Memorial to Robert Love.
Erected by the Dorcas Belle Love Chapter.
Waynesville, North Carolina.
THE THREE LOWER COUNTIES ON THE DELAWARE.

Compiled by the Historian of the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

While it is generally conceded that the Spanish as early as 1526 had explored the sea coast now included in the state of Delaware, it is certain that the real discovery of the Delaware river—called by the Dutch South river—was made in 1609 by Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the Dutch East India Company.

Under this discovery the Dutch laid claim to the adjacent territory as against the claim of the English under the explorations of the Cabots in the prior century. The river was named in honor of Lord De La Warr, who according to tradition, sailed into the Delaware bay in 1610 on his way to Virginia.

On March 27, 1614, the states general of Holland issued their famous edict granting to whomsoever should, from that time forward, discover any new passages, havens, lands or places, the exclusive right of navigation to the same for four voyages. This greatly stimulated the adventures to the new world. And under this edict the Dutch laid claim to all the territory between Canada—then New France—and Virginia, under the name of New Netherlands.

Among the first tracts secured under this charter, were two on either side of the lower Delaware bay. The one on the east by Samuel Godyn, and the one on the west by Samuel Blommaert. The latter tract was purchased from the Indians in 1629, registered and confirmed in Holland in 1630, and comprised a part of the southeast corner of what is now the state
of Delaware, 32 miles long and 2 miles wide. It was by this connection with New Netherlands that the state had a Colonial association with New York, then New Amsterdam, and later, on the surrender of the Dutch to the English in 1664, became the property of the Duke of York, who in turn sold it to William Penn in 1682.

The first settlement on Delaware soil was by the Dutch under Blommaert's grant in 1631 near the present town of Lewis. This settlement was soon after destroyed by the Indians, and thus for five years, till the coming of the Swedes in 1638, the territory was returned to its savage aborigines. However sad the fate and brief the existence of this first settlement, it was the vital force in attaining the separate existence of the territory as a sovereign state, as it prevented its being absorbed into that of Maryland under the claim of Lord Baltimore, whose royal grant issued the next year, in 1632, was expressly restricted to lands uncultivated and inhabited by savages. Such was the decision of the king's commission in the dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore. And a decree by the king's council in 1685, divided the disputed peninsula between the opposing claimants.

In 1682, the territory included in the three lower counties on the Delaware, having passed into the hands of the English, was sold by the Duke of York to William Penn, who took possession at the town of New Castle in October of that year, and joined the counties to his province of Pennsylvania. The "Three lower Counties" as the state was called was represented in the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1683.

There was little in common interest between the Quakers of the Pennsylvania provinces and the Dutch and Swedes of the lower counties. Owing to their exposed position on the lower river and bay the lower counties were almost continuously ravaged by the pirate crews who practically controlled the Delaware bay in these early days.

The Pennsylvania assembly neglected to aid in protecting the counties from these frequent invasions, and, aided no doubt by a natural jealousy, dissensions rapidly grew, fostered by the agents of Lord Baltimore who still claimed the territory. In conciliation, Penn in 1684 held council in New Castle, but so
rapidly did the ill feeling grow, that Penn was forced in 1691 to divide the government.

William and Mary having succeeded James II. on the throne of England, and Penn's association with the dethroned king being well known, the government of Pennsylvania was given into the hands of Benjamin Fletcher on October 24, 1692, and the three lower counties were again joined to those of Pennsylvania.

Penn on being reinstated in 1694, found the series of wrangles and dissensions between the Pennsylvania and lower counties continuing. In 1704 the lower counties seceded, and were governed by a separate assembly held in New Castle, consisting of representatives from each county but recognizing the authority of the provincial governor of Pennsylvania. This continued to be the form of government until the adoption of a separate constitution by the state of Delaware in 1776, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Continental Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, relative to the forming of governments in the several colonies.

The Delaware constitutional convention was held in New Castle, each member having taken oath to support the independence of the state as declared by congress. A state constitution was adopted and a government formed of which, Caesar Rodney then a member of the Continental Congress was chosen president.

The three lower counties were represented in the congress held in New York in 1765, to protest against the stamp act, and were prominent in framing the memorial to the king, and the declaration of rights.

On the call for the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia in 1776, Delaware sent Caesar Rodney, Thomas McKean and George Read. Of the three Rodney and McKean earnestly favored the Declaration of Independence, which was approved and signed by the Delaware representatives on July 2, 1776.

A matter of mingled romance and reality seems entitled to a place here, from its connection with this critical period in our national history in the war of the Revolution.
The Continental Congress had been deliberating upon the momentous question of final separation from the mother country, and the resolution for final action was to be voted on with little further delay. Of the three Rodney and McKean earnestly favored the Declaration of Independence, while Read opposed it as at least premature. Pending the action Rodney went to Dover, with the double object of arousing public sentiment for independence, and raising troops for the army to support it. In both of which he was threatened with defeat by a third matter of more engrossing nature, for at Dover Rodney met a Quaker lady in the person of Sarah Rowland whose influence of charming wit and fascinating manner was ardently turned to the royal side of the conflict.

Caesar Rodney, honest of purpose, was plain in feature and angular in person, but like most men of iron nerve his rough exterior was coupled with a warm heart and a special susceptibility to female charm. With the quickness of a woman's intuition the lady realized the situation and saw her opportunity. To much beauty of person she added winsome manners and rare powers of persuasion, and under her blandishment Caesar's first impressions fast ripened into captivation of the heart. Beguiled by her wiles, he innocently confided to her the situation of affairs in congress and revealed the closeness of the expected vote favoring and opposing the Declaration of Independence.

Meanwhile, McKean was sending daily letters urging his speedy return, for in Rodney's absence the two other delegates would be tied, and Delaware's voice silenced in the patriotic crisis. Through the contrivance of the fair deceiver these letters had been intercepted, but Caesar, suspecting no evil, dreamed on. Thus matters continued until the evening before the vote on the declaration was to be taken, when suddenly a patriotic maid servant of the false woman rushed into the presence of Rodney and showing him a package of the intercepted letters, exclaimed; "See how she has fooled you!" Caesar Rodney hastily perused the letters, and raising his hand to his forehead uttered a cry of disgust and despair and hurried away. Mounting his horse, he dashed off upon that well known night ride to Philadelphia which, if less renowned than
Paul Revere's, ranks with the most momentous flights in lofty purpose and historic importance. By terrific speed and repeated relays of horses, he reached Philadelphia in time to cast his vote for that glorious cause that gave so much for liberty and mankind.

The beautiful Tory lady by whom he was so nearly betrayed, afterward married a captain in the British navy. But Caesar Rodney lived and died a bachelor.

To Caesar Rodney is due, more than to any other man, the strong stand taken by the state of Delaware in the American Revolution. Spending a few days in congress which sat in Philadelphia, he would suddenly leave the city at night and drive to Dover, from there to Sussex, haranguing, talking, imploring, until by the time the general assembly met in June, 1776, he had talked the people up to the separating point. Of these brave men Rodney writes; "He that dare acknowledge himself a Whig near the waters of the Delaware, where not only his property but his person is every hour in danger of being carried off, is more in my opinion, to be depended upon than a dozen Whigs in security."

To follow the Delaware soldiers in the American Revolution would be to recite the history of the war. In less than a month after the Declaration of Independence had been passed, Delaware had 800 men in the field who fought at Brooklyn, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. And by April of 1777, another regiment of like number who fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, twice at Camden, Cowpens, Guilford, Ninety-six and at Eutaw. The latter regiment never laid down its arms, though almost reduced to a corporal's guard, until Cornwallis laid down his arms at Yorktown and Leslie evacuated Charleston. In fact there was not a battle during the Revolution worthy of name, except the battle of Bunker Hill, in which one or part of the Delaware regiments did not participate.

From the first the Delaware delegates in the constitutional convention supported the Federal constitution, which was passed in 1787. And on being submitted to the state assembly, was unanimously approved by that body on December 7, 1787. Delaware thus becoming the first state in the American union.
Americans, as a class, have little reverence for things of the past. The present, rich in possibilities for aggrandizement, appeals to the keen business sense of the average American citizen, and is made the most of accordingly. The olden days, wrapt in the golden mists of time, seem shadowy and unreal. Their men and women move as phantoms. The brave deeds that should be engraven forever in letters of light upon the pages of history, are often buried in obscurity. All the pain, the joy, the struggles, the victories, of those far-off days, have little bearing upon the practical present with its vital problems that must be solved, its constant demand for alertness along commercial lines. So the poetry, the romance, the heroism, of those history-making days have few lessons for the most of us. The busy world has no time to preserve records, or perpetuate historic places. That is left for those “dreamers” who prefer to delve in the mines of the past, rather than join in the pursuit of the “Almighty Dollar,” so popular in this day and generation.

But “the woman movement” has made itself felt along all the avenues of life. And it is responsible for that quickening of thought and feeling, that blending of sentiment with practical action, that of late years has wrested the treasures of the Revolutionary period from desecrating hands, and preserved them for posterity. “The Daughters of the American Revolution” have only been in existence thirteen years, but in that brief time much has been wrought that will bear fruit in years to come. The dying spirit of reverence for American relics and institutions has been revived. The fires of true patriotism and love of country have been re-kindled in countless American homes. Monuments have been erected to perpetuate the heroes and great events that have made our national history what it is. Ancient records have been preserved. Many interesting relics of the century that is gone, have been rescued from forgotten garrets and unremembered corners, to be given places of honor in the present.
It was the writer's privilege to accompany Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Los Angeles on their excursion to the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, February 21st, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The special train carried many friends of the chapter from a distance, all eager for a glimpse of the Pacific, and anticipating with pleasure the hours to be spent at the old Mission. "Daughters" from New England, the middle and western states, and the Pacific slope, were there. Some also from the sunny southland, their beloved "Dixie." But whatever the point hailed from, each and everyone fell under the spell of the perfect day. Surely southern California is the "Land of Sunshine." We almost believed the calendar had made a mistake. February? Yet a summer sky smiled down on us. The air was sweet with the fragrance of flowers and filled with the melody of birds. The hills rose proudly erect in their dress of rich green. The ranchers were busy in the fields, making ready for the new crop. The orange groves were bright with their golden fruit. The pepper, most graceful of trees, waved its leaves to and fro in the gentle breeze. In the far background, yet seeming but a little distance, towered the mighty mountains, purple hued, distinctly outlined in the clear atmosphere, yet shrouded in places with a wondrous mist that half hid their contour. Most wonderful of all, were the snow-crowned summits, dazzling in their whiteness against the azure sky. Oh, strange marriage of winter and summer. And all nature seems to rejoice in the union.

By courtesy of the railroad officials, our train was to go on to San Juan-by-the-Sea to give the "Daughters" a few moments on the shore, and then return to San Juan Capistrano and the Mission. The two hours of the trip passed quickly. When the sea was reached, there was a general exodus from the cars. A quick scramble down the bluff, a brief run, and we stood on the fine, well-packed beach, looking out over the blue waters of the Pacific, inhaling the clear air which had suddenly grown cooler, and exclaiming at the possibilities of the place as a future summer resort. To the right, at the end of the graceful curve of the beach, jutted the bold bluff that has been made famous by Dana. It was here that he wrote in his
"Two Years Before the Mast" the much quoted line "San Juan is the only romantic spot in California."

Passing along the dusty road that had known the tread of the dark-robed "Padres," and the Indian neophytes in other days, we came upon the historic Mission of San Juan Capistrano. Picturesque, half-ruined, built on in some places, a new tile roof here, an adobe addition there, it stands—surrounded by the eternal hills—a monument of the early days in California, a monument that should be religiously preserved, not desecrated. Just here let it be said, there were no inconoclasts among the "Daughters." No names were cut in the yielding walls, no "souvenirs" detached. We were tourists, but we were students of the past as well, and we were members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The regent, Mrs. H. C. Gooding, in a graceful speech introduced the speakers. The first was the pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church of Los Angeles. He spoke in a happy, interesting vein of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among other things, he said that he believed the Daughters of the American Revolution had wrought a revolution along certain lines. That the organization was the direct cause of the Revolutionary novel, so popular just now. He cited the case of the well-known authoress, Mary Johnstone, known to him personally, saying she had first been drawn to study and write of the stirring Revolutionary times by the researches made by a certain chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The next speaker was Prof. J. M. Guinn, a member of the Historical Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Historical Society of Los Angeles, and the author of a book on Southern California. He gave a delightful talk on the early days of the Mission. The third address was by a California pioneer, and the speaker told some interesting events of the early days.

The story of the establishment of the Spanish missions in California is the story of the conquest of the sword and the cross. Church and state combined to strengthen the position of Spain in California to the exclusion of other powers, and to christianize the Indians. To this end, the presidios and the missions went hand in hand. Where gentler methods availed
not, force was used. Either, or both, it mattered not, so all were made neophytes and the power of Spain acknowledged.

Padre (Father) Junipero Serra was at the head of the Franciscans who founded the Mission of San Juan Capistrano. He was a religious enthusiast, who not only cared nothing for the pleasures of this world, but who also felt it his duty to endure pain. It is said that he often lashed himself with ropes, pounded himself with stones, and sometimes put a lighted torch to his breast. This was usually done at the close of service, and served to move his people to penitence.

The mission was organized in a primitive way. The bells were hung on trees, and mass was celebrated. The building of the mission proper could not be begun until the neophytes (Indian converts) had been trained to work. The mission was organized in 1776—the year of years in American history. The chapel was built first, and the mission proper in 1794. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. The ruin came on one Sunday morning, when mass had just been said. Forty-three persons were killed by the falling of the tower, which was 120 feet high. The priests were saved, as the altar was unharmed. The mission was named in honor of Juan, a saint of Capistrano, Italy, who lived in the fourteenth century. Three days after the catastrophe, so tradition has it, a woman and her baby were found under an arch of stones, hemmed in, but unharmed. It was a miracle, and the superstitious people immediately jumped at the conclusion that San Juan had performed it—"The San Juan Miracle."

This was the fifth mission founded in California. It was at the zenith of its power at the time of the earthquake, having 1,361 neophytes at that time. It declined later. But the missions were dying out even before the era of civilization. This was due to several causes. The death rate was exceedingly high, owing to the lack of sanitary conditions, the change of habits among the Indians, etc. It is a well-known fact that civilization does not agree with the savage physically, even though it may be conducive to his mental and spiritual growth. After having lived a free, untrammeled out-of-door life, the neophytes were housed in the damp mission which was poorly ventilated. Pulmonary troubles developed rapidly, and at one
time were so prevalent that the Indians fled in terror to the mountains. Of 2,600 children who were baptized, 1,800 died, leaving but thirty per cent. to reach maturity. Native house cleaning consisted in letting every thing go until the filth became unbearable. Then portable goods were moved out, and the native huts, called jacales (pronounced ha cales), were burned, and housekeeping set up elsewhere.

With such material, the zealous padres could accomplish but little. The training was mostly spiritual, although lessons in practical everyday life were also given, and some of the trades taught. Yet advancement was necessarily slow in a place remote from the centers of civilization. The neophytes were not trained along the lines of self-government, and the third generation of Indians was almost as ignorant as when Junipero Serra and his zealous associates undertook the work of civilizing and christianizing them. Then there was trouble between the Spanish governors of the new country and the priests. This was a natural outcome of their different points of view. The governors believed in the divine rights of kings. The padres held as firmly to their belief in the supremacy of the church. A clash was inevitable. The Indians were dying out, and after a time there were few to proselyte. Two other padres were prominent in the work of the San Juan Capistrano Mission—Padre Boscana and Padre Zalvidea. The latter was powerful in the San Gabriel Mission, but was at San Juan also, and becoming insane, was taken care of there. He is buried in the old cemetery. Padre Boscana made a study of the native religion of the Indians. But his informants imposed upon the credulity of the good padre, mixing heathen and Christian beliefs, and palming the result off as the native religion. Consequently the good Padre Boscana was greatly surprised at the many similarities between the two religions. The great Indian god was called Chinnigcinch.

The mission was built in the shape of a cross. In its palmy days of influence it must have been an imposing structure. There is enough of it left to show what it has been. Twice a month, service is held in the chapel, which was the reception room of the priests in the olden days. The old Spanish bells still hang in place, though their voice is seldom heard now.
We walked through the enclosure where piled up stones mark the resting place of padres who have gone to their reward. No inscriptions are there to tell the names of the dead. Weeds grow thick where flowers once bloomed. It is a pathetic sight, this little neglected “God’s Acre.” Yet the place is full of memories of bygone years. What days they must have been, those days of San Juan’s past glory. What romance could be woven out of the bits of tradition, the facts that have come down to us.

In the town, at Judge Eagan’s pleasant home, we saw the picture of the mission as it was originally. There also, we were shown a priceless old book that had belonged to the padre with three or four lines written by the wonderful Padre Junipero Serra himself. Such beautiful legible writing, too. The date was 1777.

So ended our day at California’s most romantic spot. Its bright hours winged their flight all too quickly. But in their wake, they left a flock of pleasant memories that will linger long with the members of Eschscholtzia Chapter.—HARRIET FARRAND McLEOD, Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, Cal.

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CYPRESS SPURGE.

A “Garden Escape.”

Why did you run out from her garden fair,  
When the colony dame first brought you there,  
And grow by the wayside with none to care?  
You’ve crept through fences, and under the wall  
You’ve grown by grey bridges and headstones tall,  
You’ve planted your feet on the graves of all,  
The grandsires brave and loved maiden young,  
But never a song to you they have sung!

Oh! dear old green moss with milk for your blood  
Came you to earth first, soon after the flood?  
No more in green gardens these days you grow,  
They say you’ve escaped—I think ’tis so.  
I’ll place you here in my old time nosegay,  
So you’ll be back again, for this one day.

FRANCES LARKIN.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE UPPER CANISTEO VALLEY.

The following soldiers of the American Revolution who were buried in Upper Canisteo Valley are reported by the Kanestio Valley Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hornellsville, New York, in addition to the list reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March, 1902.

ABBOTT, Capt. James, came from Wyoming to the Canisteo Valley and settled near Arkport about 1806. He is buried on the old farm about two miles from the village and his gravestone bears the following inscription: "To the Memory of James Abbott, one of the patriots of 1776 who died May 2, 1830, aged 77 years."

BAKER, Capt. Samuel, was a native of Connecticut. When fifteen years of age he was taken by the Indians and remained a prisoner till released by the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He afterwards enlisted in Col. Willett's corps and served for a time in the army. Died in 1842, and buried near Cameron.

BENNETT, David. The history of the Bennett family states that David Bennett came from Orange co., New York, to Howard, Steuben county. During the Revolution he served as a private in Van Rensselaer's regt., De Garmo's co., New York line.

BENNETT, Ephraim, Sr. The history of the Bennett family states that Ephraim Bennett, Sr., came with his son David to Howard, Steuben co. During the Revolution he served as sergeant in Hathorne's regt., McCamly's co., New York line.

BROWN, Elisha, one of the twelve associates in the settlement of the Canisteo Valley and a pioneer of the town of Hornellsville. Served as a private in Wessenfel's regt., Dodge's co., New York line. Buried at Brown's Crossing.
CAREY, NATHAN, born in Bond’s Bridge, Dutchess co., N. Y., in 1755, moved to Wyoming, Pa., in 1769, was in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Died at Arkport, N. Y., in 1835.

CONDENER, ADAM, who is buried in the “Old Dutch Street Burying Ground” at Fremont, was a soldier in the war for independence, and when very young was detailed to guard Fort Willett, which was built by Col. Willett upon a rise of ground on the farm of Marcus Conderman, father of Adam. His record of service is found in the New York line.

CONDENER, JOHN I., also buried in the “Old Dutch Street Burying Ground” at Fremont, has inscribed upon his gravestone, “Lt. John I. Conderman of the war of the Revolution.”

Corry, Joseph, came from near Berwick, Pa., to Arkport, N. Y., and is buried near Almond, N. Y. He was in the Wyoming Massacre, in what was known as “the boy company,” he was then sixteen years of age and escaped unhurt while his father and three brothers were slain.

Crosby, Reuben, one of the pioneers of Hornellsville, was a private in Dubois regt., Lee’s co., and quartermaster in Field’s regt., New York line.

Doty, Levi, died at Doty’s Corners, Steuben co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1839. Born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, October 17, 1755. He was a private, minute man, Somerset county, New Jersey militia, and also artificer in quartermaster general’s department.

Failing, Philip, was born at Palatine, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1765. Enlisted in 1779 at the age of fourteen. Served as a private under Colonels Klock, Dubois and Willett in the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, respectively. He was engaged in the battles of Stone Arabia, Fort Plain and Johnstown. He settled at Jasper, Steuben co., N. Y., in 1826 and died there May 17, 1842. His father and four brothers also served in the war but they are not buried in Steuben county.

Hadley James, one of the twelve associates in the settlement of the Canisteo Valley in 1789. He was in the battle of Wyoming and escaped after the defeat, by swimming across the river. He is buried at Hadleyville, in the Canisteo Valley.

Hallert, Nathan, came to Canisteo from Orange county, New York, about 1800. He served as a private in Wessenfels’ regt., Westfall’s co., New York line, Revolutionary war. He is buried near Canisteo.

Holliday, Amos, is buried at or near South Dansville. He was in in the war for independence and at Yorktown, Va., when the British surrendered to General Washington.

Kruzen, Richard, was a soldier of the American Revolution, New Jersey line. He is buried at Greenwood, Steuben county.

(To be continued.)

GRACE M. PIERCE, Historian.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Prentiss, "Real Daughter," Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her father, Joseph Wilber, was born in Chatham, New York, December 23, 1751. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Kittrick, of Saratoga Springs, from whom Mrs. Prentiss is descended.

Joseph Wilber enlisted at the age of twenty-five and served at four different times an average of two months each. He was in the battle of Bemis Heights and after the surrender of Burgoyne assisted in taking the colors.—Hattie C. Stevenson, Historian.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Lennon.

Denver Chapter, Denver, Colorado, feels highly honored to have one “Real Daughter” among her number — Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Lennon, whose father played a prominent part in establishing American independence. Mrs. Lennon was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, on February 4th, 1823. She was married in 1845 to John A. Lennon and made her home for many years in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and served her country faithfully by her active work during the civil war, and while her husband was on the battlefield. In 1870 she and her family moved to Denver, Colorado, where her husband died in 1883. Mrs. Lennon is a remarkable woman of wonderful memory, and being interested in all affairs of the outside world, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, she endears everyone to her by her sunny disposition. She is the youngest of a family of twenty-one children, all of whom lived to be men and
women. She is the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Brown, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1749. When the first call came for "American volunteers" to fight for the "Independence of the United States," he was among the first in the ranks. He enlisted in the company of his brother-in-law, Captain Isaac Davis, April 19, 1775, and was at "Bunker Hill," and was one of the picked men to go to Quebec, and with General Montgomery, scaled the heights of Quebec. There he was captured by the "British" and held as prisoner of war. He was afterwards exchanged, but re-enlisted and served until the end of the war. He died in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 1828, aged 79 years.

On her maternal side Mrs. Lennon is a descendant of Dollar Davis, whose son, Simon, was a member of the Colonial congress, thus through a family of illustrious ancestry, she has sweet memories to brighten her declining years.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, Historian, Denver Chapter.

REPORT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The fifth report of the whole society to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is now going through the press at the government printing office. This book will cover the work done between October 11, 1901, and October 11, 1902.

Those who desire to make sure of getting copies should order them now, before the book is printed, as orders will not be received after the book is off the press. Orders should be addressed as follows: "To the Public Printer, Washington, D. C." It is useless to send orders to the Smithsonian Institution since no copies are kept there.

Those who send orders will probably get no reply from the public printer until the book is ready for issue, at some time in the summer or fall. When it is ready, he will notify them as to price, and will forward the books immediately on receipt of the price, sent by postal order. The price will not exceed eighty-five cents, and may be less.

MISS E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
Chairman of Smithsonian Report Committee.
IOWA.

REPORT OF STATE REGENT.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines; regent, Mrs. W. D. Skinner; membership, 91. Ninety-one dollars have been given to the Continental Hall fund this year, and much has been accomplished in local work by the chapter. A "Real Daughter" is included among the membership. The third annual state conference of Iowa chapters was held in Des Moines, October 15, 1902, by invitation of Abigail Adams Chapter.

Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids; regent, Mrs. Matilda H. Jamison; membership, 24. An excellent year book has been issued and great interest is taken by all the members in patriotic work.

Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls; regent, Mrs. C. H. Nims; membership, 33. This chapter is doing excellent work locally, and among other things, has given prizes for the best historical essays in the graded schools.

Clinton Chapter, Clinton; regent, Mrs. C. W. Armstrong. Three years ago this chapter gave nearly $400 to the Continental Hall fund, but since that time has made no contributions. Routine chapter work has been carried on the past year.

Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs; regent, Mrs. Victor E. Bender; membership, 48; of which one is a "Real Daughter." Contributions were made the past year as follows: $20 to Continental Hall fund, $75 to start a historical reference library in the Council Bluffs high school, and $85 to provide a banner for Camp John L. Moore, 51st Iowa U. S. V. The chapter has also issued a handsome year-book.

Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque; regent, Mrs. E. G. Bohn; membership, 66. During the past year the chapter has held nine meetings. Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated. On November 8th, the arrival of Colonel Henry Hamilton at Detroit, was celebrated. December 4th Governor Cummins, of Iowa, was a guest of the chapter and made a fine patriotic address. January 3, 1903, the chapter, as guests of
one of the enthusiastic members, welcomed a member who is a resident of London, England. A corner of the historical room in the new city public library has been set apart for the Dubuque Chapter, to furnish in an appropriate manner, and $140 has been contributed by them for that purpose. A case for books and a number of volumes of histories of Revolutionary times have been purchased.

DeShon Chapter, Boone; regent, Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens; membership, 26.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa; regent, Miss Flora Ross; membership, 45. This chapter is in a flourishing condition and has issued an excellent year book. The chapter was organized in 1896.

Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa; regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw; membership, 60, of whom four are life members. The special work of this chapter has been the erection of a public library building, which is now completed, at a cost, including lot, of $12,000. The building is of stone and is a handsome and well-arranged structure. A bequest of $3,000 from an estate was used for the purchase of books. Through the efforts of this chapter $1,250 has been subscribed towards the erection of a hospital. The chapter has given $25 to the Continental Hall fund this year, and will soon resume its usual contribution of $50 per year to this fund. The work of building the library was accomplished in three years. Much credit is certainly due this energetic and enthusiastic chapter.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport; regent, Mrs. C. M. Waterman; membership, 39. The interest is continually growing in this chapter, and in Colonial and Revolutionary studies much profit has accrued to the members. The annual state conference in October will be entertained by this chapter.

Jean Espey Chapter, Fort Madison; regent, Mrs. G. B. Stewart; membership, 39. Ten dollars were donated to the Continental Hall fund. The social and literary meetings of the chapter are very interesting. The year book for this year contains a picture of two chairs which belonged to Betsey Ross, whose great-granddaughter resides in Fort Madison. The
chapter met with this lady in special session and she gave a history of the making of the flag and presented the chapter with a duplicate of the original flag. Jean Espey is a very enthusiastic chapter and is doing fine work.

Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk; regent, Mrs. Sylvester Carter; membership, 42. This chapter invited Jean Espey Chapter, of Fort Madison, to unite with them in marking the grave of George Perkins, a Revolutionary soldier buried in Lee county. A most interesting feature of the year book is the report of the historian, Miss Ruth Canby, for 1901-1902. The chapter has undertaken the care of the grave of the Revolutionary soldier mentioned above. Ten dollars were contributed to the Continental Hall fund.

Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown; regent, Mrs. Merritt Greene; membership, 12. This is a new chapter, having been organized last December, but the members are enthusiastic, and the regent, Mrs. Greene, attended the Twelfth Continental Congress as the representative of the chapter.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City; regent, Mrs. Augusta Dean; membership, 45.

Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak; regent, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark; membership, 16.

Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton; regent, Miss Sue D. Cope-land; membership, 12.

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City; regent, Mrs. Oliver Startsmann; membership, 24. Money has been contributed for various patriotic purposes by the chapter and the members are greatly interested in all National, state and local Daughters of the American Revolutionary work. Chapter meetings are held monthly with appropriate celebrations of historic days.

