrait was presented to the Paul Revere School at the North End, Boston. The chapter has bought for the Clark Hancock house in Lexington the old andirons, formerly part of the original furniture of the house. The members are now preparing a list of the Revolutionary soldiers from Brookline.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, has offered prizes in the public schools for the best patriotic essays and has contributed money for the restoration of the Clark Hancock house.

Israel Putnam Chapter, of Danvers, located the graves of 50 Revolutionary soldiers. The Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution then marked them in 1895-96.

John Adams Chapter, of Boston, has contributed to the "Woman's Club House," to the bronze tablet on the tomb of John Adams at Quincy, to the statue of Washington to be presented to France, to the George Washington Memorial Association, and to the bust of John Adams for the Paul Revere School.

Liberty Tree Chapter, of Boston, has contributed to the restoration of the old meeting-house of the South Parish at Mendon, now known as Blackstone.



MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JOHNSON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND



Lucy Jackson Chapter, of Newton, has contributed to the fund for the purchase of "Meadow Gardens," the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Sums were also sent for the preservation of the Clark Hancock house at Lexington, for the Warren Memorial Hall at West Newton, and for the Lowell Memorial at Cambridge.

Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, has marked the graves of 11 Revolutionary soldiers. It has contributed to the statue of Washington to be presented to France, and to the preservation of the Clark Hancock house.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, of Taunton, has rescued a "Real Daughter" from the poorhouse and provided her with a pleasant home for the rest of her life.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Amherst, has identified the graves of many Revolutionary soldiers in the town cemetery.

Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, marked the graves of 50 Revolutionary soldiers, in conjunction with the Sons of the American Revolution, in 1894. It also contributed to the Mary Washington Monument by making its founder and first regent a life member in the association. The chapter has published the ancestral records of its members. It contributed to the fund for Mrs. Harrison's portrait. It sent earth for Sequoia chapter's liberty tree, and an elm from the old North Bridge at Concord for the historic arch at San Francisco. It contributed to the fund for the preservation of Jamestown, Va., in 1896. In 1897 it offered three prizes to the senior class of the high school for essays upon "The part taken by Massachusetts in the Revolution." It has contributed for the restoration of the Clark Hancock house, and some of the non-resident members have marked Revolutionary graves in Enfield and Westfield.

Old Concord Chapter, of Concord, contributed to the statue of Washington to be given to France in 1900.

Old Newbury Chapter, of Newburyport, located the graves of 85 Revolutionary soldiers during 1896-97.

Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston, placed a tablet upon the former home of Paul Revere on April 18, 1895 (plate 17). In 1896 it placed framed copies of the coats of arms of the thirteen original States in those schools of Boston composed chiefly of foreign children.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, of Medford, has located the

graves of many Revolutionary patriots and soldiers in its vicinity.

Seacoast Defense Chapter, of Vineyard Haven, is raising funds for a memorial to Polly Dagett, Maria Allen, and Parnel Manter, three Revolutionary heroines who blew up the town's liberty pole to prevent its being sold as a mast for a British ship.

Submit Clark Chapter, of Easthampton, offered in 1896 two prizes to the children of the public schools for the first and second best essays on any subject connected with the history of Easthampton during the Colonial or Revolutionary period. It has signed the petition of the Faneuil Hall chapter for the preservation of Faneuil Hall. It contributed to the erection of the statue of Washington to be given to France in 1900.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, has contributed in a quiet way to almost every worthy object brought to its notice.

The Massachusetts chapters united with the Quincy Daughters of the Revolution in building the cairn, erected June 17, 1896, in memory of Abigail Adams. The Massachusetts chapters joined to induce the State legislature to restore the Bullfinch front of the old statehouse at Boston. They have also helped to preserve the Clark-Hancock house in Lexington and Fort Massachusetts at North Adams.

MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota chapters cooperated with other patriotic societies to secure from the State board of education in 1894-95 an order to the proper authorities to raise the American flag on all school buildings during school hours.

Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, presented a portrait of Washington to the Central High School of Minneapolis in 1896. It has also published a yearbook.

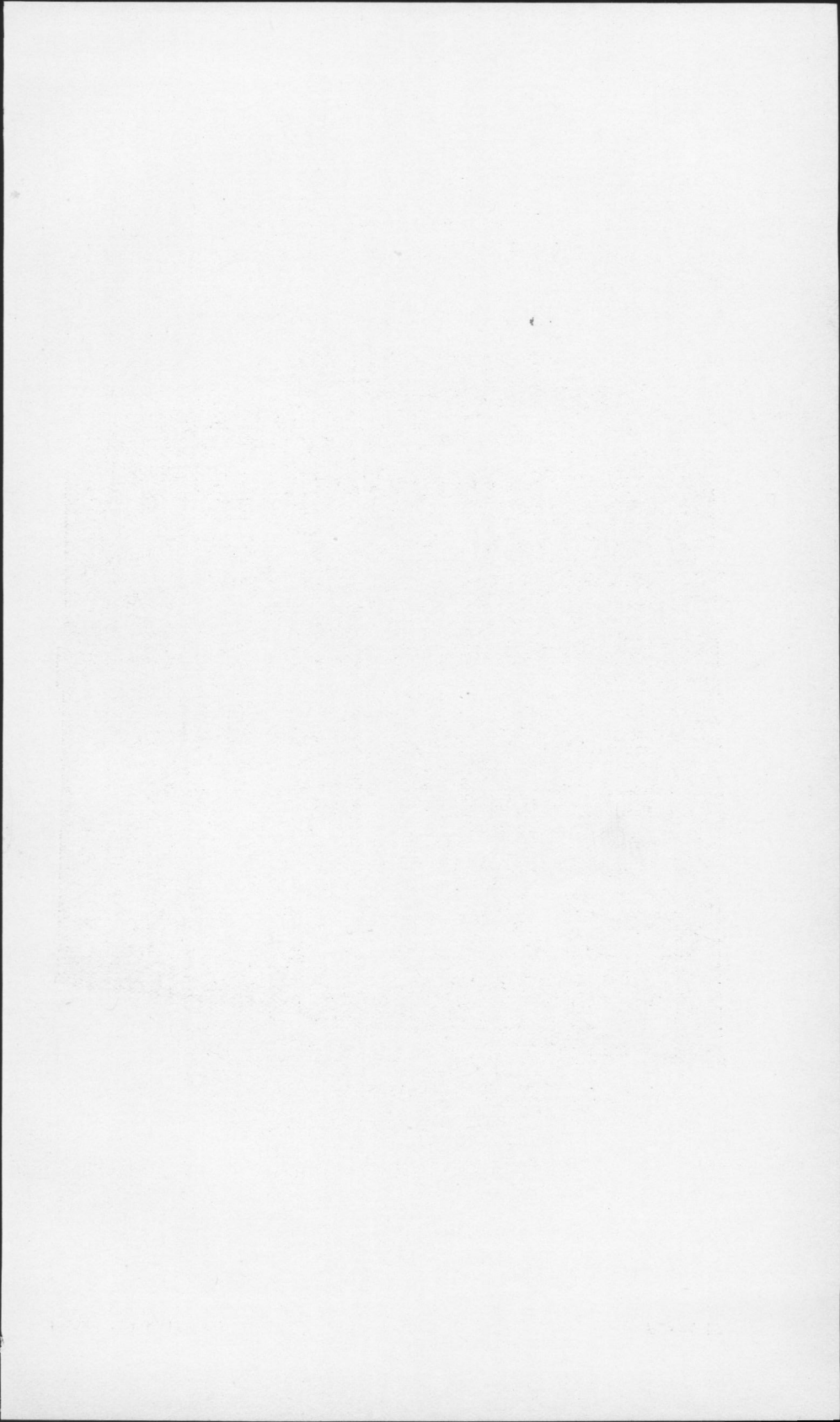
Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, has bound in three volumes its historical papers prepared during 1896-97. It published a special chapter paper, for one week, to raise funds for its work. It has contributed to the Mary Washington Monument Association.

St. Paul Chapter, of St. Paul, has petitioned the State legislature to prohibit the raising of foreign flags on any public buildings.



TABLET ON HOME OF PAUL REVERE, BOSTON.

Erected by Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R.



MISSOURI.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, has for its object the raising of a fund for an alcove of American history in the city library.

St. Louis Chapter, of St. Louis, in 1895-96 placed patriotic pictures in the public schools of the city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Anna Stickney Chapter, of North Conway, has for its object the erection of a monument to the town's pioneers resting in the old burying ground.

Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, is engaged in marking the historic spots in the vicinity.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, assisted the Dover Historical Society in completing the history of the city.

Milford Chapter, of Milford, has for its object the marking of revolutionary graves in the locality. It has also influenced the public schools in the matter of patriotic observances.

Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, has presented to the high school of the city 51 volumes of American history.

Reprisal Chapter, of Newport, is gleaning all obtainable particulars in regard to the cruiser *Reprisal*, for which it was named.

The New Hampshire chapters contributed to Sequoia chapter's historic arch at San Francisco a rock maple from the homestead of General Stark, at Bennington.

NEW JERSEY.

Bound Brook Chapter, of Bound Brook, raised funds for the Francis Scott Key Monument.

Camden Chapter, of Camden, has undertaken as its first work to secure a record of the names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the vicinity, with the intent to have the graves suitably marked.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, of Bound Brook, has offered prizes for the best essay written by a child of the public schools upon "Township organization and government," and topics of American history. This chapter has induced the school commissioners to appoint Friday of each week for the study of United States history and the singing of patriotic

songs. It has contributed to the Key Monument and raised money for a public drinking fountain.

Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, has caused the last Friday of each month to be observed with patriotic exercises in all the public schools of the town. The flag is also raised over the schools on ten important anniversaries. It has also offered prizes for patriotic essays.

General David Foreman Chapter, of Trenton, and **Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter**, of Trenton, contributed to the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. This society has restored the Wallace house at Somerville and made it a museum of relics:

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, of Somerville, sent from Washington's headquarters at Somerville a linden tree in 1896 to be New Jersey's representative in Sequoia's arch of trees. This chapter owns the corner stone of the old first court-house in Somerset County, N. J., burned by Colonel Simcoe on October 26, 1779. When it has been suitably inscribed it is to be placed on its old site as a memorial. The chapter has contributed to the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. In conjunction with Nova Cæsarea, Jersey Blue, and Camp Middlebrook chapters, it has restored portions of the first and second floors of the old Wallace house, Washington's headquarters at Somerville in 1778-79 (plates 18 to 22).

Jersey Blue Chapter, of New Brunswick, has offered a series of prizes for the study of history in the public schools.

Nova Cæsarea Chapter, of Newark, takes great pride in its privilege of maintaining for the rest of her life one of its aged members who is a daughter of a Revolutionary patriot.

Trent Chapter, of Trenton, has offered a prize in the State Model School and John C. Green Foundation School at Lawrenceville for the best essays on the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

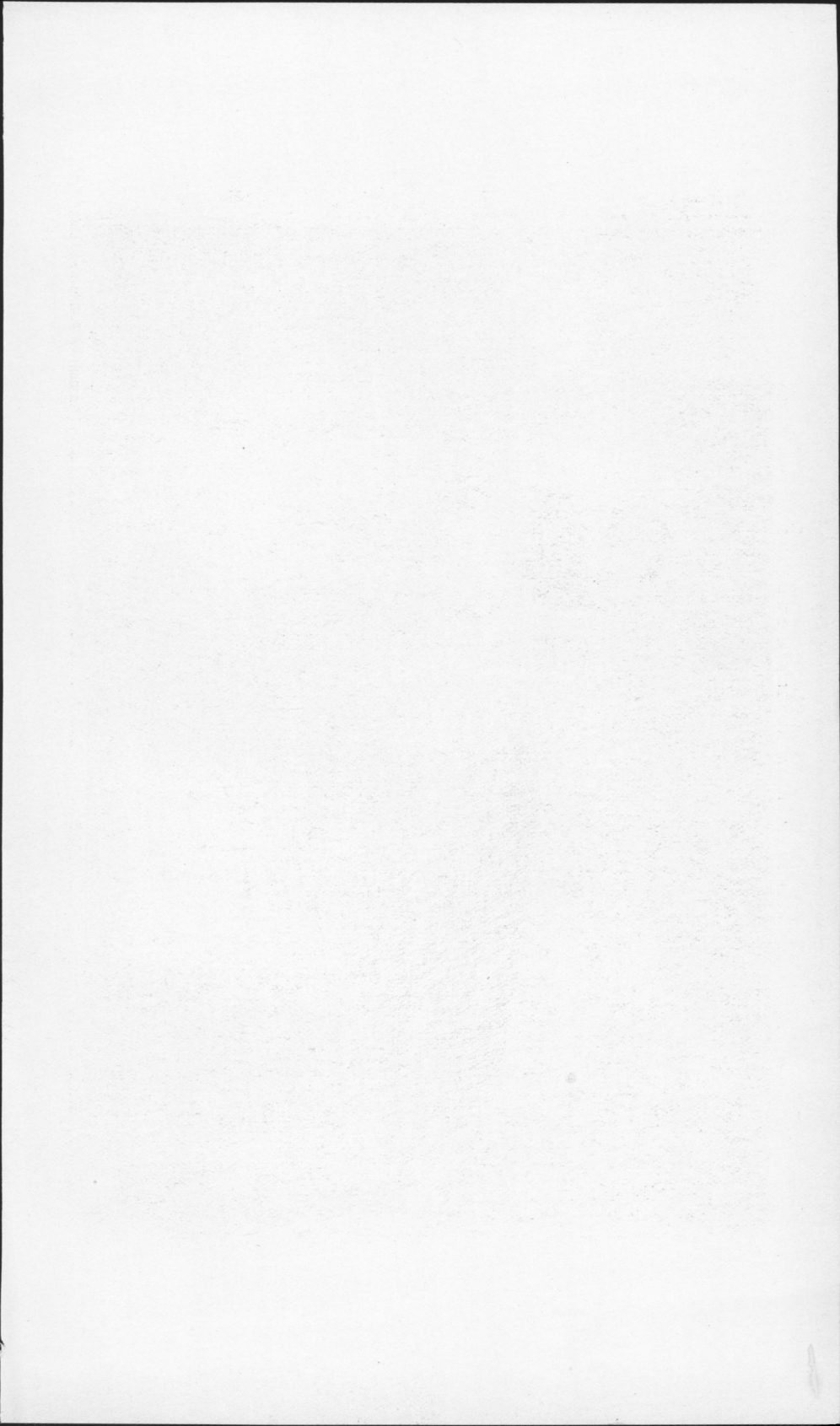
NEW YORK.

The New York chapters have contributed to the Mary Washington Association by making their State regent an hereditary life member. They sent a white oak from the battlefield of Saratoga to be planted in the historic arch at San Francisco.

Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls, offered in 1896 a prize



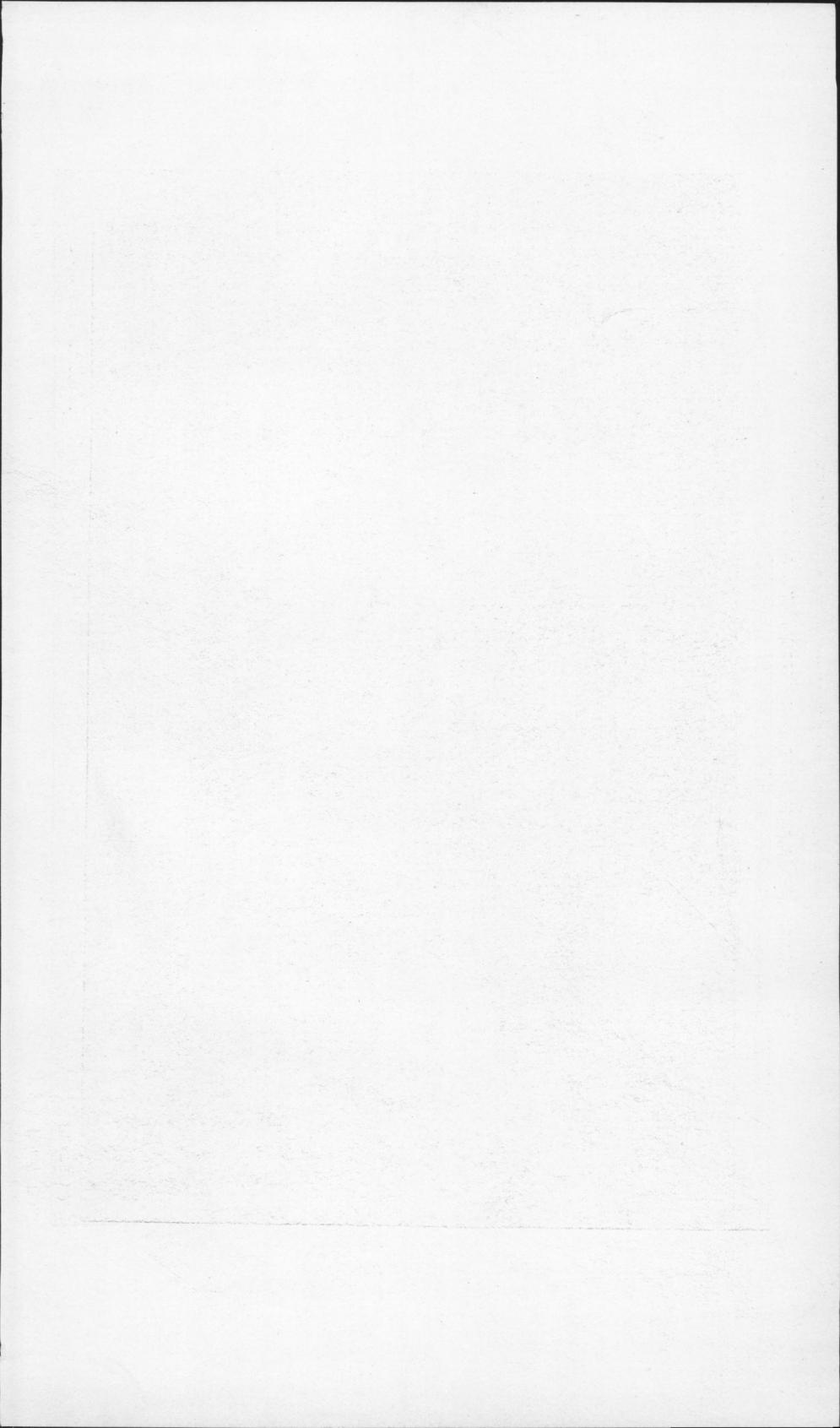
WALLACE HOUSE, SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1778-79.





WALLACE HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1778-79. LOWER HALL.

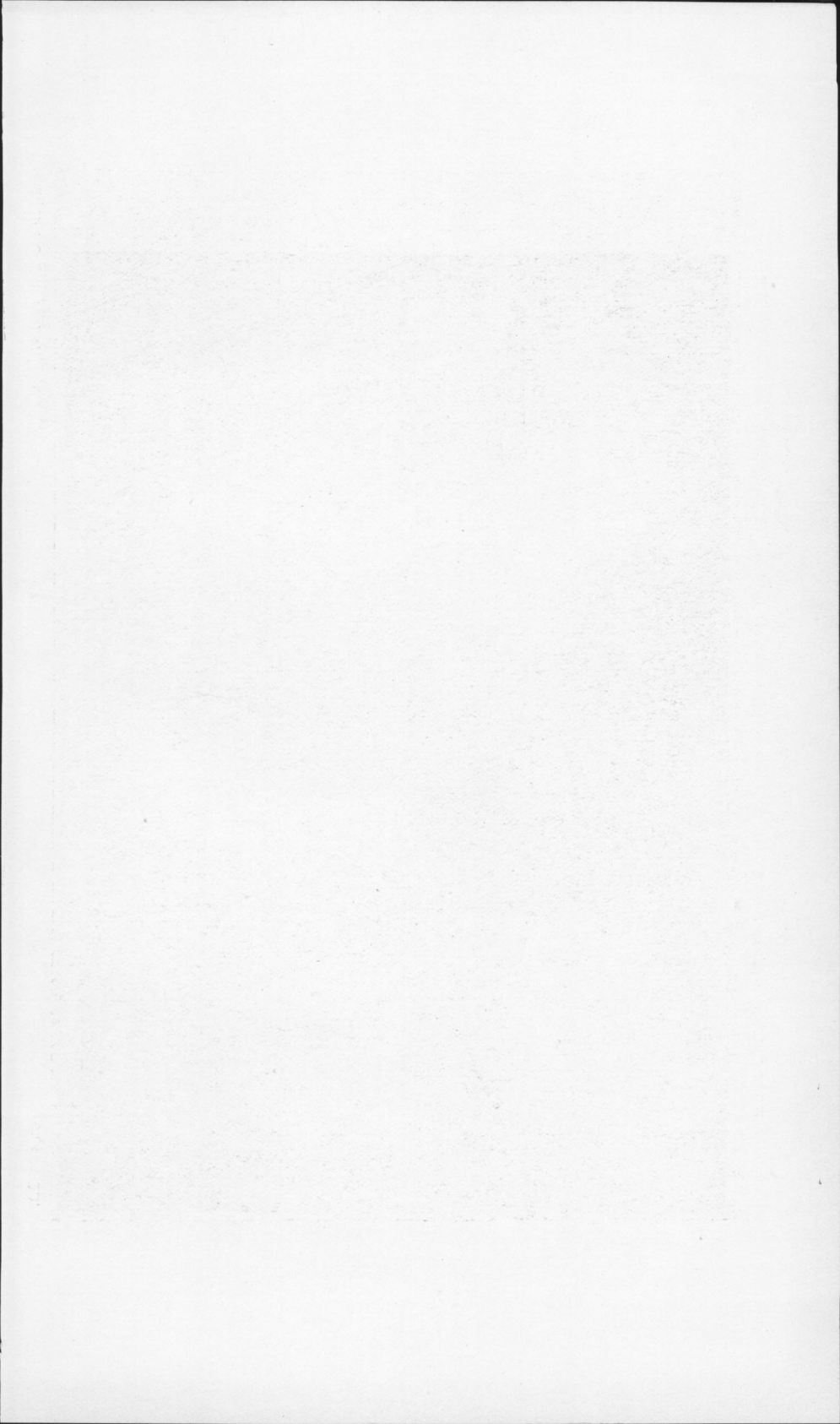
Restored by General Frelinghuysen, Jersey Blue, and Camp Middlebrook Chapters, D. A. R.