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown; regent, Mrs. W. B. Kibbey; membership, 27. A handsome picture has been given to the new Carnegie library by the chapter, and also a flag 9x12 feet in size. A feature of the chapter’s program is an annual banquet to which guests are invited. In October the state regent, Mrs. Julian Richards, was a guest of the chapter.
Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington; regent, Mrs. Seymour H. Jones; membership, 55. An important work of this chapter has been the preservation of "Blackhawk Rock," which lies north of Burlington, and is said to mark the spot where Blackhawk held his councils of war. Prizes have been offered scholars in the grammar department of the public schools, who received first and second grades in examination in United States history.

Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo; regent, Mrs. W. O. Richards; membership, 39. Ten dollars were contributed to the Continental Hall fund. The monthly meetings are interesting, and through the efforts of the chapter, a healthy interest has been stimulated along patriotic lines.

Estherville has a chapter nearly ready to be organized; regent, Mrs. Emma G. Allen.

The chapters in the state petitioned the last general assembly of Iowa for an appropriation of $500 to erect a monument to the memory of Charles Sheperd, a Revolutionary soldier buried in Iowa. The amount was appropriated and the contract has been let for the erection of the monument. It will be placed in the Forest Home cemetery, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
State Regent.

"Your flag and my flag—
And oh, how much it holds.
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds.

"Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight—
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
Red, blue and white.

"The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you;
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue."
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Jean Espey Chapter (Fort Madison, Iowa), was organized about a year ago with twenty charter members. Since then have received sixteen or eighteen more, with one honorary member, Mrs. Rachel Wilson Albright, a real own grand-daughter of the real Betsy Ross, nee Elisabeth Griscom. The first meeting of the current year, was in September and by special invitation from her daughter, Mrs. Kate Robison, met with Mrs. Albright, who is now over ninety years of age. At this meeting Mrs. Albright presented the chapter with a handsome silk flag made with her own hands. The ladies present were charmed with her presentation speech, she is a good talker and her mind bright and clear, although weak and feeble in strength. She told how Mrs. Ross came to be asked to make the first flag, relating a number of points of historical interest, that to her were only bits of family tradition, finishing her remarks with the hope that the ladies would ever be true "Americans" and honor the "Flag of the Free." Also spoke of many reminiscences of the Revolutionary period that she had heard from her grandmother's own lips. Mrs. Albright was twenty years old when Betsey Ross died.

Our meetings have been very harmonious, alternately, social and literary. The November meeting was a "Colonial Tea," met with Mrs. I. B. Morrison, at their capacious homestead, about forty ladies were in costume, of the different periods, and well represented from the "Puritan Maiden," a lady of "Arcadia," daughter of "Betsy Ross," plenty of "Martha Washington" caps and capes. Silks, satins, laces and jewelry, summed up it was a handsome array and many of them not only stately dames, but very pretty women.

A short program of sweet old fashioned songs, then an elegant menu. After refreshments the party withdrew from the dining room to a long west parlor, and a large number formed
in line for an old fashioned "Virginia reel," music on the piano, tune sweetly played "Sir Roger-de-Coverly," one lady now over eighty years, participated in the dance. Thus ended our first social meeting. On the sixth of January we met with Mrs. I. M. Casey. Business and pleasure combined and the ladies voted to donate ten dollars to "Colonial Hall" fund.—

ELIZA EWING SAMPLE MALCOLM, Historian.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The drawing rooms of Colonial House were taxed to their utmost capacity on the afternoon of March 5th, the occasion of the monthly social meeting of the Baltimore Chapter.

An interesting report of the proceedings of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently held in Washington, District of Columbia, was given by Miss Mary Hall, chapter delegate to the congress.

Announcement was made by the chapter regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, who presided, that designs for the proposed Continental Hall to be erected by the society had been submitted to a committee of the congress by 72 architects, and of these, three artists whose designs had been most generally satisfactory had been chosen as three to whom the society would offer $500 each for a design based upon suggestions offered by its members. A special committee on Continental Hall composed of 100 ladies had been formed, including Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, state regent for Maryland, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter.

The program also included the rendering by Professor Fritz Gaul and a chorus of students of the state normal school, of an original melody by Professor Gaul adapted to the words of the national anthem "America." The society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, has offered a gold medal for the best original music adapted to this anthem and the Baltimore Chapter voted to indorse Professor Gaul's application as one of the contestants.

Refreshments were served and much additional interest was given the occasion by the presence of many visiting Daughters on their way home to various western cities from the National Congress.—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, Historian.
The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland), having decided to give a subscription euchre party, the proceeds of which should be an offering towards the Memorial Continental Hall, deemed it not unfitting that it should be held in one of those fine old Colonial mansions for which our "ancient citye" is so justly famous.

The substantial old mansion built by Gov. William Paca, in 1782, was selected. It is generally assumed that this house was the one represented by Winston Churchill in his novel, "Richard Carvel" as the home of Dorothy Manners. It is now converted into a stately hotel with numerous additions, Colonial in design, with modern improvements, bearing the name "Carvel Hall," in recognition, no doubt of the author's delightful portraiture of the Colonial homes of Annapolis. Mr. E. S. Riley, the historian, says of the garden adjoining the Paca mansion:

"This garden then, perhaps more than any other spot in the capital indicated the delightful life of Annapolis that yet lingered after the
Revolution, though feeling already, under the new regime, the symptoms of decay. The spring house, the broad expanse of trees and shrubbery, the octagonal two-story summer house, that represented 'My Lady's Bower,' the artificial brook, fed by two springs of water, that went rippling along to the bath-house that refreshed in the sultry days, and gave delight to the occupants of the splendid old dwelling, form a picture tradition loves to dwell upon, and which is clearly writ, on the annals of departed glories in the remains of its great walls, with its apertures to let in the fresh air, that still lie in crumbling ruins on King George Street.

"These stately houses, these great names the ennobling history of magnificent events, the charming traditions of men and things give to Annapolis, the intense charm to those who love to dwell on the lives and thoughts of the fathers. Annapolis wants nothing in its annals to make it the lawful legatee of all that is ancient, honorable and delightful in American history. Its patriotism was intense; the culture broad; the statesmanship wise; its women lovely; its life gay, happy, progressive."

Here, in this representative home, William Paca, one of Maryland's four signers to the Declaration of Independence, an able lawyer and zealous patriot, during the troublous late days of the Revolution and those succeeding it, dispensed a generous hospitality.

Well may one picture the wit, culture and wisdom of the infant commonwealth, as represented by the notable men, who were wont to assemble around his hospitable board, or at his ample fireside, when the momentous questions of the hour were discussed, and "burning thoughts took wing in words" whose echoes have come down to inspire their descendants;—for Maryland's sons bore no insignificant part among those statesmen into whose hands were intrusted the shaping of a nation,—and the old Maryland bar, adorned by such names as Tilghman, Carroll, Stone, Paca, Chase, Bordley, Johnson and others, stood second to none.

Here sons of Maryland whose discipline and gallantry on the field of battle had turned the tide of victory on many a hard-won day, were welcome guests; perchance among them some survivor of the Spartan-like five companies of the First Maryland, who made that astounding fight under Lord Stirling, at Long Island,—the most heroic episode, perhaps, of the Revolution:—or, it may be, some of that noble brigade whose
desperate valor at Camden, was testified to by its illustrious leader, the lamented De Kalb, in his dying moments.

At the close of the war, that distinguished Revolutionary hero, Major General Greene—second only to Washington, as has been declared—arrived in Annapolis with his secretary, Major Hyrne, on his route northward. In his diary of September 26, 1783, he makes mention of his visit:

"26. We dined with the governor, who is a very polite character and a great friend to the army. We drank several toasts which were accompanied with the discharge of thirteen cannon. A ball was proposed; but the weather being good, I excused myself and set out. Major Hyrne was in the pouts all day, and would not go into Baltimore that night. Before we left Annapolis the corporation presented us with an address expressive of their respect and affection."

General Greene had previously in a letter to Governor Paca thus referred to the Maryland troops in the southern army:

"Many of your officers are on their return home. I should be wanting in gratitude not to acknowledge their singular merit and the importance of their services. They have spilt their blood freely in the service of their country, and have faced every danger and difficulty without a murmur or complaint."

In the diary of the father of his country we find frequent mention of visits to Annapolis, where his presence was hailed with enthusiasm, and marked by a continuous round of courtesies. At the assembly balls which were held fortnightly, during the season, it is on record that Washington and Mrs. Washington were frequently among the guests.

The ceremonies attendant on the resignation of his commission at Annapolis on the 23rd of December, 1783,—the public dinner, the brilliant ball,—and "the moving manner in which his excellency took his final leave of congress, bringing so many tears to so many beautiful eyes" are matters of history.

On August 21, 1784, the great and good Lafayette, then on a visit to the United States arrived in Annapolis; he remained two days as the guest of Governor Paca, and "was received with distinguished marks of love and respect."

Thus another reflection from the storied past lends its lustre to the old mansion,—itself a silent witness of scenes forever associated with men and times the memory of which is proudly cherished by Daughters of the American Revolution.
Here our chapter assembled on the afternoon of February 5th, 1903, to greet our guests in “the old Maryland way”—which has been described as one of the heartiest and most cordial that can be conceived. Our regent, Miss Agnes Walton, assisted by the patronesses received with becoming grace and dignity, about one hundred ladies.

The tasteful and beautiful gowns worn on this occasion may not unfavorably be compared with those on which Governor Paca himself may have looked with admiring eyes.

"Though fashion plates were then unknown,—
   Was ever beauty like arrayed?
   Enchantment's spell has never flown
   From dainty lace or rich brocade."

Sixteen tables were set in the spacious dining hall which was gracefully adorned with flowers, and decorated with state and national flags. The prizes were dainty and artistic. The sum of twenty dollars was realized.—ISABELLA BROWN CLAYTON, Historian.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The chapter at their April meeting elected Miss Brazier regent. This enthusiastic body is planning much patriotic work for the coming year. They are preparing an elaborate program for "Flag day." Gen. O. O. Howard is to speak; Mrs. Blair comes from St. Louis and Captain Hobson from the south to take part in the exercises. Miss Brazier, the founded and many-times regent, is the editor of the Patriotic Review. She has recently been made mustering officer for Massachusetts of the auxiliary of the Spanish War Veterans. During the past year, under the regency of Mrs. Albert Thompson Leatherbee, the chapter took up the study of the American navy. They held
a grand patriotic meeting for guests in November and voted to bring out a year book. In October, Miss Brazier told the chapter of the interesting exercises in Washington, when ground was broken for the Continental Memorial Hall. She also spoke of the dedication of the corner stone of the memorial bridge to span the Potomac. The past year has been one of interest and much is expected the coming year.

**Ann Arbor Chapter** (Ann Arbor, Michigan).—As no report of the Ann Arbor Chapter has recently appeared in the *American Monthly Magazine*, it gives me great pleasure to report its continued prosperity under the able leadership of the present regent, Mrs. H. B. Hutchins. The March meeting, at which we listened to a vivid account of the meetings of the general congress, given by Mrs. Hutchins, and our delegate Mrs. Murfin, was a very large one and showed that these Daughters were keenly alive to all that pertained to the welfare and progress of the association.

The Ann Arbor Chapter having found the graves of several soldiers of the War of 1812 in Washtenaw county, notified the Detroit Daughters of the War of 1812, and the latter have signified their desire to visit these graves a short time before Memorial day, a pilgrimage which they will make in company with a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the local chapter. We are also looking forward to a visit from the Detroit Sons of the American Revolution, whose attention have been called to the unmarked graves of several Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity.

Mrs. Richards, the retiring chairman of the library committee had finished and ready for use, attractive catalogues of the Daughters of the American Revolution library which occupies a corner in the ladies' library.

Mrs. Dibble read an interesting paper on the "Loss and Recovery of the Bradford Manuscript," that famous document of the early days of American history. Newspapers call it the "Mayflower Log," but it is not a log-book, but a history by Governor Bradford telling the story of the events in England and Holland which preceded the sailing of the *Mayflower*, giving an account of that boat's voyage, and relating the history
of the Plymouth plantation from 1602 to 1646. After his death in 1657, it was freely used by our early historians.

It was given by his grandson to the New England library and deposited in the Steeple Chamber of Old South Church. In 1767, it was used by Governor Hutchinson, in publishing his history. Then it disappeared, when or how no one knows.

In 1856, readers of a "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, recognized in that book quotations which in the early histories of America were credited to Governor Bradford's manuscript, and their interest was further stimulated by the fact that the author credited them to a "manuscript history in the Fulham Library," a library in the Bishop of London's palace. Investigations were immediately started and the proof was abundant and convincing that it was the long-lost manuscript, but it was not until 1897 that the document itself was returned to America. Our ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Bayard, by a decree of the London Court, was charged with bringing the book to the governor of Massachusetts, the formal transfer being made at the state house, Boston, May 16, 1897, before a notable assembly, the legislature, governor, and special guests, the whole company rising as Governor Wolcott received from Ambassador Bayard the precious package. A rising vote of thanks and appreciation was passed, the motion being made by Senator Bradford, a lineal descendant of the author.—Mrs. William H. Wait, Historian.

St. Louis Chapter (Saint Louis, Missouri).—In the commemorative entertainments over our land, I dare say we had none more elite and typical than a Continental tea, given on Washington's wedding day, by a part of the Saint Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The colonial idea was emblematic throughout. The occasion was further added to by the bringing of mite boxes for the Continental Hall fund. The hostesses were: Mesdames Wallace Delafield, vice-regent of the state of Missouri; W. G. Boyd, director of Saint Louis Chapter; Hanford Crawford, registrar of Saint Louis Chapter, and Harry Carr. These ladies were dressed in colonial costumes, thereby bringing out more rare old lace and heirloom jewelry than you see upon the usual
handsome occasions of our city. There were two brides, with veils and costumes complete, and rare pearls, adding much to the picturesqueness of the occasion, Mesdames H. H. Denison, recording secretary, and Benjamin F. Gray, Jr., vice-regent, who wore quaint antique wedding dresses. Mrs. John Barrows, our treasurer, was beautifully gowned in quaint old brown satin of a length to show her slippers with colonial buckles. The neck was low round-neck and sleeves plain bands not quite reaching from shoulder to elbow. An ancient black lace scarf fell from the back between the shoulders and a point lace bertha adorned the front of the waist. Earrings and necklace, an hundred years old, rare old comb in her hair, black mitts with open work on the back, and ancient beaded reticule finished this most complete costume. Mrs. Crawford was attired in a pink figured minuette costume which was very becoming to her. Mrs. Edward F. Tinney, corresponding secretary, wore a black silk with marvelously rare old lace scarf over her shoulders. The rest of the board wore black silks with old kerchiefs about the neck, and rare old cameos, pearls, amethysts and sapphires, with powdered pompadour ed hair and black beauty patches upon the face. The young ladies serving at the punch bowls and tables were as beautiful and ruddy American beauties as helped to adorn the vases set here and there. They wore simple white colonial dresses and powdered hair and were damsels Agnes Delafield, Lucy Fallon, of Chicago; Josephine Cobb, Edith Morrell, Edith Delafield, Martha Blackwell, Edwina Tutt and Florence Harrison. The home of Mrs. Delafield was beautifully decorated with flags, draperies of the national colors and American beauty roses. The refreshments served were in emblematic designs. Behind smilex and national colors a string band played national airs and songs our grandmothers sang. The amount sent to the Continental Hall fund was forty-one dollars.—MARIA WASHINGTON POWELL WILLIAMSON, Historian.

Dorcas Belle Love Chapter (Waynesville, North Carolina).—

MEMORIAL TO ROBERT LOVE.

Last August 23d was a gala day for Waynesville, for the people had met to do honor to one of their heroes. We some-
times hear hero worship denounced as mere sentiment, but sorry is the man who has no heroes in his mind. He certainly will have no heroism in his life—a life which can only prove “flat, stale and unprofitable.”

The ladies of the local chapter had had a bronze tablet engraved by Paul Cabaret, of New York, commemorating Robert Love as the “Founder of Waynesville, soldier, statesman, benefactor,” and had erected it upon the north wall of the court room. They now invited the town and county to its unveiling, and to listen to North Carolina’s “educational governor.” These invited guests were not like those of whom we read who “all with one consent began to make excuse,” for they responded most loyally, and a large and enthusiastic audience graced the occasion. The military company of the town, “The Richland Rifles,” resplendent in new uniforms, escorted the governor and the Daughters to seats within the flower-covered bar, and then formed their right and left guard.

After prayer and music, an ode, written by Mr. John Arthur, great-grandson of Colonel Love, was read by the state regent, Miss Mary Love Stringfield, great-granddaughter. The poem opens with the story of how the lowland people in the far-away time were beguiled into the mountains by the stories of their beauty, fertility and freedom. That many went through the passes found for them by their great hunters, Boone and Adair, and settled in the broad valleys of what is now Eastern Tennessee. There, cut off from all the world, the Federal government too weak to help them, North Carolina too far away, these freedom-loving people anticipated Aaron Burr’s dream of empire, and under their valiant leader, John Sevier, formed an independent government, the state of Franklin or the Frank or Free Land. This country, however, was claimed by North Carolina in that grand way the colonies had in those days of claiming everything westward of them straight through to the Pacific Ocean, and very serious trouble was about to ensue. In fact Sevier was arrested for treason.

But here came in the good offices of our hero, by some considered the most important act of his life. Robert Love was living at the time in this western empire, was a friend and admirer of Sevier and sympathized with him in his difficulties.
Yet he was a loyal North Carolinian, and by making pledges for the North Carolina legislature, which by his personal influence he was able to have carried out, he procured peace, and so prevented what might have been a disastrous war. The disputed territory was afterwards set off as Tennessee and Sevier made its first governor. The poem ends with the stanza:

"And when we remember our unified empire
Where once savage Indians and wild beasts did rove,
Let us think of the brave pioneers of these mountains,
And forget not the Peacemaker, wise Robert Love."

Following the reading of the poem, the state's attorney general gave a sketch of our hero, speaking of him especially as soldier and statesman, of his youthful patriotic services in Revolutionary times when men's souls were tried and also of his later services as a statesman in times of peace. Colonel Davidson, in his personal recollections, speaks of the warm friendship that existed between Robert Love and Andrew Jackson. This grand old character, the idol of his party, who to the last was ready to say:

"I have ever been a fighter—one fight more," had perhaps more devoted friends than any other president, except Washington, so that it used to be said of the people in certain parts of our country long years afterwards, that they were still voting for him! It is not surprising, therefore, that this man of such strong personal magnetism should have bound to himself with chains of iron, a man like Robert Love, so loyal at all times to his country and his friends. He was a frequent visitor at Jackson's home, in Tennessee, and afterwards at the White House. He worked for Jackson and voted for him as presidential elector in each of his campaigns, and by his own diplomacy succeeded in carrying the entire county of Haywood for him, although there were in it strong and influential Whigs, who, however, refrained from voting for their own candidate merely to gratify their friend, Robert Love.

Governor Aycock then took the three words of the memorial "Soldier, Statesman, Benefactor," and spoke upon them most eloquently, especially the third, "Benefactor." He dwelt upon what this man should be to the town that he had founded and
to which he had been so generous; of what his character should be to every boy who should come to see this tablet erected to his memory. He paid a glowing tribute to the Daughters for their work in the interest of patriotism, and then followed with his own address on "Education." As one of the objects of the society is 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," it was appropriate on this occasion to have as the principal address the stirring one on "Education for the People," which was now given by the governor, and listened to with marked attention. He spoke especially of the self-sacrifice connected with getting an education, and on this subject was as strong an advocate of the "strenuous life" as our president himself! He showed that education is not away from work, as some have erroneously supposed, but for work, and consequently for prosperity.

The ceremony of the unveiling now took place. The hall had been so beautifully decorated that it looked like a church prepared for a wedding, and one involuntarily expected to hear the bridal music instead of the martial and patriotic strains that burst upon the air from time to time. The judge's stand, just above which the tablet had been placed, had been filled with beautiful plants, goldenrod, often suggested as our National flower, covered the railing of the bar, and silk flags hung upon the walls. These were now drawn aside by two little great-great-granddaughters, disclosing the beautiful memorial to the view of the audience. Miss Elizabeth F. Briscoe, regent of the Dorcas Belle Love Chapter, then presented the tablet to the town of Waynesville and Haywood county, with the wish that it might "be an inspiration to the youth of this and future generations to noble deeds, and heroic sacrifice, if need be, to preserve the peace and honor of our country."

It was received by Judge Norwood, acting for the commissioners, in a very finished speech, and then the benediction was pronounced; and as the large audience rose to their feet and stood with bowed heads, the prayer was offered that the same spirit which had inspired the life of this patriot might fill the souls of all present, and that peace might rest forever on our land.—Amelia Phelps Butler, Historian.
Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—On the afternoon of Friday, January 16, 1903, was held at the room of Meade Post, by the Quaker City Chapter, a tea to celebrate the wedding of General George and Martha Washington. This is the second year that this chapter has observed the occasion. Meade Post room was beautifully decorated with trophies of the civil war, flags, new and old, war-worn battle flags all there in profusion, while portraits of generals of the war of the Revolution and the rebellion are smiling and the contrary upon all present, General Washington, General Hancock, Generals Meade and Hartranft and many more. Amid these patriotic and historic reminders we found a number of tables covered by handsomely embroidered lunch cloths and beautifully decorated china and brilliant glass. The table at the head of the room was set with choice gold china, brought from Carlsbad, and held a large and handsomely iced wedding cake, an eagle of sugar in the center. The music was furnished by our regent, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., who, although very ill, had kindly thought of us in sending the music, and heartfelt words of encouragement. The program for the occasion was most beautiful. On the outside were two flags crossed, in colors and gilded; one our own national flag, the “Stars and Stripes,” the other the flag of the city of Philadelphia—blue and buff, with the coat-of-arms of the city of Philadelphia. Inside the program was first the picture of Washington’s headquarters at Valley Forge, taken in winter, when snowbound. The next illustration, “Washington crossing the Delaware.” The next, a full page picture of Washington on horseback at Trenton. Then follows the medallion portrait of Martha Washington; then Washington’s home at Mount Vernon, and his tomb, also at Mount Vernon. Then the program. On the last leaf were the names of the officers of the chapter, and on the cover a picture of the “Old Liberty Bell.”

The gem of the program was the address of Mr. J. Henry Williams. His subject was “Washington as a young man at home in Virginia and his meeting with Mrs. Custis, then a widow, and their wedding in Old Virginia.” Mr. Williams was the orator of the Washingtonia, held this winter in Philadelphia, to commemorate the admission of General Washington.
into the Masonic order. After the program there came a bountiful supply of the delicacies of the season served by the young ladies of the chapter.

Each of the membership was allowed the privilege of one guest, one who was eligible to membership with the Daughters; these with our large membership of over two hundred made a full meeting. Regrets were received from Mrs. Fairbanks, our president general, and also from Miss Susan Carpenter Frazier, state regent from Pennsylvania. Members of nearby chapters were present, and a delightful afternoon was the result. One of the features of the day was the handing in of the boxes collecting in this manner "the penny-a-day" towards the Memorial Continental Hall fund. Owing to the severe illness of our regent, Mrs. Kendrick, which we all deeply regret, Mrs. Catharine A. Bruce, our vice-president, presided. Too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Bruce for her energy and generosity in making this our second celebration of Washington's wedding day such a decided success. It was also an additional pleasure to know that owing to Mrs. Bruce's kindness all our expenses had been paid, and Mrs. Bruce had placed to the credit of the chapter one hundred dollars for our reserve fund, from which we hope in time to purchase a chapter home.
—CLARA SLINGLUFF FISHER, Historian.

Tioga Chapter (Athens, Pennsylvania), unveiled and dedicated a boulder with tablet, marking the site of Fort Sullivan October 3, 1902.

Just below the tablet is a six-pound cannon ball, and a copper band over it with the following inscription: "A cannon ball found within the limits of Fort Sullivan on the premises of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Perkins." The height of the boulder is 6 feet; the diameter 4 feet; weight, about 5 tons.

This expedition of General Sullivan was one of the most important exploits against the Indians during the Revolution. The terrible massacre at Wyoming had incensed the whole country and Washington ordered General Sullivan with 3,500 men to proceed to Tioga Point, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, and there await the arrival of General Clinton, who was then in command at Albany, and
whose army was on the Mohawk. With great expedition he moved his army and supplies to Otsego Lake, where he built two hundred and twenty boats, and damming up the outlet of the lake, raised the water. When the dam was removed the accumulated water carried their boats, with ordnance stores and troops, swiftly down the Susquehanna, and on August 27th they arrived at Tioga Point, where Sullivan had been awaiting them since the 11th.

From this point they moved north up through the Genesee country, routing and destroying the enemy at one point after another, burning their villages, cutting down fruit trees, de-
stroying corn fields, executing thoroughly the severe orders of Washington to "render the country uninhabitable." Victorious at every point they returned to Tioga Point September 30th, where they were received with military honors. Amid great rejoicings a grand feast was prepared to celebrate their glorious achievements. On Sunday, October 3rd, the fort was demolished, the baggage and artillery placed on 400 boats and the army took their march down the river.

And so, 123 years after, a little band of patriotic women, some of whose ancestors were in this very expedition, unveiled this memorial boulder with appropriate ceremonies and presented it to the town of Athens.

**Ann Story Chapter** (Rutland, Vermont), issued the following invitations:

M ..........................................................<br>And Ladye are Respectfully solicited to Attend<br>Ye Convivial Colonial Ball<br>to be Held by<br>Ye Damef and Damfelf of Ye<br>ANN STORY CHAPTER<br>Daughterf of Ye American Revolution,<br>For Ye Benefit of Ye<br>Memorial Continental Hall Fund<br>at E noises Baxterf Hall,<br>Near Ye Old Cramton Inn,<br>On Ye Wednedy Nighte of January Ye 14th next,<br>Nineteen Hundred & Three.<br>Ye Firft Figure of Ye Dance at 8:30<br>by Ye Towne Clocke.

Rutland, December Ye 31st 1902.

The ball was attended by one hundred and fifty people in Colonial dress. At eight by ye clock the grand march was led by Mayor J. B. Hollister, a Son of the American Revolution representing George Washington, attired in a black velvet coat and knickerbockers with white satin vest. With him was the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Arima D. Smith, as Mrs. Lt. Thomas Tracy, wearing a white silk flowered gown with real lace cap and kerchief. Many other notable persons
were in the grand march, names once familiar to all in Colonial times. The hall was profusely decorated with our national colors. Engravings representing the scenes of old Colonial festivities hung at intervals around the halls, large oil paintings of Martha and George Washington occupying a conspicuous place. The program of dances was printed in old fashioned style and decorated with water colors, portraying ye dames and damsels of ye olden times. The refreshment table was decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, also carnations and smilax, and was presided over by Mrs. Arima D. Smith, regent, Mrs. Emily P. Moor, Mrs. E. C. Tuttle, Mrs. A. G. Coolidge and Mrs. W. P. Cady. The refreshments were served from the old time blue china, loaned by local Daughters. The guests were asked to register the names of their Colonial ancestors. Our treasurer, Mrs. George L. Rice, who took charge of the tickets, was dressed in a brown delaine dress with calash to match, and a swandown collarette one hundred years old. The committee in charge of the affair were: Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, chairman; Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. Albert W. Edson, Mrs. Earle S. Kinsley, Mrs. Harry Whittier, Mrs. T. P. Mound, Miss Lena Curtis, Mrs. M. J. Francisco, Mrs. George L. Rice and Mrs. Theodore A. Davis. The ball netted one hundred dollars and it was unanimously voted to send the amount to Washington for Continental Hall fund, the same amount having been sent last year.—GERTRUDE SMITH DAVIS.

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—When we of the far West read of the pilgrimage of our sisters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to points of historic interest, and the erection by them of monuments and memorial tablets commemorative of the heroic deeds there enacted, we regret that we too are not privileged to live amid scenes whose very air breathes forth the heroic spirit of our fathers. But while visits to Revolutionary battlefields are denied us as chapters, we may yet realize that it is peculiarly the mission of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution as of no other organizations now existing in America, to keep alive the patriotic zeal of our fathers amid the changed conditions of the
present day. In this work we may have an equal share with our sisters of the Atlantic seaboard.

It is highly appropriate that the name of the Countess of Stirling should be chosen for commemoration by a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Born a Livingston of the Manor, she became the wife of William Alexander, later Earl of Stirling, and heir presumptive of the Stirling estates of Scotland. The charming life of the old colony days in New York surrounded their childhood. Philip Livingston, lord of the manor, and James Alexander, father of the earl, were close friends, and, to quote from the picturesque narrative of a descendant, "while the elders had their mighty games of whist in each others' parlors, the children played blind man's buff and such games through the spacious halls." The result of these childhood friendships was the union in marriage of Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mary Alexander, and nine years later that of William Alexander, with his young sister-in-law, the future Countess of Stirling. Just before the opening of the Revolution, by the death of his cousin, Henry, and his own father, William was left heir to the earldom of Stirling. He crossed the ocean to claim the title, voted in the Scotch parliament, and, resolutely turning his back upon the broad acres of his newly acquired estates, returned to America to bear his part with the patriot army in the struggle for freedom. His wife now Countess of Stirling, was untiring in her efforts to aid the soldiers of the Continental army. She supplied the cloth for the uniforms of her husband's regiment from her own looms. His men were called the "Jersey Blues," from the color of their jackets and stockings. The winter at Valley Forge found Lady Stirling and her husband living in a hut near that of Mrs. Washington, and doing their utmost to relieve the suffering soldiers. The gracious presence of Lady Stirling, bending over the cots of the sick and dying, that terrible winter, must ever remain to us a beautiful instance of the heroism of which American womanhood is capable.

At the close of the long struggle, Lord Stirling, who had risen to the rank of major general, was stricken with a sudden illness and died. Washington's high regard for his warm friend and efficient officer is shown by a letter received by Lady
Stirling at the time of her husband's death, in which are these words:

"It remains as a small but just tribute to the memory of Lord Stirling to express how deeply I share the common affliction, on being deprived of the public and professional assistance, as well as the private friendship of an officer of so high rank, with whom I had lived in the strictest habits of amity, and how much these military merits of his lordship, which rendered him respected in his lifetime are now regretted by the whole army.........Mrs. Washington joins me in requesting that your Ladyship and Lady Kitty will be assured that we feel the tenderest sensibility on this melancholy occasion. With sentiments of perfect esteem and respect,

"I am, &c.,

"G. Washington."

Lady Stirling Chapter was organized in October, 1901, with a charter membership of twenty-seven. Under the faithful and efficient direction of its regent, Mrs. Mary E. Phelps, it has increased to sixty-three during this, its first year. Such illustrious names as Washington, Israel Putnam, Ethan Allen, John and Priscilla Alden, Colonel Thomas Knowles, who was killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, James Madison, and John and John Quincy Adams are represented in our chapter by their lineal descendants. A number of charming events of a social nature have taken place in the chapter, and plans are being arranged for more serious work. At the first state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Seattle, last June, Mrs. George Bacon, our state regent, expressed her appreciation of the record of Lady Stirling Chapter in these well-chosen words: "Lady Stirling Chapter was raised in an incredible short time and enrolled with twenty-seven charter members—most unprecedented in our state annals."

This sturdy young chapter is to be congratulated on the work and executive ability of its very efficient regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps.—Lou Alice Chase, Historian.

There are many chapter reports on hand but it is impossible to print them this month. The extent of the Congressional Proceedings precludes the possibility of giving more than a limited number of pages to general subjects.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation’s history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:
1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.
A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.
Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

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

ANSWERS.

230. CONVERSE.—The following is on a tombstone in the oldest cemetery in Stafford Springs, Conn. “Lt. Josiah Converse died Sept. 11, 1775, in 65th yr. Wife Elener died Aug. 6, 1785 in 73rd year.” I cannot give Elener’s maiden name.—G. A. W.

262. (3) WAIT.—Austin’s Gen. Dict. of R. I. gives the following: Thomas of Portsmouth, R. I., died 1677. In 1639 he was granted a house lot; in 1641 was made freeman; in 1661 bought land in Acushnet and Cohasset. Samuel of Portsmouth died 1694—wife Hannah ———. He took oath of allegiance to R. I. 1671—was freeman 1673. Children—Samuel died 1752, married Alice Wightman born 1666, died 1747; Joseph; Susannah, married March 24, 1692, Moses Barber b. 1652. She died 1758.

133. CRANE-MORRISON.—Affia Crane, daughter of Capt. Josiah Crane, of N. J., married William Morrison who was born in Scotland and
came to this country after the Rev. war. They settled in Orange co., N. J., and had several children, one of whom was Dr. Morrison, missionary in India and the clergyman who started the "week of prayer" observed by the churches.—F. M. E.

223. HAMILTON.—James Hamilton, my father, born 1790 in Scotland, left home because of second marriage of his mother; came to New England, about 1802 and settled with the Brainard family at Haddam, Connecticut. Fought under Com. Perry in battle of Lake Erie. Remained in navy and participated in trouble with the Algerine. I have his sword but do not know his rank. Then entered commercial service with four vessels from Charleston, S. C. Married Jane Hanna and had two sons, James Alexander, 1832 and John Andrew, 1835. He died in 1840. I have no knowledge of his brothers. Can I get any information? M. E. H. and I may be connected.—John Andrew Hamilton.

QUERIES.

304. (1) RALPH-PARKER.—Wanted names of parents and dates of birth of Nathaniel Ralph and Rebecca Parker who were married in Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 10, 1769.
(2) FINCH-COWELL.—Names of parents of Hannah Finch, born May 28, 1751, married Nov. 5, 1774, William Cowell in Conn.
(3) Maiden name of Janet—who married about 1743 William Ferguson. The births of their children are recorded at Pelham, Mass.
(4) STRICKLAND-FERGUSON.—Parentage of Anna Strickland who married John Ferguson, son of William and Janet Ferguson, in or near Pelham about 1780.—A. M. R.

(2) COGSWELL-BOSTWICK.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Cogswell born June 2, 1745, married Nathan Bostwick of New Milford, Conn.
(3) ROYCE-TUTTLE.—Who were the parents of Thankful Royce born Feb. 11, 1755? She married June, 1771, Noah Tuttle of Cheshire, Conn. —C. S. I.

306. JENCKS.—Information desired of the service of Jonathan Jencks, born 1718 in R. I., son of Jonathan and Mary (Slack) Jencks. He married about 1736 Harriet Pullen. They had seven daughters and three sons, one of whom was Amos Jencks, born Jan. 6, 1745. Jonathan Jencks was on sloop Providence, Sept. 20, 1777, and had shares in the captured ship Alexander. Where can these facts be found?—F. E. R. H.
307. **Crosley-Eulass.**—Can any one help me in tracing the family of Crosley? One tradition is that they came from northern England; another that they came from Wales. They first settled in Maryland near Antietam. When Kentucky became a state they moved to Bracken co., Ky. One Moses Crosley moved to Ohio, his father who had been a Rev. soldier accompanying him. They settled near Pekin, Warren co. Moses Crosley had two sons, Moses and William. William had seven sons, Jesse, William, Moses, Daniel, Thomas, Joseph and Powell and daughter Harriet. He married a second time and had several children. Moses married Sallie Ann Eulass. Powell married Irene Eulass. Joseph married Fatima Eulass. I desire to learn the early history of the family and also to gain information of the Eulass family.—A. R. P.

308. (1) **Adams.**—I am very desirous of information of the ancestry of Simon or Simeon Adams of Norwich, Conn. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1776, for the war.

(2) **Adams.**—Ancestry of William Adams of Hartford, Conn., Lieutenant 4th Regt. Conn. line, 1776.—C. E. B.

309. **Ladieu.**—Capt. Ladieu (La Due) is mentioned in Greenwich, Conn. records. A family by name of La Due lived in Johnsville, N. Y. during Revolutionary times. The homesteads are still standing there. Can any one help me to connect these two families?—M. L. D. P.

310. (1) **Wait.**—Was my ancestor, Joel Wait, a descendant of the English planter, Richard Waite, mentioned in the article by Emma Wait Avery in Aug. No. 1902 of A. M., and was he in Revolutionary service? He was son of Benjamin Wait who was also son of Benjamin. His wife was Mary Cary, cousin of Alice and Phebe Cary. The daughter (Hannah) of Joel and Mary (Cary) Wait married about 1805 Isaac Chapman, born at Lyme, New Hampshire 1784.

(2) **Wait-Graves.**—Benjamin Wait was killed in the massacre at Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1704. He left two sons, John born Jan. 17, 1680 and Jeremiah born Sept. 24, 1684. The latter married 1706 Mary Graves. Can any one tell me of the descendants of these two sons?—A. C. R.

311. (1) **Livingston.**—Wanted the ancestry of Mary Ann Livingston who married John Culver. She was a descendant of the Livingstons of Livingston Manor.

(2) **Seeley-Downs.**—Also the ancestry of Eli Lewis Seeley born June 24 1790, died 1867. He lived, 1814, in Tioga Co., N. Y., died in Ohio. He married 1813 Charlotte Downs born 1795, daughter of Amisy Downs and wife Charlotte.—I. T. B.
Patriotism—the most noble of virtues—what has it not accomplished? What have not men done through it? It is the cause of every national event, the medium which creates history, the spur which urges men on to do great deeds and the means through which they are rewarded. That is patriotism—love of country—not the land the country owns and lives upon, not the government of the country, not the people of the country, but the whole—the all that is the country. It is the tenderest of feelings toward an institution, perhaps adopted, perhaps founded by ourselves, perhaps established by our forefathers whose devotion has been handed down through generations of noble sires until we, ourselves, feel a desire to do and dare and to defend their work or our choice against all harm.

Patriotism is either inborn or acquired. Some go through life scarcely knowing they have such a feeling. But let an event arise where a patriotic spirit is necessary; such a person will find in himself a new desire. Let some war break out; he will be among the first to join the army. Let him be taken to a foreign shore and compelled to stay there; he will feel a strange longing for his native land, a fierce desire to be home. What is this longing, this desire? Men call it homesickness, but what is homesickness? It is a form of patriotism, a love for one's country, and a man who never feels it had better stay away for-
ever. Some adopt their country to live in, and fight as valiantly for it. Then they are deserving of as much praise, if not more, for their patriotism is acquired. They never feel homesick at first, except for the land they have left, but gradually growing in love, they equal the native born in their deeds. Then all feel the same in a country, and should need come to show it, these naturalized citizens will be as ready to serve as those who have grown up from childhood in that land.

Patriotism is love of country, but not always a country, sometimes a city, sometimes a state, but always that country, city or state in which we are born, brought up and live, or adopt as our own. Were not the Greeks a patriotic race? And yet their patriotism was confined more to a love for their individual city than for their country. Many were the battles fought between Athens and Sparta; many were the skirmishes between Corinth and the other cities; but how nobly they united against their common enemy—the Persian. Laying all petty grievances aside, the Athenian and the Spartan and the Corinthian all joined arms to defend their common name and institutions against an invader. Bravely the Athenians fought at Marathon, staunchly the Spartans held their own at Thermopylae until all hope was gone; then with a courage secured by years of fighting, they died, martyrs to their common country—Greece. It is true that later the Spartans allied themselves with the Persians, but even then it was done through patriotism—love for Sparta against interests not altogether beneficial to Greece. Was that entirely unpatriotic? It was, however, a sign that Greece was weakening and that she was becoming less able to hold her own without regarding other growing nations.

The greatest empire the world has ever known was growing at that time. Rome, founded by a handful of sturdy warriors ready to defend their rights, overcame all the surrounding nations and established for itself a country the equal of which has never been seen since. Pro patria was their watchword; this was the secret of their success. They devoted their life, their property, their all to the welfare of their state. Theirs was no mercenary life—they never strived for money; their military service brought them no salary, neither did their civil service. None of the Roman officials in the days of the republic were paid for the time and exertions they gave in performance of their duties. Patriotism was their motive, benefit to their country, their reward. Great is the difference between the Roman of that time and the modern patriotic citizen. Yet both are patriotic.

The English barons at Runnymede were stirred with a patriotic fervor. They tried to wrench their beloved England from the grasp of a despot; they tried, and they succeeded. Rights were granted in the Magna Charta which could not be overlooked by the rulers of later years, and the first signs of a growing republic were shown. How gloriously they defended those rights! How carefully they guarded their country!
Our American forefathers had the same motive they held: to fight oppression and to look for the welfare of their country. Giving up their homes, their interests, their ambitions, our fathers went to fight, to suffer and some to die—what for? What was the cause for their giving up so much? Why did they make such a sacrifice? What urged them on? What gave them fortitude to endure the hardships of the camp, the march, the battlefield? It was patriotism, and patriots they were worthily called. Under the glorious stars and stripes they willingly suffered the pangs of hunger and the cold, or gave up their lives in a cause so noble.

We may justly and proudly say that the English speaking people are now the most patriotic race in the world. Our military service is not forced upon us; we are not obliged to go into the army or navy. European countries require all their young men to serve a certain length of time. No American has ever found it necessary to advocate such a service. We need no forcing. A proclamation for volunteers brings thousands, yes millions, if necessary, to the front ready to do what they can for their flag. Our civil officers serve for their country's sake. There is hardly a man in congress but who could earn a much better living in private life; some, even, have ruined themselves or their business interests for life by accepting a nomination to our legislative body. Few men have been presidents but who could have received a larger personal income if they had not been elected, if mercenary reasons are considered. When money is in question, "try all other business, then go into the government," is a good maxim. But where patriotism is concerned, there is no money. Thoughts of pleasure or amusement are never considered. Our country is what we work for and our flag is the symbol of our country.

The minds of men are so concrete, they must have something to see, something to feel, that they can fight for. Our flag is what they need and what they have, for this they do or die.

When once its glorious folds unfurl'd,
Burst forth to God, it rules the world.

No man would see our flag disgraced if he could help it; no man would see our country wronged if he could stop it. For flag and country are as one, and patriotism is their guardian. No disgrace or wrong shall injure either when their guardian is near. Many a noble heart has ceased, many a life has ended to guard the honor and the right of both, and as long as patriotism exists, so will it be in the future.

The knights of old had honor, the honor of their name and family, to uphold and fight for; they had their sovereign to defend; their coat of arms, the device of their ancestors, was their flag. Men now have honor, the honor of their country, to uphold and fight for; they have their government and their institutions to defend, and the symbol of their country is their flag.
The best of all is the stars and stripes: the most beautiful, the most important and the most ably defended device of all ancestors and symbol of all countries. Great men founded it, great men have upheld it, and great men in the future will maintain it, and spread its sovereignty until there will be no time when heads are not being uncovered and bugles blowing as the sunset salute greets Old Glory on her descent from her staff. May this time be soon, and may the Americans of the future, as the Americans of the past, hold that respect for their flag and their country, that they will be known as the greatest nation on earth, and their greatest virtue—patriotism.

"BROTHER JONATHAN."
Age 17.

The above essay was awarded first prize in competition of National Society of the Children of the American Revolution 1902.

JUDGES OF THE COMPETITION.

EDWIN A. GROSVENOR,
Professor of Modern Government and International Law, Amherst College.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
President-General, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

GEN. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. ARMY.
Commandant, Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

OUR DEBT TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

By Mrs. Henry Lowell Cook.

Historians have said that, excepting George Washington, the greatest general produced by the Revolutionary war was George Rogers Clark. Excepting George Washington, there is no officer of that war who has greater claims upon the several societies of the American Revolution than General Clark.

The Sons of the American Revolution honor him not only because he was a typical soldier hero but also for his tribute to the American soldier which should make him dear to all the sons of every war. In his first report to Governor Patrick Henry of the attack upon Vincennes he wrote, "One of my men with a bravery unknown but to an American walked carelessly down the main street in front of the fort and was slightly wounded." Clark had had experience with British, Spanish, French and Indians and undoubtedly expressed just what he thought. Singularly enough, this record is in the Canadian archives, his messenger having been killed and his papers captured. The man
referred to was the only one wounded on the American side in taking the fort.

The chief object of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or rather, one which gives the society its individuality is research for records pertaining to, and to perpetuate the memory of women who rendered service in the Revolutionary war.

It is to the "Memoir" of George Rogers Clark that we must turn to learn of those French women of the Illinois towns on the Mississippi who not only encouraged their husbands and fathers,—our French allies in the west who, until won over to our cause by George Rogers Clark had regarded the Americans as foes—but worked to get these men ready to join the little American army on its dreadful sixteen days' march across the "drowned lands of the Illinois," at one time wading through water to their necks and breaking the ice to do it, that too when they were in a starving condition. But they reached Vincennes, made the British Governor of the northwest a prisoner, and raised the American flag over the stronghold there, where George Rogers Clark kept it floating until by the treaty of Paris, all nations had to recognize the right of the "Star Spangled Banner" in the west.

Upon this memorable campaign was a little drummer boy. We know he was there because Clark, himself so great, did not forget to mention in his "Memoir" his "little antic drummer;" and the circumstances under which this youngster helped to keep up the spirits of the men by his antics, makes him a real hero. There are few officers who have left any record of service rendered by a child, therefore General Clark is especially dear to the hearts of the Children of the American Revolution.

The Sons of Indiana have erected a statue of George Rogers Clark in Indianapolis, one of a group of four heroes about the base of Indiana's great soldiers' monument.

The Daughters of Kentucky are raising funds for a monument to General Clark to be placed in Louisville, Kentucky, a city founded and named by him.

The Children of Milwaukee are having a life sized bust made of General Clark to be placed in the children's reading room of the Milwaukee public library. It will first be unveiled at the Louisiana Purchase exposition on "George Rogers Clark Day" and will remain at the exposition until the close.

The American people, as a nation, have yet to pay any part of that debt of gratitude which, as Senator Sherman said "should cover his grave with monuments and preserve his name in story and song."

In essentials, unity.
In non-essentials, liberty.
IN MEMORIAM

MISS SARAH GRIDLEY, "Real Daughter," Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently. The chapter passed resolutions of respect and regret for their great loss.

MRS. SUE ROWAN, Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Tennessee, died recently. The chapter extended to her relatives and friends their heartfelt sympathy.

MRS. MAE ELLIS ROSS, Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca, New York, died in Manila, Philippine Islands, in January. She had but recently enrolled with the Daughters. She went a bride to those far away islands and her death will bring grief to many.

MRS. HENRIETTA BRIGHT WELLS, Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Washington, died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 2, 1903, while a delegate to the Continental Congress. She was the wife of the Right Rev. Lemuel H. Wells. For more than a quarter of a century Mrs. Wells worked for the educational advancement of young women, and her pupils are scattered over all the land.

MRS. MARY RUTH GRIDLEY, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died March 26, 1903. She was a devoted Christian.

MRS. GRACE MCPHERSON HOARD, Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, died at El Paso, Texas, March 13, 1903. She was a valued member of the chapter, a woman of sweet and gentle character. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their great regret.

MRS. ANNA ROGERS CASWELL, wife of former Congressman L. B. Caswell, charter member, and first regent of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Chapter, died at her home at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, May 31, 1902. She was a loyal and patriotic woman, and her loss will be deeply felt by the members of this chapter, for it was through her earnest efforts that the chapter was organized.

MRS. MARIA CHENEY HALL, "Real Daughter," charter member, honorary vice-regent, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, New York, died January 17, 1903. She was born June 12, 1806, Dover, Vermont, but moved with her parents to Chautauqua county, New York, the then far west, where she lived for ninety years. Hers was a life of remarkable sympathy and beauty. Her faculties remained undimmed till her death. She ever had the deepest interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. EMMA (SPICER) FORSYTH, Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died March 22, 1903. She was a member of many committees in the chapter; deeply interested in the Children of the American Revo-
IN MEMORIAM.

olution; president of the ladies' aid society and honored member of the W. R. C. She derived her eligibility from her grandfather, John Spicer.

MRS. PHEBE (WELLS) MEAD, “Real Daughter,” Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died March 4, 1903. She was the daughter of Edward and Ruth (York) Wells. Edward Wells served in the Revolutionary war as powder boy. She was justly proud of being a “Real Daughter” though never able to be present at the meetings of the chapter.

MARTHA ABEK RICH, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, died May 22, 1902, called home by her Father.

MRS. E. J. DOOLITTLE, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, beloved by all, died August 21, 1902.

MRS. IRVING J. HOLT, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, died January 17, 1903. These three deaths are sad reminders that we should make the most of our friendship while they last here and look for a happy reunion above.

MRS. ANN BROOKE LAWSON, Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, Virginia, died January 14th, 1903, of pneumonia, at her residence in Wytheville. Mrs. Lawson was a charter member of Stuart Chapter. She combined with a lovely Christian character many of the noble traits of her patriot ancestors, Judge Brooke, Colonel Callowhill, and others of Revolutionary fame. Her loss will be deeply felt in the church, the chapter and the community.

The Chicago Chapter has been called to mourn the loss of the following valued members:

MRS. J. LAFAYETTE CURTIS died May 13, 1902.
MRS. HELEN M. WOODS died May 18, 1902.
MRS. NANCY W. MASON died December 18, 1902.
MRS. FLORA DAY HILL died January, 1903.
MRS. NANNIE KERFOOT BECKWITH died February 20, 1903. She was a charter member of the chapter and had given much of her time and strength to its advancement.

THE HON. CHARLES A. RUSSELL, congressman for Eastern Connecticut, died early in 1903. The Connecticut Daughters have lost a wise counsellor, a sincere friend, who took an active interest in the work of the society. The state and national congress have lost an honest, high-principled and patriotic legislator. The state regent, chapter regents, delegates and alternates to the national congress passed resolutions expressing their sense of the great loss sustained by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the state of Connecticut.

MRS. JULIA A. GOODYEAR EASTWOOD, charter member, Abi Humiston Chapter, Thomaston, Connecticut, died March 5, 1903. She will be sorely missed.

MRS. MARY L. DUNCAN PUTNAM, charter member National Society, first state regent, Iowa, fell asleep February 20, 1903. Her loyalty, her patriotism, her devotion to high aims and noble works remain a cherished memory in her chapter and the society.
BOOK NOTES


A hundred years have nearly passed since President Jefferson sent Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark to explore the domain just added to the young republic of the United States. And what a hundred years they have been! How much of wonder and of progress has been unfolded as they passed! Now, at the opening of the exposition to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana, is a proper time to turn to the grand story of that expedition; to follow the brave captains and their companions as they explore the basin of the Missouri; as they cross the Rockies; as they view the marvels of the Columbia river; and finally as with the river they reach the far Pacific. Now thousands tread where they showed the way. The introduction by Dr. Hosmer gives the events which led to the expedition and shows the vast development that has followed. Facsimiles of the original maps are given. A good index enhances the value of the publication. The publishers are to be congratulated on the complete and satisfactory edition of a valued and important book.

LIFE OF CAPTAIN JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, MACHIAS, MAINE, by Andrew M. Sherman. Publisher, George W. Sherman, Morris-town, N. J.

We have frequently had reference in these pages to the capture of the Margaretta by Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien. It is therefore interesting to know that "the first challenge of the infant American navy to the giant and almost omnipotent naval power
of Great Britain” has been duly chronicled. This exploit was but the beginning of Captain O’Brien’s naval adventures. He commanded the first American armed cruiser; the first American flying squadron; was taken prisoner at sea; was entombed in the hulk of the terrible Jersey prison ship; was carried to England; and finally effected a thrilling escape. All of this is set forth in fitting language by the author. It reads like a romance but is unadorned history and a notable contribution to books on the war for independence.

_PILGRIM ALDEN_ by _Alexander_. Published by James H. Earle and Co., Boston.

All men of New England birth admire the brave and modest John Alden and the equally brave Priscilla Mullens. How like a star-eyed goddess did Priscilla rise to the occasion and with her “Why don’t you speak for yourself, John?” set a shining example for the women of the new world, establish the equality of the sexes and thus justify her right to become one of the Pilgrim mothers. All will be interested in knowing more of the progenitors of an illustrious line and will welcome the new book that so charmingly treats of the times of the Pilgrims. Illustrations from rare photographs give added attractions to the volume.

**Chapter Year Books Received:**

_COL. GEORGE CROGHAN CHAPTER_, Fremont, Ohio, Miss Julia M. Haynes, regent. The program is devoted to the history of Ohio. Among other topics are: The portals of the Ohio valley; early trails in Ohio; home life of the early settlers of Ohio; legends and tales of Ohio.

_ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER_, Middlebury, Vermont, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wales, regent. The subject for the year is “Arts and customs in the Colonial period of the history of the United States.”

_JONATHAN DAYTON CHAPTER_, Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. David Gebhart, regent. The chapter has devoted the year to the study of Ohio. Among the subjects for research are: antiquities of Ohio; the Indian as the white man found him; battle of Upper Sandusky, June 4, 1872; Ohio in the Civil war; Ohio in the White House; laws of Ohio affecting women; laws affecting children. The last two pages are devoted to a list of
the "Men who stood for facts and for thoughts," Ohio's gift to the nation.

WATAUGA CHAPTER, Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. Thomas Day, regent. The study for the year is "The Southern Colonies in North America." The special object of the chapter is securing an appropriation from the congress of the United States toward the erection of an international monument in the memory of that distinguished Tennessean, the great American commander, Matthew F. Morey.

PHEBE GREEN WARD CHAPTER, Westerly, Rhode Island, Mrs. George N. Burdick, regent. A unique and interesting program devoted to Colonial and Revolutionary history.

"The blue is fading into gray,
Just as when sunset comes
With bugle-call that dies away,
And softly throbbing drums,
The shadows reach across the skies
And hush the cares of day;
The bugle-call and drum-beat die,
The blue fades into day.

"The gray is blending into blue—
A sunrise glad and fair,
When in the richness of the dew
The roses riot there.
The bitterness of yesterday
Is lost to me and you;
The blue is fading into gray—
The gray blends into blue."

"By knowledge we do learn
Ourselves to know,
And what to man
And what to God we owe."
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1903.

President General
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General,
(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, CONN., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
Milford, Conn., 61 Conneu Ave, Washington, D. C.


MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky,
1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia,
Savannah, Georgia.

MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass.,
106 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

MRS. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin,
286 Ju-eau ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BIDDLE, N. J.,
113 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
111 Kim Street, Manchester, N. H.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

MRS. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin,
286 Ju-eau ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, MO.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA,
Waterloo, Iowa,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, MICH.,
304 Drake Block, Saint Paul, Minn.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, ILLINOIS,
Bloomington, Illinois.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, OHIO,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, COLORADO,
131 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, VERMONT,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. WALTER H. WEBB, MONTANA,
Butte, Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JAMES R. MILLON, PA.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN WALKER HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
Claymont.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.

MRS. ROBERT TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.

MRS. HALEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.

MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.

MRS. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.

MRS. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver.

MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.

MRS. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.

MRS. ELLAN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.

MRS. DENNIS BAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida.

MRS. WALTER ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens, V. S. R.

MRS. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELLAN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.

MRS. DENNIS BAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.

Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.

Indiana, . . . . Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette. V. S. R.

Indian Territory, Mrs. JOSIAH STORY Child, Purcell.

Iowa, . . . . . . Mrs. W. F. PACK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. GILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines.
V. S. R.

Kansas, . . . . Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.

Kentucky, . . . . Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
V. S. R.

Louisiana, . . . . Mrs. C. HAMILTON THIBAUT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

Maine, . . . . . . Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.

Maryland, . . . . Mrs. J. PRIMROSE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
V. S. R.

Massachusetts, Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.

Michigan, . . . . Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.

Mississippi, . . . . Miss ALICE Q. LOVE, Natchez, P. O. Box 244.
Mrs. WM. TÓMBY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.

Missouri, . . . . Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Bear's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAWARE, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
V. S. R.

Montana, . . . . Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE McCracken, Hamilton. V. S. R.

Nebraska, . . . . Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LEGRAND KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
V. S. R.

New Hampshire, . . . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.

New Jersey, . . . . Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 215 S. Broad St, Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.

New Mexico, . . . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD Prince, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.

New York, . . . . Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.

North Carolina, . . . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.

North Dakota, . . . . Mrs. SARAH M. Lounsbery, Fargo.

Ohio, . . . . . . Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

Oklahoma Terr'y, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.

Oregon, . . . . . . Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.

Pennsylvania, . . . . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZIER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster.
Mrs. WILBUR F. RENDR, 533 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte.
V. S. R.

Rhode Island, . . . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPIE, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
V. S. R.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. 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. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.
No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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

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

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

MONDAY, March 2, 1903.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, March 2d, at the close of the Twelfth Continental Congress, this being the first meeting of the official Daughters of the American Revolution year.