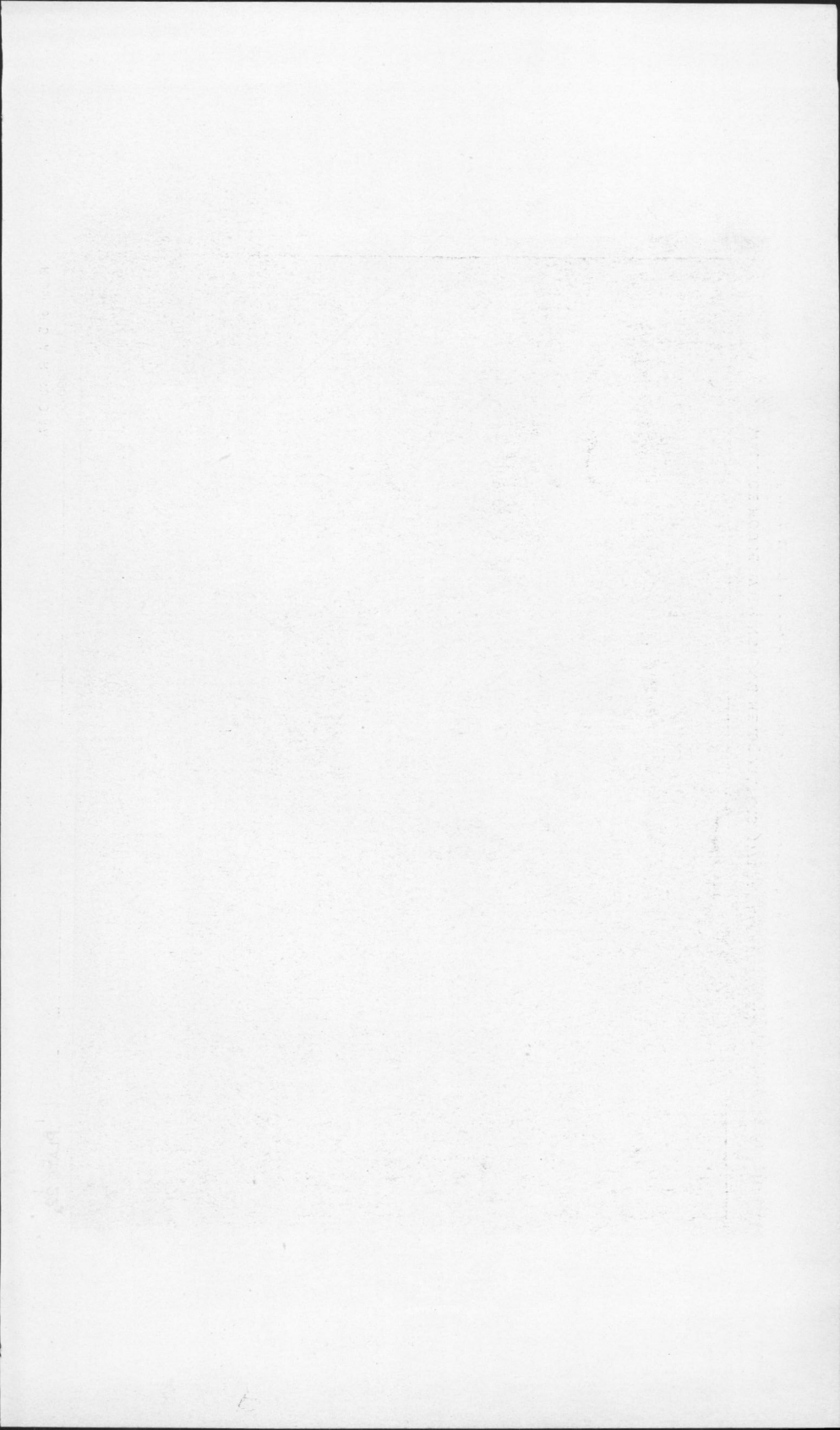
WALLACE HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1778-79. GENERAL FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN ROOM.

Restored and furnished by General Frelinghuysen, Jersey Blue, and Camp Middlebrook Chapters, D. A. R.





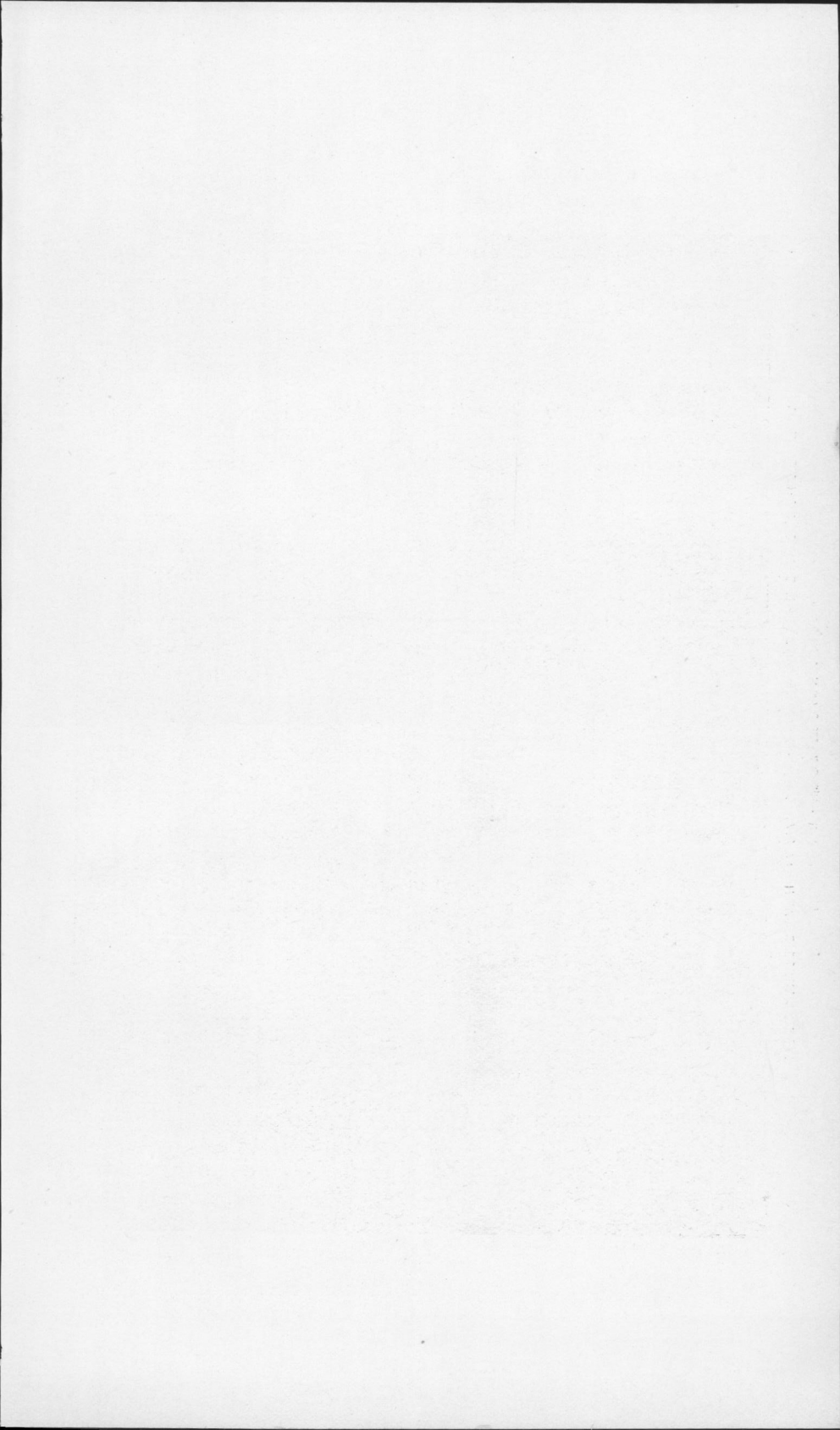
WALLACE HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1778-79. LAFAYETTE ROOM.
Restored and furnished by General Frelinghuysen and Jersey Blue Chapters, D. A. R.





WALLACE HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1778-79. NOVA CÆSAREA ROOM.

Restored by Nova Cæsarea Chapter, D. A. R.



for the best essay on the "Revolutionary struggle in the Mohawk Valley."

Buffalo Chapter, of Buffalo, has undertaken to improve the city public schools. As it was found that many unfit teachers were employed through political influence, a committee was appointed to confer with other women's clubs of the city for the purpose of securing a school board that would keep education out of politics. Its petition was added to that of Mahwenawasigh chapter asking the State legislature for an appropriation toward erecting a monument to commemorate the ratification of the first Constitution by New York in 1788.

Camden Chapter, of Camden, has located the graves of 27 Revolutionary soldiers.

Cayuga Chapter, of Ithaca, placed copies of the Declaration of Independence in the Ithaca schools and post-office and has marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, sent to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897 an exhibit of books written by the chapter members. It is now raising funds for the monument to the prison-ship martyrs.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, of Rome, united with the Gansevoort Willet chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in marking the sites of Fort Stanwix and Fort Bull.

Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, united with the Sons of the American Revolution in presenting a flag to the University of Rochester, June 14, 1897.

Keskeskick Chapter, of Yonkers, as its first work sent to Mary Ball chapter a birch sapling from Valentine's Hill and a young boxwood from the old Manor House hedge for the historic grove at Tacoma, Wash.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, took for its first work the erection of a monument to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by New York in 1788. It secured the aid of other chapters in the State in petitioning the legislature for an appropriation for this object. It offered a small liberty bell as a prize to the schools of Poughkeepsie. The board of education was requested to set apart an afternoon each month for patriotic observances in the public schools and to direct that the American flag float over school buildings on proper anniversaries. The regent of the chapter has presented three gold medals for competition in different schools. The essays were on subjects

suggested by the Revolution. The chapter is now raising funds to purchase the old house in Poughkeepsie once the residence of Governor Clinton.

Melzingah Chapter, of Fishkill, gave two fine volumes of American history as a prize for the best essay on the "Ratification of the National Constitution by the State of New York."

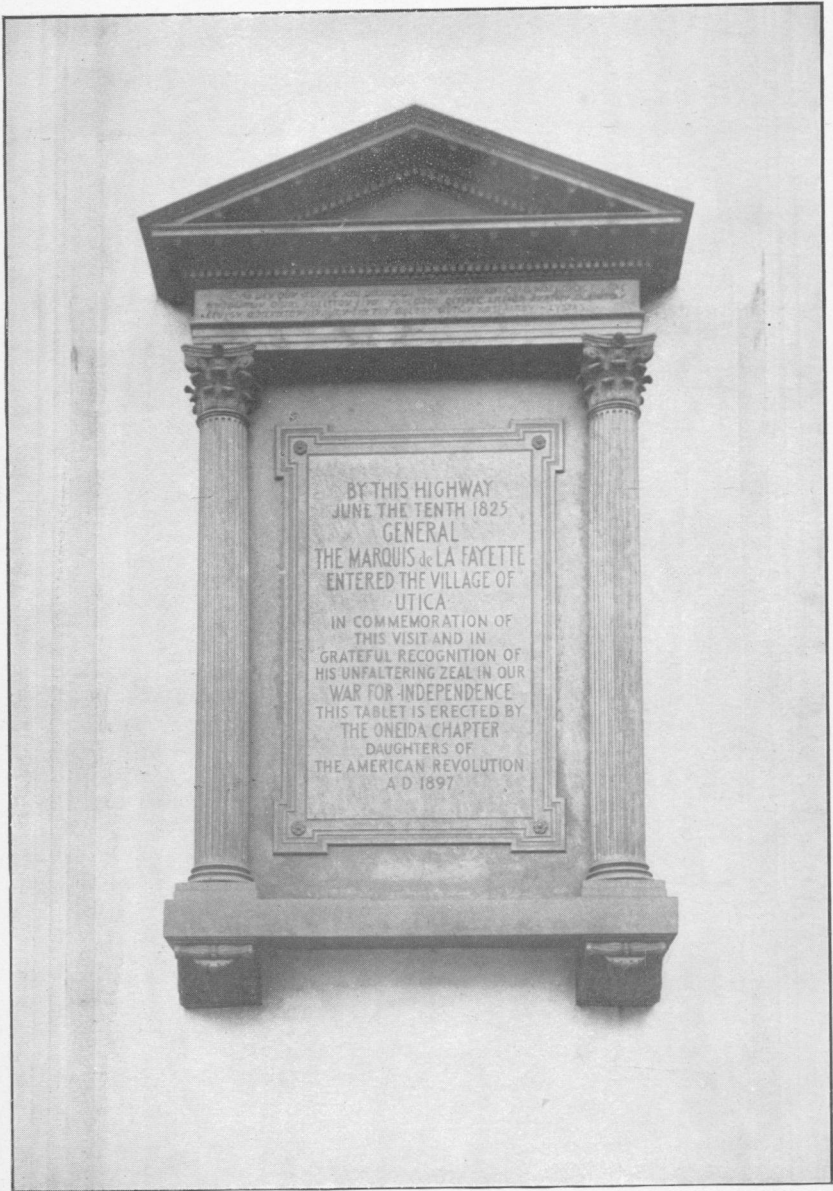
Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, has offered prizes to students in the schools of Albany and Rensselaer counties for essays on historic subjects.

Mohegan Chapter, of Sing Sing, made its regent a life member of the Mary Washington Monument Association in 1895.

It also aided New York City chapter's loan exhibit for the benefit of the Key Monument fund. One of its members, Mrs. Watson A. Bowron (Hannah Hoffman) contributed 150 volumes to the library of the National Society.

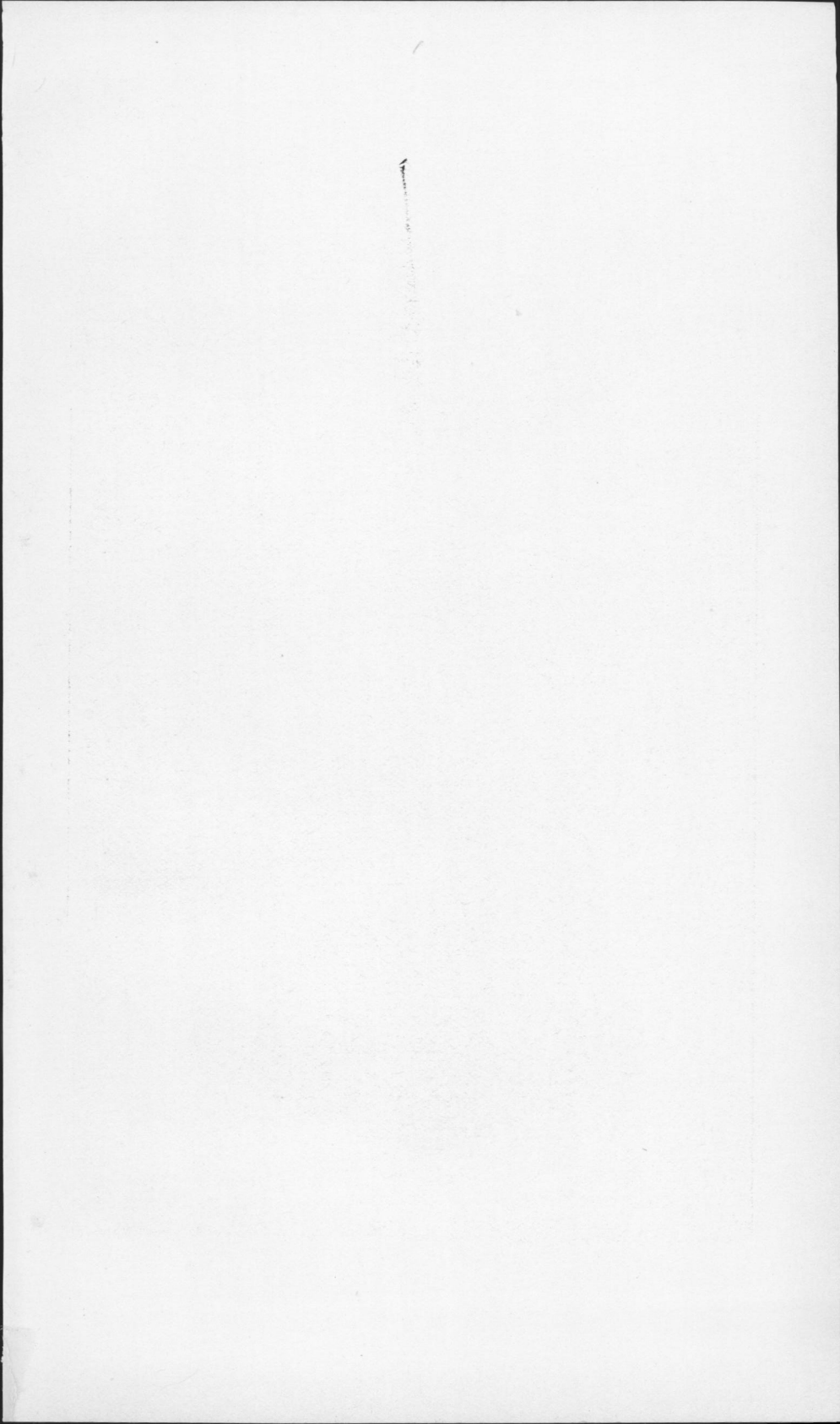
New York City Chapter, of New York City, has among its honorary members the Infanta Eulalia, of Spain, whose national number in the society is 8566, and whose great-great-grandfather, Carlos III of Spain, rendered material aid to the cause of independence by sending money and ships. The chapter has contributed \$1,020.50 to the Mary Washington memorial fund and a large amount to the statue of Washington to be presented to France in 1900. In 1895 it published a Revolutionary calendar. In April, 1896, a loan collection of historic relics was exhibited by the chapter for the benefit of the Key Monument fund. A fine catalogue of this exhibit was published. It has presented a flag to the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a flag and pole to the chapter at Morristown, N. J., and a gigantic pole to stand at the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant. It is also raising funds for the endowment of a chair of American history at Barnard College and maintaining there a course of lectures until the endowment is completed. The chapter history has been published in pamphlet form.

Oneida Chapter, of Utica, has offered prizes in the public schools for several years. The subjects for the competing essays in 1896 were, "The Mohawk Valley during the Revolution" and "Lafayette." This chapter induced the city authorities to restore the name "Lafayette" to a street that had been carelessly called "Fayette," in utter forgetfulness of the fact that the street was named in honor of Lafayette's



TABLET TO COMMEMORATE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE TO UTICA, NEW YORK.

Erected by Oneida Chapter, D. A. R.



visit to the town in 1824. The chapter has placed a tablet upon the wall of the savings bank, commemorating the visit and the naming of the street (plate 23). The chapter published its first yearbook in 1896.

Owagena Chapter, of Cazenovia, has placed framed copies of the Athenæum portrait of Washington in the town schools. It has also offered prizes to those pupils who pass the best examination in American history.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, of Seneca Falls, uses its funds in adding valuable State records to the town library.

Saranac Chapter, of Plattsburg, unveiled on July 4, 1895, a tablet upon the house occupied by Gen. Benjamin Mooers, an officer of the Revolutionary Army (plate 24).

Saratoga Chapter, of Saratoga Springs, inaugurated in September, 1895, an annual "Historical day." The pageants exhibited have been most elaborate representations of historic scenes. It sent two trees to Sequoia chapter, and has placed 28 markers on the road from Saratoga Springs to the monument on the battlefield of Saratoga.

Seneca Chapter, of Geneva, devoted its efforts during 1893 toward having the salutation of the flag adopted in the public schools. In 1894-95 it offered a prize to the pupils of the high school for the best essay on "Sullivan's Raid."

Swekatsi Chapter, of Ogdensburg, is raising funds for the purchase of books on American history for the town library. It has published a catalogue of its loan exhibit held in 1896 for the benefit of this fund.

Tuscarora Chapter, of Binghamton, has offered to the academic department of the high school a prize for the best essay on a topic of American history. It has petitioned the school board for permission to introduce the pledge to the flag into the morning sessions of public schools.

Vassar College Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, is enlarging the department of American history in the college library.

Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, held a fine loan exhibit, lasting for several days, whereby a large sum was raised for its patriotic work.

Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston, inaugurated an elaborate annual celebration on October 16, 1893, in commemoration of the burning of Kingston by the British, and the flight of the women and children. The chapter has made this celebration a matter of real instruction in history.

Quassaick Chapter, of Newburg, became in 1895 the custodian of an ivy and a lilac from the grave of Lafayette.

OHIO.

Cincinnati Chapter, of Cincinnati, has published a lineage book of its own membership. The "Daughters" of this chapter united with the "Sons" of the city to place a statue of a "Minuteman on guard" at Old Fort Washington.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, of Dayton, has become a recognized power in the public schools and in the city. The children now write patriotic essays and the librarians buy patriotic books for their use. In 1896 it received permission from the city council to improve Van Cleve Park, the scene of Indian battles before the Revolution, and the landing place of the first settlers. It is Dayton's one historic spot. The first house built in the town has been given to the chapter, and its collection of relics will be placed there.

Mahoning Chapter, of Portsmouth, contributed to the fund for the Key Monument.

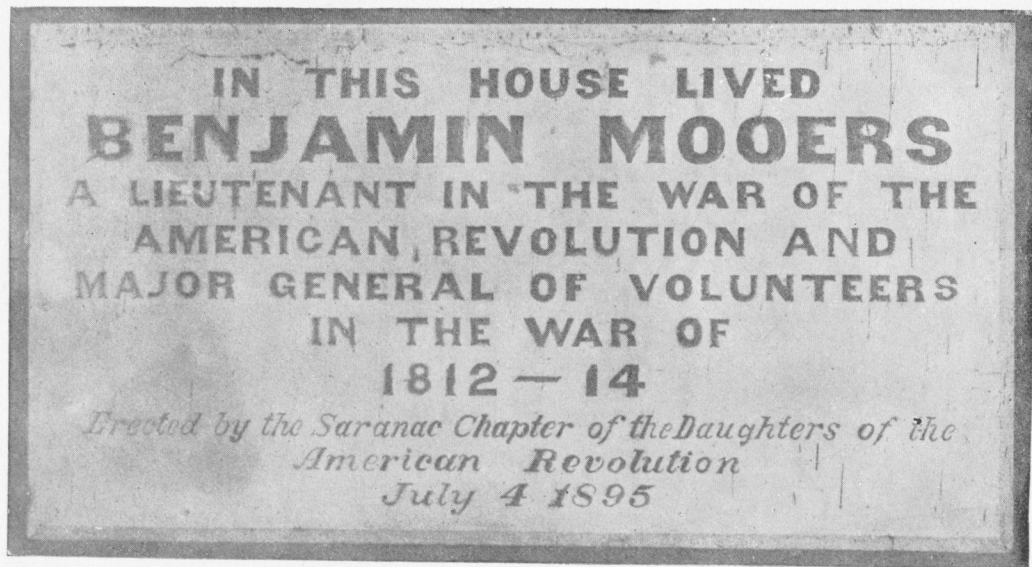
Muskingum Chapter, of Zanesville, contributed to Mrs. Harrison's portrait fund, to the Mount Vernon Association, and to the Key Monument fund.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, of Chillicothe, presented to the city the portrait of the founder, Gen. Nathaniel Massie. It now hangs in the city library. The portrait was provided by three grandsons of the General.

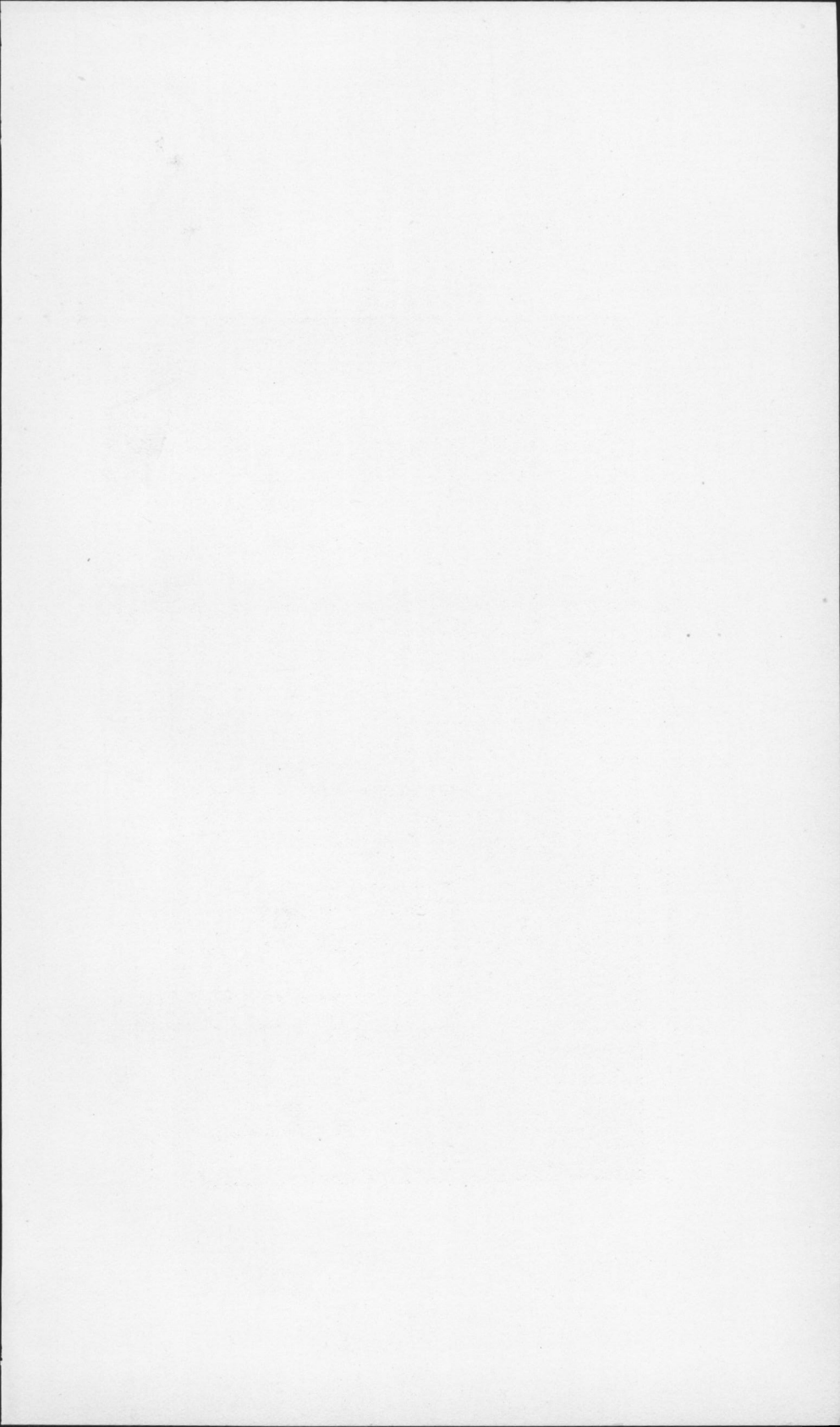
Piqua Chapter, of Piqua, has devoted its energies to collecting the history of the pioneer women of the town, and has published them in book form.

Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, has offered a prize in the eighth grade public schools for the best essay on some colonial subject. In conjunction with the Martha Pitkin chapter it has made a patient search for the records of the pioneer women patriots, and the result of their labors has been published by the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, with the title "Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve." It has published its own lineage book.

George Clinton Chapter, of Wilmington, has placed the Declaration of Independence in one of the public schools.



TABLET ON HOME OF MAJOR BENJAMIN MOOERS, PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.



PENNSYLVANIA.

Chester County Chapter, of West Chester, is collecting funds for a monument at Ephrata to mark the burial place of 200 soldiers who died from wounds received at Brandywine.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, of Meadville, has devoted its attention to discovering the burial places of Revolutionary patriots in its vicinity.

Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, has contributed to Mrs. Harrison's portrait, to the Ephrata Association, and to the Mount Vernon Society.

George Clymer Chapter, of Towanda, contributed to the Mount Vernon Association and to the suffering Cubans in 1897.

George Taylor Chapter, of Easton, is raising funds for the purchase of the old stone house of George Taylor, one of the Pennsylvania signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Harrisburg Chapter, of Harrisburg, offered in 1895 a prize in the high school for the best essay on "The part taken by Pennsylvania in the Revolution." The prize has been continued.

Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, has gathered the nucleus of an historical library. In November, 1893, the chapter received the old Independence Bell on its return from the Chicago Exposition. As John Jacob Mickley, of Allentown, hid the old bell when the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777, it was peculiarly fitting that the guard of honor in 1893 was composed of his descendants. On June 14, 1895, the chapter received the gift of a 20-foot flag for presentation to the school board of Longswamp. In 1896 Liberty Bell chapter sent earth for Sequoia's liberty tree.

Merion Chapter, of West Philadelphia, prepared a list of Revolutionary patriots buried in Lower Merion. Seventy-five names were discovered, and the list was published in the Bryn Mawr News of May 19, 1896. Earth was also sent for Sequoia's tree planting. In September, 1896, this chapter erected a memorial stone of rough granite (plate 25) to mark the place where Washington encamped on September 14, 1777, on his way to Paoli.

Philadelphia Chapter, of Philadelphia, received in 1895 permission to restore to its appearance in 1776 the old banquet room in Independence Hall (plate 26). The restoration cost

about \$6,000. This historic room is now the meeting place of the chapter. In restoring the room Andrew Hamilton's original plans were used, and the services were secured of a builder who had helped to tear out the original work when the rooms were altered to accommodate the Philadelphia councils in 1848. The contagion of their efforts has roused other patriotic citizens to a sense of their own duty in this matter, and the whole building will soon be restored to its original condition. The old structure may well be considered a monument to the chapter as well as to the great Declaration. In 1896 this chapter presented to the State a flag bearing the insignia of our society.

Pittsburg Chapter, of Pittsburg, received in the year 1893-94 from Mrs. Schenly, of London, a deed to the old blockhouse¹ built by Colonel Bouquet in 1764 at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The chapter obtained in 1894 a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, in order to hold this property. This is believed to be the first chapter to have a separate corporate existence under State law. The house has been restored to its original condition at an expense of \$1,863.69, and \$1,000 or \$1,500 more are needed to complete the surrounding improvements and pay a janitor for keeping the place in order. Thousands have visited the spot since the restoration, and the sight has been a great inspiration to further endeavor. In 1895 the chapter received aid from Charles A. Painter in purchasing the Hoare portrait of William Penn, and presented it to the city of Pittsburg. It also contributed relics to the loan exhibit made by Atlanta Chapter during the Atlanta Exposition. It has offered to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny high schools four prizes for essays on "Fort Necessity."

Sunbury, Susquehanna, Colonel Hugh White, Harrisburg, Delaware County, Bellefonte, and Washington County chapters have each offered prizes during 1896-97 for patriotic essays by the public-school children.

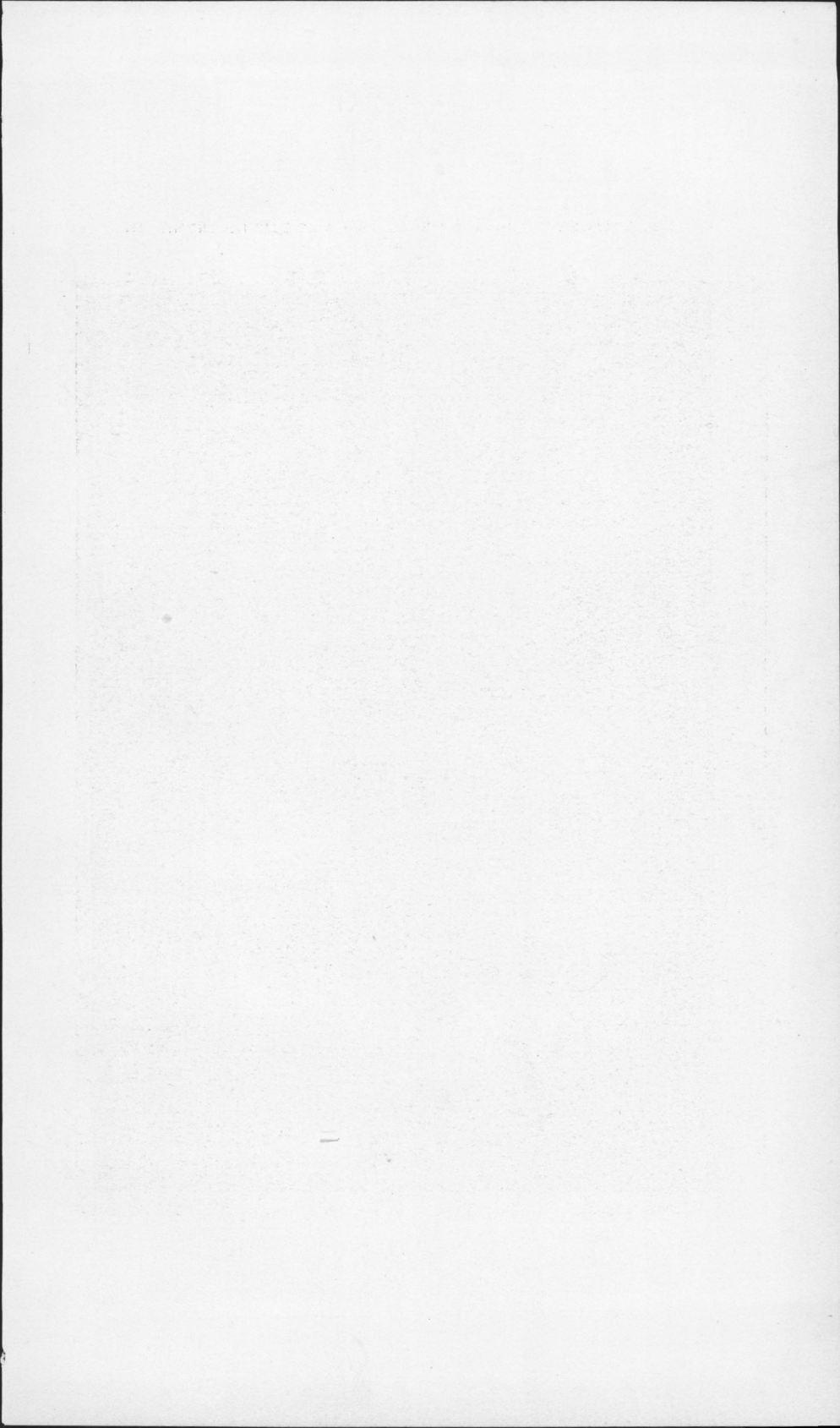
Wyoming Valley Chapter, of Wilkesbarre, awarded in 1895 a prize in the high school for the best essay on Benjamin Franklin.

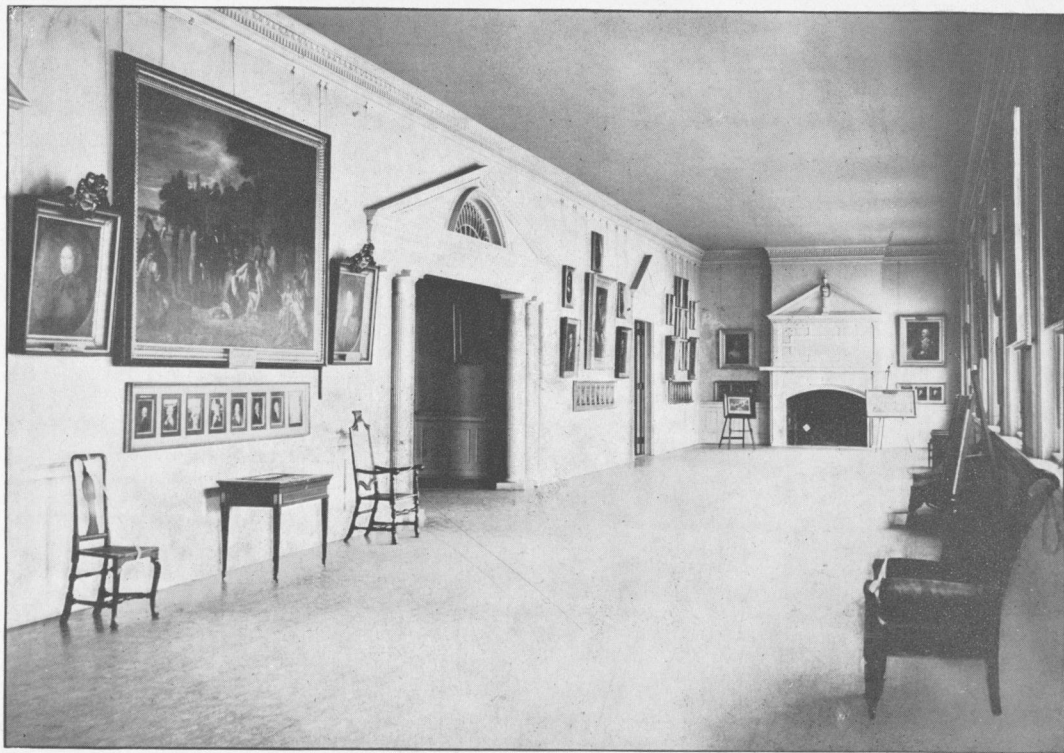
Yorktown Chapter, of York, has placed on the wall of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church a handsome brass tablet

¹See appendix F.



MONUMENT ON SITE OF WASHINGTON'S ENCAMPMENT, BATTLE OF PAOLI.





BANQUET ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
Restored and furnished by Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106-1000

on a background of gray marble (plate 27), in memory of Col. Thomas Hartly, whose grave had been covered by the walls of the church during its enlargement many years ago. But for this timely action the location of the grave would have been forgotten.

RHODE ISLAND.

In December, 1893, the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island placed a bronze tablet on the board of trade building in Providence, formerly the old market house, in commemoration of the burning of the taxed tea in the market place. They also raised a joint fund for the monument to the Rhode Island soldiers who died at Valley Forge. The Rhode Island "Daughters" have also aided the "Sons" by securing a record of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, that the "Sons" may mark them.

In March, 1893, **Bristol** Chapter, of Bristol, gave a course of "drills in parliamentary law." In April of the same year it assisted Gaspee chapter in a loan exhibit of Revolutionary relics. In 1896 it placed copies of the Declaration of Independence in thirteen post-offices and all the public schools of the city.

Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, held an exhibit of relics in 1892 to raise funds for its patriotic work. It published a fine catalogue of the exhibit. The chapter deputed one of its members, then in Paris, to decorate the grave of Lafayette on May 30, 1894. In 1895 the chapter instituted an annual prize of \$40, to be given to a student in the graduating class of the Woman's College connected with Brown University. It is awarded for the best essay upon some topic in American history. The chapter has also contributed to the Mount Vernon Association and has raised money for the building fund of the Woman's College of Brown University, with the purpose of becoming a "Founder of the institution."

The first act of the **General Nathanael Greene** Chapter, of East Greenwich, was the passage of a resolution pledging its support to the effort for a national university at Washington. It has induced the citizens of the town to display flags on patriotic anniversaries.

Narragansett Chapter, of Kingston, has its room in the old court-house erected in 1776. It has erected a monument to Maj. Ebenezer Adams (plate 28), one of the band who cap-

tured General Prescott. It is 20 feet high, built in rubble-work of stones gathered about the place. In the center is a marble tablet bearing the inscription.

Pawtucket Chapter, of Pawtucket, completed in 1896-97 a fund of \$500 for the Woman's College of Brown University.

William Ellery Chapter, of Newport and Jamestown, contributed to the silver service of the United States gunboat *Newport*.

Woonsocket Chapter, of Woonsocket, dedicated on June 19, 1897, a tablet (plate 29) on Beacon Pole Hill, Cumberland, a spot occupied by a beacon during the Revolution. The tablet is of cast iron attached to a large boulder. The chapter is also trying to secure for one of its members, who is a "Real Daughter," a pension from the Government.