It was announced that Mrs. Peck, former State Regent of Wisconsin, was at the rooms, and had expressed a desire to say a few words to the Board.

The President General announced that with the consent of the Board, Mrs. Peck would be received before the meeting was called to order.

Consent being given, Mrs. Peck was presented and said:

"Ladies of the Board: It was a matter of regret to me that my absence a year ago, when I gave up the office of State Regent, after ten years’ service, precluded any form of leave-taking; so I am happy this morning to be able to express my appreciation of all the kindness and consideration I received from the National Board, and also to say that the associations formed in those years will prove as lasting as life itself."

Mrs. Peck then withdrew.

The presentation of the new officers was made by the President General, who expressed the hope that the newly elected officers would lend their aid and good counsel as much as possible in attendance of the Board meetings, and that when not able to be present, they would communicate with the Board and thus let the Board know their desires.

Mrs. Morgan replied: "Our Constitution requires that our Recording Secretary General advise the members of the Board if anything of importance comes up. I think the last few years this has not been done. We should receive notification from the Recording Secretary General that certain matters are to be presented to the Board in time for all members to arrive here; yet it still remains in our Constitution that this be done."
President General: The Chair wishes this to be done and would ask the Recording Secretary General to see that this is attended to.

Mrs. Avery, Editor of the Magazine, was presented to the Board, and made the following remarks:

"Madam President and Ladies of the Board: I am very glad to meet our new President General, and old President General, again. I thank you for the courtesy accorded me in allowing me to come in this morning. One word in reference to the Magazine. It has been the custom, for several years, for the Congress to appropriate a certain sum of money for the Genealogical Department. This has come in the nature of current expenses of the Magazine, but I do not know that any formal action is necessary by the Board. I am anxious for the benefit of this department, and I desire to call your attention to this and the fact that heretofore an appropriation has been made of one hundred dollars. This is paid to one having charge of the department, and it goes to town clerks and for postage, &c. It is for the purpose of verifying certain questions that come up, and the appropriation was made, that this department may not be crippled. The town clerks and others must be paid for this work. Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut, who attends to this department, has done much of the work gratuitously. Now, I wish for the new Board all prosperity, and I thank you very much for the privilege of speaking to you."

Mrs. Mellon stated that the former Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard, was at the rooms and wished to know if the Board desired her to turn over the keys at this time to the new Recording Secretary General.

The President General said: "The Chair will now declare the Board of Management convened. We will receive the former Recording Secretary General for a few moments."

It was moved and seconded, that Mrs. Howard be requested to appear before the Board for the purpose of turning over the keys to her successor in office. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard appeared before the Board and requested the new Recording Secretary General to accompany her to the safe.

Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, was appointed as Acting Secretary in the absence of Mrs. Holcombe.

The meeting was formally opened by the President General at half past ten o'clock.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

The Recording Secretary General returned and resumed her duties.

After prayer, by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General;
Mrs. Edward B. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Mrs. D. K. Shute, Treasurer General-elect; Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Tenus S. Hamlin, Chaplain General.

Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. M. A. Hepburn-Smith, Connecticut; Mrs. William Lee Lyons, Kentucky; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. V. Quailes, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. D. Colton, California; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. H. Crosman, New York; Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, Maryland; Mrs. William A. Jewett, Minnesota; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. John R. Walker, Missouri; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Washington; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa.

State Regents: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ira Y. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. W. F. Peck, Iowa; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Minnesota; Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. William S. Little, New York; Miss Mary L. Stringfield, North Carolina; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Lane Henry, Texas; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, Vermont; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, Louisiana; Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Massachusetts. State Vice-Regents, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri, and Miss Emma Herbert, New Jersey.

At the request of the Recording Secretary General, the members present handed in their names and addresses in writing, as they desired the same to appear in the published list of officers.

The President General stated that as this was the first meeting of the new Board, after the Congress, there were no officers' reports to present at this time, and extended the usual courtesy to the visiting members to present any matters they might desire to the Board.

Mrs. William Jewett, Vice-President General, from Minnesota, presented the following:

"As it is customary at this meeting of the Board to elect the Executive Committee, I now move the election of the following committee: Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. A. R. Bedle and Mrs. Churchman."

The motion of Mrs. Jewett, being duly seconded, was voted on and carried.
Mrs. Colton read a letter from Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, acknowledging the resolutions of condolence sent her by the National Board on the death of her mother, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant. Mrs. Colton added that Mrs. Sartoris had expressed the intention of placing the resolutions in the Grant mausoleum at Riverside.

The President General stated that in order to make up the committees which she desired to present to the Board at the afternoon session, she would withdraw. Mrs. Jewett was requested to take the Chair.

The regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through the State Regent of Michigan, I present the appointment of Mrs. Clymena Johnson Kysor for confirmation as Chapter Regent at Cadillac, Michigan.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Report accepted.

Mrs. Weed moved: “That the Board appoint a committee to secure a safe deposit box in which to keep the records of Memorial Continental Hall Committee.” Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

A letter was read from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, offering to make a bond for the new Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Eagan moved: “That a committee be appointed by the President General to act upon the bond of the new Treasurer General.” Seconded by Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault. Motion carried.

Mrs. Estey, chairman of the committee appointed to receive all contributions to Continental Hall fund during the Congress, asked permission to bring in her report and to turn over all money received; this to be the first order of business at the afternoon session of the Board.

The Chair said: “I am informed by our new Treasurer General that money cannot be turned over until she is bonded; but if the former Treasurer General is here, the money may be turned over to her.”

The Treasurer General having left the room, Dr. McGee moved: “That the Treasurer General-elect, though not yet a member of this Board, be invited to be present at this meeting.” Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott moved: “That the order of the day be suspended for the morning, and the State Regents be allowed to present any matter of business.” Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman rose to a question of privilege, to announce that Mrs.
John Sherman, the parliamentarian of the Congress, would give a talk on parliamentary law, by request, at the Ebbitt House, that evening, when the members of the Board were invited to be present.

Some discussion was had in regard to the plans, building, &c., of the proposed Continental Hall.

Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, said: "I would suggest that the Continental Hall Committee, after a decision of plans is made, proceed to use the money now in the Daughters of the American Revolution treasury for that purpose, to build the basement, or first story, and walls; roof it and use it for the meeting of the Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan.

The President General returned and resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Weed said: "In furtherance of Mrs. Deere's idea, that it is much easier to work for something tangible than for something in the air, because there are so many State Regents present, this may be called a representative meeting. I move: 'That this meeting suggest to the Memorial Continental Hall Committee the idea of sending a photogravure of the final plans of Memorial Continental Hall to every Chapter Regent in the organization as soon as the plans have been accepted, and that it authorize that committee to draw on the current fund of the Society for the expenses of such photogravures.'" Seconded by Mrs. Crosman.

After discussion, it was finally decided that the motion offered by Mrs. Weed should be presented in the form of a recommendation, or suggestion to the Continental Hall Committee; it being the consensus of opinion of the Board that these matters should come under the jurisdiction of that committee.

The President General announced that "Mrs. John Sherman will be in these rooms at a quarter to one, and if the State Regents will go to her, she will give to each a copy of her book on Parliamentary Law."

Mrs. Swift moved: "That the regular order of business be resumed." Motion carried.

The committees appointed by the President General were presented to the Board, and upon motion accepted.

The President General stated that two of the members whom she had appointed to the Judicial Committee had asked to be excused, and requested that other members be nominated to fill these vacancies. The names of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the District; Mrs. Charles H. Terry and Mrs. John Miller Horton, of New York, were presented, and upon motion, accepted by the Board.

In connection with the matter for which the Judicial Committee had been appointed, Miss Frazer said: "Whatever is reported by the Congressional Stenographer must go into the Magazine, our official organ. On Saturday there were several ladies who spoke, and I spoke after we went into executive session. Will that go into the
Magazine? It would be most unjust to have one side, and not the other, go in, and I ask that this Board will allow me to make a motion, that the Editing Committee will keep all this in our records—every word that was said—but that the entire proceedings of that affair may be ruled out of the Magazine. I ask that simply the statement that the committee was appointed go in, and the other be ruled out. The parliamentarian told me yesterday that this was the mode of procedure."

Mrs. Weed: "I second Miss Frazer's motion."

After considerable discussion and a general expression of sympathy with Miss Frazer's position, it was decided that the Board could neither expunge matter from the records of the Congress nor order any part of the proceedings in executive session printed in the Magazine.

Mrs. McGee suggested that Miss Frazer might write a letter to the Editor of the Magazine, requesting that her statement made in executive session of Congress be printed.

The President General closed the discussion by saying to Miss Frazer: "It seems to be the feeling of this house that we can not do anything with the matter. The only alternative is, that you write a letter to the Editor. You see that the Board has not the right to expunge the work of the Congress. Congress is a much higher body."

Mrs. Morgan asked if the State Regent of Pennsylvania could not explain her position, and suggested that this be done in a foot note.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, replied that this might not be a satisfactory way, as it might fail to attract the attention of all readers of the Magazine.

At one o'clock, Mrs. Eagan moved to take a recess until quarter past two.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 2, 1903.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The matter of bonding of the new Treasurer General, and the company to be selected for this purpose, was taken up for consideration.

Mrs. Richards moved: "That the selection of the bonding company be left to the Finance Committee." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mellon was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Weed stated that Miss Desha had requested her to call the attention of the Board to a statute forbidding any one not a member to appear before the Board during its sessions, and to explain that it placed Miss Desha, as one of the founders of the Society, in an embarrassing position when she had matters to present to the Board, as in order to give her an audience the Board was obliged, by its ruling,
to go out of formal session to receive her. Mrs. Weed asked that this statute be rescinded. (No action.)

The committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, presented the following:

It is with deep regret that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution learn of the death of Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, at her home in Trenton, New Jersey, February 26, 1903.

In appreciation of the valuable services, efficient work, and faithful performance of duty shown by Mrs. Emily W. Roebling, and the great esteem entertained for her by the members of the National Board of Management:

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling our heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement, and great loss which has come to them in the death of Mrs. Roebling, a former Vice-President General of this Society:

We realize that not only the Daughters of the American Revolution, but every organization of women in the country will deplore her death. She was the embodiment of exalted womanhood.

With deep sympathy the committee present these resolutions to those who most intimately know their, and our, loss.

(Signed)

Althea Randolph Beadle,
Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam,
State Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
Vice-President General, New York.

Mrs. E. C. Churchman,
State Regent of Delaware.

Mrs. Julian Richards,
Vice-President General, Iowa.

Upon motion, the resolutions were accepted and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit the same to the members of the family of the late Mrs. Roebling.

Dr. McGee moved: “That the President General be authorized to appoint a committee to report on a place of meeting for the next Continental Congress.” Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan asked if the Recording Secretary General in preparing the minutes for publication compared them with the written motions, &c., and requested fuller minutes.

Replying to this the President General said: “The motions made, whether lost or carried, go in the Magazine; no argument is placed in the Magazine. The Chair wishes to say that there was a motion made a long time ago, that we have no debate or discussion of the Board meetings. Of course we sometimes discuss matters informally and freely. You know sometimes we are prone to wander! They came into the belief finally that it was not a very good thing to publish all
Therefore, the resolution was made, and unanimously passed, that there should appear in our minutes the motions, whether lost or carried, and everything in regard to action taken by the Board, but not the discussion which leads up to certain things."

It was suggested that nominations be made for Assistant Historian General.

Some discussion was had in regard to the report of the Society, to be made to the United States Congress, through the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Morgan expressed the opinion, in which Mrs. Crosman concurred, that although the work of compiling the report of the National Society for the Smithsonian Institution was arduous, the fact that it had been successfully done in the past, and the further fact that the experience acquired in all these years has been most helpful, rendered it probable that the work could be continued without the necessity of appropriating money for the same, and suggested that the Assistant Historian General take charge of the matter, with a committee, if necessary.

Mrs. Main stated that the work of preparing the first report, some years ago, had been assigned to her. The matter was then to a certain extent experimental, as no one knew just what was required to be reported; but she had carried out the instructions given by the Board and submitted the manuscript to Mr. A. Howard Clark, at the Smithsonian Institution, with the understanding that the authorities of that institution would go carefully over the manuscript and indicate what matter would be acceptable. Some further remarks were made by Mrs. Main as to the manner of compilation, &c.

Mrs. Morgan moved that the nominations for Assistant Historian General be declared in order.

Mrs. McGee asked that the duties be defined before making the nominations.

Mrs. Morgan then asked to amend her motion, as follows: "That we have nominations for Assistant Historian General, it being the understanding of this Board that the Assistant Historian General will do the work of the preparation of the report to the United States Congress."

Amended by Mrs. Delafield: "I move that the compilation of the report to the United States Congress be made the duty of the Assistant Historian General." Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Amendment carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That we proceed to the nomination of Assistant Historian General." Seconded by Mrs. W. L. Lyons. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mellon moved the nomination of Mrs. M. S. Lockwood for Assistant Historian General, pronounced her most able to fill this position. Seconded by Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Little, Mrs.
Lippitt, Mrs. William Jewett, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. J. L. Henry, Mrs. Tebault, Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Crosman.

Miss Stringfield moved that nominations be closed.

The President General said: "Mrs. Lockwood has been the only nominee; no other has been presented. It is now moved that nominations be closed." This being duly seconded, the motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved that the nomination of Mrs. M. S. Lockwood for the office of Assistant Historian General be made unanimous. Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried by a rising vote.

The President General stated that as the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood had been made unanimous by the Board, the election would be taken at the April meeting.

Mrs. Peck moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot at the next meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Lippitt offered a substitute motion: "That the election of Assistant Historian General be made the special order of the day for Tuesday, April 7, 1903." Seconded by Mrs. Little. Motion carried.

Mrs. Rising brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the markers of the Sons of the American Revolution Society, inquiring if these were used through the country in marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and inquiring about the adoption of the design, &c.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the matter of a design for marker for graves of soldiers of the American Revolution be deferred for later consideration." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

Mrs. Little stated that this matter was brought to the Congress several years ago, but never acted on. Mrs. Little spoke in the interests of Mrs. Wright, who had presented a design for marker to be used on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure be continued as genealogist to the Registrar General." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

Mrs. Pealer, Registrar General, testified to the ability of Miss Moncure to do this work efficiently, her services for several years in the way of genealogy having proved most satisfactory.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, moved: "That we proceed to the reports of committees of the Twelfth Continental Congress, and Treasurer General's report of February, 1903." Seconded by Mrs. Mary A. Lyons. Motion carried.

Mrs. Estey, as chairman, presented a verbal report of the committee to receive contributions for Continental Hall fund. The whole fund was as follows: In cash, $9,545.12; in pledges, $2,281.05. The money has been placed in a box in the bank and turned over to Mrs. Darwin, who has given her receipt for the contents of the box. I think a vote of thanks is due Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Burnham, as they did much of the work.
It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with a rising vote of thanks to the committee. All present arose.

The following authorization for the new Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was submitted to the Board:

"This certifies, That at a regular meeting of the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held February 26, 1903, Mrs. D. Kerfoot Shute (Augusta Pettigrew Shute), was duly elected Treasurer General of the Society, and is thereby authorized to endorse and to draw checks in and for the name of the Society."

Mrs. Mann moved, that the Board approve this certification of Mrs. D. Kerfoot Shute. Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Motion carried.

Mrs. Swift moved: "That a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Darwin for her efficient work the past year." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Morgan said: "Madam President, the chairman of the Judicial Committee begs me to ask if the expenses of this committee—postage, stenographer, &c.,—will be paid for."

President General: "The Chair will say that all these expenses for the Society will, of course, be paid by the Society. If the Chair hears no objection, this will be done." It was so ordered.

Mrs. Main moved: "That a printed copy of the amendments which are to be presented to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, shall be sent to every member who has either moved or seconded one of them." Seconded by Mrs. F. E. Main. Motion carried.

The report of the Treasurer General was presented.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

February 1-28, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash balance at last report, .................. $16,284 12

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues ($13,600, less $73 refunded), ...... $13,527 00
Initiation fees ($422, less $7 refunded), ........ 415 00
Commission on stationery sales, ................ 42 43 13,984 43

$30,268 55

EXPENDITURES.

Office of the President General.

File box and copying book, ...................... $2 00
Stationery, ........................................ 11 00
Clerical service, .................................... 50 00

63 00
### Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box rubber bands</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>3 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 13 charters</td>
<td>6 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service (2 clerks)</td>
<td>110 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 120 53

### Office of Recording Secretary General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$3 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter paper and carbon</td>
<td>4 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger, telegrams, supplies</td>
<td>6 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service (stenographer and some extra service)</td>
<td>109 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 123 40

### Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage on application blanks, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$12 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 application blanks</td>
<td>83 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, wrapping paper, files</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 108 85

### Office of Registrar General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,000 printed cards</td>
<td>$7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>7 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>1 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200 badge permits and 600 pin permits</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 reams bond paper</td>
<td>4 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 5 volumes records</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service (3 clerks)</td>
<td>170 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 222 18

### Office of Treasurer General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage, telegrams and receipt books</td>
<td>$1 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and stationery</td>
<td>17 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 report blanks, 2,000 transmittal blanks</td>
<td>34 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing 585 letters</td>
<td>5 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts October 31, '02—Jan. 31, '03</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service and typewriting</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading ledger and index, 2 doz. pads, ledger index</td>
<td>18 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular clerical service (3 clerks)</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 309 28
## Office of Librarian General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage and expressage</td>
<td>$1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 index cards and stationery</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical books and magazine</td>
<td>21.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binding 11 volumes</td>
<td>18.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index clerk</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Office of Historian General

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>6.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lineage Book Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and expressage on Vol. 16</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter paper and twine</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiling</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>155.63</strong></td>
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## General Office Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wreath for tomb of la Marquise de Chambrun</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing resolutions</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>15.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and messenger service</td>
<td>13.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing chairs and carpet</td>
<td>5.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, pens, ink, paper, bands, &amp;c.</td>
<td>21.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator’s salary</td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of telephone</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>186.41</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

## State Regents' Postage

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama (nearly 2 years)</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.50</strong></td>
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</table>

## State Regents' Stationery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OFFICIAL.

New Jersey, ........................................ 4 11
New Mexico, ........................................ 2 76
Ohio, .................................................. 11 28

### Certificate Account.

Engrossing 247 certificates, .......................... $24 70
Receipts from new certificates, .................... 2 00 22 70

### Twelfth Continental Congress.

Expenses Credential Committee, ...................... $20 00
Expenses House Committee, .......................... 30 00
3,000 programs, ..................................... 151 00
1,500 R. R. circulars, ................................ 8 25
Office expenses, ...................................... 10 00
Clerical service, ..................................... 75 58
Typewriting list of chapters and repairing gavel, .. 5 45
Set of coupon tickets for theater, .................... 5 50
Legal advice, .......................................... 25 00
Rent of theater, ....................................... 2,800 00
Official reader, ...................................... 100 00
Parliamentarian, .................................... 150 00
Printing 800 circulars, ................................ 4 50
Attendants, cloak racks, checks, at congressional library, 123 00
Paper, ink, pads, pencils, bands, ................... 49 15

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### Account of Report to Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

Postage for fifth report committee, ................... $4 57
Making 1 plate in India ink, 5th report, .............. 2 00
Typewriting, expressage and messenger, 5th report, . 9 90
Photographs for reproduction 5th report, ................ 2 00

---

Less receipts from sales of 1st and 4th reports, ....... 1 81
Rent of office for February, ........................ 181 50
6 rolls ribbon, ........................................ 27 00

---

### Spoons for Real Daughters.

Mrs. Elmira Fraser, Otsego Chapter, Michigan;
Mrs. Sarah Ross, Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania;
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Omans, *Stevens Point Chapter, Wisconsin;* .................................................. $9 60  
Mrs. Clarissa Peck Smith, *Bristol Chapter, Rhode Island,* .................................................. 9 60

**Expenses of Continental Hall Site.**

Expenses of committee on architecture, stereopticon, slides, &c., ........................................ 55 01*  
Traveling expenses of expert architect, ........................................ 31 00  

**Magazine Expenses.**

500 bill heads, ........................................ $2 25  
Postage for editor, ........................................ 5 00  
Stationery, ........................................ 2 92  
Auditing accounts Oct. 31, 1902—Jan. 31, 1903, ........................................ 10 00  
6 Plates, ........................................ 12 40  
Publishing March number, ........................................ 268 97  
Business manager’s salary, ........................................ 75 00  
Editor’s salary, ........................................ 83 33  

Total expenditures of the fund for the month, ........................................ $5,814 37  

Balance:

In Metropolitan Bank, ........................................ $1,800 00  
In Washington Loan & Trust Co., ........................................ 22,623 02  
Not yet deposited, ........................................ 31 00†  

24,454 18

Total of current fund February 28, 1903, ........................................ $30,268 55

**PERMANENT FUND.**

February 1-28, 1903.

Cash balance at last report, January 31, 1903, ........................................ $7,529 99

**RECEIPTS.**

**Life Memberships.**

Dr. Minta Kemp, *Ann Arbor Chapter, Michigan,* ........................................ $12 50

*Repaid to Continental Hall fund by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, Chairman of Committee on Architecture.

† Could not be deposited Saturday, February 28th, as bank had closed. Was deposited, Monday, March 2, 1903.
Mrs. Chas. Seyes, Blue Ridge Chapter, Virginia, 12 50
Mrs. William Scott, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, 12 50
Mrs. Sarah C. Bontecu, Catherine Greene Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Joseph Boots, Catherine Greene Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Janet Dounce Gerity, Chemung Chapter, New York, 12 50
Miss Ella Pegnes, David Reese Chapter, Mississippi, 12 50
Miss Agnes Brown, Decatur Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Mrs. Susan C. E. Clokey, Decatur Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Mrs. Henrietta Whetsel, Decatur Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, Dixon Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Miss Frances Wakeman, Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut, 12 50
Mrs. Frances L. Aldrich, Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina, 12 50
Mrs. Lillie Ripley Henderson, Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina, 12 50
Mrs. Bessie Gammell Woolsey, Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina, 12 50
Miss Sarah Newton Hallett, Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island, 12 50
Mrs. Maybell C. V. Sears, Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island, 12 50
Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, General Frelinghuysen Chapter, New Jersey, 12 50
Miss Caroline L. Hollister, Lady Stirling Chapter, Washington, 12 50
Miss Myra H. Avery, Mahavenawasigh Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Abbie M. Fitch Andrews, Marshalltown Chapter, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. Martha A. Greene, Marshalltown Chapter, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. Mary F. Montgomery, Marshalltown Chapter, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. E. M. Spalding, Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, 12 50
Mrs. Ellen W. Hipwell, North Shore Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Miss Maud D. Brooks, Olean Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Carrie Morgan Burnell, Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin, 12 50
Mrs. Thos. C. Darsie, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. James B. Oliver, *Pittsburgh Chapter*, Pennsylvania, .......... 12.50
Mrs. Kate W. Thompson, *Pittsburgh Chapter*, Pennsylvania, .......... 12.50
Miss K. Maud Clûm, *St. Paul Chapter*, Minnesota, .................. 12.50
Mrs. Ella Lamb Jewett, *St. Paul Chapter*, Minnesota, .............. 12.50
Mrs. Jennie T. Browning, *Ursula Wolcott Chapter*, Ohio, .......... 12.50
Mrs. Jennie Abigail Liebhart, Illinois, ........................... 25.00
Miss Kate Bigelow, New Jersey, .................................... 25.00

**Charter Fees.**

*Fort McArthur Chapter*, Ohio, .................................... $5.00
*Okamaupoado Chapter*, Iowa, ..................................... 5.00
*Orofino Chapter*, Montana, ...................................... 5.00

**Commissions.**

On spoon sales, ...................................................... $18.57
On jewelled insignia sales, ...................................... 49.60
On record shield sales, .......................................... 5.00
On recognition pin sales, ........................................ 50.40
Interest on permanent investment, ................................ 82.50

**Continental Hall Contributions.**

Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama, ......................... $10.00
John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama, ........................... 25.00
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama, ....................... 10.00
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Alabama, ................... 5.00
Mobile Chapter, Alabama, ........................................ 5.00
Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama, ................................ 5.00
Tuscaloosa Chapter, Alabama, .................................. 5.00
Denver Chapter, Colorado, ....................................... 100.00
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut, ................ 42.50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Carrie F. M. Adams, District of</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Jessie A. Sunderland, District of</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frances Oliver Johnson, District of</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, twenty minutes of Mrs. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Darwin's “week,”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewanee Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>336 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moline Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochelle Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>108 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockford Chapter (Mrs. Joseph Sheaff),</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General de Lafayette Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Amelia W. Platter, of Caroline</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one hour of Mrs. G. B. Darwin’s “week”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Shaw Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keokuk Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Evan Shelly Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paducah Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Georgia Meredith, Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sarah A. D. Hodgdon, Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey Ross Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 00</td>
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<td>Fort Massachusetts Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Hannah Goddard Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>126 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Newbury Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old South Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocked Hat Brigade, through Old South</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
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Total: $44.50
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter/Chapter/County/State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susannah Tufts Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Avery Chapter, Nebraska</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omaha Chapter, Mrs. Sidney D. Barklow, Nebraska</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Chapter, Mrs. John W. Griffith, Nebraska</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Chapter, Mrs. Chas. W. Lyman, Nebraska</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Chapter, Miss Virginia Sanford, Nebraska</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<td>Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Milford Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Molly Reid Chapter, New Hampshire, in memory of Mrs. Mary Upham Brigham, Regent of the Chapter, 1897-1899</td>
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<td>Reprisal Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Princeton Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Patriotic Dollar collection of Mrs. Althea R. Bedle—</td>
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<td>General Lafayette Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Boudinot Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Miss E. Ellen Batchellor, State Regent, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Miss Emma S. Herbert, Vice-State Regent, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas Hilton (Fannie H.) Williams, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Mrs. George T. Werts, Regent Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Mrs. John W. Queen, Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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Mrs. John Hedden, Jr., New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. George F. Smith, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Miss E. F. B. Runk, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. E. E. Dutcher, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Grace Nelson Marshall, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. John Winner, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Talbot R. Chambers, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Willard Clinton Fisk, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Henry M. Morgan, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Frank Earle, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Limeburner, New Jersey, ..... 1 00
Mrs. Edward Howe, Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, 1 00
Mrs. G. Van Horn Brinkerhoff, New Jersey, 1 00
Chemung Chapter, New York, 20 00
Deborah Champion Chapter, New York, 25 00
Knickertooker Chapter, New York, 62 75
Manhattan Chapter, New York, 100 00
Owasco Chapter, New York, 25 00
Saugerties Chapter, New York, 20 00
Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York, 31 00
Tioughnioga Chapter, New York, 10 00
Members of West Point Chapter, New York, 11 00
Miss Edith Brockett, New York, 3 00
Miss Susan D. Crafts, New York, part of Mrs. G. B. Darwin's "week," 12 40 320 15
Columbus Chapter, Ohio, 25 00
Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio, 10 00
Mrs. Leander McBride, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, one "hour" of Mrs. G. B. Darwin's "week," 6 25 41 25
Brookville Chapter, Pennsylvania, 50 00
Canadohta Chapter, Pennsylvania, 30 00
Donegal Chapter, Pennsylvania, 50 00
Du Bois Chapter, Pennsylvania, 50 00
Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania, 5 00
Presque Isle Chapter, Pennsylvania, 20 00
Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, 10 00
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Lizzie P. McClure, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Miss Mary T. McInnes, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Lizzie Trippler, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Magdalene Stauffer, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Frances B. Brown, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Priscilla L. Deans, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Annie R. Evans, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Miss Ella Evans, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Annie S. Fisher, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Sarah B. Groverman, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Mary S. W. Harry, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Miss Leila Jenkins, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Emma S. Lessig, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Emma P. Naile, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Mary H. Preston, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. James S. Richardson, Pennsylvania, 3 65
Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Hefny Wells, Pennsylvania, 5 00
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, 15 00 304 35
Cowpens Chapter, South Carolina, 25 00
Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina, 6 00
Sumter's Home Chapter, South Carolina, 6 77 37 77
Campbell Chapter and members, Tennessee, 63 94
Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee, 10 17 74 11
Lady Washington Chapter, Texas, 5 00
Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Texas, 10 00 15 00
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Utah, 25 00 25 00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, 100 00
Hands Cove Chapter, Vermont, ..... 10 00  110 00
Albemarle Chapter, Virginia, ..... 15 00
Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Virginia, ..... 10 00
Hampton Chapter, Virginia, ..... 20 00  45 00
Collection of Mrs. A. G. Foster—
Mrs. Nettie M. S. Phelps, Esther Reed Chapter, Washington, ..... 1 25
Mrs. J. A. Mason, Mary Ball Chapter, Washington, ..... 10 00
Mrs. O. G. Ellis, Virginia Dare Chapter, Washington, ..... 5 00
Mrs. Thomas Sammons, Washington, ..... 1 00  17 25
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Wisconsin, ..... 10 00
Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin, ..... 25 00
Wau Bun Chapter, Wisconsin, ..... 10 00  45 00
Actual income of the fund for the month, ..... 3,635 90

Total cash in the fund Feb. 28, 1903, ..... $11,165 89
To this add permanent investment, at par value, ..... 55,000 00

Total assets of permanent building fund, February 28, 1903, ..... $66,165 89

Fort Crailo Fund.
Cash balance, as previously reported (in Washington Loan and Trust Company bank), ..... $50 00  $50 00
Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Morgan moved: “That the Board receive the report of Mrs. Darwin with appreciation and many thanks.” Seconded by Mrs. Lyons. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to report that the House Committee of the Twelfth Continental Congress submit the following report:

Expenditures on account of Congress—Paid.
Received from Treasurer General, ..... $30 00
Expenses for expressage, ..... 3 00
Printer at Chase’s Theatre, ..... 18 00
Page for chairman, ..... 3 00
Repair of press tables, ..... 6 00

$30 00
Expenditures paid by Treasurer General for Congress—

20 kitchen tables, from Moses & Sons, .................. $14.50
1 table for President General, ........................... 8.00
110 dozen pads, ........................................... 35.55
15 gross pencils, from L. O. Hodge’s, .................. 35.55
1,000 ballots, McGill & Wallace, ......................... 4.75
60 chairs and 2 revolving chairs, Moses & Sons, ...... 5.25
Tickets for Chase’s Theatre, Globe Ticket Company, Philadelphia, Pa., ........................................ 25.00

Total, ........................................................ $93.05

(Signed) MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,
Chairman House Committee, N. S. D. A. R., Twelfth Congress.