A white birch from the birthplace of Nathanael Greene was the contribution from the Rhode Island chapters to the historic arch of trees in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The united contributions of the chapters in various patriotic objects amounted to more than \$500 during the years 1896 and 1897.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

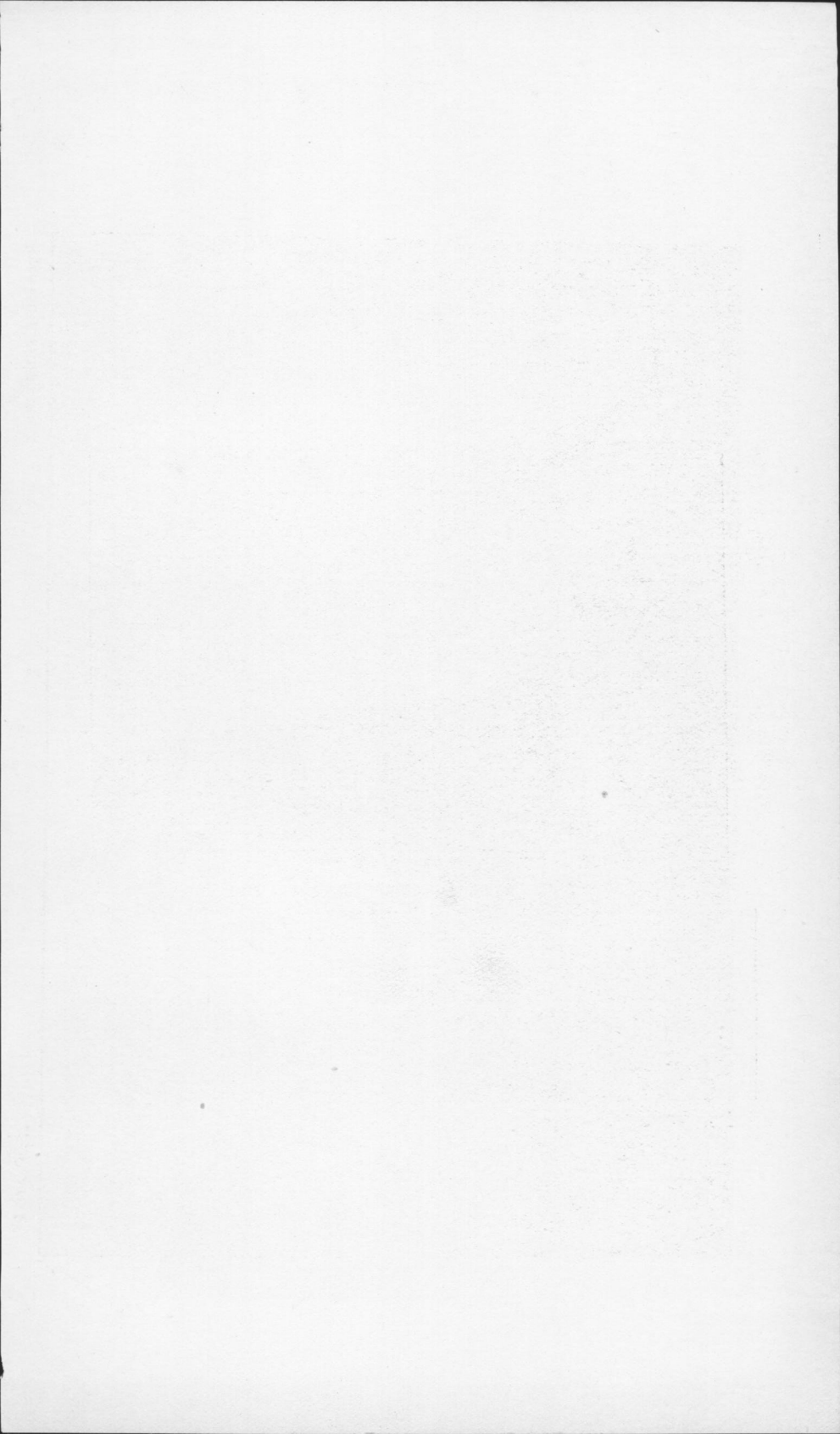
Columbia Chapter, of Columbia, offered in 1896 a gold medal to the senior classes of the city schools for the best essay on a subject connected with the Revolution. It will be awarded annually. The chapter is raising funds for a monument to Emily Gieger, now lying in an unmarked grave near the town.

Cowpens Chapter, of Spartanburg, has offered a medal to the young woman of Converse College, Spartanburg, who shall write the best essay on a Revolutionary heroine of South Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

In 1895 the Tennessee chapters received a silver medal at the Atlanta Exposition for their beautiful exhibit of relics. In 1895-96 the chapters influenced their State legislature to appropriate \$5,000 per annum to endow a chair of American history in the Peabody State Normal School at Nashville. This State has also a number of the children's societies, quite large in proportion to its chapter membership. In this way the old flag will surely "come back to Tennessee."

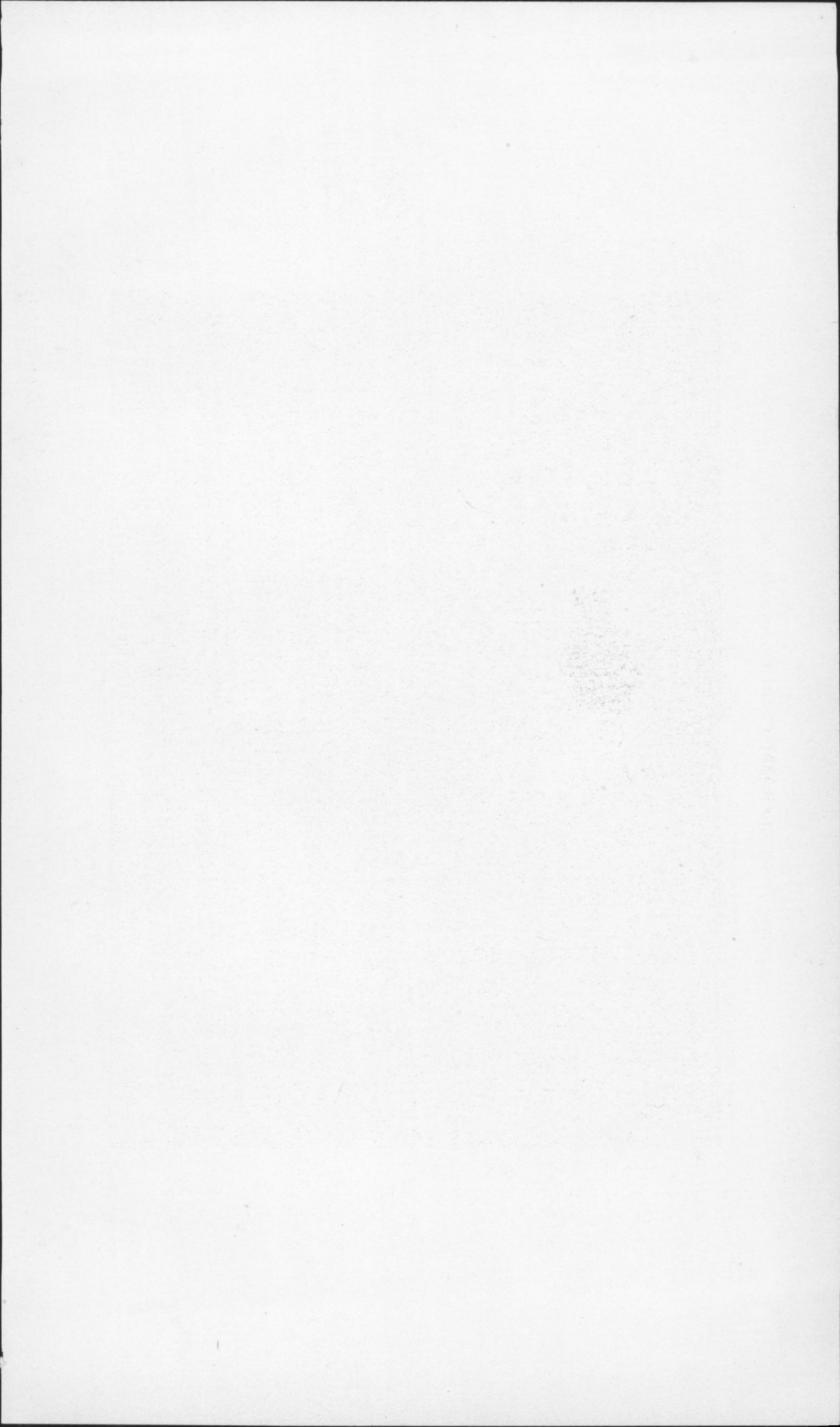
Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, contributed to the sup-

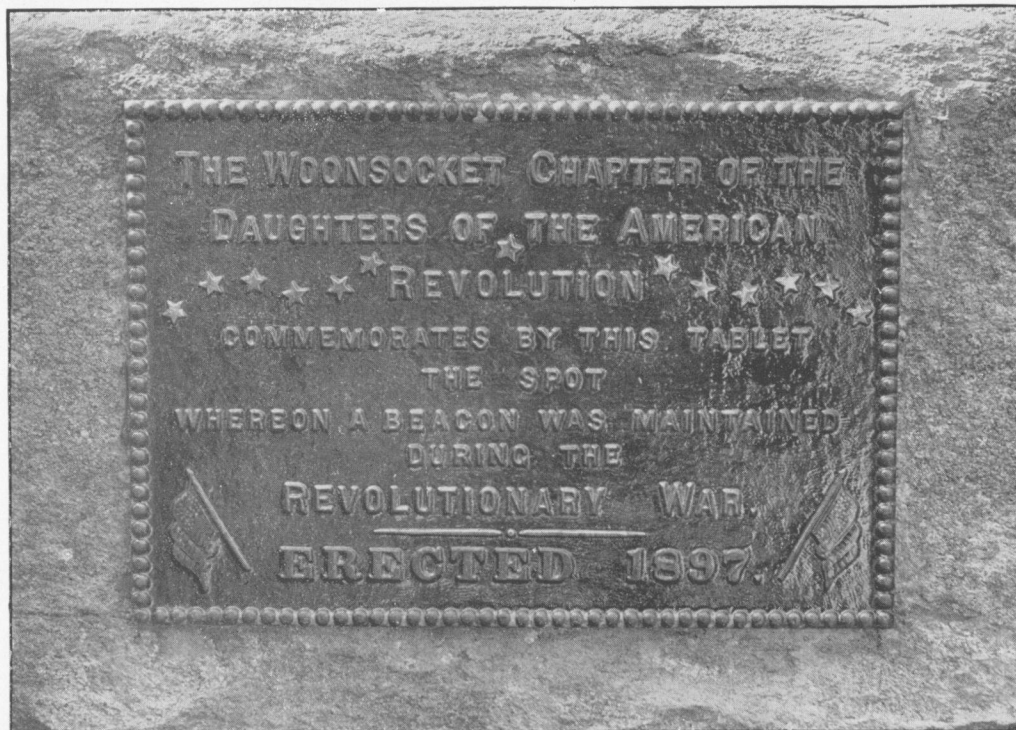




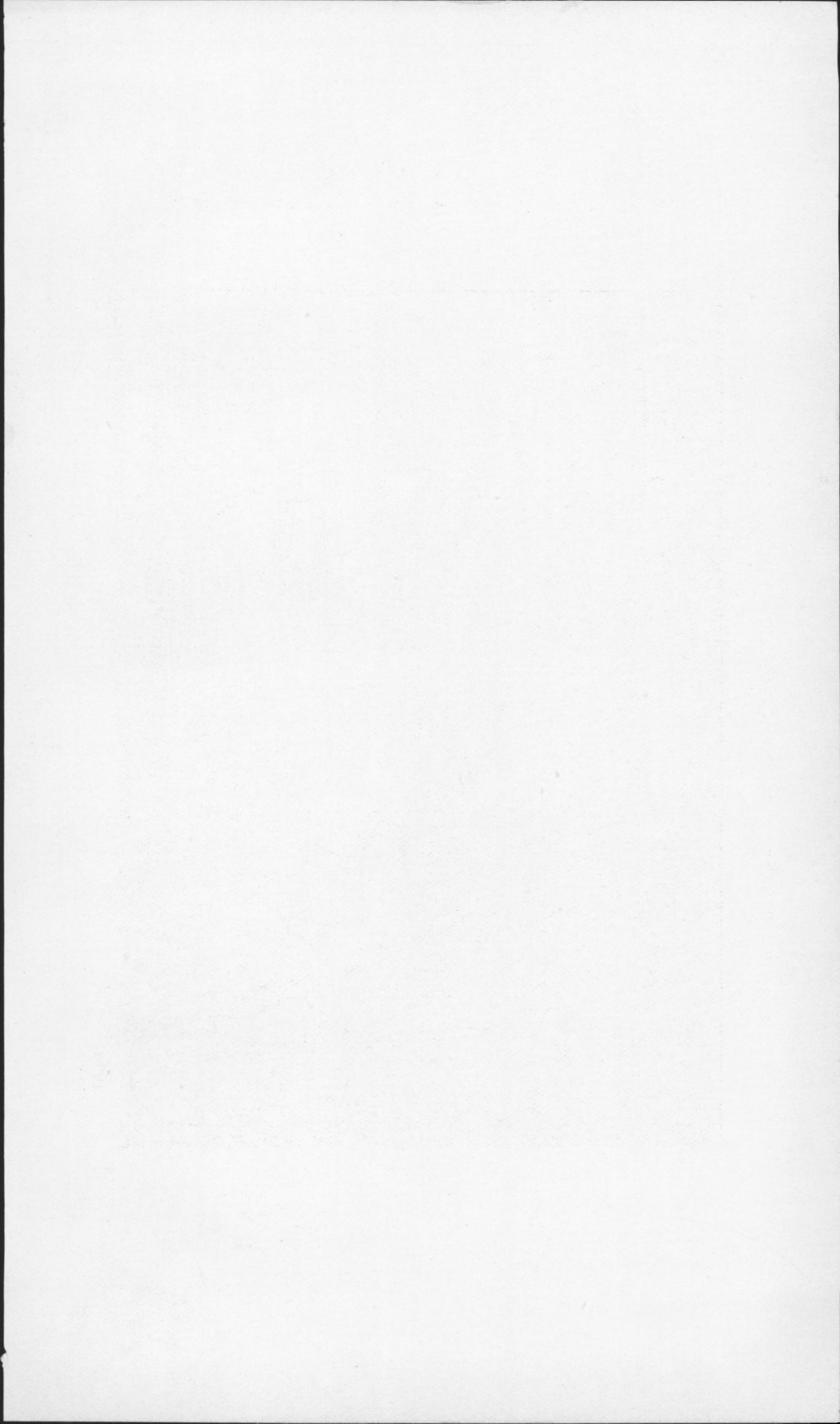
MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR EBENEZER ADAMS, KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

Erected by the Narragansett Chapter, D. A. R., May, 1897





TABLET ON BEACON POLE HILL, CUMBERLAND, RHODE ISLAND.



port of the relics exhibition in the History building at the Tennessee Centennial.

Campbell Chapter, of Nashville, has published a lineage book.

Cumberland Chapter, of Nashville, decided in 1896 to present to the chair of history in Peabody Normal School a miniature liberty bell.

On May 18, 1894, **Hermitage** and **Watauga** chapters, of Memphis, restored the stone at the grave of Mrs. Dorothea Spotswood Henry Winston, daughter of Patrick Henry (plate 30). The chapter also contributed earth for Sequoia's tree planting.

Watauga Chapter was particularly active during the Tennessee Centennial Exposition of 1897. A most enthusiastic celebration was held at that time under the auspices of the chapter and much fraternal interest was developed.

TEXAS.

George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, in connection with other Texas "Daughters," raised funds in 1895 for the endowment of a chair of history at the University of Texas.

VERMONT.

Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, started in 1894 the nucleus of an historical library. It has also undertaken to register and preserve the Revolutionary graves and landmarks in its vicinity. It has secured a photograph of the oldest building erected in Rutland, in 1775.

Bennington Chapter, of Bennington, is raising funds for a State historical museum of relics near the Bennington battle monument.

After hearing, at the congress of 1895, what the Tennessee chapters had done to restore the grave of Patrick Henry's daughter, the Vermont State regent promised to go home and see to it that the neglected grave of Ethan Allen's daughter should be marked with a monument. The result of her labors will be seen below.

Bronson Chapter, of Arlington, has placed in the old graveyard of St. James's church a headstone in memory of Mary Brownson, first wife of Ethan Allen. The Society of the Children of the American Revolution in the town also erected a stone to mark the graves of Mary Brownson's two children,

Joseph and Mary Allen. So were the State regent's words made good.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, unveiled on September 29, 1895, a bronze tablet (plate 31), placed upon a boulder of the farm which was Ethan Allen's last home.

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, raised \$225 in 1893 to aid the State exhibit at the World's Fair, in Chicago, by transporting rare old furniture to furnish a duplicate of Mount Vernon. The chapter united with Roanoke Chapter in contributing to the Mary Washington Monument by making the president general a life member of the association.

Great Bridge Chapter, of Norfolk, arranged in 1896 a celebration in the city schools, and presented to each a portrait of Washington. It also gave \$100 to the State for the preservation of county records.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, has undertaken to erect a monument to Gen. Andrew Lewis, buried near Roanoke.

Old Dominion Chapter, of Richmond, held a very instructive loan exhibit during the summer of 1897.

Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, contributed to the Mary Washington Monument by making its regent a life member of the association. It has also contributed every year to the preservation of Jamestown, and to the Virginia Historical Society.

Roanoke Chapter, of Roanoke, held a floral exhibit in 1896 to raise funds for its chosen work. It published a catalogue of this exhibit, together with some historical sketches.

WASHINGTON.

Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, contributed to the Columbian Liberty Bell, and offered a prize to advanced pupils in public or private schools in the city for an essay on "Why Washington refused to be king." It has also planted a grove of historic trees sent by Eastern chapters from spots hallowed by noble deeds. In addition to the trees it maintains two large beds of choice roses in Wright's Park, Tacoma.

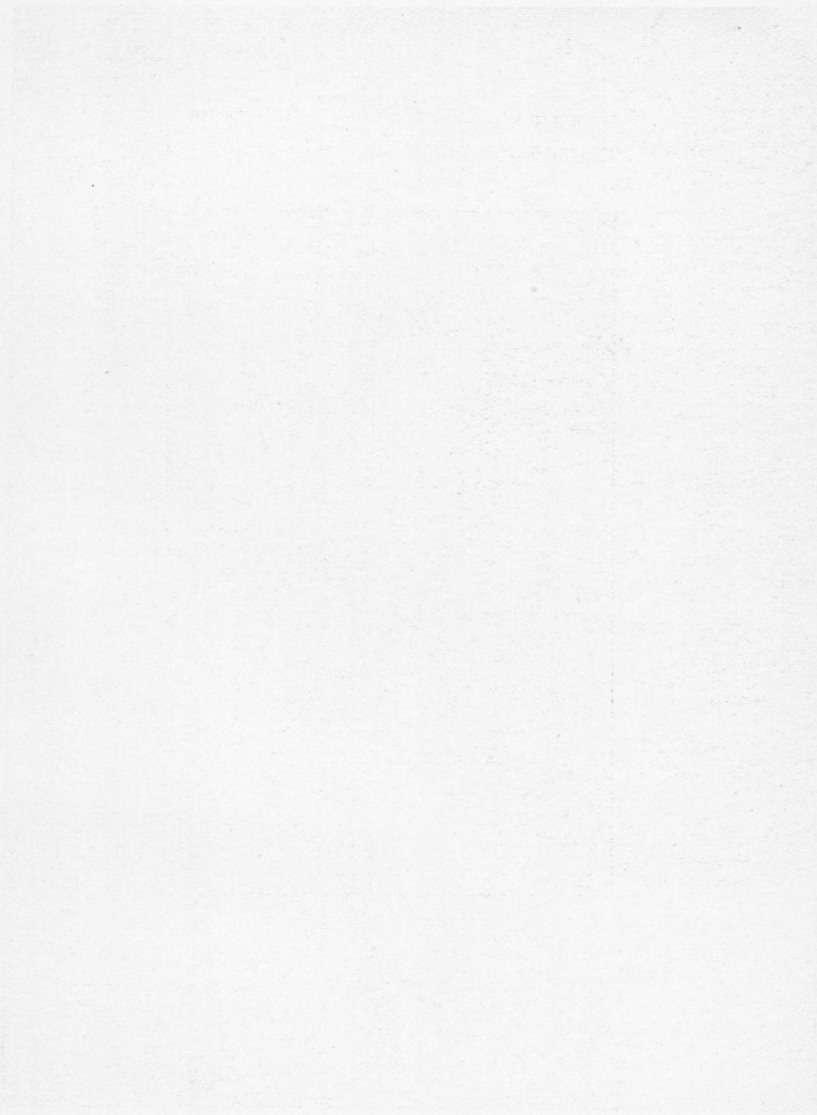
Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, started among the public-school children a movement to raise funds for the monument to



TOMBSTONE TO MRS. DOROTHEA S. H. WINSTON.

Restored by Hermitage and Watauga Chapters, D. A. R.,
Memphis, Tennessee.

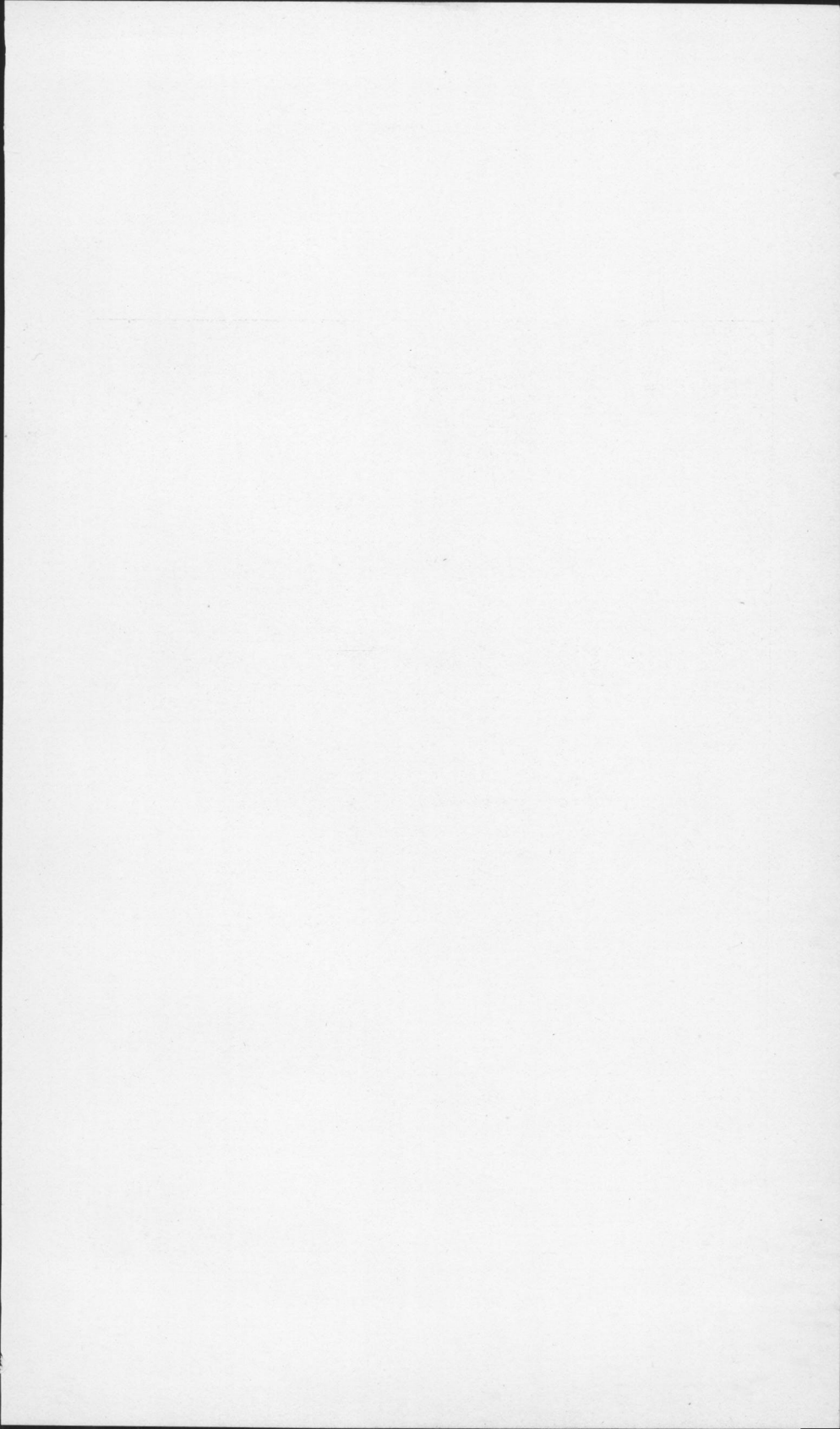
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY





TABLET TO ETHAN ALLEN AT HIS HOME, BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Erected by Green Mountain Chapter, D. A. R.

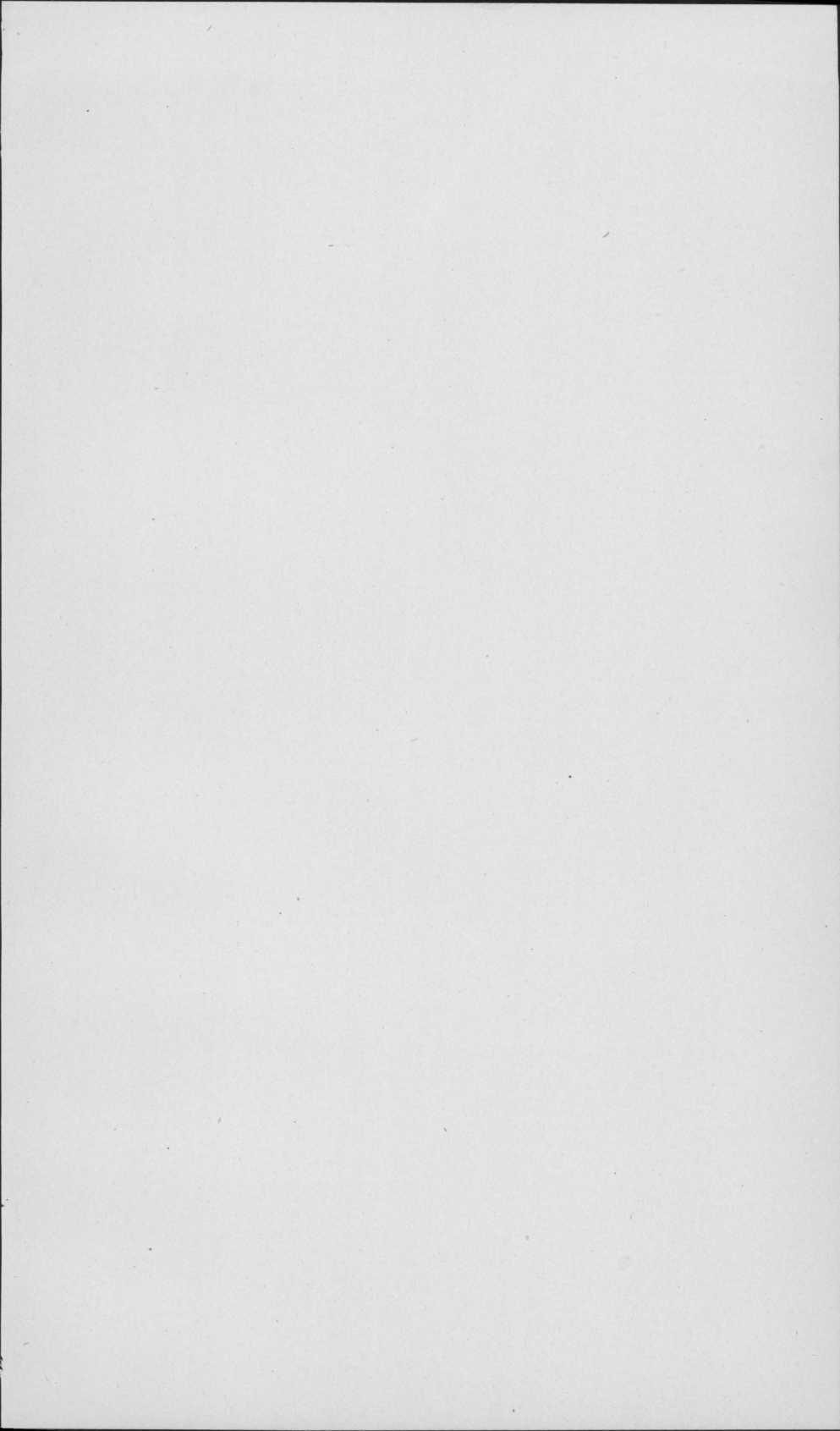


Francis Scott Key by one-cent contributions. Six thousand pennies were thus collected.

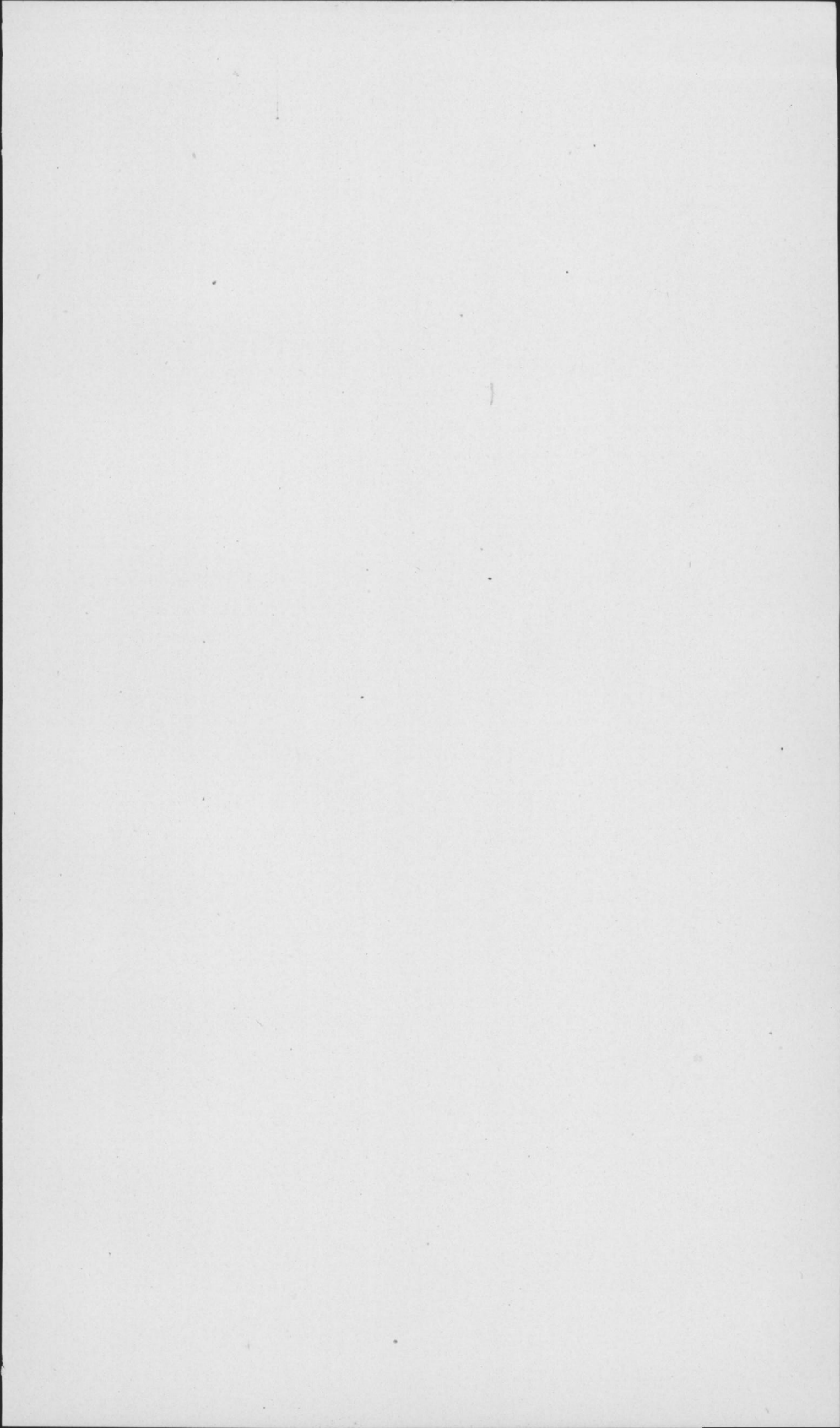
WISCONSIN.

Janesville Chapter, of Janesville, has offered to the public-school children two cash prizes for the best essay on "The battle of Lexington." Also it has added to the town library.

Milwaukee Chapter, of Milwaukee, has been very active in securing legislation against the desecration of the flag.



ROLL OF THE CHAPTERS,
ARRANGED BY STATES,
WITH THE NAMES OF ALL PAST AND PRESENT
STATE REGENTS.



ROLL OF CHAPTERS AND STATE REGENTS.

ALABAMA.

[Two chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. James Bruce Morson, 1894-1896.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1897

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
General Sumter.....	Mar., 1895	Birmingham.
Light Horse Harry Lee.....	Apr. 8, 1896	Auburn.

ARKANSAS.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, 1892-1894.
Mrs. William A. Cantrell, 1895.
Mrs. W. C. Radcliffe, 1896.
Mrs. Frederick Hanger, 1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Little Rock	Dec. 19, 1893	Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, 1892.
 Mrs. William Alvord, 1893, 1894.
 Mrs. V. K. Maddox, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
California	Apr. 15, 1896	San Francisco.
Eschscholtzia	June 16, 1894	Los Angeles.
La Puerto Del Oro	Apr. 4, 1896	San Francisco.
Oakland	June 23, 1897	Oakland.
Santa Ysabel	Nov. 12, 1896	San Jose.
Sequoia	Dec. 10, 1891	San Francisco.

COLORADO.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. William F. Slocum, 1895-1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Zebulon Pike	May 13, 1895	Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

[Thirty-eight chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, 1891-1894.
 Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, 1895.
 Mrs. Sara Thomsom Kinney, 1895, 1896, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Abigail Phelps	Nov. 11, 1893	Simsbury.
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth	Dec. 8, 1894	Windsor.
Abi Humaston	July 8, 1897	Thomaston.
Anna Warner Bailey	Sept. 13, 1893	Groton.
Anne Brewster Fanning	June 18, 1897	Jewett City.
Anne Wood Elderkin	Nov. 25, 1894	Willimantic.
Deborah Avery Putnam	May 8, 1895	Plainfield and Moosup.
Dorothy Ripley	Dec. 14, 1893	Southport.
Elizabeth Clark Hull	June 8, 1894	Ansonia.
Elizabeth Porter Putnam	May 14, 1897	Putnam.
Emma Hart Willard	Feb. 18, 1895	Berlin.
Esther Stanley	Nov. 2, 1894	New Britain.
Eunice Dennie Burr	Apr. 19, 1894	Fairfield.
Faith Trumbull	Nov. 24, 1893	Norwich.
Fannie Ledyard	June 8, 1893	Mystic.
Freelove Baldwin Stowe	Mar. 27, 1896	Milford.
Green Woods	Dec. 22, 1897	West Winsted.
Hannah Benedict Carter	Sept. 14, 1894	New Canaan.
Hannah Woodruff	Oct. 25, 1897	Southington.
Katherine Gaylord	Apr. 19, 1894	Bristol.
Lucretia Shaw	Oct. 21, 1892	New London.
Mary Clap Wooster	Apr. 21, 1893	New Haven.
Mary Silliman	Jan. 15, 1894	Bridgeport.
Mary Wooster	Mar. 15, 1893	Danbury.
Melicent Porter	Jan. 27, 1893	Waterbury.
Norwalk	Dec. 16, 1892	Norwalk.
Orford Parish	May 4, 1895	South Manchester.
Roger Sherman	May 8, 1893	New Milford.
Ruth Hart	Feb. 1, 1893	Meriden.
Ruth Wyllys	Nov. 18, 1892	Hartford.
Sabra Trumbull	May, 1895	Rockville.
Sarah Ludlow	May 2, 1894	Seymour.
Sarah Riggs Humphreys	Oct. 11, 1893	Derby.
Sibbil Dwight Kent	Nov. 5, 1896	Suffield.
Stamford	Dec. 4, 1894	Stamford.
Susan Carrington Clarke	Oct. 1, 1895	Meriden.
Torrington	Mar. 24, 1896	Torrington.
Wadsworth	Feb. 1, 1892	Middletown.

DELAWARE.

[Three chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, 1894-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Cæsar Rodney	Dec. 7, 1895	Wilmington.
Colonel Haslet	Jan. 14, 1897	Dover.
Elizabeth Cook	Oct. 10, 1896	Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Maria Green Devereux, 1891.
 Mrs. W. B. Kennon, 1892.
 Mrs. T. H. Alexander, 1893, 1894.
 Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 1895.
 Miss Virginia Miller, 1896, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Army and Navy	Dec. 10, 1894	Washington.
Columbia	Apr. 29, 1894	Do.
Continental	Apr. 16, 1894	Do.
Dolly Madison	May 12, 1892	Do.
Martha Washington	Feb. 23, 1893	Do.
Mary Washington	Feb. 29, 1892	Do.

FLORIDA.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 1895-1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Jacksonville	Apr. 2, 1895	Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

[Twelve chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Augustus R. Salas, 1891.

Mrs. Henry Jackson, 1892.

Mrs. Sarah Berrian Morgan, 1893-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Atlanta.....	Apr. 15, 1891	Atlanta.
Augusta.....	Feb. 20, 1892	Augusta.
Frances Marion.....	Feb. 14, 1895	Thomasville.
Macon.....	Oct., 1893	Macon.
Oglethorpe.....	Dec. 11, 1892	Columbus.
Pulaski.....	Feb. 6, 1893	Griffin.
Savannah.....	Apr. 15, 1892	Savannah.
Sergeant Newton.....	Feb., 1895	Covington.
Susannah Elliott.....	Oct. 15, 1894	Lagrange.
Thronateeska.....	Jan. 4, 1895	Albany.
Wilkes County.....	Sept. 11, 1895	Washington.
Xavier.....	July 15, 1891	Rome.

ILLINOIS.

[Twenty chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, 1891, 1892.

Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, 1893-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Amor Patriæ.....	Feb. 12, 1897	Streator.
Chicago.....	Mar. 16, 1891	Chicago.
Decatur.....	Feb. 4, 1896	Decatur.
Dorothy Quincy.....	Apr. 1, 1897	Quincy.
Fort Armstrong.....	Jan. 31, 1896	Rock Island.
Fort Dearborn.....	June 6, 1894	Evanston.
George Rogers Clark.....	Jan. 25, 1896	Oak Park.
Illini.....	May 7, 1896	Ottawa.
Kewanee, Illinois.....	June 16, 1897	Kewanee.
Letitia Green Stevenson.....	May 3, 1894	Bloomington.

CHAPTERS—Continued.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Lincoln.....	Jan. 30, 1896	Lincoln.
Moline.....	Jan. 6, 1894	Moline.
North Shore.....	Apr. 20, 1893	Highland Park.
Peoria.....	June 4, 1896	Peoria.
Princeton, Illinois.....	Apr. 13, 1896	Princeton.
Rev. James Caldwell.....	May 7, 1896	Jacksonville.
Rockford.....	Oct. 23, 1894	Rockford.
Shadrach Bond.....	Apr. 1, 1897	Carthage.
Springfield.....	Feb. 11, 1895	Springfield.
Warren.....	Apr. 71, 897	Monmouth.

INDIANA.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Henry F. Blount, 1891-1893.

Mrs. C. C. Foster, 1894-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Caroline Scott Harrison.....	Feb. 21, 1894	Indianapolis.
General de Lafayette.....	Apr. 21, 1894	Lafayette.
General Van Rensselaer.....	June 4, 1896	Rensselaer.
Paul Revere.....	Jan. 19, 1897	Muncie.
Spencer.....	Apr. 1, 1897	Spencer.
Vanderburgh.....	Nov. 18, 1896	Evansville.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, 1896, 1897.

IOWA.

[Eleven chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, 1892, 1893.

Mrs. John A. T. Hull, 1894.

Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Abigail Adams.....	Sept. 5, 1893	Des Moines.
Clinton.....	Jan. 10, 1895	Clinton.
Council Bluffs.....	June 26, 1897	Council Bluffs.
Dubuque.....	Aug. 22, 1894	Dubuque.
Elizabeth Ross.....	Nov. 12, 1896	Ottumwa.
Hannah Caldwell.....	Jan. 18, 1897	Davenport.
Martha Jefferson.....	Feb. 4, 1897	Manchester.
Martha Washington.....	Feb. 1, 1896	Sioux City.
Mayflower.....	June 3, 1897	Red Oak.
Sarah McCalla.....	June 5, 1896	Chariton.
Stars and Stripes.....	Apr. 1, 1897	Burlington.

KANSAS.

[Three chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Martha A. Hand, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Betty Washington.....	Oct. 17, 1896	Lawrence.
Eunice Sterling.....	Oct. 21, 1896	Wichita.
Topeka.....	Apr. 2, 1896	Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

[Fourteen chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Simon B. Buckner, 1892.

Mrs. S. E. Pope, 1893-1896.

Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Boonesboro.....	June 4, 1896	Richmond.
Bryan Station.....	Feb. 4, 1897	Lexington.
Elizabeth Kenton.....	Feb. 18, 1895	Covington.
General Samuel Hopkins.....	Feb. 11, 1896	Henderson.
Jemima Johnson.....	July 15, 1896	Paris.
John Marshall.....	Jan. 11, 1892	Louisville.
Judge Samuel McDowell.....	Feb. 10, 1896	Cynthiana.

CHAPTERS—Continued.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Keturah Moss Taylor	May 28, 1894	Newport.
Lexington	Oct., 1891	Lexington.
Madison County	June 8, 1896	Richmond.
Margaret Taliaferro	Oct. 7, 1897	Winchester.
Rebecca Bryan Boone	Jan. 9, 1897	Newport.
Susanna Hart Shelby	Jan. 19, 1895	Versailles.
Valentine Peers	Nov. 21, 1896	Marysville.

LOUISIANA.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Eliza Cabell Ferguson, 1894.
 Miss Katharine L. Minor, 1895, 1896.
 Mrs. Jeannie Washington Story, 1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Spirit of '76	May 2, 1895	New Orleans.

MAINE.

[Five chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. John U. Chandler, 1894, 1895.
 Mrs. John E. Palmer, 1896.
 Mrs. Wallace H. White, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Elizabeth Wadsworth	Oct. 8, 1894	Portland.
Frances Dighton Williams	May 21, 1897	Bangor.
Mary Dillingham	Apr. 4, 1895	Lewiston.
Rebecca Emery	Jan. 25, 1897	Biddeford.
Samuel Grant	June 3, 1897	Gardiner.

MARYLAND.

[Four chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, 1892, 1893.
 Miss Alice Key Blunt, 1894.
 Mrs. John Ritchie, 1895, 1896.
 Mrs. John J. Jackson, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Baltimore	Mar. 4, 1892	Baltimore.
Eastern Shore	Oct. 1, 1896	Salisbury.
Frederick	Sept. 20, 1892	Frederick.
Maryland Line	May 12, 1896	Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Forty chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Samuel Eliot, 1892-1894.
 Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 1895.
 Mme. Anna von Rydingsvard, 1896.
 Mrs. T. M. Brown, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Abigail Adams	Nov. 26, 1894	Boston.
Betty Allen	Feb., 1896	Northampton.
Betsy Ross	Apr. 23, 1896	Lawrence.
Boston Tea Party	May 28, 1895	Boston.
Bunker Hill	June 17, 1896	Do.
Captain Samuel Sprague	Jan. 8, 1897	Chelsea.
Colonel Thomas Lothrop	June 4, 1896	Cohasset.
Deborah Sampson	Jan. 25, 1897	Brockton.
Dorothy Brewer	Oct. 7, 1897	Waltham.
Dorothy Quincy Hancock	Mar. 5, 1895	Greenfield.
Faneuil Hall	Feb. 11, 1896	Wakefield.
Fort Massachusetts	Jan. 30, 1897	North Adams.
Framingham	Oct. 2, 1896	Framingham.
General Benjamin Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1896	East Boston.