MRS. CHARLES WARREN LIPPIRIT,
SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER.

I also recommend to a committee, appointed by the President General, that a more desirable place for the next Congress be found, if possible.

It was moved and carried, that this report be accepted with the recommendation, also with a vote of thanks. Motion carried.

The following report was presented: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to submit the following report, as Chairman of the Committee on Music and Decoration for the Twelfth Continental Congress.

Mr. Percy S. Foster, manager of the firm of Saunders and Stayman, was entrusted with leading the singing of the national songs at our opening services each morning. He supplied his own accompanyist, Mrs. Emily Given Dickinson, and also attended to the printing, etc., of the leaflets with the words of the national songs. He was assisted this year by Sergeant Wintermeyer, cornetist, from the United States Engineer Band at Washington Barracks, who first sounded “Attention” and “Assembly” in a very stirring manner. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, of Boston, Massachusetts, “John Adams” Chapter, sang “The Star Spangled Banner,” in a most finished and brilliant manner, as a solo, the Congress joining in the chorus, and on Thursday morning Mrs. Bachelor, of Boston, sang Gounod’s “Prayer,” with much artistic effect.

The firm of M. G. Copeland & Co. had charge of the decorations, which were carried out under the personal supervision and suggestion of your Chairman, who was well satisfied with the results, and also at the many commendatory remarks heard in regard to them during the Congress.

Mr. Copeland wishes me to inform the Board, that he cannot another year, do the elaborate and tasteful work for the small sum he has thus
far charged the Society,—about a third of what he would ask any other Society for the use of the same decorations for one night, whereas we have them for a whole week. He is kindly disposed towards the Society, as he has shown in the past, and will make them as good terms in the future as is consistent with his regular charges. I mention this at Mr. Copeland’s request, and hope the Chairman of the Decoration Committee for the next Congress may be advised on these points.

The floral decorations, which were necessarily quite simple where so many flags and so much bunting was used, was given to the American Rose Company, who at a very reasonable rate furnished palms for the stage, and fresh flowers every other day for the table of the President General, also an emblem, patterned after our Badge or Society pin, that your Chairman took much pleasure in planning, and which being made of metal, and immortelles, dyed the correct shade of blue, to order for this purpose, should last, with care, for years, and will be used, I hope, at many other Congresses. This emblem I have with me to leave in the proper hands for storage; also, a blue and white serge table cover, for the table of the President General, which it has given me much pleasure to make, and present to the Society, hoping it may prove useful in the future. With this report, I hand in the accounts of the three firms referred to, which I trust will prove satisfactory in every way to the Board.

Respectfully submitted, 

(Signed) MARIA B. WHEATON.

Mrs. Crosman moved “the acceptance, with thanks, of the report of the Chairman on Music and Decorations.” Seconded by Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons. Motion carried by a rising vote.

The President General said: “We were all delighted with the decorations, and I receive the gift of the table cover with many thanks to the Chairman for the beautiful design she has made. I shall use the cover with great pleasure.”

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General, from Mr. Edward C. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, suggesting that there be a date fixed for a reunion of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in St. Louis during the World’s Fair in 1904.

The President General said: “Ladies, do you wish any response to this? Do you wish your President General to suggest a day which shall be Daughters’ Day at this Exposition? If there is no objection, the Chair will do this at some future meeting.”

A letter was read from General J. C. Breckenridge, suggesting that the Daughters of the American Revolution place a rosetta stone in the corner of their proposed edifice,—Memorial Continental Hall,—showing in seven languages the fact and sentiment they most desire to perpetuate.
Mrs. Morgan moved that we receive this as information. Motion carried.

A letter from Mr. Charles Pierson Shaw, a member of the Executive Committee, Jefferson Memorial Road Association, presenting cordial thanks on the part of this Association for the courtesy extended their representative at the Twelfth Continental Congress.

Mrs. Chittenden recommended to the Program Committee, "That hereafter nominations at the Continental Congress shall be so timed, that the elections may take place early in the day, so that our tellers need not be kept at work all night."

Miss Stringfield presented the following: "We, the members of this Board do most earnestly recommend that no invitation be accepted by the Congress, except an invitation from the President of the United States, or an invitation from the President General of our Society, as the attendance upon social functions greatly retards the work of the Congress.

"It is the sense of this Board that the Program Committee be instructed to make no arrangements for social functions which would in any wise retard the business of the Congress." Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

By unanimous consent it was decided that these recommendations be made to the Program Committee for the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at 6:30 to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Effie B. McQ. Holcombe,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
February 23d to 28th, 1903.
MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

At 10:15 the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Twelfth Continental Congress will come to order. We will join with the Chaplain General in invoking the divine blessing upon our week's work.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the Fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the Patriotic Society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our Fathers and Mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

And finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our Fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

The Congress joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please join in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Led by Mr. Foster the Congress sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Congress: Before I extend my greeting to you I desire to present the President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mrs. Blair.

The Congress rose to greet Mrs. Blair.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Officers, Delegates and Alternates. Looking into the genial, kindly faces of the women who make up this matchless assemblage, I am rejoiced that a gracious Providence has permitted to be with us so many of the first workers whose counsels have strengthened the National Society during the twelve years of its existence. I am glad to see those with whom the past two years' work
has brought me into close connection, both by correspondence and by witnessing here and in the various states the splendid work they have been doing for home and country. I am glad to see here new delegates who have come to aid in the deliberations of this session of our congress, who are zealous for the upbuilding of our loved organization. [Applause.] Finally, I welcome you all who are so devoted to the interests of perpetuating the institutions of our native land and memory of our fathers. [Applause.]

From all sections of the country, where our society is established, there come good tidings of the acquisition and protection of historic spots, the erection of monuments, the discovery and publication of valuable public and private papers relating to the individual services of the Revolutionary soldiers, by the promotion and celebration of all patriotic work. Different phases of it have been successfully accomplished by the Daughters of the north, south, east and west, indeed from all chapters have come the cheering details of patriotic service done by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The work of the society in the great manufacturing cities of our country where are centered the freshest arrivals and the most poorly educated of our foreign population has been most unremitting and efficacious. The field is certainly almost appalling in its extent and in its crying needs. In Greater New York there are more Italians than in Venice or Florence, besides immense numbers of Bohemians, Poles and Russians; statistics state it has more Germans than Berlin, more Irishmen than Dublin. [Applause.] It should be the greatest aspiration of patriots that all people seeking homes here should become so thoroughly identified with our ideas, our habits, our laws, that we shall never more hear such expressions as Polish-American, Russian-American, or any other nationality attached by a hyphen to the proudest of all titles—American—[applause] which, taken alone, signifies citizenship in a country where life, liberty and happiness are the inalienable rights of all who dwell therein. [Applause.]

It is necessary to form plans for instilling into the hearts of those who have hitherto known of law and government only to hate them the principles of order, industry and respect for the laws of our country. There are Daughters who are endeavoring to do this, who, in the true missionary spirit, strive to uplift, "to renew, and to regenerate." During my visit to Minneapolis last autumn I was told by a regent of one of the chapters there that the teaching of the foreigners in that city had been one of the strongest means by which they had held their chapter's interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] A word to the wise is sufficient.

The work of our Daughters in Boston in teaching the Italians has been increasing and the result is most cheering. From Buffalo, from Chicago, St. Paul and many other cities comes intelligence of the faithful obedience to that notable second clause of our constitution relating
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

to the “diffusion of knowledge.” [Applause.] There is this thought for the members of our society who feel that they have no outside inspiration because their homes are far from the fields and cities consecrated by the services of their Revolutionary ancestry.

While it is true that many of us may be only visitors to these sacred spots, the memory of which inspires the heart, and thrills the imagination, nevertheless we who dwell in the mighty domain, which stretches from the “Thirteen Original Colonies” westward to the Pacific, have abundant material to excite our interest. For this wonderful realm of fair farms, villages, towns and cities, with free press, free schools and benignant laws, are the result of the wars and triumphs of the Army of the Revolution. Therefore let their Daughters, who have their blood, their love of liberty, attune their hearts to patriotic service, which needs no other inspiration than that the deeds of statesmen, the soldier, aye, and of the women of the Revolution, shall be told in song and story and awaken the generous emulation of American children, American men and women, and of those who desire to become American citizens. Liberty should never lack service, never lack a shrine where dwells one who claims descent from patriots of the Revolutionary period. [Applause.]

The amendments which are yearly brought to this congress should be regarded as proof of the healthy growth of the society, because they evince the thought and interest which the members proposing and supporting them have in the organization. They desire to make it better and more effectual in its working by these amendments. Therefore they deserve, and I hope have received, your most earnest consideration, both in your chapter and state conferences, so that all Daughters may have a thorough understanding of them, and if they so desire, may upon the floor of this congress clearly discuss their merits or demerits.

Among the proposed amendments is one relating to the terms of office in the National Society, placing certain limitations upon the length of service. This is an important one.

Two others which affect the convenience and comfort of the whole society are those which propose to change the date of our annual meeting from the week in which the 22d of February falls to either the “week in which the 19th of April falls,” or to the “first Monday in May.” The reasons for changing this date are the discomfort and inconvenience of winter travel; that the week of the session of our congress is often stormy and inclement, and that injuries and illness have often resulted from exposure at this time. In fact these seem to be the reasons for changing the date and they are good ones. [Applause.] On the other hand, while all would regret our failure to meet in that week in which occurs the birthday anniversary of that greatest of chieftains and sages—the immortal Washington—[applause] it has been thought by some that a simulataneous celebration of the twenty-second
of February by all the chapters of the society would give it more widespread fame and observation than even to have the meeting of the Continental Congress for its observance. [Applause.] There is said to be an objection to changing the date to a later one as many Daughters coming here from a distance desire to visit the United States senate and house of representatives, which opportunity is not always offered in April and May, and they would consequently occasionally miss this attractive feature of a visit to the Capital. It is in the province of this congress to arrange this matter in consonance with their ideas for the general good.

There are three amendments, remarkable for the resemblance they bear to each other, introduced by able members of the society from different sections of the country. The fact that these amendments are of the same nature, and were written without consultation between the writers, indicates that there exists a need for such committees as they suggest. They have many points in common and have in view the same end—that of accelerating the work of the society—though they have different methods and appear under different titles. These are the amendments of Mrs. Murphy of Ohio, Mrs. Coleman of Chicago, and Mrs. Morgan of Georgia. They deserve your careful consideration.

Lack of time forbids reference to and explanation of all the amendments, but regret for this is modified by the thought that the delegates doubtless have considered them fully.

The officers of this society have been most conscientious and zealous in the duties belonging to their departments. Members of the National Board have been unfailing in their attendance and most regular upon all the meetings and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and none more so than those who travel long distances to be with us.

The young ladies of the clerical force of our offices have been industrious and most exact in performing the work which has been in their care and are ever obliging and courteous.

During the past year, the interest in the official organ of our society—The American Monthly Magazine—has been increased, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, our efficient and enthusiastic editor, and Miss Lilian Lockwood, our energetic and faithful business manager, united with the efforts of a most helpful and wise magazine committee, having given untiring efforts to its welfare. It is to be hoped that many Daughters may add their names to the list of subscribers to the magazine of our society in order that they may be more fully informed of the work of the society in other states than their own, and of that done in the Continental Congress and upon the Board of Management. [Applause.]

It causes us much sorrow to know that our beloved corresponding secretary general—Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher—still remains seriously ill, and has sought on the Pacific slope improvement to her health. It is the earnest hope of all that she may find there permanent restoration, and the Daughters of the American Revolution may again have her devoted and splendid services.
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

One of the members of our National Board, Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, state regent of South Dakota, has been removed by death. We extend to her family our sincere condolence. "Death who strikes with equal foot at the doors of all," has, within the year just closed, called hence many of the dear ones of our associates in the society. To all these friends our hearts go out in loving sympathy.

The increase of our society has been large and most cheering during the year. In round numbers 3,736 have been united with us. [Applause.] Numerous letters of inquiry are constantly received from those desiring to know the steps to take that they may enter this organization.

I trust the Daughters everywhere may consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to aid in increasing this interest, to spread broadcast the ways, means and requirements necessary, thus aiding all women of Revolutionary decent so to understand the lofty aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution that they will tarry no longer outside its ranks. Give this information as generously as it has been bestowed upon you.

"Have you had a kindness shown,
Pass it on.
It was not given for you alone,
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on."

The necessity for patriotic societies is shown by the work done by them, which, until such organizations were formed, remained forgotten and undone by people in general, only receiving the attention of the historian. With the advent of these organizations was aroused interest in the history of the struggle against tyranny which led to the War of Independence. Monuments began to be erected in memory of the "noble brave;" a deeper respect for our institutions, for our national banner, have followed closely in the wake of patriotic societies. These and many other things of note and paramount importance to our country have been zealously forwarded by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This society is unique in its membership, and leads the van in its devotion to the great objects of patriotism in its loyal zeal and in its absorbing interest to its members and friends. The necessity for patriots—organized patriots—remains as great as ever, for, should the last document be unearthed, the last battlefield upon which freedom's sons strove and conquered be appropriately marked, there would still remain the duty of a more particular preservation of the memory of those who laid so broadly and so well the foundations of America. [Applause.] The duty to impress
a firmer belief in the principles of justice and fraternity; to promote better understanding of the sublimest of wars, that one which added to the map of the world and to the family of nations this liberty-loving, humanity-loving Republic. Such works are sufficient reasons for the existence of patriotic societies and are sufficient answers to the question “What good do the Daughters of the American Revolution do?” “By their fruits ye shall know them.”

In the work accomplished during the past year, it may not be inadmissible to notice that the President General has had the very great pleasure and advantage of paying visits to a number of state conferences in which she has noted the zeal and interest of the Daughters in these widely separated localities, and in passing, she might say that there were very many which she might have visited had there been more days at her command. It is with sincere regret that she failed in accepting the very kind and urgent invitations from many states.

During the past year the Daughters of the American Revolution as a society were represented at the unveiling of the statue of Rochambeau and placed upon the base of the statue a wreath tied with the colors of the National Society, thus evincing their honor to the memory of the efficient aid furnished to America in the war of the Revolution by the fleet and armies of France.

The Daughters presented flowers to the Countess de Rochambeau in every city visited by her, thus honoring the name she bears. She remarked, it is said; “that the Daughters of the American Revolution had spread for her a path of roses during her visit to America.”

It is pleasing to note that in this line of observance, in a city in Connecticut, in the presence of great throngs of people, and military organizations, there was dedicated to the honor of Lafayette a fountain adjoining the house in which he stopped during his last visit to America in 1824.

The state conferences have been extremely interesting. Connecticut presented a program of great literary worth and was most liberal in its contributions to the Memorial Continental Hall.

In the New York State Conference measures were taken to permanently care for the needs of indigent “Real Daughters;” there was much interest in the subject of Memorial Continental Hall, and the delegates participated in the acceptance of a gun captured from a Spanish warship presented to the city of Rochester.

In Syracuse there was dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolution buried in Onondaga county a most artistic tablet of bronze. The service was performed by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The meeting was addressed by distinguished gentlemen of New York state, by the regent of the Syracuse Chapter, by the state regent of New York, and by the president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and by the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
The conference of Pennsylvania met in the picturesque and charming town of Bellefonte, famed for the number of governors who have gone from its precincts to rule over the old "Keystone State" as well as in other states. Great interest was shown for the work of the society. Here was presented a marker which it was hoped might be used everywhere for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In October, upon the 12th anniversary of our organization, occurred that memorable event in its history, the "breaking of the ground" for Memorial Continental Hall, accomplished during rain and storm to the cheering accompaniment of patriotic music, of kindly and enthusiastic speeches, unexpected and spontaneous liberality.

The state conference of Illinois met in Springfield under favorable auspices, being welcomed by the chief executive of the state. Its officers and official visitors were entertained in the governor's mansion. Here was offered aid for Memorial Continental Hall. Here was passed the resolution to request appropriations from the legislature of Illinois for the purchase of "Old Fort Massac." Illinois is to be congratulated upon the splendid work of this conference.

The state conference of Minnesota, held in one of the beautiful twin cities of the northwest, Minneapolis, was most satisfactory. All were deeply interested in the work of the National Society and desired information thereon, and gave details of their own work among their foreign population in fitting them to be acceptable citizens.

The Daughters of the American Revolution participated in this most interesting ceremony and placed upon the base of the statue a tablet to his memory, surmounted by the insignia of the society. The spring where occurred the famous capture of the ten British soldiers by Sergeant Jasper and McDonald, and the con-
sequent release of their American prisoners, has had a beautiful marble approach built to it suitably marked. Most interesting ceremonies were held there under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The pilgrimage to Faneuil Hall, Old North Meeting House and Plymouth Rock, the patriotic enthusiasm of the Massachusetts Daughters, are most inspiring memories of an experience of a New England winter—a visit to the Daughters of the old Bay State. [Applause.]

These are but a brief and scant review of the patriotic work done by our society, but it has not been unrecorded. Those interested will find full and explicit accounts in the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. [Applause.]

The Daughters of the American Revolution have before them at present one of the most absorbing works which they have ever undertaken. It is composite in its nature, being at once a memorial monument and the administrative building of the society which erects it. It is to evince that gratitude which we owe to those who carved our country from mountains, wilderness and desert waste, which offered opportunity, home and happiness, to all who came hither inspired with a resolve to become worthy American citizens. The fathers and mothers of the Revolution, builded, suffered and conquered, had their toilsome but glorious day and passed to their rest. It is now the duty of their descendants inspired with that noblest sentiment—gratitude—to raise a testimonial of appreciation to their virtues. Let it have so beautifully, yet so distinctly, inscribed upon its portals and upon its majestic columns the story of the devotion to liberty, that even the wayfarer may read and understand it. [Applause.] This shall be of practical usefulness as well as of reverence and remembrance. From the lessons derived from this monument dedicated to the memory of patriots, may there flow, like rivers to the sea, through all humanity enriching streams of generous resolves for country and liberty, undaunted purpose to emulate the patriotic zeal, the unselfish devotion of the Revolutionary heroes. [Applause.]

The history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is one of exceeding interest, founded as it is upon the love of country, the sentiments of reverence and gratitude, and the desire to aid in the diffusion of knowledge.

It has had an almost phenomenal growth since the "call to organize" was issued, and since the memorable first meeting with perhaps a score of members present, practically the full force of the society. Now, in its thirteenth year of existence, there are upon its lists over 40,000 names. There is every prospect for its continued existence and increasing usefulness if its members work faithfully upon the lines laid down by its constitution. [Applause.] If they but dwell in unbroken harmony and unity, ever laboring and planning for its success in the
living present, for "yesterday is no more, to-morrow never comes;" therefore "live and love to-day." [Applause.]

I know of no organization whose members have for it so nearly a personal love as that which the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hold for it, its workings, its aspirations, all that is connected with it. This may be the reason for its growth, its unexampled influence. This leads every Daughter to devote herself to perpetuating the grandly unselfish ideas which are the cause of its being.

Sordid desires of personal aggrandizement, selfish aims, should not be permitted to dull the lustre of its history, [applause] nor to obliterate its achievements for the public weal, for the upbuilding of patriotism, loving fealty to flag and country. [Applause.]

There is a wholesome theory that "A people which has no pride in the achievements of remote ancestry, will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered by remote descendants." Our work accords with this sentiment, by its preservation of traditions of our country, the spirit of its founders. May it ever hold to its lofty ideals of liberty, justice and humanity.

I trust and believe that your deliberations will be harmonious and that as ever your judgment will be liberal, and broad, and that all vexed problems will be met with serenity of mind, solved with fairness and tact, and that the history of this congress will be another star in the crown which adorns the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I now have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, the state regent of Oregon, who will make the response. [Applause.]

Mrs. MONTGOMERY.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I wish, in the name of the delegates assembled to-day, and of the whole society, to return thanks to our president general for her beautiful address. More especially do I wish to return thanks for the words of encouragement extended to the weak and distant chapters of this patriotic society.

I have the honor of representing the northwest. It may not be out of place here to say that this great northwestern territory of Oregon and Washington came into the sisterhood of states, not alone by purchase, but also by discovery. We Daughters well know how the original thirteen states were acquired, but when the Revolutionary war-cry burst over the heads of our forefathers and foremothers the mighty land where rolls the Oregon was almost an undiscovered country. She is too young to have a Revolutionary history, but the spirit of the Revolutionary times descended upon her early settlers and carried them across the continent and over the seas to that beautiful land; and the intense patriotism which inspired them and their children with the
spirit of '76, to-day inspires their descendants with the determination to make the one-hundredth anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition the occasion of a national jubilee.

France, in the year 1803, sold to the United States, as is well known, all her possessions in America, and we men and women throughout the length and breadth of this great continent are preparing to celebrate that purchase, consummated by Virginia's distinguished son, Thomas Jefferson, and to commemorate the event at St. Louis by the most magnificent exposition the world has ever known.

Soon after the achievements of our Revolutionary fathers, it became evident that the spirit which had fought and suffered for seven years could not be confined to the limits of thirteen states. Thomas Jefferson realized the importance of owning the Mississippi river from its source to its mouth, and began negotiations with France with this alone in view; but France said that she would give him all of her possessions in America for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and in 1804 this distinguished son of Virginia, with the vision of a prophet, consummated the Louisiana Purchase, out of which we have made no less than fourteen states and two territories.

The approach of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase is absorbing the thoughts and attention, not alone of the Daughters of Missouri, but the Daughters of every chapter in the United States. May I not remind you that it is not only a pleasure, but the duty of every Daughter to add her efforts and influence to make this exposition a great success.

Mr. Jefferson was ignorant of this northwestern country, and even Daniel Webster objected to the acquisition of what now makes Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming. He declared that he was opposed to its ever becoming a part of the Union, as its congressional delegates would be six months in traveling from their homes to the national capitol, and six months in returning, and therefore would have no time to serve their constituents in Washington. What would have been the amazement of these men if they could have looked into the future and seen four, nay, six railways, reaching out over these dreary plains and across the Rocky mountains, and never stopping until they reached the western ocean? John P. Gaines, the second territorial governor of Oregon, appointed by president Tyler, came to New York City to take passage for the state he was to govern—and it did take him six months from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river; Pullman cars now go over this journey in four and a half days.

As I have said we have no Revolutionary anniversaries to celebrate on the Pacific coast, but we have many events and achievements which must go down in the annals of history. It must have been the same spirit which actuated Molly Pitcher and the other women of the Revolution, that burned in the hearts of Narcissa Prentiss, of the state of New York, who, with her no less heroic husband, Dr. Marcus Whit-
man, crossed the plains. This devoted couple, carrying with them the Bible and the flag, began a labor of love among the Indians, which did not cease with their tragic martyrdom—which history has described so fully that further mention of it may be omitted here. Mrs. Whitman was a striking blonde, with a well-developed form, and a voice of winning sweetness; she was an enthusiast in her religion, and yielded up her life on the altar of her devotion with a spirit of self-sacrifice that will keep her memory green. Where in the annals of history is there a nobler act of privation and sacrifice than that wonderful ride of Marcus Whitman across the continent? [Applause.] In the month of October he bade a fond adieu to his ever-devoted wife, and attended only by one friend, mounted on their Cayuse ponies, turned his face toward the east, his heart filled with patriotism and the desire to save this beautiful land for his own country. His lonely journey was through the trackless forest, over seas, snow-clad mountains, down through deep and silent valleys; sleeping at night with only the stars above them, but always feeling and saying, "It is for my country." [Applause.] It was well on in March when he reached St. Louis, dressed in ragged clothing, and foot-sore. It was his undaunted spirit which saved Oregon to the Union. [Applause.] His party started across the plains, a journey of over two thousand miles. He returned to his mission on the banks of the Columbia river, there to lay down his life, with that of his devoted wife, in the cause of religion, Oregon and Washington. The awful massacre of Dr. Whitman and his wife and his few devoted followers can never be forgotten.

The early pioneers, who, in goodly numbers, found their way to Oregon in the early forties and fifties, made their way across the continent in the dim wake of Lewis and Clarke. The four-wheeled ship-of-the-desert was their vehicle, and the rough-ribbed ox its motive power. In fatigue always, in peril often, and sometimes through sickness and death, they struggled onward toward the setting sun. But they found at length a country that well repaid them for all their toil; a country of surpassing beauty, and diversity of soil and scenery in which the giant minds that planted their exodus could have ample opportunity to expand and grow. There were no women historians in those days. It is true that the wife of John Adams, of Revolutionary memory, left us a baby's cap made by her own hands, and worn by her son, John Quincy Adams; and here and there are homelier relics, even in Oregon, of the handicraft of the pioneer mothers of the Republic, but these just mentioned are among the chief.

But, dear Daughters, if I attempted to tell you of the privations and hardships of those descendants of the Revolutionary forefathers and mothers, and of how their trail across the continent was dotted here and there by the graves of loved ones they left behind them, I fear I should trespass too long upon the time of this society. You ladies
who live east of the Rocky Mountains can little understand the difficulties of the Daughters to establish their right to membership in the society; but when I tell you that the ancestors of those Daughters were pathfinders and pioneers, always in advance of civilization, blazing their trail, taking as their motto, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Course," carrying with them only the necessities of life, across the plains, two thousand miles, through a country inhabited by roving bands of Indians, and abounding with wild beasts. Is it strange that they forgot to carry with them the Family Tree to enable their children to trace back their ancestors so that they might be eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution? If my state boasts but one chapter of fifty members, it is not because there are to-day no more women who are eligible, and who would gladly join this society, but because of the difficulty of following up or retracing the steps of those pioneers who crossed the plains in the later forties and fifties, and who came from the bluest blood of Virginia, the Knickerbockers of New York, and the most distinguished people of Connecticut and all New England; for they first left their colonial homes to cross the Alleghenies into Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and the Middle Western States, their children moving on across the Mississippi, their grandchildren crossing the Rocky Mountains to people that beautiful slope reaching to the Pacific Coast. And now again the descendants of these people have gone on to our new possessions—Hawaii and the Philippines—to plant the religion of the Cross, the civilization of American patriotism of '76. [Applause.]

Let us not forget that we are to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase in 1904. Even our president, our governors, and our august assemblies feel the power of women to make or mar what they undertake, and St. Louis, feeling the power of forty thousand women, sends to you to enlist your aid and interest.

I thank you, ladies, for the kind attention which you have accorded me, and ask you Daughters to lend us your aid in every village and every hamlet where a Daughter lives, to make the great fair at St. Louis a success. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair wishes to say that in her speech a moment since, in telling of the cities visited during the year, she, by inadvertence, perhaps we can throw the blame on the typewriter, omitted to mention one of the most charming, her delightful visit to Charleston. I remember the visit to the home of Rebecca Mott, which was full of inspiration for me. I remember gazing out upon the beautiful bay from the veranda of the home where I enjoyed such warm hospitality. I visited every place of note there with extreme pleasure, and I shall always bear in mind as a golden memory my visit to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. [Applause.] Now, as I believe there are many who are not voters upon the floor, we will take a recess for five minutes before the report of the credential
committee. We desire none but voters on the floor. We are sorry to dispense with our visitors, but they will have to withdraw to the galleries and leave the place of the voters to the Congress. (Recess taken.) We will now have the report of the credential committee, Mrs. Tulloch, chairman.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I wish to ask that the official reader read the report. I don't intend any discourtesy to Mrs. Tulloch, but we want to hear it more perfectly.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I am perfectly aware that my voice does not carry, and I would be glad if the reader will read it for me.

Report of credential committee read by reader.

**Report of the Credential Committee.**

*Madam President General and Ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress:* In conformity with an established custom, the credential committee, with the approval of the Board of Management, sent out in November last, two important circulars. The first to the chapter regents and treasurers, asking for a correct list of members in good standing, quoting article X., section 5, of the by-laws; and article V., section 3, of the constitution; thus making plain the ratio of representation to the Twelfth Continental Congress.

The second circular, or credential certificate, was sent to chapter regents. It also quoted article V., sections 2 and 3, of the constitution. This circular contained blank spaces to be filled in with the names of regents, delegates and alternates, elected to the Twelfth Continental Congress, with the request that this circular, with blanks properly filled out, and certified to by the chapter regent and treasurer, should be returned to the chairman of the credential committee not later than February 1, 1903.

This committee desires to emphasize the importance, in the future, of complying with this request promptly. The work of verifying the chapter lists is arduous at the best; when delayed, it becomes very difficult to give a correct list of those entitled to representation in congress. One hundred and fifty-one chapters have not made returns at this time of writing—February 21st. Yet a correct list of credentials is required.

In accordance with the laws governing this body, there are: One president general, twenty vice-presidents general, nine active officers, forty-four state regents, six hundred and thirty-nine chapter regents, and two hundred and fifty-three delegates entitled to vote in the Twelfth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, making a total of nine hundred and sixty-six votes, an increase of forty over last year. [Applause.]

If there is no objection chapter names will be recognized in the roll
call in the same manner as last year, the state regents responding for
the states, and the chapter regents, or their alternates, for the chapters.
Respectfully submitted,

Miranda Barney Tulloch,
Chairman Credential Committee
Eleanor S. Washington Howard,
Martha L. Sternberg,
Mary S. Lockwood,
Julia T. E. McBlair,
Gertrude B. Darwin.

[Applause.]
President General. You have heard the report of the credential
committee. What may be your pleasure?
Mrs. McCartney.

I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.
The motion was put and carried.
President General. We will now have the roll call by the recording
secretary general. She has delegated it to the official reader.

Official Reader.

National Board of Management.
1902.

President General,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1903.)

Mrs. William Lindsay,                Mrs. James R. Mellon,
Mrs. George M. Sternberg,             Mrs. Moses Moorhead Granger,
Mrs. Clark Waring,                   Mrs. Frank Wheaton,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,                Mrs. Addison G. Foster,
Mrs. A. A. Kendall,                   Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith,          Mrs. D. D. Colton,
Mrs. William Lee Lyons,               Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle,
Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan,                 Mrs. Henry E. Burnham,
Mrs. Harriet Simpson,                  Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles,                   Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams.

Chaplain General,
Mrs. William A. Smoot.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Secretaries General,
Recording Secretary General, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard. Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Registrar General, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer.
Histotian General, Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel.

Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.
Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe.

Librarian General, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair.

CREDENTIAL LIST—TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

Delegates.

State Regent—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. H. Bankhead.
Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.
Regent, Miss Mattie McElderry.
Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.
General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.
Regent, Mrs. L. G. Woodson, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss.
John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens.
Regent, Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan. Mrs. William T. Saunders.
Lewis Chapter, Eufaula.
Regent, Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean.
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Miller. Miss Ethel Heard.
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.

Mobile Chapter, Mobile.
Regent, Mrs. Helen G. F. Clarke.
Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
Regent, Mrs. John Wyly, Mrs. F. P. Glass.
Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce.

ARIZONA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter Talbot.
Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix.
Regent, Mrs. E. Walton Hine. Mrs. Lena Overall Smith.
ARKANSAS.
State Regent—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.
   Regent, Mrs. L. W. Coy.
Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren.
   Regent, Miss Clara B. Eno. (None elected.)

CALIFORNIA.
State Regent—Mrs. John F. Swift.
California Chapter, San Francisco.
   Regent Mrs. Ida S. Moody,
   Mrs. Adele Brooks.
El Toyon Chapter, Stockton.
   Regent, Mrs. John J. Tully.
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary V. Gooding,
   Mrs. Gertrude B. Eastman.
La Puerta del Oro Chapter, San Francisco.
   Regent, Mrs. Austin Sperry,
   Mrs. T. W. Harper.
   Mrs. Edna L. Field (M. D.).
Oakland Chapter, Oakland.
   Regent, Miss Maria R. Babson.
Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.
   Regent, Mrs. Lida G. Leib.
Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.
   Regent, Mrs Henry H. Mayhew,
   Miss Theodosia C. Martin,
   Mrs. Henry MacLean Martin.
   Mrs. John Bidwell.

Mrs. Murphy. We have been unable even to hear what the reader
said as to the manner of calling the roll call.

President General. What is the reason?
Mrs. Murphy. We don't know because we can't hear. We don't
know whether you are calling by chapters or states.

Mrs. Tulloch. The order was that the state regent should respond
for the state and the chapter regents respond for the chapters. As we
call the name the chapter regent, or her alternate, should give their
names, but so far they seem to be in the city but not on the floor of
the house, and the state regent should respond.

Mrs. Murphy. Should the state regent state how many she represents
on the floor?

Mrs. Tulloch. We would be very glad if she would state the num-
ber of delegates and alternates on the floor that will be present.

COLORADO.
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Eldredge.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. W. S. Ament.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, Pueblo.
    Regent, Mrs. Martha J. H. Noble.

Denver Chapter, Denver.
    Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict, Mrs. C. L. Hall,
    Mrs. W. W. Grant. Miss Geneva Jennings.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.
    Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Frost, Mrs. M. C. Gile,
    Mrs. A. W. Peavey. Mrs. E. A. Sawyer.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. [Applause.]
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Clara A. Warren.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.
    Regent, Mrs. George C. Eno, Miss Jane H. Eno,
    Mrs. James K. Crofut, Mrs. Arthur E. Humphrey,
    Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood. Mrs. Jeffery O. Phelps, Jr.,
    Mrs. Lucy W. Kellogg, Mrs. Chauncey H. Eno.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.
    Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis. Mrs. A. M. Wilson,
    Miss Mary E. H. Power.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.
    Regent, Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee. Mrs. Kate M. Huxford.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.
    Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Mrs. J. O. Spicer,
    Miss Clara Morgan, Mrs. Orsin C. Rogers,
    Mrs. John Whitney Barlow, Mrs. Frank Arms.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.
    Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Partridge. Mrs. Rose B. Tracy,
    Mrs. Ida B. Ladd, Mrs. Watie B. Whiting,
    Miss Mary M. Partridge.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.
    Regent, Mrs. Martha A Chaffee, Mrs. Lucy B. Wilson,

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.
    Regent, Mrs. Luther S. Eaton Mrs. J. M. Andrews,
    Mrs. Hoxie Lillibridge.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.
    Regent, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy Mrs. Edmond Guilbert,
    Mrs. Brooks H. Wells, Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood,
    Miss Abbie Peffers.

Mrs. John H. Perry.
Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia.
  Regent, Mrs. William J. Clark,
  Mrs. Carlos H. Storrs.
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.
  Regent, Mrs. George H. Nichols,
  Mrs. George E. Shaw.
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.
  Regent, Mrs. George H. Sage.
Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Parker.
Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.
  Regent, Miss Mary B. Kippen.
Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.
  Regent, Mrs. Gertrude H. Roath,
  Mrs. George A. Haskell.
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.
  Regent, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun,
  Mrs. Edith N. Morgan.
Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Milford.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals,
  Miss Sara E. O'Connor,
  Mrs. Warren A. Conover.
Green Woods Chapter, West Winsted.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp,
  Mrs. Charles Alvord.
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Neide.
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.
  Regent, Mrs. Jane C. T. Pultz,
  Miss Edna Woodruff.
Judea Chapter, Washington.
  Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Carter.
Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.
  Regent, Mrs. Helen Phelps Cook, Mrs. Grace White Rockwell.
  Miss Clara Lee Bowman.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.
Regent, Miss Alice Chew,
Mrs. Stanley Smith.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.
Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmsted.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.
Regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley, Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
Mrs. S. E. S. Welch,
Mrs. Franklin F. Knous.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.
Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
Mrs. Henry W. Wessells.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.
Regent, Mrs. William E. Seeley,
Mrs. Isaac W. Birdsey,
Mrs. T. C. Wordin.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.
Regent, Mrs. Reuben B. Pearce,
Mrs. N. B. Rogers.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury.
Regent, Mrs. Otis Northrop,
Miss Katharine Hamilton.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam.
Regent, Miss Marian Ellen Gross.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk.
Regent, Mrs. F. W. Gerard,
Mrs. H. H. Barroll.

Orford Parish Chapter, South Manchester.
Regent, Mrs. Hannah M. F. Talcott.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich.
Regent, Mrs. H. H. Adams.

Mrs. Alice G. Crandall,
Mrs. Marenda Bryant,
Mrs. Mary C. Viets,
Mrs. Horace Coit.

Dr. Mary Tudor,
Miss Belle Corning.

Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
Mrs. Henry Champion,
Mrs. George S. Barnum,
Miss Mary E. Law,
Mrs. Sherwood S. Thompson,
Mrs. C. W. Pickett.

Mrs. Short Adam Willis,
Mrs. Charles H. Coit.

Miss Caroline Lillie,
Miss Elizabeth Whittlesey,
Mrs. John C. Downs,
Mrs. James E. Walsh.

Mrs. Hobart Wheeler,
Mrs. C. M. Cole,
Mrs. Tracy B. Warren.

Mrs. Bertha P. Hart,
Mrs. L. P. Munson,
Mrs. R. R. Stannard.

Mrs. Florence G. Hatstat.

Mrs. Samuel R. Weed,
Miss Dotha S. Pinneo.

Mrs. William H. Moore,
Mrs. Charles Benton,
Mrs. Mabel Case Viot.

Mrs. E. Howard Morton,
Miss Susan Mead,
Mrs. W. H. Briggs,
Mrs. Levina Thorne.
Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford.
  Regent, Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt.
  Mrs. Hiram Yale.
  Mrs. Charles M. Beach.
Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden.
  Regent, Miss Hannah Keith Peck;
  Mrs. Almira P. Hall,
  Mrs. Frank Edgerton,
  Mrs. Olin S. Parker,
  Miss Ruth Merriam.
Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.
  Regent, Mrs. John M. Holcombe,
  Miss Fannie M. Olmsted,
  Miss Alice W. Stillman.
  Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,
  Mrs. Daniel A. Markham,
  Mrs. J. Gilbert Calhoun,
  Mrs. Charles H. Lawrence,
  Mrs. Abijah Catlin,
  Mrs. John S. Camp.
Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.
  Regent, Mrs. Celia E. K. Prescott.
  Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding,
  Mrs. Emma Keeney,
  Miss Lenore Henry,
  Mrs. Jessie J. McChristie,
  Mrs. Belle P. Preston.
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.
  Regent, Mrs. Amos Culver.
  Mrs. H. M. Barber,
  Mrs. Julia H. French,
  Mrs. Anna C. Dean.
Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby.
  Regent, Mrs. George L. Beardsley,
  Mrs. Watson J. Miller,
  Mrs. James R. Mason,
  Mrs. Maria W. Pinney.
  Miss Frances M. Lewis.
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly.
  Regent, Mrs. Ella F. S. Russell.
  Mrs. John F. Bennett,
  Mrs. F. T. Preston.
Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Goodale,
  Miss Helen M. King.
  Miss Isabella E. Austin,
  Miss Mary F. Fairfield.
Stamford Chapter, Stamford.
  Regent, Mrs. Joshua A. Fessenden,
  Mrs. Nathan R. Hart,
  Mrs. Joel M. Anderson.
  Mrs. William J. Betts.
Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.
  Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,
  Mrs. John Coe.
  Miss Harriot Holbrook,
  Mrs. J. R. Parrish,
  Mrs. Mary E. B. Fairchild,
  Mrs. Henry Wallace,
  Mrs. Charles Rockwell,
  Mrs. J. H. White.
Torrington Chapter, Torrington.
  Regent, Mrs. Anna Spittle Calhoun.
  Miss Esther B. Forbes,
  Mrs. Ellen E. McCarty.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Raymond, Mrs. Harriet S. Durfee,
Miss Esther M. Northrop, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coe,
Miss Fannie J. Hotchkiss. Mrs. Katherine C. Elmer,
Mrs. Jennie C. Bevin.

DELAWARE.

State Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman.
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington.
Regent, Miss Sophie Waples, Mrs. Sarah L. Turner,
Mrs. H. G. Knowles, Miss Anna Lea,
Mrs. Sallie B. W. Holmes, Mrs. Harry Miller,
Mrs. Ruth A. J. Wilson.

Colonel Haslet Chapter, Dover.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson.
Mrs. Sallie B. W. Holmes,
Mrs. Mary Wilson.

Cooch’s Bridge Chapter, Cooch’s Bridge.
Regent, Mrs. Harriette Curtis Clark.
Mrs. Mary S. Cooch,
Mrs. H. L. Curtis.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Smyrna.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. C. Speakman.
Miss J. Agnes Cummins,
Miss Anna Cuningham.

John Pettigrew Chapter, Milford.
Regent, Miss Syrena J. Hall.
Miss Mary Hazard Fisher,
Mrs. Kate N. Hardcastle.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.
American Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking.
Mrs. Myrtle Dexter Rieman.

Army and Navy Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. David Smith,
Miss Catharine Miller.
Mrs. George W. Baird,
Mrs. Isaac Winston.

Columbia Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. Croissant,
Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.
Mrs. Mabel G. Swamidt,
Mrs. Sarah D. Prentice.

Constitution Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.
Dr. Adeline Portman,
Miss Elizabeth Pierce,
Mrs. Sara C. Guss.
Continental Chapter, Washington.
  Regent, Mrs. Lucy M. Osgood Marsh,
    Miss Cornelia L. Lloyd.
  Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Miss Anna S. Mallett, Mrs. A. Howard Clark.
  Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Wysong.
  Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Miss Mary Desha.
  Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Effie B. M. Holcombe.
  Manor House Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Francis F. Ballinger.
  Martha Washington Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. William Oscar Roome.
  Mary Washington Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee,
      Miss Aline E. Solomon,
      Mrs. Isabelle K. Walker.
  Miriam Danforth Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
  Potomac Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Merwin.

(Not entitled to alternates.)

FLORIDA.

State Regent—Mrs. Denis Eagan.
  State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff.
Dorthy Walton Chapter, Pensacola.
  Regent, Miss Margaret Johnson.
Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville.
  Regent, Mrs. Agnes M. Cook.
Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret Gibbs.
De Sota Chapter, Tampa.
  Regent, Mrs. James McKay, Sr.

(Not entitled to alternates.)
LIST OF DELEGATES.

GEORGIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Robert Emery Park.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta.
Regent, Mrs. Arthur McD. Wilson, Miss Cora Brown,
Mrs. Eula W. Griffin,
Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson,
Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan.

Mrs. I. Y. Sage.

State Regent—Mrs. Robert Emery Park.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

Augusta Chapter, Augusta.
Regent, Mrs. Katherine H. Cumming, Mrs. Neely.

Brunswick Chapter, Brunswick.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah H. Butts.

Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens.
Regent, Mrs. Nellie S. Phinizy.

Francis Marion Chapter, Thomasville.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Merrill.

(Not entitled to alternate.)

George Walton Chapter, Columbus.
Regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes. Miss Mary Lewis Redd.

John Adam Treutlen Chapter, Waynesboro.
Regent, Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones.

Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Waycross.
Regent, Mrs. Isabella C. R. Redding. Mrs. H. C. McFadden.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta.
Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel,
Mrs. Neta L. Law.

Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. T. M. Green.

Mrs. Edmund Berkeley,
Miss Helen Prescott,
Mrs. J. R. Watts,
Mrs. E. Bloomfield.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah.
Regent, Mrs. John Marshall Bryan, Mrs. J. B. Chesnutt,
Mrs. John Howkins.

Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Macon.
Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Willingham, Mrs. John Holmes,
Miss Mary L. Patterson.

Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville.
Regent Mrs. J. Harris Chappell.

(Opposite elected.)

Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus.
Regent, Miss Anna C. Benning,
Mrs. Reese Crawford.
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta.
    Regent, Mrs. Clement H. Ashford, Miss Mary Nunnaly,
    Mrs. John A. Perdue.
    Mrs. William H. Yeandle,
    Mrs. Alfred Healey.

Pulaski Chapter, Griffin.
    Regent, Mrs. T. R. Mills.
    Mrs. W. J. Kincaid.

Savannah Chapter, Savannah.
    Regent, Mrs. Edward Karow,
    Mrs. James S. Wood.
    Mrs. Otis Ashmore.

Sarah Dickinson Chapter, Newnan
    Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Hardaway. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington.
    Regent, Mrs. Montague L. Boyd.
    Mrs. James M. Pace,
    Mrs. J. R. Rogers.

Stephen Heard Chapter, Elberton.
    Regent, Mrs. Eugenia L. Harper.

Stephen Hopkins Chapter, Marshallville.
    Regent, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Atlanta.
    Regent, Mrs. R. B. Toy.
    Mrs. H. L. Manson.

Thronateeska Chapter, Albany.
    Regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch. (None elected.)

Xavier Chapter, Rome.
    Regent, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville.
    Mrs. R. V. Mitchell,
    Mrs. L. W. Simmons,
    Mrs. W. A. Patton,
    Mrs. C. D. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Deere.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Eliza Mansfield.

Amor Patriae Chapter, Streator.
    Regent, Mrs. Walter Reeves.
    Mrs. S. W. Williams,
    Mrs. J. C. Barlow,
    Mrs. C. D. Chalfant.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd.
    (Will not be represented.)

Chicago Chapter, Chicago.
    Regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman,
    Mrs. C. A. Bogardus,
    Mrs. A. F. Ferry,
    Mrs. Sedgwick Smith,
    Mrs. J. Irving Pearce,
    Mrs. LaVerne Noyes,
    Mrs. H. D. Osgood,
    Mrs. Ellwood McGrew. Mrs. E. B. Tolman.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Decatur Chapter, Decatur.
  Regent, Mrs. Susan C. E. Clokey.  Miss Myra Belle Ewing.
Dixon Chapter, Dixon.
  Regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law.  Miss Florence Nobel,
                              Mrs. George W. Busey.
Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie W. Roberts.  Mrs. C. H. Castle,
                                Mrs. A. Woodall.
Elder William Brewster Chapter, Freeport.
  Regent, Mrs. Ida M. Knowlton.
                                (Will not be represented.)
Elgin Chapter, Elgin.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise T. Waldron.  Mrs. George Hunter,
                                 Miss Abbie L. Bosworth.
Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Carter.  Mrs. Charles A. Rose,
                             Mrs. S. J. Keator.
Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston.
  Regent, Mrs. C. P. Spining,
  Mrs. Wm. C. Nichols.  Mrs. C. P. Coffin,
                     Mrs. Wm. J. Fabian.
                                (Will not be represented.)
Geneseo Chapter, Geneseo.
  Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor,
  Mrs. M. J. Miller.  Mrs. W. J. McBroom,
                    Mrs. Phebe W. Antes.
                                (Will not be represented.)
George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park.
  Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Lackey,
  Mrs. E. O. Gale.  Mrs. T. G. O'Connor.
                      (None elected.)
  (Will not be represented.)
Illini Chapter, Ottawa.
  Regent, Mrs Florence Weis,
  Mrs. Phoebe Sherwood.  Mrs. Fanny Starrett
                      (None elected.)
Kewanee-Illinois Chapter, Kewanee.
  Regent, Mrs. Lettie H. Nicholson.  Mrs. Emma Vail.
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington.
  Regent, Mrs. John T. Lilliard,
  Miss Charlotte B. Capen.  Mrs. Gertrude B. Welty,
                        Mrs. Nannie O. Dyson,
                        Mrs. Mary C. Marmon,
                        Mrs. Rose W. Northrup,
                        Mrs. Georgia J. Soper.
  (None elected.)
Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Morrison.
                      Miss May Latham,
                      Mrs. Katharine G. Hill,
                      Miss Jessie D. Gillette.
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth.
   Regent, Mrs. Susannah I. Webster. Mrs. Mary F. C. Porter,
   Dr. Emma B. Standley,
   Mrs. S. Martha Brooks.

Moline Chapter, Moline.
   Regent, Mrs. Wm. Butterworth,
   Mrs. S. M. Hill.

   Mrs. W. H. Hillhouse,
   Mrs. Harry Ainsworth,
   Mrs. H. W. Cooper,
   Miss Florence Gould,
   Mrs. A. L. Moore,
   Mrs. S. Hosford.

Nelly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill.
   Regent, Miss Mary G. True.
   (Will not be represented.)

North Shore Chapter, Highland Park.
   Regent, Mrs. Henrietta Ord Flint. Mrs. Frances H. S. Bubb,
   Mrs. Anna R. Warren,
   Mrs. Julia P. Morgan,
   Mrs. Ellen W. Hipwell,
   Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams.

   (Not entitled to alternates.)

Morrison Chapter, Morrison.
   Regent, Mrs. Frederick L. Sands.
   Mrs. W. C. Hanna.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria.
   Regent, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis,
   Mrs. T. A. Grier,
   Mrs. W. H. Binnian,
   Mrs. George T. Page.
   Miss Lura Bryner,
   Mrs. Ellen McRoberts.

Princeton-Illinois Chapter, Princeton.
   Regent, Mrs. A. H. Ferris.
   (Will not be represented.)

Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Monmouth.
   Regent, Mrs. C. B. Staat.
   Mrs. R. B. Higgins,
   Mrs. C. A. Cayton,
   Mrs. F. S. Rayburn.

Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Martha F. Webster. Mrs. Clara H. Stetson,
   Mrs. Clara K. Lewis.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville.
   Regent, Mrs. Lillie Woods Osborne,
   Mrs. Anna F. Crabtree.
   Mrs. Nellie F. Wadsworth.

   Miss Belle Countryman,
   Miss Nellie Bird,
   Mrs. Melvine Southworth,
   Mrs. W. P. Landon,
   Mrs. A. A. Phelps.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Rockford Chapter, Rockford.  
Regent, Mrs. Caroline S. Brett,  
Mrs. Ralph Emerson.  
Mrs. Clara G. Sanford,  
Miss Blanche Goodall,  
Mrs. N. F. Thompson,  
Mrs. Jane M. Snow.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage.  
Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. Mack.  
Mrs. Nellie C. Merrill,  
Mrs. Amanda E. Shultz,  
Miss Ina Elder,  
Miss Susan Williams.

Springfield Chapter, Springfield.  
Regent Mrs. E. S. Walker,  
Mrs. B. H. Ferguson.  
Mrs. C. V. Hickox,  
Mrs. Charles Ridgely,  
Mrs. Harris Hickox,  
Mrs. James T. Jones,  
Miss Amy Gillett,  
Miss Susan Chenery,  
Mrs. Susie L. Dana,  
Mrs. O. D. Lawrence,  
Mrs. J. A. Creighton,  
Mrs. Ellen H. Henkle.

State Regent—Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.  
Regent, Mrs. R. M. Hartwell.  
Mrs. J. V. Reed.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.  
Regent, Mrs. S. Elliott Perkins,  
Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman.  
Mrs. Robert Geddes,  
Mrs. John N. Carey.

Dorothy Q Chapter, Crawfordsville.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary Johnston Campbell.  
Mrs. Eliza E. Davidson,  
Mrs. Rose C. Anderson.

General de Layfayette Chapter, Lafayette.  
Regent, Mrs. Cora Howe Moore,  
Mrs. Ada B. Westfall,  
Mrs. Lewis H. Parker.  
Mrs. Albert W. Wahl.

General Miranda Chapter, Peru.  
Regent, Mrs. G. W. Kinney.  
(Not entitled to representation.)

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.  
Regent, Mrs. Harriet Taylor McCoy.  
Mrs. W. B. Austin,  
Mrs. George C. Murray.
Huntington Chapter, Huntington.
Regent, Mrs. Edna B. Felter.
Miss Pearl Rall,
Mrs. L. A. Smith.

John Paul Chapter, Madison.
Regent, Mrs. W. A. Guthrie,
Miss Drusilla Cravens.
Miss Carolyn Ford,
Mrs. Lucy C. Lewis.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.
Regent, Mrs. R. S. Robertson,
Mrs. J. M. Barrett.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.
Regent, Mrs. Emma C. Ball.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.
Regent, Miss Theodosia C. Hedden.

Spencer Chapter, Spencer.
Regent, Mrs. Lovinia H. Fowler.

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.
Regent, Mrs. Edward Sountag.
Mrs. Frances Cantrall.

Washburn Chapter, Greencastle.
Regent, Mrs. Clara Florer Lammers.

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis.
Regent, Miss Eliza Gordon Browning.
(Not entitled to alternates.)

IOWA.

State Regent—Mrs. Julian Richards.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.
Regent, Mrs. Katherine H. Skinner,
Mrs. Carrie Margaret Ogilvie,
Mrs. Anna A. McGorrish.

Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls.
Regent, Mrs. Georgia S. Nims.

Cedar Rapids Chapter, Cedar Rapids.
Regent, Mrs. Matilda H. Jamison.

Clinton Chapter, Clinton.
Regent, Mrs. Ida W. Armstrong. (None elected.)
Mrs. Valeria Ankeny. (None elected.)

Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.
Regent, Mrs. Victor E. Bender.
Mrs. D. W. Bushnell,
Mrs. W. A. Maurer.

De Shon Chapter, Boone.
Regent, Mrs. John L. Stevens.
## List of Delegates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
<th>Mrs. J. A. McFadden,</th>
<th>Mrs. H. K. Bradley.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque</td>
<td>Mrs. Emma Bohn, Mrs. R. W. Edwards.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa</td>
<td>Miss Flora Ross.</td>
<td>Mrs. J. F. Pope,</td>
<td>Mrs. C. H. Philpot,</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ida Loomis.</td>
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<td>Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa</td>
<td>Miss Helen L. Shaw, Mrs. C. L. Niles.</td>
<td>Will not be represented.</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Lull.</td>
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<td>Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann L. Waterman.</td>
<td>Mrs. Maria Peck.</td>
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<td>Jean Espey Chapter, Fort Madison</td>
<td>Mrs. George B. Stewart.</td>
<td>Miss Florence M. Espy,</td>
<td>Mrs. Martha J. Bowen.</td>
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<td>Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Scott Howell.</td>
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<td>Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown</td>
<td>Mrs. Martha A. Greene.</td>
<td>Mrs. Harriett C. Daly.</td>
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<td>Martha Jefferson Chapter, Manchester</td>
<td>Mrs. Lydia A. Howland.</td>
<td>None elected.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Dean.</td>
<td>Mrs. Frances N. Davis,</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas G. Henderson</td>
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<td>Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak</td>
<td>Mrs. H. C. Houghton.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary H. Gridley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton</td>
<td>Mrs. Lillian G. Howard.</td>
<td>Will not be represented.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City</td>
<td>Mrs. Fannie G. Startsm an.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown</td>
<td>Mrs. Minnie J. Kibbey.</td>
<td>Mrs. Carrie W. Abbott,</td>
<td>Miss E. B. Fletcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington</td>
<td>Mrs. Julia H. O. Jordan.</td>
<td>Mrs. Jessica C. Jones,</td>
<td>Mrs. C. G. Wells,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KANSAS.