CHAPTERS—Continued.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
General Israel Putnam.....	Apr. 19, 1895	Danvers.
Hannah Goddard.....	May 14, 1896	Brookline.
Hannah Winthrop.....	June 19, 1894	Cambridge.
John Adams.....	Oct. 1, 1896	Boston.
Lexington.....	Oct. 19, 1895	Lexington.
Lucy Jackson.....	Dec. 9, 1896	West Newton.
Lucy Knox.....	Oct. 17, 1895	Gloucester.
Lydia Cobb.....	Nov. 9, 1896	Taunton.
Martha's Vineyard.....	Oct. 1, 1896	Edgartown.
Mary Draper.....	Apr. 2, 1896	West Roxbury.
Mary Mattoon.....	Feb. 6, 1896	Amherst.
Mercy Warren.....	June 17, 1892	Springfield.
Molly Varnum.....	Oct. 30, 1894	Lowell.
Newton.....	Dec. 10, 1896	Auburndale.
Old Colony.....	Feb. 14, 1894	Hingham.
Old Concord.....	Oct. 12, 1894	Concord.
Old Newbury.....	June 17, 1896	Newburyport.
Old South.....	Dec. 10, 1896	Dedham.
Paul Revere.....	Apr. 19, 1894	Boston.
Peace Party.....	Feb. 5, 1897	Pittsfield.
Quequechan.....	Nov. 9, 1895	Fall River.
Sarah Bradlee Fulton.....	Dec. 17, 1896	Medford.
Sea Coast Defence.....	Oct. 12, 1896	Vineyard Haven.
Submit Clark.....	Dec. 6, 1895	Easthampton.
The Liberty Tree.....	Nov. 9, 1896	Boston.
Warren and Prescott.....	1892	Do.

MICHIGAN.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Ann Arbor.....	July 3, 1896	Ann Arbor.
Genesee.....	June 3, 1897	Flint.
Lansing.....	Dec. 3, 1896	Lansing.
Louisa St. Clair.....	Jan. 19, 1893	Detroit.
Sophie de Marsac Campan.....	May 18, 1896	Grand Rapids.
Ypsilanti.....	Oct. 19, 1896	Ypsilanti.

MINNESOTA.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. R. M. Newport, 1892-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Colonial	Jan. 21, 1895	Minneapolis.
Daughters of Liberty	Apr. 19, 1897	Duluth.
Greysolon du Lhut	Oct. 19, 1895	Do.
Minneapolis	Mar. 31, 1892	Minneapolis.
Nathan Hale	Nov. 25, 1895	St. Paul.
St. Paul	Oct. 14, 1891	Do.

MISSISSIPPI.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. William H. Sims, 1895-1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Natchez	May 5, 1886	Natchez.

MISSOURI.

[Four chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, 1891-1894.

Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, 1895.

Miss Ethel B. Allen, 1896.

Mrs. George H. Shields, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Elizabeth Benton	Nov. 20, 1894	Kansas City.
Jane Randolph Jefferson	Jan. 26, 1897	Jefferson City.
St. Joseph	Dec. 2, 1897	St. Joseph.
St. Louis	Mar. 2, 1895	St. Louis.

MONTANA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. E. A. Wasson, 1894-1897.

NEBRASKA.

[Two chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Mary M. Parmer, 1894-1896.

Mrs. Laura B. Pound, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Deborah Avery	May 15, 1896	Lincoln.
Omaha	Oct. 1, 1896	Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Eleven chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. J. G. Cilley, 1891, 1892.

Mrs. Martha Cilley Bouton Clarke (formerly Mrs. Cilley)
1893, 1894.

Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Anna Stickney	June 10, 1896	North Conway.
Ashuelot	Apr. 19, 1896	Keene.
Buntin	Dec. 5, 1896	Suncook.
Exeter	May 6, 1897	Exeter.
Margery Sullivan	Feb. 3, 1896	Dover.
Matthew Thornton	Jan. 21, 1897	Nashua.
Milford	Oct. 19, 1895	Milford.
Molly Reid	Oct. 27, 1894	Derry.
Molly Stark	Oct. 20, 1892	Manchester.
Reprisal	Nov. 7, 1896	Newport.
Samuel Ashley	Feb. 15, 1897	Claremont.

NEW JERSEY.

[Seventeen chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. William W. Shippen, 1891-1894.

Mrs. William S. Stryker, 1895.

Mrs. Edward H. Wright, 1896.

Mrs. David A. Depue, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Boudinot	Sept. 27, 1893	Elizabeth.
Broad Seal	Dec. 15, 1894	Trenton.
Buff and Blue	Jan. 2, 1893	Do.
Camp Middlebrook	Oct. 11, 1893	Bound Brook.
Captain Jonathan Oliphant	May 12, 1896	Trenton.
Continental	Jan. 23, 1896	Plainfield.
Eagle Rock	June 14, 1895	Montclair.
General David Foreman	Jan. 15, 1896	Trenton.
General Frelinghuysen	Jan. 11, 1896	Somerville.
General Lafayette	June 6, 1895	Atlantic City.
Haddonfield	Jan. 28, 1897	Haddonfield.
Jersey Blue	Feb. 14, 1894	New Brunswick.
Morristown	Nov. 12, 1895	Morristown.
Nassau	Nov. 19, 1896	Camden.
Nova Cæsarea	Apr. 15, 1891	Newark.
Princeton	Oct., 1892	Princeton.
Trent	Jan. 24, 1895	Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 1895-1897.

NEW YORK.

[Forty chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister, 1891-1894.

Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, 1895-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Astenrogen	Dec. 31, 1895	Little Falls.
Baron Steuben.....	Jan. 16, 1897	Bath.
Buffalo	Mar. 12, 1892	Buffalo.
Camden	Nov. 16, 1896	Camden.
Catharine Schuyler.....	June 12, 1897	Belmont.
Cayuga	Dec. 20, 1894	Ithaca.
Chemung.....	Feb. 5, 1897	Elmira.
Cherry Valley.....	Jan. 28, 1897	Cherry Valley.
Fort Greene.....	Dec. 3, 1896	Brooklyn.
Fort Plain.....	Feb. 4, 1897	Fort Plain.
Fort Stanwix	Jan. 13, 1896	Rome.
General Nicholas Herkimer.....	Jan. 7, 1897	Herkimer.
Hendrick Hudson.....	Dec. 26, 1895	Hudson.
Irondequoit.....	Feb. 15, 1894	Rochester.
Keskeskick	June 12, 1895	Yonkers.
Knickerbocker.....	Jan. 25, 1897	New York.
Le Ray de Chaumont.....	May 23, 1896	Watertown.
Mahwenawasigh.....	Feb. 19, 1894	Poughkeepsie.
Mary Washington Colonial.....	Nov. 28, 1896	New York.
Melzingah	Nov. 14, 1895	Fishkill.
Mohawk	Jan. 29, 1895	Albany.
Mohegan	June 5, 1894	Sing Sing.
New York City.....	Apr. 19, 1891	New York.
Oneida.....	June 19, 1893	Utica.
Oneonta	Apr. 1, 1897	Oneonta.
Ondawa-Cambridge	Nov. 8, 1894	Cambridge.
Onondaga.....	Jan. 28, 1895	Syracuse.
Otsego.....	July 6, 1894	Cooperstown.
Owahgena.....	Mar. 5, 1896	Cazenovia.
Owasco	Apr. 27, 1897	Auburn.
Quassaick	Dec. 27, 1893	Newburgh.
Sa-go-ye-wat-ha.....	Feb. 20, 1896	Seneca Falls.
Saranac	Feb. 12, 1895	Plattsburg.
Saratoga	Sept. 6, 1894	Saratoga.
Seneca	July 4, 1893	Geneva.
Swekatsi	Jan. 9, 1896	Ogdensburg.
Tuscaroro.....	Oct. 12, 1895	Binghamton.
Vassar College.....	Jan. 25, 1897	Poughkeepsie.
Washington Heights	Apr. 1, 1897	New York.
Wiltwyck.....	Oct. 11, 1892	Kingston.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Mary McK. Nash, 1892-1896.

Mrs. Mary D. Reeve Sprinkle, 1897.

NORTH DAKOTA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Frances C. Holley, 1895-1897.

OHIO.

[Twenty-two chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, 1893, 1894.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, 1895, 1896.

Mrs. Estes George Rathbone, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Catharine Greene.....	Dec. 16, 1894	Xenia.
Cincinnati.....	Apr. 27, 1893	Cincinnati.
Cuyahoga.....	Jan. 25, 1897	Akron.
Elizabeth Zane.....	Dec. 12, 1895	Zanesville.
Fort Findlay.....	Feb. 13, 1897	Findlay.
George Clinton.....	Jan. 30, 1896	Wilmington.
Hetuck.....	Oct. 19, 1896	Newark.
John Reily.....	Feb. 15, 1896	Hamilton.
Jonathan Dayton.....	Feb. 4, 1896	Dayton.
Mahoning.....	Apr. 18, 1893	Portsmouth.
Martha Pitkin.....	May 7, 1897	Sandusky.
Mary Washington.....	Oct. 24, 1895	Mansfield.
Muskingum.....	Oct. 13, 1893	Zanesville.
Nathaniel Massie.....	Jan. 3, 1895	Chillicothe.
Piqua.....	June 14, 1896	Piqua.
Springfield.....	Apr. 21, 1895	Springfield.
Urbana.....	May 23, 1896	Urbana.
Ursula Wolcott.....	Jan. 12, 1895	Toledo.
Wah-wil-a-way.....	Mar. 1, 1895	Hillsboro.
Walter Deane.....	Oct. 6, 1893	Conneaut.
Western Reserve.....	Dec. 19, 1891	Cleveland.
Wyoming.....	Feb. 13, 1896	Wyoming.

OKLAHOMA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, 1894-1897.

OREGON.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. James B. Montgomery, 1892-1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Multnomah	Mar. 18, 1896	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Twenty-nine chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, 1891-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Bellefonte	Oct. 10, 1895	Bellefonte.
Berks County	Dec. 3, 1892	Reading.
Chester County	Jan., 1894	Westchester.
Colonel Crawford	Sept. 15, 1893	Meadville.
Colonel William Montgomery	Feb. 5, 1894	Danville.
Cumberland County	May 16, 1895	Carlisle.
Delaware County	Oct. 19, 1894	Media.
Dial Rock	Oct. 14, 1896	Pittston.
Donegal	Apr. 21, 1892	Lancaster.
George Clymer	Apr. 14, 1896	Towanda.
George Taylor	Mar. 6, 1895	Easton.
Harrisburg	May 19, 1894	Harrisburg.
Hugh White	Jan., 1895	Lock Haven.
Lebanon	Apr. 18, 1896	Lebanon.
Liberty Bell	Oct. 12, 1892	Allentown.
Lycoming	Dec. 9, 1896	Williamsport.
Merion	Feb. 16, 1895	West Philadelphia.
Philadelphia	Aug. 11, 1892	Philadelphia.
Phoebe Bayard	Jan. 25, 1896	Greensburg.
Pittsburg	June 10, 1891	Pittsburg.
Presque Isle	June 8, 1897	Erie.
Shikelimo	June 15, 1893	Lewisburg.
Sunbury	Feb. 6, 1893	Sunbury.
Susquehanna	Mar. 24, 1896	Cleifield County.
Valley Forge	Dec. 17, 1894	Norristown.
Venango	Nov. 7, 1895	Franklin.
Washington County	Jan., 1892	Washington.
Wyoming Valley	Apr. 29, 1891	Wilkesbarre.
Yorktown	Oct. 10, 1894	York.

RHODE ISLAND.

[Eight chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, 1891, 1892.
 Miss A. S. Knight, 1893, 1894.
 Miss Mary Anna Greene, 1895, 1896.
 Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Bristol.....	Dec. 17, 1891	Bristol.
Gaspee.....	Jan. 11, 1892	Providence.
General Nathanael Greene.....	Oct. 21, 1895	East Greenwich.
Narragansett.....	Sept. 7, 1895	Kingston.
Pawtucket.....	May 12, 1892	Pawtucket.
Phebe Greene Ward.....	Nov. 12, 1896	Westerly.
William Ellery.....	Oct. 27, 1896	Newport and James-town.
Woonsocket.....	Feb. 8, 1893	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. F. G. de Fontaine, 1891, 1892.
 Mrs. R. C. Bacon, 1893-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Andrew Pickens.....	Jan. 25, 1896	Edgefield.
Columbia.....	May 10, 1893	Columbia.
Cowpens.....	June 13, 1894	Spartanburg.
Esther Marion.....	Nov. 4, 1893	Aiken.
Nathanael Greene.....	Nov. 12, 1896	Greenville.
Rebecca Motte.....	Nov. 22, 1895	Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, 1897.

TENNESSEE.

[Ten chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, 1893-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Bonny Kate.....	Apr. —, 1893	Knoxville.
Campbell.....	Dec. 20, 1894	Nashville.
Chickamauga.....	Oct. 7, 1894	Chattanooga.
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1, 1893	Nashville.
Hermitage.....	Dec. 18, 1892	Memphis.
Jane Knox.....	Feb. 9, 1897	Columbia.
Margaret Gaston.....	Feb. 5, 1897	Lebanon.
Pulaski.....do.....	Pulaski.
Shelby.....	Feb. —, 1897	Shelbyville.
Wautauga.....	May 10, 1894	Memphis.

TEXAS.

[Two chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. James B. Clark, 1894-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
George Washington.....	June 17, 1895	Galveston.
Jane Douglass.....	Dec. 19, 1895	Dallas.

UTAH.

[One chapter.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, 1896, 1897.

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Spirit of Liberty	Jan. 14, 1897	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

[Fourteen chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. T. S. Peck, 1892.

Mrs. Jesse Burdette, 1893-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Ann Story	May 13, 1893	Rutland.
Ascutney	Apr. 1, 1897	Windsor.
Bellevue	Apr. 2, 1896	St. Albans.
Bennington	Aug. 16, 1893	Bennington.
Brattleboro	Oct. 4, 1893	Brattleboro.
Bronson	Aug. 11, 1892	Arlington.
Ethan Allen	Dec. 16, 1896	Middlebury.
Green Mountain	Apr. 28, 1892	Burlington.
Heber Allen	Dec. 19, 1896	Poultney.
Lake Dunmore	Jan. 2, 1896	Brandon.
Marquis de Lafayette	Oct. 11, 1893	Montpelier.
Ormsby	Apr. 2, 1896	Manchester.
Oxbow	Feb. 4, 1897	Newbury.
St. John de Crevecoeur	June 17, 1897	St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

[Eleven chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. William Wirt Henry, 1892-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Albemarle	Feb. 19, 1892	Charlottesville.
Beverly Manor	Sept. 22, 1893	Staunton.
Blue Ridge	Oct., 1894	Lynchburg.
Dorothea Henry	Mar., 1894	Danville.
Fort Nelson	May 7, 1896	Portsmouth.
Great Bridge	Feb. 21, 1894	Norfolk.
Margaret Lynn Lewis	June 7, 1894	Roanoke.
Massanutton	Jan. 25, 1897	Harrisonburg.
Mount Vernon	May 13, 1893	Alexandria.
Old Dominion	Jan. 25, 1892	Richmond.
Stuart	Feb. 16, 1896	Wytheville.

WASHINGTON.

[Two chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe, 1894-1896.

Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, 1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Mary Ball	June, 1894	Tacoma.
Rainier	Sept. 20, 1895	Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENTS.

Mrs. Charles J. Goff, 1894, 1895.

Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, 1896, 1897.

WISCONSIN.

[Six chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

Mrs. James S. Peck, 1892-1897.

CHAPTERS.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Beloit.....	Sept. 4, 1896	Beloit.
Janesville.....	Oct. 10, 1895	Janesville.
Kenosha.....	Jan. 7, 1896	Kenosha.
La Crosse.....	Dec. 11, 1896	La Crosse.
Milwaukee.....	Feb. 14, 1893	Milwaukee.
Oshkosh.....	June 3, 1897	Oshkosh.

WYOMING.

[No chapters.]

STATE REGENT.

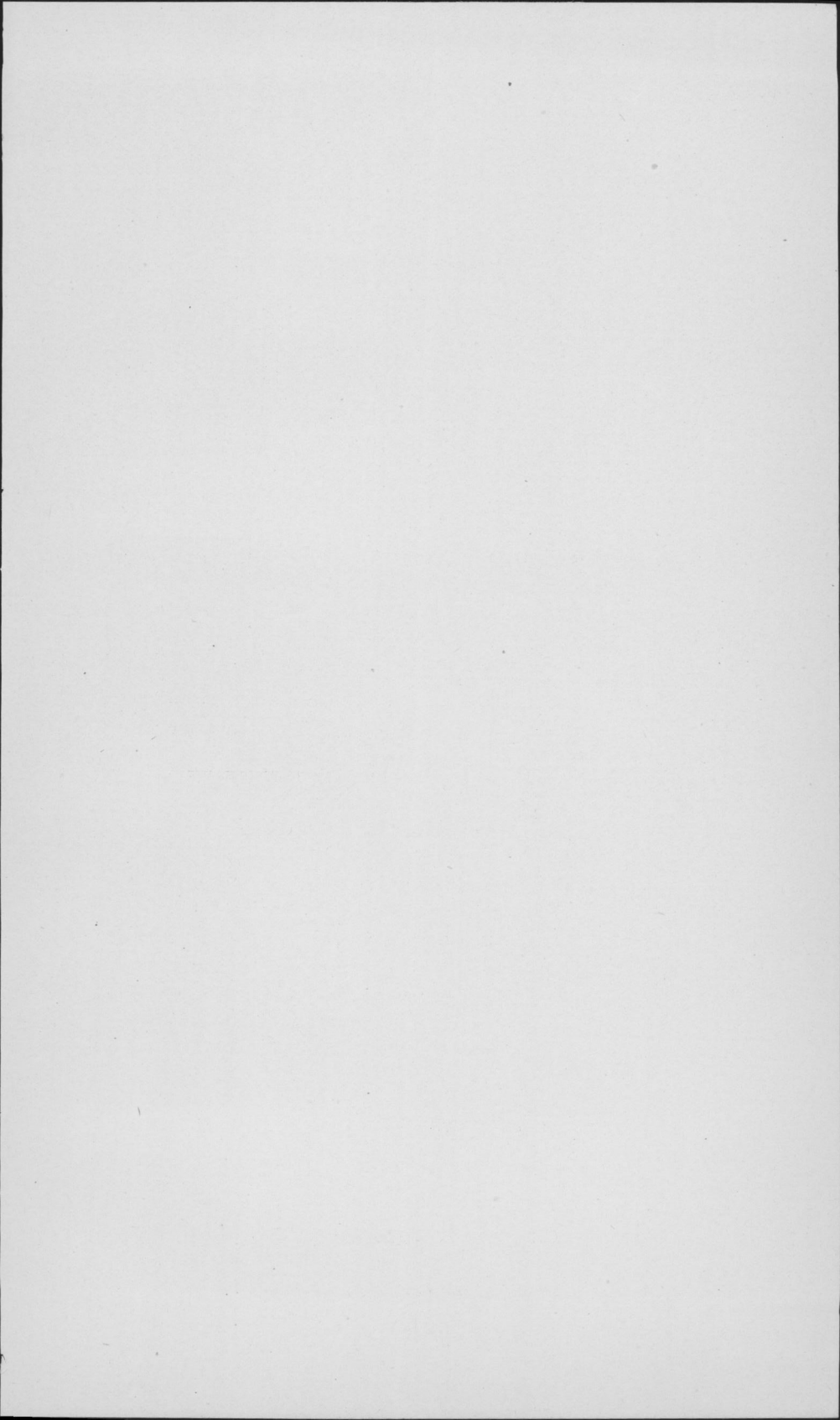
Mrs. Francis E. Warren, 1897.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

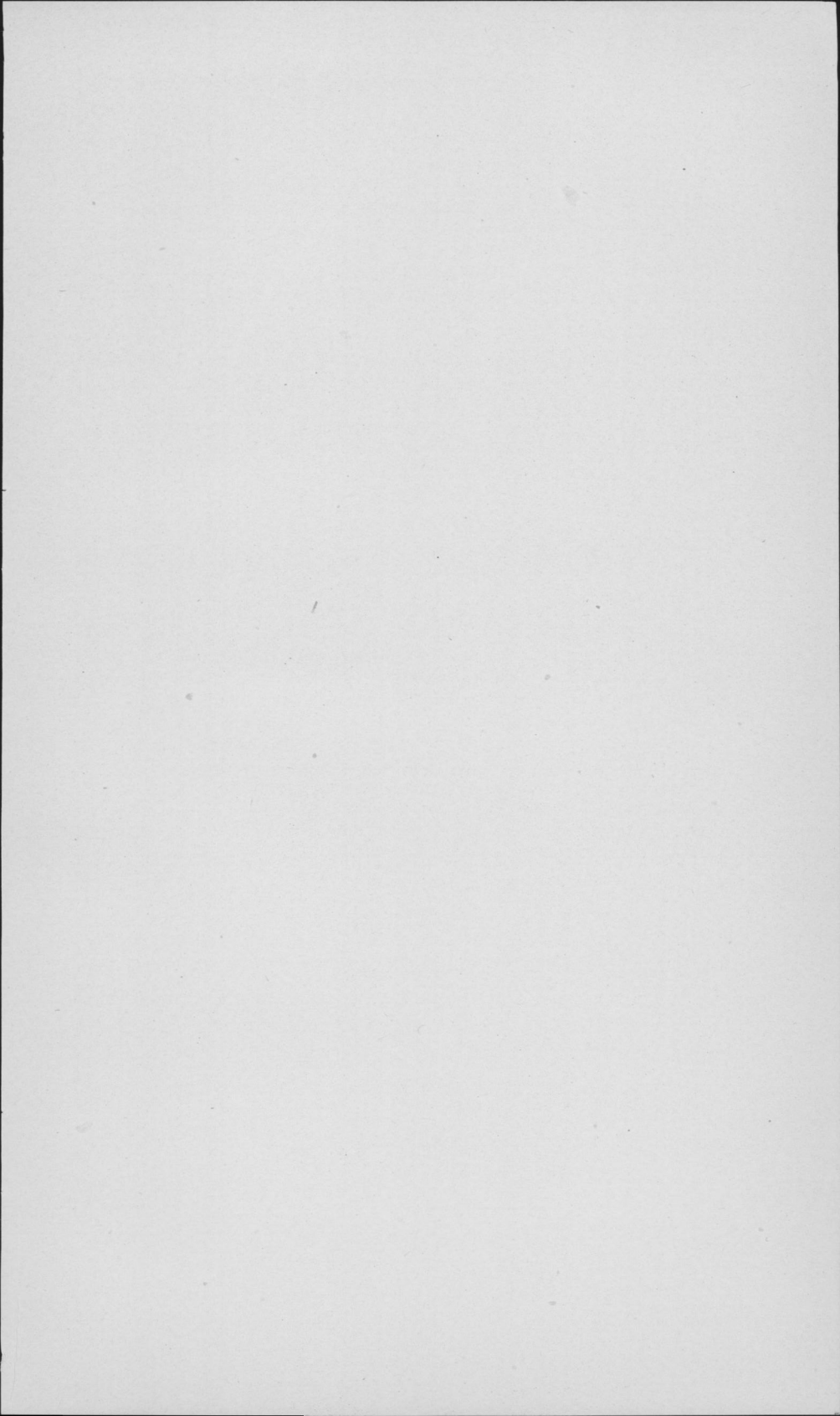
[One chapter.]