State Regent—Dead.

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.
  Regent, Miss Florence G. Clarke.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.
  Regent, Mrs. W. E. Stanley.

General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa.
  Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Ward.

Topeka Chapter, Topeka.
  Regent, Mrs. T. W. Harrison,
  Mrs. W. A. Johnston,
  Mrs. M. M. Beck,
  Mrs. Ella Herrick,
  Mrs. G. M. McKnight,
  Mrs. B. Rockwell.

  Mrs. Eugene F. Ware.

KENTUCKY.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Rosa B. Todd.

Boonesboro Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah G. H. Chenault.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Mrs. Nora Ward Dodge.
  Mrs. Emma B. Tanner,
  Mrs. T. D. Mitchell.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington.
  Regent, Mrs. W. T. Giltner.
  Mrs. Thos. Worcester.

Fincastle Chapter, Louisville.
  Regent, Mrs. John Middleton,
  Mrs. John T. Bate,
  Mrs. Chester Worthington,
  Mrs. Samuel Graham,
  Mrs. Henry Offutt.

  Mrs. R. M. Kelly.

General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. T. Wandling.
  Miss C. H. Tyler.

General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.
  Regent, Mrs. Stanley McAllister.
  (Will not be represented.)

Henry Clagget Chapter, Shelbyville.
  Regent, Miss Verlinda Morton.

Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret L. H. Higgins.
  Miss Katherine S. Todd.

Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.
  Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott, Mrs. Fannie C. Clay,
  Mrs. Susan B. Alexander. Mrs. May L. Stoner Clay.
John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.
  Regent, Mrs. William Hughes,  Mrs. James B. Camp,
  Mrs. Sallie M. Hardy.  Mrs. Neville Bullitt,
  Mrs. Frank Parsons.

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cythiana.
  Regent, Miss Susan T. Patterson.
  (Will not be represented.)

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel C. Bailey. Mrs. M. R. Barber.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret R. L. Durham.
  Mrs. Durham.

Madison County Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Paducah Chapter, Paducah.
  Regent, Mrs. M. B. Nash.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.
  Regent, Miss Cornelia Payne.

St. Asaph Chapter, Danville.
  Regent, Miss Jean D. Warren. Miss Kate Tunis.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.
  Regent, Mrs. James J. Wood.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Samuel Davis Chapter, Bowling Green.
  Regent, Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn.
  (Not entitled to alternate.)

LOUISIANA.

State Regent—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.
  Regent, Mrs. F. W. Harrison.

MAINE.

State Regent—Mrs. W. E. Youland.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Nason.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.
  Regent, Mrs. O. R. Legrow,  Mrs. Frederick E. Boothby,
  Miss A. L. McDonald,
  Mrs. Newland Bishop,
  Mrs. James Barnes.
  Mrs. S. C. Riple,
  Mrs. J. W. Spaulding,
  Mrs. John Horne.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan.
  Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn. Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith.
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.
    Regent, Mrs. James D. White.  Mrs. Lucia Russell Fellows.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.
    Regent, Mrs. Lois M. Creighton. Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas.

Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.
    Regent, Miss Lucy T. Ames. Mrs. Josephine O. B. Campbell,
                                Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chandler.
                                Mrs. Hattie P. Allen.

Kouissinoc Chapter, Augusta.
    Regent, Mrs. Caroline K. Partridge.  Mrs. Persis B. Martin.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.
    Regent, Mrs. Jennie T. White.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston
    Regent, Mrs. Ida B. Packard.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford
    Regent, Miss Sophie Tarbox.

Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, North Anson.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.
    Regent, Mrs. Lizzie J. Clason.  Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.
    Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Johnson.  Mrs. Allie Dunn.

MARYLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. J. Pembroke Town.

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.
    Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott,  Mrs. B. F. Smith,
          Miss Mary S. Hall.  Mrs. Erie Bergland.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick.
    Regent, Miss Willie M. Ritchie. Miss Emily Nelson Maulsby.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore.
    Regent, Miss Lilian Giffen,  Mrs. Matthew Gantt,
          Miss Vashti Bartlett.  Mrs. L. Tyson Manly.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.
    Regent, Miss Agnes Mackubin Walton.  Mrs. Henry Gearing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Masury.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles H. West.

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.
    Regent, Miss Gertrude M. King. Miss Sarah C. C. Raymond
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Tryphosa Batcheller, Mrs. Larz Anderson,
Miss Katherine P. Moseley.
Miss Gertrude Graves.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.
Regent, Mrs. Charlotte D. Eaton.
Mrs. Agnes C. Pember,
Miss Mary Bradford,
Mrs. Helen E. M. Heald,
Miss Helen Rogers,
Mrs. Carrie Maynard,
Miss Adaline Sanborn.

Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.
Regent, Mrs. Marion Pearce Carter.
Miss Lucy Sweet,
Mrs. Annie Watson,
Mrs. Harriet E. Bushee.

Mrs. Carrie Parker.
Betsey Ross Chapter, Lawrence.
Regent, Mrs. Abbie B. Shepard.
Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.
Regent, Miss Mary N. Walker.
Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Isadore F. Baxter,
Mrs. Abbie F. Rossi.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Holmes,
Mrs. Cora Haven Smith,
Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles,
Mrs. Charles E. Chester,
Mrs. Lyman H. Bigelow,
Miss Marie W. Laughton.
Miss Edith R. Sanderson,
Miss Mary Randall,
Miss Clara Randall,
Miss Abbie Chamberlain.

Miss Josephine M. Randall,
Mrs. S. Helen Edgerton.

Captain Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.
Regent, Mrs. Electa A. Brown.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.
Regent, Miss Adeline May.
Mrs. Emily S. Lewis,
Miss Caroline L. Thurston.
Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.
Regent Miss Ella Bates,
Miss Alice Arthur,
Miss A. N. Keene,
Miss Annie Pierce,
Mrs. Charles Northey,
Mrs. Walter Ellis,
Miss Eva Lawrence,
Mrs. Otis Barker.
Mrs. Elmer Lewis.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.
Regent, Mrs. Daniel Kent,
Mrs. William T. Forbes,
Mrs. Fred H. Daniels,
Mrs. Gilbert Harrington,
Miss Lillian Barber,
Miss Emma S. Taylor,
Miss Nella Marble,
Mrs. R. H. Southgate,
Mrs. Willard B. Walworth.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.
Regent, Mrs. Myra B. Hatch,
Mrs. Annie C. Faunce,
Mrs. Helen F. Sargent,
Mrs. Walter L. French,
Mrs. Mary Whittemore,
Mrs. Helen A. Dean,
Mrs. Charles E. Lowell,
Miss Erie Drew.
Mrs. Clara L. Atwood,
Mrs. Charles C. Furbush.
Mrs. Chloé R. Gurney.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. Osborne.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet I. Cutler.
Mrs. Frank E. Lowe,
Mrs. Caroline C. Furbush.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Page,
Mrs. Alice B. Dow,
Mrs. Emma A. Osgood.
Mrs. Josephine P. McQuinn.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.
Regent, Mrs. E. M. L. Cushing.
Miss Kate Chaffin,
Mrs. E. G. Hall,
Miss Edith Conant,
Mrs. G. A. Tufts,
Mrs. F. D. Shattuck,
Miss Lottie Bowers.

Fort Massachusetts, North Adams.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer,
Mrs. Emma E. Billings,
Mrs. Clara S. Robinson,
Mrs. Frank A. Walker,
Mrs. Harriet A. Chalmers.
Mrs. Daisy J. Watson.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.
Regent, Mrs. Willard Howe, Mrs. John Lucas,
Mrs. C. U. Foller,
Mrs. George A. Reed,
Mrs. David F. Fiske,
Mrs. George E. Cotter,
Mrs. J. M. Fiske.
Mrs. Isaac N. Marshall.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, Mrs. A. A. Allen,
Mrs. A. H. Josselyn.
Miss Cora Watts.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.
Regent, Mrs. Lizzie F. Hood.
Mrs. Gabelle B. Stimpson,
Miss Clara Putnam Hale.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.
Regent, Mrs. Hattie Manning, Mrs. M. Eleanor Brown,
Mrs. Abbie J. Beede.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.
Regent, Miss Bertha Langmaid, Mrs. George F. Arnold,
Miss Harriet Howe,
Miss Louise Howe,
Miss Augusta Lamb,
Miss Julia Goddard,
Mrs. Stephen D. Bennett.
Miss Alice Cobb,
Miss Mary L. Watson,
Mrs. Amasa Clarke,
Miss Julia Perry,
Miss Edith Kendall,
Miss Linda Corey.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.
Regent, Mrs. Annie L. Wentworth, Mrs. W. D. Rand,
Mrs. Grace E. Lyons,
Miss Caro F. Neal,
Mrs. Lewis F. Hobbs,
Mrs. Wm. H. Bradbury.
Miss Jennie C. Watts,
Miss Laura Chamberlain,
Mrs. Clement L. Smith.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick H. Perkins.
Miss Susan T. Bowker,
Miss Hortense Webster.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Helen Fogg Torrey,
Mrs. Ella C. B. Richards.
Miss Caroline E. Simpson.
John Hancock Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Washington G. Benedict.
Miss R. R. Joslin,
Mrs. Herbert W. Drew,
Mrs. E. B. Kellogg.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph Van Ness.
Mrs. George T. Hale,
Mrs. Charles M. Green.

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
Mrs. George Hutchinson,
Mrs. Ellery Peabody,
Miss Florence Taylor,
Mrs. L. G. Pratt,
Mrs. H. Stewart Pratt,
Mrs. W. H. Lucas,
Mrs. Seth Ranlett,
Miss B. A. Alexander,
Mrs. A. P. Friend,
Mrs. John Damon,
Mrs. C. A. Sanders.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.
Regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson,
Mrs. Alice F. Rowe,
Mrs. John F. Wonson.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.
Regent, Miss Maria W. Baylies,
Mrs. Fannie S. Presbury,
Mrs. Edith Lincoln,
Mrs. Sarah J. C. Gibbs,
Mrs. Hannah S. Kingman,
Mrs. Susan B. Hathaway,
Miss Rachel Sprague.

Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell.
Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale.

Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay.
Mrs. Ione E. Dewing,
Mrs. Annie E. Merriam,
Mrs. Mina H. Frost,
Mrs. Charlotta E. Rowe,
Mrs. Annie C. Pratt,
Mrs. M. Ella Campbell,
Miss Harriette E. Woods,
Mrs. Etta A. Swan,
Mrs. Susan J. Smith,
Mrs. Eudora M. Burnham,
Mrs. Clara I. Norton,
Mrs. Florine I. Litchfield,
Mrs. Ellen Nash.
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Mrs. Eudora Cottle,
Miss Carolyn J. Nevin. Miss Maria T. Pease,
Mrs. M. Heddin,
Mrs. Helen Jerneegan.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.
Regent, Mrs. H. A. Joslin,
Mrs. M. C. Shatswell,
Mrs. A. M. Baver,
Mrs. M. W. Swift,
Mrs. F. M. Hubbard,
Mrs. A. Flagg,
Mrs. M. Goodnough,
Mrs. M. W. Allen,

Mrs. V. E. Callowhill.
Mrs. A. G. Bliss,
Mrs. C. B. Luscombe,
Mrs. H. M. Holbrook,
Mrs. R. J. Wilder,
Mrs. E. F. Allen,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,
Miss L. Wildes.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller,
Mrs. M. L. Orcutt,
Mrs. Wm. S. Bacon,
Mrs. E. A. Brown,
Miss Elizabeth Reed,
Mrs. Elizabeth Bigelow,
Mrs. W. Shaw,
Mrs. M. T. Seymour,
Mrs. E. A. Cross,

Mrs. W. W. Street,
Mrs. G. H. Hubbard,
Mrs. W. R. White,
Mrs. F. R. Richards,
Mrs. W. H. Blanchard,

Mrs. J. G. Dunning.
Mrs. W. H. McCourtie,
Mrs. H. Florence Porter,
Miss Minnie M. Taylor,
Mrs. F. L. W. Burnham,
Miss A. S. Beechland,
Mrs. E. F. Morris.

Minute Men Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Miss Lillian C. Kirtland. Mrs. Alice L. White,
Mrs. Anna C. Brown,
Mrs. Florence B. Qualters,
Mrs. Mary E. Hume.
Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
  Regent, Miss Mary Ida Howe, Mrs. John C. Irish.
  Mrs. G. C. Brock, Mrs. Franklin Nourse.

Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.
  Regent, Miss Bernice B. Jewett, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss B. D. Ranlett, Miss Mary F. Stevens.

Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
  Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins, Mrs. H. A. Miles, Miss Mary E. Lincoln.
  (Will not be represented.)

Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
  Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Osgood, Mrs. Helen Bent Curtis, Mrs Harriet M. Lothrop.

Old Newbury, Newburyport.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah Inez Moody, Mrs. Fanny E. Little, Miss Mary A. Toppan, Mrs. Susan B. Atkinson.

Old North Church Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Gill, Mrs. A. C. Clark.

Old South Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. Louisa T. Hodgdon, Miss Naomie H. Cooke, Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson.
  Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, Mrs. A. D. Peabody, Miss Mary Eliot, Mrs. Henry B. Jackson, Mrs. George W. Grouard, Mrs. Everett Taylor.

Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. A. T. Leatherbee, Mrs. T. L. Pomeroy, Miss Minnie Wolfe.

Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, Miss Bessie V. Osgood.
  Mrs. C. H. Bond.

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Crane, Miss Mary E. Porter.
  Mrs. T. L. Pomeroy, Miss Minnie Wolfe.

Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. James A. Frye, Miss Bessie V. Osgood.
  Mrs. A. D. Peabody, Miss Mary Eliot, Mrs. Henry B. Jackson, Mrs. George W. Grouard, Mrs. Everett Taylor.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. B. Head, Mrs. Carrie P. Herrig, Mrs. Emma M. Blake.
  Mrs. Florence A. W. Hutchinson.

Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.
  Regent, Mrs. Marion H. T. Read, Mrs. Emily J. Tufts Coburn
  Mrs. Lucy A. Allen, Mrs. Julia E. L. Thurston.
  Miss Louise H. Handy.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen.
Regent, Mrs. L. E. Barnes.
Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.
Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild.
Mrs. Harriet E. Green.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.
Regent, Mrs. G. L. Daggett.
Mrs. H. M. McKay.

Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.
Regent, Mrs. Hattie S. Johnson.

Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Rowditch.

Uxbridge Chapter, Uxbridge.
Regent, Miss Mary B. Hayward. Miss Beatrice Putnam.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot,
Acting Regent, Mrs. C. H. Alden, Mrs. Henry T. Dobson
Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell. Mrs. Parkham Blake.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.
Regent, Mrs. Annie E. Davenport. Mrs. Caroline Conant,
Mrs. Julia Morse,
Mrs. Sarah Davidson,
Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee
Mrs. Abby Stearns.

State Regent—Mrs. William Chittenden.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. E. S. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.
Regent, Mrs. George A. Skinner.

Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.
Regent, Miss Minnie F. Chapman. Mrs. Margaret M. Moon,
Mrs. Emma S. Hamilton.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hutchins,
Mrs. James Murfrie.

Miss Emma Bower,
Mrs. J. E. Richards.
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.
  Regent, Mrs. Helen F. B. Coman, Mrs. Marianna F. Eddy.

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.
  Regent, Mrs. Lillian D. Avery. Miss Marcia Richardson,
  Mrs. Elmer H. Stowell.

Genesee Chapter, Flint.
  Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.
Lansing Chapter, Lansing.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Turner, Miss Mary E. Mott,
   Mrs. J. P. Brayton. Mrs. B. F. Davis.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.
  Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, Mrs. Truman Newberry,
   Miss Clara Avery, Mrs. John S. Newbury,
   Mrs. Charles E. Fox. Mrs. B. C. Whitney.

Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, Big Rapids.
  Regent, Mrs. Mattie L. Griswold.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.
  Regent, Miss Susan M. Wood.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.
  Regent, Miss Frances L. Bacon.

Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw.
  Regent, Mrs. William S. Linton.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.
  Regent, Mrs. Franklin B. Wallin, Mrs. Daniel McCoy,
   Mrs. James Campbell. Miss Laura McKee.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.
  Regent, Mrs. Esther H. Johnson. Mrs. Caroline H. Sanders.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Liggett.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.
  Regent, Mrs. Carrie Brewster.

Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.
  Regent, Miss Lulu Van Horn.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Mrs. William Regan,

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.
  Regent, Mrs. Nelly B. Markell. Miss Julia Barber.

Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.
  Regent, Miss Caroline M. Beaumont,
   Miss Helen Castle. Miss Mary Castle.

Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.
  Regent, Mrs. Helen O. Hixon. Mrs. Josephine Barrows.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.
  Regent, Mrs. N. F. Hugo.  Mrs. A. D. Goodman.
Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
  Regent, Mrs. F. C. Barrows,
  Mrs. A. H. Norton.
  Mrs. O. H. Shepley,
  Mrs. L. G. Powers.
Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.
  Regent, Mrs. Bella R. Wyman.
Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
  Regent, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston,
  Mrs. H. R. Brill.
  Miss Mary Ristine.
St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
  Regent, Mrs. E. M. Prouty,
  Mrs. Winnefred M. Deming.
  Mrs. Katherine McM. Beals,
  Mrs. S. P. Crosby.
Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
  Regent, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant,
  Mrs. E. W. Williams.
  Miss Katharine B. Rising,
  Mrs. G. W. Gregory.
Elizabeth Dyer Chapter, Winona.
  Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Little. (Not entitled to alternates.)

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent—Miss Alice Q. Lovell.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe.
David Reese Chapter, Oxford.
  Regent, Miss Ella Pegues.
Holly Springs Chapter, Holly Springs.
  Regent, Miss Egbert R. Jones.
  Mrs. Lewis S. Scruggs,
  Miss F. C. Shuford,
  Miss M. V. Gholson,
  Miss H. J. Harris,
  Mrs. W. L. Hutchinson,
  Mrs. L. M. McQuinton,
  Mrs. L. D. Baker,
  Miss Sarah W. Calhoun.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.
  Regent, Mrs. Thomas C. West.
Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie M. Wright.
  Mrs. Letitia S. Enochs,
  Mrs. Mamie R. Williamson.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. George H. Shields.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.
Columbian Chapter, Columbia.
  Regent, Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane. Miss Virginia B. Dyas.
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.
   Regent, Mrs. Alice B. E. Walker, Mrs. F. O. Harbeson,
   Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb. Mrs. J. S. Seeley.

Hannah Arnett Chapter, St. Louis.
   Regent, Miss Agnes H. Delafield. Miss Martha Blackwell.

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.
   Regent, Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.
   Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Towles. Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hough.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.
   Regent, Mrs. Carrie G. Chappell, Mrs. J. A. Lee,
   Mrs. Mary M. Stark, Mrs. Walter T. Adair.

Mrs. H. H. Clark.

Laclede Chapter, St. Louis.
   Regent, Mrs. Edwin A. DeWolf.

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary H. G. Houck. Mrs. Mary H. Pierce.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary T. McCluny. Mrs. Maud Smith Barnet,
   Mrs. George K. Mackay, Mrs. Sarah C. Hogarty.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.
   Regent, Mrs. J. I. McDonald.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.
   Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. D. K. Powell,
   Mrs. Western Bascom, Mrs. Lavina C. Rielly,
   Mrs. J. C. Barrows, Miss Olive Cuthbert,
   Mrs. Arthur Gale, Mrs. H. C. Dennison,
   Mrs. S. L. Lee, Mrs. E. G. Tutt,
   Mrs. Perry Barbolution.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.
   State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Walter S. Weed.

Oro Fino Chapter, Helena.
   Regent, Mrs. Anthony H. Barret.

Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton.
   Regent, Mrs. Gertrude J. McCrackin.
   (None elected.)

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.
   Regent, Mrs. Eleanor L. Renisch. Mrs. Green Majors,
   Mrs. David G. Brown.

Yellowstone Park Chapter, Livingston.
   Regent, Mrs. Georgiana C. Miller. Mrs. A. W. Miles.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Laura B. Pound.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Mildred L. Allee.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.
Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Haggard, Mrs. Adelia Everett,
Mrs. Emma B. Kellogg,
Mrs. Ella King Morrison, Mrs. A. F. Newman,
Mrs. Matilda Stevens,
Mrs. Hallie K. Wadsworth.

Lewis Clark Chapter, Fremont.
Regent, Mrs. Jannett K. Hollenbeck.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.
Regent, Mrs. John R. Webster, Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce,
Mrs. A. K. Gault,
Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Mrs. John Ross Key,
Mrs. R. M. Stevenson.

Quivira Chapter, Fairbury.
Regent, Mrs. Annie S. Steele. Mrs. Susie P. Kesterson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. John W. Johnston.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.
Regent, Mrs. Martha R. Faulkner, Mrs. Charles C. Abbott,
Mrs. Gale C. Shedd,
Mrs. Frank H. Stearns,
Mrs. Herbert R. Beals.
Mrs. Alfred Batchelder,
Miss Mary A. Tuttle,
Mrs. Oscar S. Howard,
Miss Annie Hubbard.

Buntin Chapter, Pembroke.
Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell. Mrs. John Heart.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Littleton.
Regent, Mrs. Ianthe K. Sanger.
(Will not be represented.)

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.
Regent, Mrs. Jenny N. Bartlett. Mrs. Mary B. Cilley,
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Batchelder,
Miss Jenny C. Burley.

Epping Chapter, Epping.
Regent, Miss Ella F. Pike.
(Not entitled to representation.)
Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Holman.  Miss Mary C. Grimes.
Exeter Chapter, Exeter.  
Regent, Miss Katharine L. Morrill.  Miss Lucy Bell.
Liberty Chapter, Tilton.  
Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis.  Mrs. Mary L. Condon,  Mrs. Ella A. Shannon.
Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.  
Regent, Mrs. Fannie D. French.  Mrs. Clarence I. Hurd.
Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.  
Regent, Miss Kate M. Thayer,  Mrs. E. B. Hubbard.  Mrs. Isabella I. Dunlap.
Milford Chapter, Milford.  
Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.  
Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Stevens.  Miss Julia M. Currier,  Mrs. Mary L. Chew,  Mrs. Emma Pollard,  Mrs. Ellen Hood,  Mrs. Fanny Hardy,  Mrs. Kate Plummer.
Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.  
Regent, Mrs. Frank Preston,  Mrs. Fannie Hoyt Sawyer.
Reprisal Chapter, Newport.  
Rumford Chapter, Concord.  
Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill.
Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.  
Regent, Miss Mary Etta Colby.  Mrs. Kate B. Washburn.

NEW JERSEY.
State Regent—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller.
State Vice-Regent—Miss Emma Sydney Herbert.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.  
Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.  Mrs. S. S. Thompson.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Mrs. James B. Breese.  (None elected.)

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Miss Helen Green.  Miss M. B. Garnett.
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Taylor. Miss H. P. H. Olendorf.
Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. Buelah A. Oliphant.
    (Will not be represented.)
Chinkewunska Chapter, Newton.
  Regent, Miss Frances A. McMurtry. Mrs. Clara S. Cummins.
Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.
  Regent, Mrs. Eva A. Deats. Miss Emma Runk, Mrs. Charles D. Foster.
Continental Chapter, Plainfield.
  Regent, Mrs. David P. Hall.
    (Not entitled to representation.)
Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.
  Regent Mrs. Michel M. LeBrun, Mrs. Augusta Swenarton
  Mrs. Henning Taube,
  Mrs. William Bryant,
  Miss C. Hobart,
  Mrs. E. C. Seward
  Mrs. Joel Jenkins.
Essex Chapter, East Orange.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley. Mrs. Frank Colton.
General David Foreman Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. Moses. Miss Julia W. Blackfat
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Van der Veer.
    Mrs. Anne E. Reed,
    Mrs. William H. Hoppock,
    Mrs. Spencer Weart,
    Mrs. C. H. Bateman.
General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.
  Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, Mrs. Mittie S. Gardner,
  Mrs. Isabella L. Thompson.
  Mrs. Elizabeth C. Nourse.
General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Stull.
Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.
  Regent, Mrs. H. D. Moore.
    Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem.
Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.
  Regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong. Mrs. Holmes V. M. Dennis
Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie H. White. Mrs. Martha L. Frech.
Morristown Chapter, Morristown.
   Regent, Mrs. F. W. Merrell. Miss A. H. Ford,
                      Mrs. S. F. Ropes,
                      Mrs. H. H. Walker,
                      Miss D. K. Hallock,
                      Mrs. J. L. Bell,
                      Mrs. Susan B. Donaghe.

   Nassau Chapter, Camden.
      Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Godfrey. Miss Mary McKeen.

   Nova Caesarea, Newark.
      Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson, Mrs. Wm. Scheerer,
             Miss Helen I. Nichols.
             Mrs. Edward N. Crane.

   Oak Tree Chapter, Salem.
      Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum.
      Mrs. Maurice Ayars.

   Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City.
      Regent, Mrs. George T. Werts,
             Mrs. George W. Case.

   Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg.
      Regent Mrs. I. W. Schultz.
      Mrs. George M. Dawes,
      Mrs. Emma L. England.

   Princeton Chapter, Princeton.
      Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Swann.
      Mrs. Leonard Chew.

   Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt.
      Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby.

   Trent Chapter, Trenton.
      Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Jamieson. Mrs. J. S. Jamieson,
      Miss Mary M. Moore.

   NEW MEXICO.

   State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
   Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.
      Regent, Mrs. Esther Thomas.

   NEW YORK.

   State Regent—Mrs. Wm. S. Little.
   State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

   Adirondack Chapter, Malone.
      Regent, Mrs. Mary Putnam. Mrs. George Whipple.

   Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.
      Regent, Mrs. H. T. McEwen, Mrs. John K. Stewart,
             Miss D. S. Jackson.
             Mrs. Harriet J. Billington.

   Astenrogen, Chapter, Little Falls.
      Regent, Mrs. Delight Keller.
      Miss Clara Rawdon.

   Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.
      Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley. Mrs. Lydia R. Jackson.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.
Regent, Miss Martha J. Prescott, Mrs. Harriet Danforth,
Mrs. Rose R. Waterhouse,
Miss Ruby L. Abby,
Mrs. Etta E. Hooker,
Mrs. Ella E. Fleming,
Mrs. Henry Leworthy,
Mrs. Catherine L. Holcombe,
Mrs. Wm. Barker,
Mrs. Emma Kirkover,
Mrs. Bert Belden.

Miss Ella I. Davis.

Blooming Grove Chapter, Blooming Grove.
Regent, Miss Jennie V. Woodhull. Miss Belle Strong.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.
Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman. Miss S. M. Stone,
Mrs. J. S. Wood.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.
Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Albert E. Jones,
Mrs. William L. Marcy,
Mrs. Clarence Fenton,
Mrs. Wm. E. McComb,
Mrs. Milton Brown,
Mrs. Frederick W. Sherman,
Mrs. Edward C. Bull,
Mrs. Charles S. Cadwallader,
Mrs. Edward C. Beebe,
Mrs. Henry C. French,
Mrs. Francis P. Weaver,
Mrs. Wm. M. Tenney,
Mrs. Edward C. Hawks,
Miss Louise McNair.

Camden Chapter, Camden.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline P. Conant, Mrs. Ella M. Conant,
Mrs. W. T. Stoddard,
Mrs. George A. Frisbie.

Mrs. W. J. Frisbie.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.
Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward,
Mrs. Frank B. Utter,
Mrs. E. B. Vreeland,
Miss Katharine Clark,
Miss Agnes L. Daniels,
Miss Sophie Reynolds,
Miss Annie Middaugh.

Mrs. Frank S. Smith.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.
Regent, Mrs. Emma White Pound, Mrs. Clara F. Cox.
Mrs. Mary J. Messenger. (None elected.)

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Chemung Chapter, Elmira.
Regent, Mrs. Emma U. Slee,
Mrs. E. E. Stancliff.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.
Regent, Miss Lucy L. Smith.
Mrs. Mary S. Leaning.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nickelson. Miss Jennie E. Mather,
Mrs. Almira E. Ingraham,
Miss Musette R. Taylor.

Mrs. Hannah W. Reed.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.
Regent, Mrs. Henry F. Tarbox,
Mrs. J. Holly Bradish,
Mrs. Gardner Fuller,
Mrs. Clarissa C. Bradley,
Mrs. Daniel W. Tomlinson,
Mrs. Robert A. Maxwell.