CHAPTER.

Name.	Date of organization.	Location.
Aloha.....	Mar. 6, 1897	Honolulu.



APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

The name of this society shall be the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE II.—*Objects of the Society.*

The objects of this society are:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership and Organization.*

SEC. 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18 years and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; or from the mother of such a patriot; provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society.

SEC. 2. After a local board of management shall have been established, all applications for membership shall be passed upon by the local board, and if the applicant shall be deemed satisfactory and her claims reasonable, the application shall receive the indorsement of the secretary and registrar, and be forwarded to the national board of management for final action.

SEC. 3. When twelve or more members of the society shall be living in one locality they may organize a chapter. They may elect a presiding officer whose title will be regent, and who will be delegate to the national congress of the society, and a secretary and such other officers as may be required.

SEC. 4. When the chapter shall have 50 members or more, it may elect an additional delegate to the national congress, for each 50 members and fraction over 25.

SEC. 5. The officers of the National Society shall be a president general, vice-president general in charge of organization, 8 vice-presidents general, 2 secretaries general, 2 registrars general, 1 treasurer general, 1 historian general, 1 surgeon general, 1 chaplain general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary. These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the congress of the society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected, and who, together with a regent from each State chosen by the delegates from each State to the congress, shall constitute a national board of managers, of which 7 shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. A national executive committee of nine, of which the president general shall be chairman ex officio, shall be elected by the national board of managers, and shall, in the interim between the meetings of the board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the national board of managers.

SEC. 7. The first regent for each chapter shall be appointed by the vice-president general in charge of organization, who shall also designate which regent shall be member of the national board of managers for the first year.

ARTICLE IV.—*Initiation Fee and Dues.*

SEC. 1. The initiation fee shall be one (\$1) dollar, which must be forwarded to the National Society with the application for membership; the annual dues two (\$2) dollars; the payment at one time of twenty-five (\$25) dollars shall constitute a life membership, with exemption from payment of dues thereafter, payable one-half to the chapter and one-half to the National Society.

SEC. 2. The annual dues shall be payable on or before the 22d of February in each year, one-half of which (\$1) shall be forwarded to the National Society, and one-half retained for use by the chapter.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings and Elections.*

SEC. 1. The annual congress for the election of officers and transaction of business shall be held in Washington City, on the 22d day of February, or if that be Sunday, on the following Wednesday, in each year. The annual meeting of the chapters for the election of officers shall be on October 11, or if that be on Sunday, on the following Wednesday.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the board of managers, or by the president general when directed so to do by the board of man-

agers, or when requested in writing so to do by 25 or more members representing chapters in at least three States, on giving thirty days' notice, specifying the time and place of meeting and the business to be transacted.

SEC. 3. The following shall be members of all general or special meetings:

- (1) All the officers and ex-presidents general and ex-vice-presidents general of the National Society.
- (2) The regents of the chapters.
- (3) One delegate for every 50 members of the chapters.

ARTICLE VI.—*By-Laws.*

The national board of managers shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the by-laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of its officers, to provide its seal, and to designate its insignia.

ARTICLE VII.—*Amendments.*

Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the society, but shall not be acted on until the next meeting. A copy of every proposed amendment shall be sent to the regent and secretary of each chapter, at least thirty days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to be acted upon.

FIRST BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Election of Officers.*

Nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be made by ballot. A majority shall elect. The nominations may be acted upon directly, or may be referred to a committee to examine and report.

ARTICLE II.—*Officers.*

The duties of the general officers shall be such as usually appertain to their offices, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as may, by the national board of managers, be directed.

ARTICLE III.—*President General.*

SEC. 1. The president general, in addition to her general duties, shall be ex officio chairman of the national board of managers and of the executive committee, and a member of every other committee.

SEC. 2. At each annual meeting she shall appoint the following standing committees: Committee on auditing, committee on finance.

The duties of the above committees shall be such as usually pertain to committees of like character, and such as may be defined by the board of managers.

ARTICLE IV.—*Vice-President General.*

SEC. 1. In the absence of the president general one of the vice-presidents general shall be elected to preside at the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the president general, the executive authority shall be vested in the vice-president general first in order of precedence.

ARTICLE V.—*Secretaries General.*

The secretaries general, in addition to their general duties, shall have charge of the seal, give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or national board of managers, of which they shall be ex officio members. They shall give due notice to all general officers and chapters of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties. They shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, rosettes and supplies as directed by the national board of managers.

ARTICLE VI.—*Treasurer General.*

SEC. 1. The treasurer general shall collect and receive the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and shall draw them thence for the use of the National Society as directed by it or by the national board of managers upon the order of the president general, countersigned by the secretary general. Her accounts shall be audited by a committee to be appointed at the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. She shall if so required by the general board of managers or the executive committee, give bonds for the safe custody and application of the funds.

ARTICLE VII.—*Registrars General.*

The registrars general shall keep a register of the names and dates of the election, resignation, or death of all members of the several chapters, and shall have the care and custody of all applications for membership, duplicates of which, properly approved by the national officers, shall be retained by the registrars of the chapters. They shall issue, upon the requisition of the secretaries or registrars of the chapters, certificates of membership and insignia to every member entitled thereto, through such secretaries or registrars.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Historian General.*

The historian general shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collections of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same, and shall place the same in a fireproof repository for preservation. She shall prepare for official publication by the society historical and biographical sketches of the Revolutionary ancestors of members, and of distinguished women of the Revolution.

ARTICLE IX.—*Chaplain General.*

The chaplain general shall conduct such services as occasions may require.

ARTICLE X.—*Chapters.*

Every chapter shall—

(1) Notify the secretary general of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.

(2) Pay to the treasurer general on or before the 22d day of February the sum of \$1 for each active member thereof.

(3) Transmit to the registrar general all approved applications for membership, and notify her of the resignation or death of any members thereof.

ARTICLE XI.—*General Board of Managers.*

SEC. 1. The national board of managers shall prepare and carry out plans for promoting the objects and growth of the society; shall generally superintend its interests and shall execute such other duties as shall be committed to it at any meeting of the National Society. It shall have charge of the printing of the diploma and the manufacture of the insignia, and shall determine the price at which the same shall be issued, and shall also have charge of printing all membership rolls.

SEC. 2. It shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the general officers, and an officer so elected shall act until the following annual election and until her successor shall be elected.

SEC. 3. The president general may call meetings of the national board of managers at any time she may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the written request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

ARTICLE XII.—*Executive Committee.*

The president general may call a meeting of the executive committee at any time, and shall call such meeting on the written request of three members thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Seal.*

The seal of the society shall be two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, charged with the figure of a dame of the Revolutionary time sitting at her spinning wheel, the legend, "Daughters of the American Revolution," and the motto, "Home and Country."

ARTICLE XIV.—*Certificates.*

All members of the society, wherever admitted, shall be entitled to a certificate of membership duly attested by the president general, secretary general, and registrar general, countersigned by the regent, secretary, and registrar of the chapter to which such member shall belong.

ARTICLE XV.—*Insignia.*

[No insignia had been chosen at this time.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Official Magazine.*

The Adams Magazine shall be the official exponent of the society.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Indebtedness.*

No debts shall be contracted on behalf of the National Society. Every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or on behalf of the National Society, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Guests.*

The wives of Sons of the American Revolution who are not eligible to membership may be included in all social events of the society in which their husbands are invited to participate; and husbands of members of this society who are not eligible to membership in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution may be invited to participate in such events.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Amendments.*

These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the national board of managers, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting, the same to be subject to ratification or rejection by a majority of votes at the next general meeting of the society.

APPENDIX B.

PATENT FOR THE INSIGNIA OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DESIGN.

G. B. GOODE.

BADGE.

No. 21053.

Patented September 22, 1891.

[For illustration of badge in colors see Plate 4.]

Inventor.

GEORGE BROWN GOODE,

By JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,

Attorney.

Witnesses:

P. F. NAGLE,

WM. C. WIEDERSHEIM.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BROWN GOODE, of Washington, District of Columbia, assignor
to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DESIGN FOR A BADGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Design No. 21053, dated September 22,
1891. Application filed August 3, 1891. Serial No. 401584. Term of
patent, 14 years.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George Brown Goode, a citizen of the United
States residing in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, have
invented and produced a new and original design for a badge, of which
the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompany-
ing drawing, forming part thereof.

The leading feature of my design for a badge is the representation of
a spinning-wheel with a distaff thereon.

In the drawing, A designates the representation of a spinning-wheel,
and B designates the representation of a distaff across the same.

S. Doc. 164—8*

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C designates the representation of a number of stars arranged at intervals on the rim of the wheel. A. On the face of the wheel is the name of the society, "Daughters of the American Revolution;" but this forms no patentable element of the design.

I claim—

The design for a badge, substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE BROWN GOODE.

Witnesses:

PAUL BROCKETT,

J. LOUIS WILLIGE.

[NOTE.—Dr. Goode was a member of the advisory board of the society, and Mrs. Goode was on the insignia committee. This design presented and assigned to the Daughters was suggested to Dr. Goode by an old spinning wheel belonging to his grandmother, now deposited in the National Museum.]

APPENDIX C.

*ACT OF INCORPORATION UNDER LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
JUNE 4, 1891.*

We, the undersigned, being of full age, and citizens of the United States (a majority being citizens of the District of Columbia), desire to associate ourselves together and with others, for educational and literary purposes, and for mutual improvement; and, in order to become incorporated under and in conformity with the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to general incorporation in the District of Columbia, to wit: chapter 18, class 3, do hereby make, sign and acknowledge this certificate in writing as articles of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE I. The name of this society shall be "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

ART. II. The term for which it is organized shall be twenty years.

ART. III. The principal business and objects of the Society are as follows: (1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. (2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to old and young such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. (3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ART. IV. The managers, who shall have the management and control of the affairs of said society for the first year, in accordance with its constitutions and by-laws, are twenty-five in number, and their names as follows, to wit:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs.

William Earle, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. Marshall McDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley, Mrs. M. Devereux, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham, and such others as may hereafter be added to the board of management under the constitution and by-laws of said society.

ART. V. The headquarters, or chief office, of said society shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

In testimony whereof the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals on this 4th day of June, 1891.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

HENRIETTA N. GREELY.

(Mrs. A. W. Greely).

SARAH F. J. GOODE.

MARY E. McDONALD.

MARY V. E. CABELL.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

MARY DESHA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, H. B. Zevely, a notary public in and for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify that Caroline Scott Harrison, Henrietta N. Greely, Sarah F. J. Goode, Mary E. McDonald, Mary V. E. Cabell, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington, and Mary Desha, parties to the foregoing instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th day of June, 1891, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, and being personally well known to me to be the persons who signed the foregoing articles of incorporation, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed, for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 6th day of June, 1891.

[SEAL.]

H. B. ZEVELY, *Notary Public.*

APPENDIX D.

REGISTER OF PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1890-1896.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

1890.

President General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. WILLIAM D. CABELL,	Mrs. WILLIAM E. EARLE.
<i>Presiding.</i>	Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.
Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.	Mrs. F. O. ST. CLAIR.
Mrs. W. C. WINLOCK.	Miss MARY DESHA.

Secretaries General:

Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH. Miss S. P. BRECKENRIDGE.

Registrars General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON. Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Historian General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Surgeon General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Advisory Board:

Mr. G. BROWN GOODE, <i>Chairman.</i>	Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.
Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.	Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.
Prof. WM. D. CABELL.	Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.
Col. MARSHALL McDONALD.	Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD.
Mr. W. O. McDOWELL.	Mr. WILSON L. GILL, <i>Secretary.</i>

1891.

President General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

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Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. W. D. CABELL.	Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.
Mrs. A. W. GREELY.	Miss MARY DESHA.
Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.	Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.
Mrs. F. O. ST. CLAIR.	Mrs. W. E. EARLE.

Secretaries General:

<i>Recording,</i>	<i>Corresponding,</i>
Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.	Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.

Registrars General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.	Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.
--------------------------	------------------------

Surgeon General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Historian General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Advisory Board:

Dr. G. BROWN GOODE, <i>Chairman.</i>	Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.
Mr. WILSON L. GILL, <i>Secretary.</i>	Prof. WM. D. CABELL.
Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.	Mr. W. O. McDOWELL.
Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.	Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.
Col. MARSHALL McDONALD.	Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD.

Legal Adviser:

Hon. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

1892.

President General:

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Vice-President General Presiding:

Mrs. W. D. CABELL.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. T. H. ALEXANDER.	Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.
Mrs. A. W. GREELY.	Mrs. G. BROWN GOODE.
Miss MARY DESHA.	Mrs. F. O. ST. CLAIR.
Mrs. ELLEN H. WALWORTH.	Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Mrs. HUGH HAGAN.	Mrs. JOHN R. PUTNAM.
Mrs. HENRY BLOUNT.	Mrs. ROGER A. PRYOR.
Mrs. MARSHALL McDONALD.	Mrs. M. G. DEVEREAUX.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. O. H. TITTMANN.

Secretaries General:

<i>Recording,</i>	<i>Corresponding,</i>
Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.	Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH.

Registrars General:

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON. Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Surgeon General:

Miss CLARA BARTON.

Historian General:

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

Advisory Board:

Hon. MARSHALL McDONALD, *Chairman.*

Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Prof. WM. D. CABELL.

Dr. PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Dr. G. BROWN GOODE.

Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Mr. A. LEO. KNOTT.

Mr. W. O. MCDOWELL.

Hon. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Mr. W. C. WINLOCK.

1893.

President General:

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. JAMES B. MCKEE.

Mrs. A. S. MCGILL.

Mrs. JOSHUA WILBOUR.

Mrs. D. R. BARCLAY.

Mrs. O. H. TITTMANN.

Mrs. HARRY HETH.

Mrs. A. C. GEER.

Mrs. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Mrs. LUCY P. BEALE.

Miss ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.

Mrs. A. H. COX.

Mrs. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

Mrs. S. B. BUCKNER.

Mrs. JAMES McMILLAN.

Mrs. A. G. BRACKETT.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. RICHARD HAYS.

Mrs. CHARLES BURHANS.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. F. W. DICKINS.

Secretaries General:

Recording.

Corresponding.

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

Registrars General:

Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH.

Mrs. CHAS. SWEET JOHNSON.

Surgeon General:

Miss MARY DESHA.

Historian General:

Mrs. HENRY F. BLOUNT.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. E. T. BULLOCK.

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Advisory Board:

Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.	Gen. GEO. H. SHIELDS.
Hon. HOKE SMITH.	Judge H. M. SHEPARD.
Mr. A. HOWARD CLARKE.	Mr. WM. D. CABELL.
Mr. JONATHAN TRUMBULL.	Gen. HORACE PORTER.
Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.	Gen. A. W. GREELY.
Mr. JOHN C. WOOD.	Mr. D. J. WHITTIMORE.
Col. M. McDONALD.	Mr. FRANK H. ORME.

1894.

President General:

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. A. C. GEER.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. W. R. BEALE.	Mrs. M. S. LOCKWOOD.
Mrs. F. W. DICKINS.	Mrs. JOHN RITCHIE.
Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON.	Mrs. A. G. BRACKETT.
Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.	Miss VIRGINIA MILLER.
Miss ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.	Mrs. H. M. SHEPARD.
Mrs. HARRY HETH.	Mrs. JOSHUA WILBOUR.
Mrs. N. OGDEN DOREMUS.	Mrs. HOKE SMITH.
Mrs. J. S. T. STRANAHAN.	Mrs. L. P. BLACKBURN.
Mrs. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, Jr.	Mrs. RICHARD HAYS.
Mrs. ELIZABETH A. HILL.	Mrs. HENRY GANNETT.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. MIRANDA TULLOCH.

Secretaries General:

Recording.

Corresponding.

Mrs. EDWARD GOODFELLOW. Miss MARY DESHA.

Registrars General:

Miss FEDORA I. WILBUR. Mrs. CHARLES ADDISON MANN.
Mrs. AGNES MARTIN BURNETT. Miss ANNA S. MALLETT.

Surgeon General:

Dr. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Historian General:

Mrs. HENRY F. BLOUNT.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. E. T. BULLOCK.

Advisory Board:

Mrs. P. C. CHENEY.	Mrs. CHARLES BURHANS.
Mrs. J. C. BURROWS.	Mrs. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON.
Mrs. MARY SAWYER FOOTE.	Mrs. JAMES LYONS.

1895.

President General:

Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.	Mrs. JOSEPH WASHINGTON.
Mrs. JAMES McMILLAN.	Mrs. J. A. T. HULL.
Mrs. HOWARD HINKLE.	Mrs. W. W. SHIPPEN.
Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.	Miss AMELIA S. KNIGHT.
Mrs. GERTRUDE VAN C. HAMILTON.	Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.
Mrs. HENRY M. SHEPARD.	Mrs. L. P. BLACKBURN.
Mrs. JOHN Q. ADAMS.	Miss ALICE KEY BLUNT.
Mrs. FRANCES C. GRISCOME.	Mrs. MIRANDA TULLOCH.
Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDREW-HILL.	Mrs. J. J. BULLOCK.
Miss VIRGINIA MILLER.	Mrs. FRANCIS S. NASH.

Secretaries General:

<i>Recording.</i>	<i>Corresponding</i>
Mrs. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN.	Mrs. W. E. EARLE.

Registrars General:

Mrs. AGNES MARTIN BURNETT.	Mrs. PHILIP HICHBORN.
----------------------------	-----------------------

Treasurer General:

Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPER.

Historian General:

Mrs. HENRY GANNETT.

Assistant Historian General:

Mrs. F. W. DICKINS.

Surgeon General:

Dr. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. HARRY HETH.

1896.

President General:

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

First Vice-President General:

Mrs. A. G. BRACKETT.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. PHILIP HICHBORN.

Vice-Presidents General:

Mrs. IRA W. DENNISON.	Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.
Mrs. E. J. HILL.	Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.
Mrs. MARY HARRISON MCKEE.	Mrs. F. W. DICKINS.
Mrs. KATE KEARNEY HENRY.	Mrs. FRANCIS S. NASH.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. STRYKER.	Mrs. LEVI P. MORTON.
Mrs. ROBERT S. HATCHER.	Mrs. RODERDEAU BUCHANAN.
Mrs. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.	Mrs. A. HOWARD HINKLE.
Mrs. EVELYN F. MASURY.	Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY.
Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD.	Mrs. MARY SAWYER FOOTE.

Mrs. WILLIAM DICKSON.

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Secretaries General:

Recording.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Corresponding.

Mrs. JOHN L. MITCHELL.

Registrars General:

Mrs. MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

Mrs. ALBERT D. BROCKETT.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPER.

Historian General:

Miss ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

Assistant Historian General:

Miss FEDORA I. WILBUR.

Surgeon General:

Dr. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON.

Chaplain General:

Mrs. J. J. BULLOCK.

Librarian General:

Dr. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF RELICS DEPOSITED IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, reports the following donations deposited in the National Museum:

Spinning wheel of the period of the War of the Revolution, belonging to the grandmother of Dr. G. Brown Goode. It was this wheel that suggested to Dr. Goode the design made by him for the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and adopted by the society May 26, 1831. Presented by Dr. G. Brown Goode.

China dinner set, red and gold decoration, belonging to Mary Morris, wife of Capt. David Morris, a prisoner on the "Jersey prison Ship." Presented by their daughter, Dr. Nellie M. Flint, in memory of her mother.

Bronze medal in honor of the Volunteer Grenadier Company, Third Battalion, Sixth Division, National Guard of Paris, of which Marquis de Lafayette was commandant, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze medal in honor of General Lafayette, born in September, 1757. Commandant of the National Guard of Paris, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze medal in honor of General Lafayette; a tribute by B. Duvivier to the Garde Nationale of Paris. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Pewter plate; one of a set from which bullets were made during the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Miniature portrait of Sarah Rand Carter, of Charlestown, who served when a girl of 16 as scout at the battle of Bunker Hill. Painted by her granddaughter, Sarah Carter Frothingham, and presented to the society by her grandson, Dr. R. E. C. Stearns.

Engraved portrait of Gen. Israel Putnam. Presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Emily N. Walker.

Candle from Yorktown, Va., and one from Germantown, Pa. These candles were made during the period of the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

China punch bowl, of India ware, that belonged to Col. R. B. Harrison, aid-de-camp to General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Jones.

Continental scrip; four pieces which were in General Washington's pocketbook at the close of the War of the Revolution, and were given by Maj. Dangerfield Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson, of Washington City, who presented them to the society.

Forty-dollar bill of the United Colonies, September 26, 1778. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Paper money; eight Spanish milled dollars, issued by authority of the Continental Congress in 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Infant's shirt and mit, worn by William Woodford at his christening in the Episcopal church at Fredericksburg, Va., about 1750. He was colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment and brigadier-general in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Letter of William Woodford, dated Bethlehem, 6th October, 1777. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Specimen of Continental money; eight dollars, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

China cup of India ware, 150 years old. Presented by Mrs. Stephen J. Field.

Piece of elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., known as the Washington elm, beneath which General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775.

Silver teaspoon, marked "R. S.," made from knee buckles worn by Lieut. Col. Ephraim Sawyer, of Lancaster, Mass., who, with his five sons, served throughout the War of the Revolution. Presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Leather wallet of Maj. Ebenezer Frye, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the five supporters of the lamented Gen. Joseph Warren. Presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Metallic badge, with portrait of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Silver ink tray, brought to New England by J. Frye, ancestor of the Frye family in America. (The glass inkstand replaced the original one of metal during Revolutionary times.) It was given to his son Jesse, who bequeathed it to his grandson, Maj. Ebenezer Frye, from whom it descended to his son Jesse and grandson Jesse, whose widow, Hannah Maria Louise Frye, presented it to the society.

Autograph dinner invitation of Thomas Jefferson, July 24, 1818, and photograph showing folding of same. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Photograph of the flag used by Commodore John Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard* during the war of the Revolution. Presented by the owner of the flag, Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Silver tea strainer owned by Mildred Washington, aunt of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Revolutionary bill issued by the State of Maryland in August, 1776. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Photograph of Nancy Cloes Ray, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Ray was born March 19, 1796. The photograph was taken March 19, 1897, and was presented by her to the society.

Photographs of gravestones of Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum, and of his wife, Mollie Varnum, in the old churchyard at Dracut, Mass. Presented by Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman, regent of Betty Ross Chapter.

Autograph letters from Mrs. Lucinda P. March Proctor, and Mrs. Florilla Pierce (over 90 years old), daughters of soldiers of the Revolution.

Poem written on the death of Gen. George Washington, commander in chief of the Army of the United States, purchased for the society by Mrs. Russell A. Alger, and framed by Mrs. John M. Thurston.

Photograph of the original draft of the order of the United States Treasurer to pay General Lafayette a certain amount for his "services and sacrifices in the war of the Revolution." Presented by Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch.

Letter from Mrs. M. L. Hall, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Letter from Maria M. Rogers, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Letter from Catherine A. Howell Flournoy, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Letter from Millicent Clay Peck, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Letter from Mrs. F. L. Pierce, aged 93, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Letter from Maria M. Ragan, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Seven letters referring to daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Mayflower chest, formerly belonging to Mr. Burr Sherwood, of Fairfield, Conn., purchased by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck (Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbell Godfrey Schenck) and presented by her to the society.

Comb of Revolutionary times, presented by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck.

APPENDIX F.

THE OLD REDOUBT AT FORT PITT, RESTORED BY THE PITTSBURG CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Plate 32.)

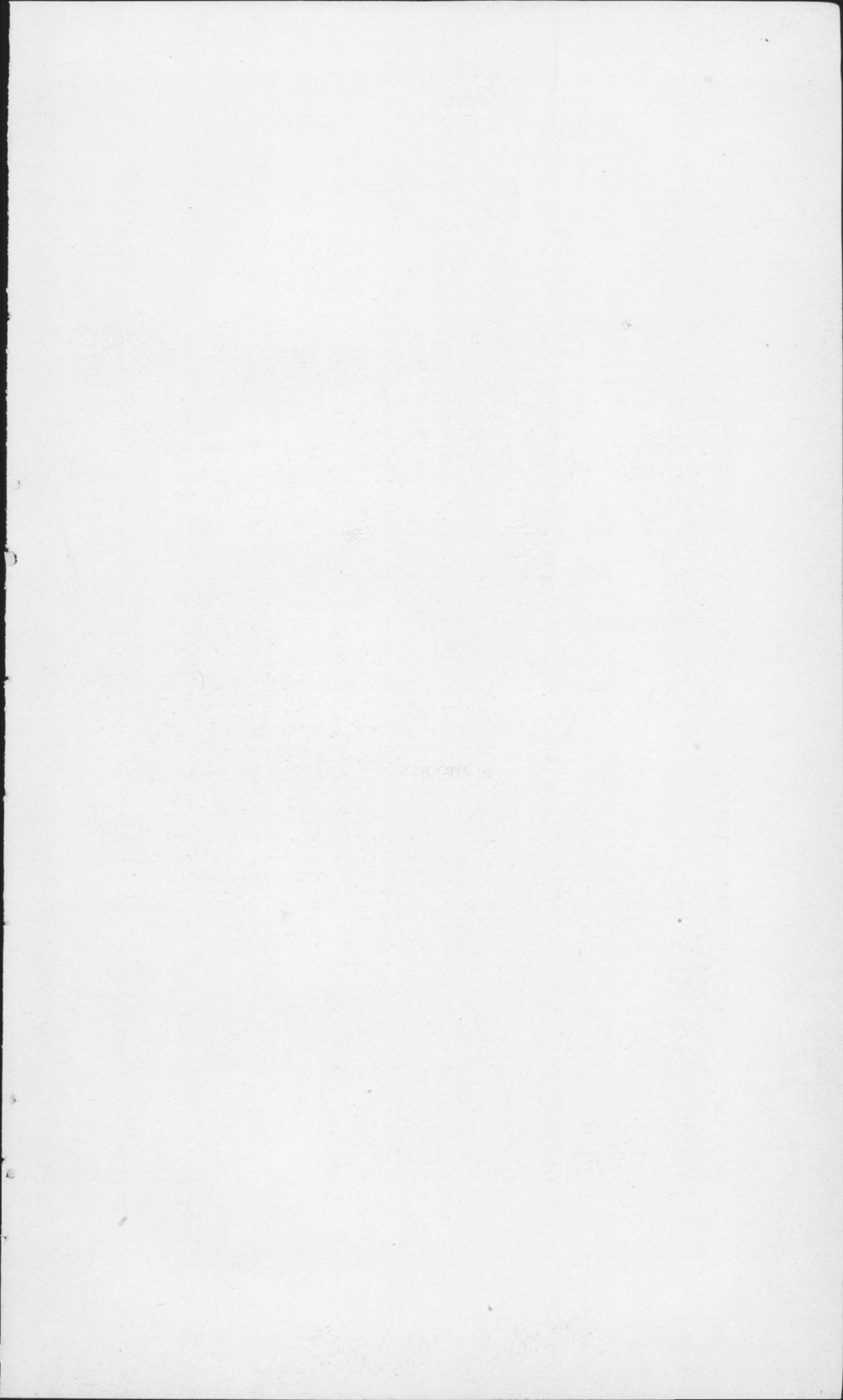
The site of Pittsburg is historic ground, where was begun the great war between France and England for supremacy in North America in the middle of the last century. Many points of strategy were secured by the French. In April, 1754, Captain Trent's company, under Ensign Ward, was engaged in building a fort at the head of the Ohio. On the 17th Contrecoeur descended the Allegheny with a considerable force of French and Indians and summoned Ward to surrender. M. Contrecoeur finished the work begun by Ward and called it Fort Duquesne, after the then governor of Canada ("The Olden Time"). This fort was destroyed by the French on the advance of the British, under General Forbes and Colonel Bouquet, in 1758. Fort Pitt was built by General Stanning the same year, a little back of the site of Fort Duquesne.

Colonel Bouquet was born in Switzerland in 1719. After the defeat of General Braddock, July 9, 1755, Bouquet was induced to enter the English service, and came to America with a regiment, arriving in 1756. The ranks of this regiment were to be filled with Protestant German and Swiss settlers, who for the most part were unable to speak the English language; for this reason German and Swiss officers of experience were engaged to command them. This regiment was called the "Royal Americans." After the peace of 1763 between England and France the great Indian war, known as Pontiac's, or, sometimes, Guyasuta's, war, broke out, and every frontier fort was attacked by the Indians in a last effort to drive the English from their country. Fort Pitt, then commanded by a Swiss officer, Capt. S. Ecuyer, was invested by the Indians for nearly three months (see Bouquet's papers in "Fort Pitt"). Bouquet came west from Philadelphia with a force to relieve the fort, and on August 5 defeated the Indians in the great battle of Bushy Run. The next year, 1764, while in command here, he built the redoubt as an additional point of defense to Fort Pitt and also as a magazine for small arms. Some time later windows were cut below the loopholes and the building used as a dwelling-house. It is the "last remaining monument of British occupancy in the Ohio Valley." Nothing else remains now of the fort except an underground paved passage to the river. Why this was made we do not know with certainty. A large portion of the ground once occupied by Fort Pitt and Fort Duquesne was bequeathed by Gen. James O'Hara to his daughter, Mary Carson O'Hara, who married, after her father's death, William Croghan, esq., son of Maj. William Croghan, of Kentucky. Mrs. Croghan's daughter, Mrs. Schenley, is the generous donor of the Block House to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County.

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON.



OLD REDOUBT AT FORT PITT.
Restored by Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R.



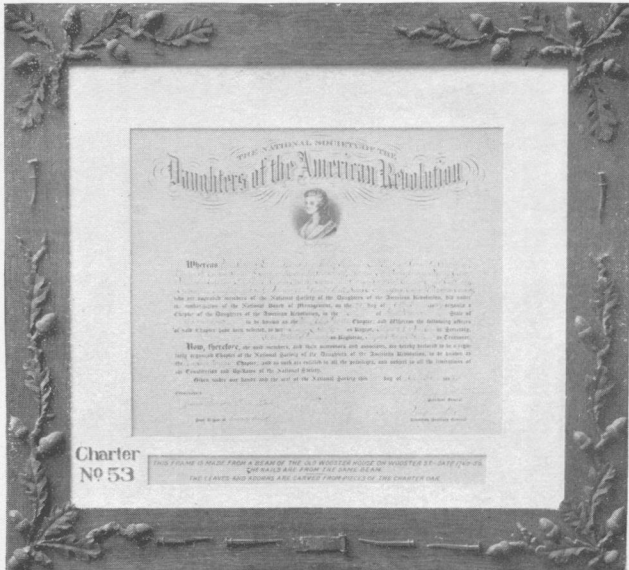
APPENDIX G.

LIST OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY RELICS BELONGING TO OR IN THE CUSTODY OF THE MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

(Plate 33.)

1. Old steel engraving, with autograph, of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice-President of the United States in 1812.
2. Soup tureen and platter, once the property of Elbridge Gerry.
3. A colonial tape loom, once the property of Elbridge Gerry.
4. A mahogany stand, once the property of Elbridge Gerry.
5. Portrait, with autograph, of Miss Emily Louise Gerry, daughter of Elbridge Gerry, and the first regent of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, D. A. R.
6. Miss Emily Louise Gerry's certificate of membership in the National Society, D. A. R.
7. Miss Gerry's silk winder.
8. Oil portrait of Miss Ann, sister of Miss E. L. Gerry.
After Miss Gerry's death the above articles were presented to the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter by the heirs of the estate.
9. Autograph of Mary Clap Wooster, daughter of President Clap, of Yale College, and wife of Gen. David Wooster, who was killed in battle when the English General Tryon raided Ridgfield and Danbury, Conn.
10. Photograph of the tombstone of President and Mrs. Clap, and of Mrs. Mary Clap Wooster; restored by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
11. Gavel made from wood taken from the house in New Haven where General and Mrs. Wooster lived during the time of the Revolutionary war.
12. Gavel and block made from wood taken from the house in Danbury where General Wooster died from wounds received in battle.
13. A chair which belonged to Mrs. Mary Clap Wooster.
14. Charter of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., framed in wood from a beam taken from the Wooster House in New Haven, studded with iron nails and bolts from the same, and ornamented with leaves and acorns carved from Charter Oak.
15. Photograph of the house in Danbury where General Wooster died.
16. Photograph of General Wooster's monument.
17. Photograph of Mrs. Wooster's monument.

18. Set of D. A. R. lineage books.
19. History of Danbury.
20. Benjamin Trumbull's history of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical.
21. "An eulogiam commemorative of the exalted virtues of His Excellency, Roger Griswold," written and delivered at the request of the general assembly of Connecticut, on the 29th of October, 1812.
22. "A Platform of Church Discipline, Gathered out of the Word of God, and agreed upon by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled in the Synod at Cambridge, New England." Printed and sold by Thomas Flint at the Sign of the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill, Boston, N. E., 1731.
23. "An Examination of The President's Reply to the New Haven Remonstrance * * * with a list of Removals from Office and new Appointments made since the Fourth of March 1801." Printed in New York at Washington's Head, 1801.
24. Facsimile of Washington's accounts from June, 1775, to June, 1783.
25. "Louisa, a Poetical Novel in Four Epistles." By Miss Seward. Printed and sold by Abel Morse, New Haven, 1789.
26. "Songs of the Revolution," compiled for the David Humphrey Society, S. A. R.
27. "The Riverside Song Book."
28. "Our Flag." Illustrated.
29. Bible carried by Capt. Hezekiah Brackett through the French and Indian wars.
30. "A Sermon, delivered at North Haven, December 11, 1783, the day appointed by the United States for a General Thanksgiving on account of the Peace concluded with Great Britain." By Benjamin Trumbull, A. M. Printed in New Haven, by Thomas and Samuel Green, 1784.
31. "The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy, Exhibited in Two Discourses," by the Rev. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, September 9, 1791. Printed by George Bunce, New Haven, 1798.
32. Photograph of house in Lebanon, Conn., in which William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born.
33. Photograph of old brick church in Lebanon, built in the early part of the century by the society of which Rev. Solomon Williams was pastor for fifty-four years.
34. Photograph. The old war office at Lebanon.
35. Engraving of "Judges Cave" on West Rock.
36. Photograph of house on Wooster street, New Haven, where General and Mrs. Wooster lived during the time of the American Revolution.
37. Photograph of panel in the Williams house at Lebanon, painted to represent English landscape, executed in 1726, and still in good condition.
38. Pewter platter and plates.

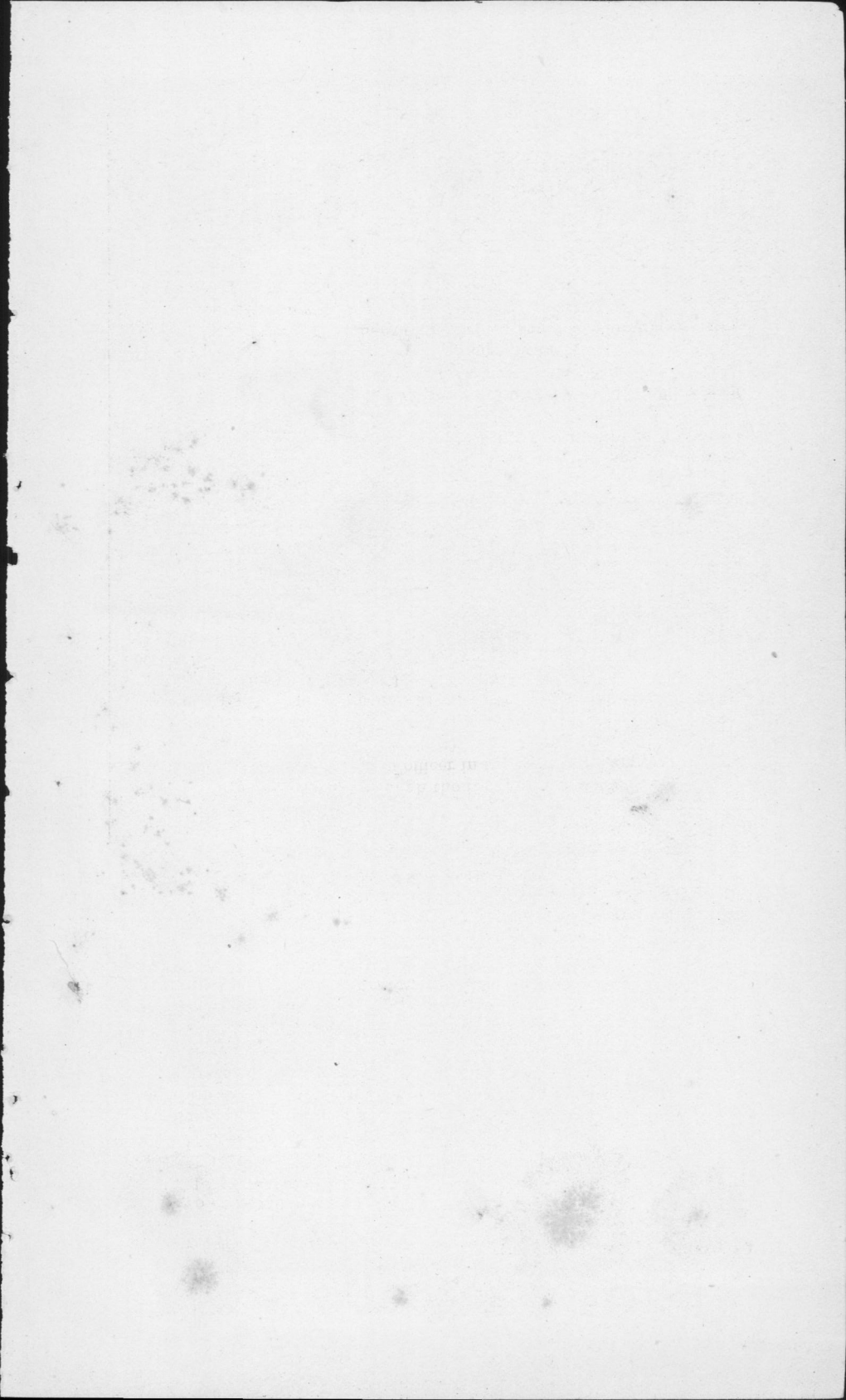


Charter
No 53

THIS CHARTER IS MADE FROM A DEED OF THE OLD WOODS HOUSE OF WOODS ST. JAMES ST. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, AND IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THE LEAVES AND EDGES ARE LARGELY FRAGMENTED BY THE CHARTER HAS.



CABINET OF RELICS. MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.



39. Wooden trencher.
40. A large Washington pitcher.
41. A Lafayette cream jug.
42. A Lafayette sugar bowl.
43. Sugar bowl, white and yellow, one hundred years old.
44. Cup and saucer, old willow ware.
45. Cup and saucer, date of 1780.
46. Hetchel.
47. A "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" flag.
48. Basket, date of 1713.
49. Iron candlesticks and candle dips, date of 1780.
50. Pewter teapot, engraved, date of 1776.
51. Baby's shoes, date of 1772.
52. Scarf pin which once belonged to Governor Saltonstall, about 1725.
53. Bit of red satin from the wedding cloak worn (in 1787) by the mother of the poet Fitz Green Hallock.
54. Silver cream jug, table, dessert, and tea spoons, once owned by Capt. Nath. Fitz-Randolph, who was killed at the battle of Springfield, N. J., 1780.
55. Cartridge box carried through the Revolutionary war.
56. Button from the coat of an officer in the Revolutionary war.
57. Button from a wedding coat, 1780.
58. Pine-tree shilling (1652).
59. Medal issued in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of New Haven.
60. Medal struck at the time of Washington's death.
61. Centennial medal issued in commemoration of the battle of Lexington.
62. Bullet from Old Fort Putnam.
63. Cross of Charter Oak.
64. Wooden nutmeg of Charter Oak.
65. Piece of oak from United States frigate *Constitution*.
66. Piece of wood from the vessel *Osage*, sunk near Essex during the Revolutionary war.
67. Autograph letter from William E. Gladstone to Mrs. Champion, regent of the chapter, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Our Flag."
68. Letter from Queen Victoria's private secretary to Mrs. Champion, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Our Flag."
69. Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence.
70. Facsimile of advertisement of the first steamboat running between New Haven and New York.
71. Engraving, Key to Painting.

MARCH, 1899.