Mrs. John H. Blake.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.
Regent, Mrs. S. V. White.
Mrs. William S. Cooney,
Mrs. Timothy B. Wellman,
Mrs. J. William Greenwood,
Mrs. Wm. B. Hurd, Jr.,
Mrs. Augustus V. Markwald,
Mrs. John A. Titcomb,
Mrs. Daniel T. Wilson,
Mrs. I. H. Hanna,
Miss Ellen A. Halstead,
Mrs. Charles Iddings,
Miss Annie C. Wilson.

Mrs. Frank M. Lupton,

Mrs. James H. Williams.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.
Regent, Mrs. E. W. Wood.
(Will not be represented.)

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.
Regent, Mrs. Eloise R. Searles,
Miss Phebe H. Stryker.
Dr. Mary Armstrong,
Mrs. Jeanie B. Rowland.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson.
(Will not be represented.)

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. Louise W. Gilchrist Wiley.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.
Regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger,
Miss Elisabeth May.
Miss Grace Watkins,
Mrs. J. A. Suiter, Jr.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill.
(Will not be represented.)

Mrs. Anna S. Miller.
(Will not be represented.)
LIST OF DELEGATES.

General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville.
Regent, Mrs. Charles J. Lewis.
(Will not be represented.)

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.
Regent, Mrs. Julia S. Neary.
Mrs. Nettie S. Whitney,
Miss Blanche Hodgkin,
Mrs. Martha Conger.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier, Mrs. Isaac N. Collier,
Mrs. H. Lyle Smith.
Miss Cora M. Hallenbeck.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.
Regent, Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt,
Mrs. Winfield S. Dewey,
Mrs. Charles B. Potter.
Mrs. Henry C. Brewster,
Mrs. Wm. Eastwood,
Miss Anna Wild.

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Woodard.
Mrs. Delia Monroe,
Mrs. Ella Wyman,
Mrs. Almira Tenny.

James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.
Regent, Mrs. Lois B. Langworthy. Miss Marian M. Croff,
Mrs. Zayda R. Smith,
Mrs. Rosalia R. Barker.

Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.
Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Carrie Jones Hyde,
Mrs. Cora S. Tew,
Mrs. Mattie T. Griswold,
Mrs. Imogene B. Cameron.
Mrs. Mary M. Sheldon,
Miss Mertie M. Broadhead.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edwards.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King. (None elected.)

Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.
Regent, Mrs. Francis F. VanVliet. Mrs. Mary Miller Murray.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet McConnell,
Miss Grace M. Pierce.

KeskeskicK Chapter, Yonkers.
Regent, Mrs. Hannah J. Howison, Mrs. Mary A. Stillwell,
Miss Kate Prime.

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. F. Hasbrouck,
Mrs. J. M. Donald,
Miss Ada D. Meade,
Mrs. C. D. Ward.

Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips.
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.
  Regent, Mrs. John D. Ellis,
  Mrs. Wm. W. Conde.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.
  Regent, Miss Myra H. Avery,
  Mrs. Angelica H. Griffin.

Manhattan Chapter, New York.
  Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.
  Regent, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel,
  Mrs. James Henry Parker.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie B. Haulenbeck.
  (Will not be represented.)

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
  Regent, Mrs. Anne M. DuBois,
  Mrs. S. H. Parsons.

Minisink Chapter, Goshen.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary T. C. Merritt.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.
  Regent, Mrs. Abram Baldwin,
  Mrs. W. Howard Brown.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.
  Regent, Mrs. O. B. Rudd,
  Mrs. Charles Harter.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.
  Regent, Miss Clara C. Fuller.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.
  Regent, Mrs. H. S. Sylvester,
  Mrs. Ida H. Gordon.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.
  Regent, Mrs. Alice Woodhull Clark.

Mrs. Robert Lansing,
Mrs. John E. Harroun,
Mrs. Frederic W. Herring,
Mrs. Louis S. Lansing.

Miss Jane Bushnell,
Mrs. Leonard Carpenter.

Mrs. Mary P. Parmlee.

Mrs. Payson Merrill,
Mrs. James E. Pope.

Miss Emily deW. Seaman,
Mrs. Samuel Verplanck,
Miss Emily W. Stanley,
Miss Anna Dean,
Mrs. D. C. Smith.

Mrs. Carrie D. P. Kelsey,
Mrs. Christine Reeves,
Miss Sarah E. Miller.

Mrs. Montgomery Throop,
Mrs. Wm. P. Rudd,
Mrs. Charles L. Pruym.

Mrs. D. G. Ross,
Mrs. H. H. Ingham,
Mrs. Harrison Brand,
Mrs. Charles Yetman.

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron,
Miss Bertha Robbins.

Mrs. Mary P. Dobson,
Mrs. Mary P. Caswell,
Mrs. Alling-Merritt.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

New York City Chapter.
Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean.
Mrs. Edward Hall,
Miss Mary E. Springer,
Miss Mary deVelasco,
Mrs. F. A. Lane,
Mrs. R. E. Boner,
Miss Emma G. Lathrop,
Mrs. Warren Higley,
Mrs. Frank Jordan,
Mrs. F. J. Blodgett,
Mrs. Elmer J. Post,
Mrs. C. Tuttle,
Mrs. M. A. Heath,
Mrs. Ulman.

Mrs. T. H. Whitney,
Mrs. F. L. Bradley.

Olean Chapter, Olean.
Regent, Mrs. Anna McI. Strong,
Mrs. Charles Green,
Mrs. John Troy,
Mrs. R. Whitney,
Mrs. Maud D. Brooks.

Mrs. F. W. Higgins.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.
Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Rider,
Mrs. Mitchell McFarland,
Miss Grace McFarland,
Miss Mittie McFarland,
Mrs. Horace Hart.

Miss Kate McKie.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.
Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, Mrs. Ira Brainerd,
Mrs. Jerome Green,
Mrs. Wadsworth Goodin,
Mrs. Charlotte Odell.

Mrs. Wm. B. Crouse.

Mrs. Anna deG. Colburn.
(Will not be represented.)

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.
Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Lee.

Oswego Chapter, Cooperstown.
Regent, Mrs. Sadie L. Conkling,
Miss Linda W. Davidson.

Otsego Chapter.
Regent, Mrs. Jane Randolph.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Stebbins.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. David B. Winton.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.
Regent, Mrs. W. A. Rich,
Mrs. Jerome B. Morse,
Miss Helen Collins,
Mrs. A. M. Knickerbocker.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.
Regent, Mrs. Louise van L. Lynch,
Mrs. William K. Pierce.

Onneonta Chapter, Oneonta.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.
Regent, Mrs. F. E. Smedley.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Stebbins.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Lee.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.
Regent, Mrs. F. E. Smedley.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.
Regent, Mrs. Sadie L. Conkling,
Miss Linda W. Davidson.
Patterson Chapter, Westfield.
    Regent, Mrs. G. W. Patterson. Mrs. F. W. Crandall,
    Mrs. W. R. Dodman,
    Mrs. J. V. Minton.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
    Regent, Mrs. Russell F. Benson,
    Mrs. Arthur M. Wright. Mrs. Edward B. Cox,
    Mrs. Arthur W. Sullivan.

Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.
    Regent, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin, Mrs. John Chapman,
    Mrs. Adelia J. Headley. Miss Katherine Lozier.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
    Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison, Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford,
    Miss Claribel Teller. Mrs. Alice H. Hood.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
    Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mrs. C. J. Vert,
    Miss Alexandra Gamble. Mrs. F. F. Hathaway,
    Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.
    Regent, Mrs. J. E. Hodgman, Miss Anna M. Jones,
    Mrs. Fred. Menges. Mrs. Clayton Finch.

Saugerties Chapter Saugerties.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.
    Regent, Mrs. Dwight B. Backenstose. Mrs. H. L. Rose.

Skenandoah Chapter, Oneida.
    Regent, Mrs. Georgia C. Hamlin. Mrs. Sands H. Goodwin,
    Mrs. Theodore S. Hand.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.
    Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck. Mrs. George J. Magee.
    Miss Laura M. Hasbrouck.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.
    Regent, Mrs. S. W. Sherwood. Mrs. Alice C. Sisson,
    Miss Katharine C. Doubleday,
    Mrs. Mary L. Oast, Miss Alice Gray.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.
    Regent, Mrs. Anna C. Gregg, Mrs. Mary P. Franken.
    Miss Lillian A. Gould. Mrs. James A. Blanchard,
    Mrs. Mary Riley Smith.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.
    Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. Mrs. O. H. Eddy,
    Mrs. Mary P. Franken.

West Point Chapter, New York.
    Regent, Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth. Mrs. James A. Blanchard,
    Mrs. May Riley Smith.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.
    Regent, Miss Mary L. McMaster. Mrs. Job Sherman,
    Mrs. Jennie Stewart.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.
Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth,
Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke.
Mrs. T. D. Lewis,
Mrs. Amos Van Etten,
Mrs. H. C. Soop,
Mrs. James D. Wynkoop,
Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon,
Mrs. Wm. Lawton, Jr.

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.
Regent, Miss Louise Buttrick.
Miss S. Aleta Williams,
Miss Mary Billings,
Miss Florence Underhill,
Miss Susan Benedict,
Miss Hadeliae Beck,
Miss Sarah Colson,
Miss Estelle Platt.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

Arden Chapter, Arden.
Regent, Mrs. Maria Beale. (None elected.)

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine Brauner. Mrs. Sarah L. Avery,
Mrs. Minnie L. Mitchell,
Miss Elizabeth F. Briscoe.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury.

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.
Regent, Mrs. Addie V. Van Noppen. Mrs. Dorian Blair,
Mrs. A. M. Whitfield,
Mrs. Olivia Griscom.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah R. M. Roach,
Mrs. Mattie D. Jordan.

Whitmel Blount Chapter, Henderson.
Regent, Mrs. W. O. Shannon. Mrs. E. G. Davis,
Mrs. C. M. Cooper,
Mrs. Henry Perry,
Mrs. F. R. Harris.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah Lounsberry.
Ohio

State Regent—Mrs. John Murphy.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Brooks Maccrackin.

Catherine Greene Chapter, Xenia.
Regent, Mrs. Maud L. Johnston, Mrs. Charles Darlington.
Miss Emma C. King, Miss Isadore F. King.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.
Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kite, Miss Nellie A. Bechtel, Miss Anne P. Burkam.
Mrs. J. Gordon Tayler, Mrs. Samuel Taft, Mrs. H. R. Probasco.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Fremont.
Regent, Miss Julia M. Haynes.
Mrs. May Harris Dow.

Columbus Chapter, Columbus.
Regent, Mrs. W. O. Thompson, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.
Mrs. Dickson L. Moore, Mrs. F. A. Ray, Miss Helen Wright.

Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron.
Regent, Mrs. Edwin F. Voris, Miss Cynthia A. Allen.
Mrs. S. May A. Knight, Mrs. Minnie W. Franz.

David Lamb Chapter, Wauseon.
Regent, Mrs. Clara H. Newcomer. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.
Regent, Mrs. William Harmon.
Mrs. D. T. Norton.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.
Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Trott.
Mrs. W. B. Maccrackin, Mrs. H. M. Wynkoop, Miss Cora Rigby.

Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.
Regent, Mrs. Eva Metcalf.
Mrs. Emma Gray Gordon.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton.
Regent, Mrs. Eleanor A. Bain.
(Not entitled to alternates.)

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.
Regent, Dr. Elizabeth Shriever.
Mrs. J. W. Wire, Mrs. Katherine Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.
Regent, Mrs. Annie B. Hatch.
Miss Emma Heisey, Mrs. J. M. Graham.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
Regent, Mrs. Mellie G. Beauchamp. Mrs. Maggie L. Gath,
Mrs. Adda M. Sohngen.

Jonathan Dayton, Dayton.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Gebhart.
Miss Rebecca Strickle.

Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
Regent, Miss Anna R. Ross.
Mrs. Alice K. Hutchins.
Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
    Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Seyes.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
    Regent, Mrs. J. L. Botsford,
    Mrs. W. J. Hitchcock.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
    Regent, Mrs. Jay O. Moss,
    Mrs. I. H. Mack.

Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
    Regent, Mrs. Cora Eichelberger.

Miami Chapter, Troy.
    Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Freshour.

Muskinghum Chapter, Zanesville.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Stanbery.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens.
    Regent, Mrs. Lona V. G. Armstrong.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
    Regent, Miss Eliza I. Vanmeter.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary G. McAbee.

Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.
    Regent, Mrs. Ellisif R. Beebe.

Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
    Regent, Mrs. Gertrude M. Irvin.

Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
    Regent, Mrs. Laura L. McDonald.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.
    Regent, Mrs. Mary E. R. Wêlch,
    Miss Maria Waite.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.
    Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.
    Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House.
    Regent, Mrs. May McL. Howat.

(Not entitled to representation.)
Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.
Regent, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery,
Mrs. W. B. Neff,
Mrs. Henry H. Griffin,
Mrs. P. H. Babcock,
Mrs. Wm. Mahon,
Mrs. L. J. Talbot,
Mrs. Mars E. Wagar,
Mrs. T. W. Cook,
Mrs. Mary F. Gibson.

Mrs. O. J. Hodge,
Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.
Regent, Mrs. Reuben Tyler.
Miss Mary E. Lawrence.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.
Multonomah Chapter, Portland.
Regent, Mrs. Lalla D. Thomas. Mrs. Kate S. Bingham,
Mrs. Frank P. Sherman.

PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Abner Hoopes.
Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
Regent, Mrs. D. H. Hastings. Mrs. Louise Harris,
Mrs. Evelyn Rogers,
Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Reeder.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.
Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim. Mrs. J. C. Illig,
Mrs. Wm. deB. Brusstar.

Brookville Chapter, Brookville.
Regent, Mrs. Lora H. Cook.
Mrs. Mary Darrah Corbett.

Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.
Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.

Chester County Chapter, West Chester.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock, Mrs. Horace Beale,
Mrs. Frank Miller,
Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker. Mrs. Alexander Fultz,
Miss Mary I. Stille.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.
Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Merwin. Mrs. Lena B. Thorp.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven.
Regent, Mrs. L. C. Kress. Mrs. Mary E. Smith.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel Oberdorfer.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selins Grove.
Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Gregory.
Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.
Regent, Mrs. Edmund E. Paulding. Miss Nancy Martin,
Mrs. James K. Eppley.

Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia.
Regent, Miss Harriet Baird-Huey. Miss Katharine G. Cook,
Mrs. Francis Labadie,
Mrs. D. B. Graeber.

Delaware County Chapter, Media.
Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters,
Mrs. Price W. Janeway.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.
Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.
Regent, Miss M. Louise Rohrer,
Mrs. George N. Reynolds.

DuBois Chapter, DuBois.
Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Bell.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.
Regent, Mrs. Simon Randall.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.
Regent, Mrs. Charles McIntire.

Germantown Chapter, Germantown.
Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
Regent, Mrs. R. J. Haldeman,
Miss Caroline Pearson.

Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
Regent, Mrs. A. S. Quinton,
Miss L. H. Haynes.

Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.
Regent, Mrs. Elisabeth Royce.

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
Regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell.

Mrs. William Hawes,
Mrs. H. Dodson.

Mrs. W. D. Dudley.

Miss Mary Calder,
Miss Mary Jennings.

Mrs. D. S. Stetson,
Mrs. Charles Merrill,
Miss A. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. F. McCoy.

Mrs. J. M. Clark.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Couch,
Mrs. Mary H. Bowman,
Miss A. E. Guilford.

Miss Minnie F. Mickley.
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
    Regent, Mrs. Anne H. Perley,
    Miss M. A. Bentley.
McKean Chapter, Southport.
    Regent, Mrs. Helen G. S. Morrison,
Merion Chapter, Bala.
    Regent, Mrs. Moses Veale.
Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
    Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden,
    Mrs. Ashbel Welch,
    Mrs. Clement Griscom,
    Mrs. Wm. Gray Knowles.
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
    Regent, Mrs. Will Huff.
Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh.
    Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon,
    Mrs. W. W. Wishart,
    Miss Kate C. McKnight,
    Mrs. James B. Oliver,
    Miss Pauletta Guffey.
Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.
    Regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison.
Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.
    Regent, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Mrs. David W. Bruce.
    Miss Elizabeth Massey,
    Mrs. C. S. Fisher.
Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.
    Regent, Mrs. Alfred Hayes.
Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.
    Regent, Mrs. D. L. Krebs.
    Mrs. Hugh L. White,
    Mrs. B. L. Bentley.
    Mrs. Margaret B. Harvey,
    Mrs. D. H. Munyon.
    Mrs. C. D. Davis,
    Mrs. George F. Huff.
    Mrs. Frank B. Nimick,
    Mrs. Sullivan Johnson,
    Mrs. John B. Hérron,
    Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson,
    Mrs. William J. Wallace,
    Mrs. Christian I. McKee,
    Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer,
    Mrs. William H. Baltzell,
    Mrs. Albert Childs.
    Miss Sarah A. Reed,
    Mrs. L. M. Little,
    Mrs. Emma Locke,
    Mrs. Charles Clark.
    Mrs. C. A. Godcharles,
    Mrs. G. S. Matlack.
    Mrs. A. E. Patton.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute.
Regent, Mrs. Charlotte L. Cumings.
Mrs. Harriet L. C. Shaw.

Tioga Chapter, Athens.
Regent, Mrs. C. M. Maurice.
Mrs. George H. Stimson.

Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock.
Regent, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt,
Mrs. Mary M. Laning.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.
Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsick.
Mrs. Rebecca McInnes,
Miss Ella Evans,
Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg,
Mrs. Ellen Fornance.

Venango Chapter, Franklin.
Regent, Mrs. Mary K. Hancock.
Mrs. John A. Wilson.

Washington County Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Minnie R. Borchers.
Miss Anna G. Quail,
Mrs. Belle Forrest,
Mrs. Gertrude Miller,
Mrs. M. L. Horn.

Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta.
Regent, Mrs. Jane S. Lineaweaver.
Mrs. H. Burd Cassell,
Miss Mifflin.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre.
Regent, Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney,
Mrs. Julia B. Mulligan,
Mrs. Anne B. D. Reynolds,
Mrs. Martha H. Cors, 
Mrs. Estelle L. Larrabee.

Yorktown Chapter, York.
Regent, Mrs. Phina Gamble.
Mrs. Lawton M. Hartman,
Miss Louise A. Fulton.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edward L. Johnson.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.
Regent, Mrs. Annie E. M. MacDougall,
Mrs. Mattie B. S. Rockwell,
Mrs. Mattie A. Johnson.
Mrs. Harriet G. Easterbrooks.
Flint Look and Powder Horn Chapter, Pawtucket.
Regent, Mrs. Susan J. S. Fisk. Mrs. George H. Stanley,
Mrs. Henry D. Harvey,
Mrs. T. P. Barnefield,
Mrs. C. Louise Dana,
Mrs. J. M. Chase,
Miss May B. Stanley.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.
Regent, Mrs. John F. Huntsman, Miss Ellen M. Anthony,
Miss Sarah F. Vose, Mrs. Nicholas L. Berry,
Mrs. Eugene Kingman, Mrs. Frederick R. Gibbs,
Mrs. James M. Scott, Miss Mary L. Scott.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.
Regent, Mrs. Louis K. Potter. Mrs. Charles Hill.

Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.

Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.
Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Mrs. Eben McGregor,
Mrs. William H. Park,
Mrs. George M. Thornton,
Mrs. A. H. Littlefield.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly.
Regent, Mrs. George N. Burdick, Mrs. Georgia S. Langworthy,
Mrs. Charlotte C. Randall,
Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon, Mrs. George N. Babcock,
Mrs. Mary E. Allen.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.
Regent, Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn, Mrs. Kate Burlingham,
Mrs. Annie M. Bryant,
Mrs. Florence S. Howard, Mrs. Clara E. Dennis,
Miss Edith M. Tilley.

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.
Regent, Mrs. Fendora S. S. Clark, Mrs. Phoebe M. Capron,
Mrs. Cora E. Arnold,
Mrs. Hannah F. Delabarre, Mrs. Margaret Ray.
Miss Marion Gould.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. H. W. Richardson.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. George W. Nicholls.

Andrew Pickins Chapter, Seneca.
Regent, Mrs. Ludie M. Coleman.

Catawba Chapter, Rock Hills.
Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. Buist. Mrs. Helen T. Dixon,
Mrs. Carrie Crawford,
Mrs. Ida B. Johnson.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Cateeechee Chapter, Anderson.
   Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bleckley, Mrs. J. L. McGee.
Columbia Chapter, Columbia.
   Regent, Mrs. Isabel D. Martin, Mrs. Minnie M. Burney.
   Mrs. Annie T. Robertson.
Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Minnie L. Nicholls. Mrs. William M. Jones.
   Mrs. Annie T. Robertson.
Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.
   Regent, Mrs. D. S. Henderson.
   (Not entitled to representation.)
Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson. Miss Mary O. Dean.
King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.
   Regent, Mrs. Be Niely Moore. Mrs. Moultrie Bratton,
   Miss Jennie A. Hart.
Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary I. H. Stringfellow.
Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Lurline Ligon. Mrs. J. E. Bull,
   Mrs. L. S. Wolfe, Mrs. F. N. Brunson.
Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.
   Regent, Mrs. Flora Putnam Dill.
   (Not entitled to representation.)
Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.
   Regent, Mrs. F. M. Jones,
   Mrs. C. G. Matthews. Mrs. F. S. Nash,
   Mrs. H. H. Sasscer.
Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.
   Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme. Mrs. Emma Spann.

TENNESSEE.

State Regent—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. M. Head.
Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.
   Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple,
   Miss Helen Turner.
   Mrs. Josephine B. Lutterell,
   Mrs. Blanche K. Lockett,
   Mrs. Lucy H. Coforth,
   Mrs. Margaret J. Hooper,
   Mrs. Jennie F. McTeer.
   Mrs. Antoinette C. Patterson,
   Mrs. Annie L. Shields,
   Mrs. Lillie P. Hinman,
   Miss Louise Norwood,
   Miss Mary B. Aiken,
   Mrs. Annie B. McKinney,
   Mrs. Margaret C. Eldridge.
Campbell Chapter, Nashville.
  Regent, Mrs. H. H. Lurton,
  Mrs. Mora Sharp.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.
  Regent, Mrs. Katharine D. Rathburn,
  Mrs. Helen M. Boynton,
  Mrs. Nannie G. Thomason. Mrs. Mary E. Payne.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,
  Mrs. Percy Russell,
  Mrs. C. M. Drew,
  Mrs. Nannie P. Harris.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.
  Regent, Mrs. George W. Fall,
  Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.
  Regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham,
  Mrs. Helen R. Graves,
  Mrs. Sara S. Wisner.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.
  Regent, Mrs. Harriet Holland.
  Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore,
  Mrs. Leila M. Murrell.

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.
  Regent, Mrs. William Porter Morgan.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.
  Regent, Mrs. Susan S. Tarver.
  Mrs. Maude M. Huffman,
  Mrs. Martha D. Lester.

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.
  Regent, Miss Susie Gentry.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.
  Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
  Regent, Mrs. Jennie Wilhoite.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.
  Regent, Mrs. Thomas Day.
  Mrs. Dabney Scales,
  Mrs. Keller Anderson,
  Mrs. Francis Fentress,
  Mrs. Richard Person,
  Mrs. Josiah Campbell.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

TEXAS.

State Regent—Mrs. John Lane Henry.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor.

El Paso Chapter, El Paso.
Regent, Miss Thirza L. Westcott.

Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.
Regent, Mrs. Clifford S. Groce, Mrs. W. V. Jordan,
Mrs. Lucie Holmes. Mrs. Edward Harris.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.
Regent, Mrs. John M. Wendelkin, Mrs. J. T. Smithcr,
Miss Kate Daffan. Miss Julia N. Scarborough

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.
Regent, Mrs. David F. Stuart. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell. Miss Ola Park.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.
Regent, Mrs. Francese A. H. Evans.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio.
Regent, Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge.

UTAH.

State Regent—Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Wallace.
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.
Regent, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen.

VERMONT.

State Regent—Mrs. Julius J. Estey.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. M. A. B. Stranahan.

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
Regent, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Leavenworth,
Mrs. H. H. Dyer. Miss E. M. Ballou,

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.
Regent, Mrs. Helen Davis. Mrs. C. R. Moor.

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.
Regent, Mrs. Stewart Stranahan. Miss Maria L. Spencer,
Mrs. Julia S. Stevens, Mrs. Charles C. Woolsen.
Mrs. Flora H. Reynolds.
Mrs. L. H. Mimms.
Mrs. Henry Morton.
Mrs. E. A. Chittenden.
Mrs. Emma J. Church.
Miss Annie B. Smith.
Mrs. Charles Royce.
Miss Sarah F. Barnes.
Bennington Chapter, Bennington.
Regent, Mrs. H. G. Root,
Mrs. E. W. Bradford.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.
Regent, Mrs. Edwin H. Putnam,

Mrs. Charles S. Pratt.

Brownson Chapter, Arlington.
Regent, Mrs. James Dalgleish.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.
Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Wales.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.
Regent, Miss Mary Roberts.

Hands Cove Chapter, Shoreham.
Regent, Mrs. Anne Bascom North.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.
Regent, Mrs. F. S. Platte.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.
Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpeller.
Regent, Mrs. Emelia F. Briggs,

Mrs. Sarah M. Heaton.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.
Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins.

Ottaquechee Chapter, Woodstock.
Regent, Mrs. Etta S. Wardwell.

Oxbow Chapter, Newbury.
Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler.

Palestrello Chapter, Wallingford.
Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Waldo.

Mrs. C. H. Darling,
Mrs. George Lawrence.

Mrs. Annie G. Cobb,
Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels,
Mrs. Abby E. Fuller,
Mrs. J. H. Wigin,
Mrs. Kittredge Haskins,
Mrs. Ella C. Esterbrooks.

Miss Agnes Whipple.

Mrs. Louise C. Wigin.

Mrs. Nelson W. Fisk,
Miss Helen C. Converse,
Mrs. E. Henry Powell,
Mrs. Edward Wells.

Mrs. Mary M. Platt,
Mrs. Emeline B. Clark,
Mrs. Mary R. Abell,
Miss Florence A. Howard
Mrs. Charlotte D. Howard

Mrs. A. Bessey.

Mrs. Frederick Backus.

Mrs. A. Louise Gleason,
Mrs. Carrie B. Deming,
Mrs. Lucy B. Mather,
Mrs. Sarah M. Lewis,
Mrs. Gertrude A. Alber.

Mrs. Jennie R. Hilliard.

Miss Grace G. Marble.

Mrs. George C. Fabyan.

Mrs. Lucretia K. Stone,
Mrs. Stella C. Williams,
Mrs. Luly W. Merriam,
Mrs. Ida S. Barden.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.
Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Stafford. Mrs. Martha R. Titcomb,
Mrs. Ellen M. Cross,
Mrs. Mary E. MacKinnon.

Seth Warner Chapter, Vergennes.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy C. C. Hindes.
Mrs. Mary J. Fisk,
Mrs. E. G. Norton,
Mrs. M. T. Bristol.

William McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs.
Regent, Mrs. J. E. Buxton.
Mrs. Alice W. Gray.

VIRGINIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons.
Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.
Regent, Miss Mildred Nelson Page.
Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.
Regent, Mrs. Frances B. Goolrick.

Beaverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Curry.
Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
Regent, Mrs. James L. Lewis.

Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.
Regent, Mrs. Warner Moore.

Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,
Mrs. E. R. Waddill.
Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash.

Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.
Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Finch,
Mrs. Bessie S. Drewry.
Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle.
Mrs. Emily V. Fleming,
Mrs. Betty W. Chancellor,
Mrs. Mary H. Gray,
Mrs. Virginia Doggett.

Mrs. McHenry Holliday.
Mrs. Roberta M. Strother,
Mrs. John Glass,
Mrs. William Horton,
Miss Ella Miller,
Mrs. William Steptoe.

Miss Eleanor Tree,
Mrs. J. H. Capers, Jr.,
Mrs. I. N. Jones.

Mrs. Essie Cabell,
Mrs. H. B. Trundle,
Mrs. W. T. Harris.

Miss Lucy Wright,
Miss Mary Emmerson,
Mrs. F. S. Hope.
Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
   Regent, Mrs. James Riddle.
   Miss Lita Serpell.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton.
   Regent, Dr. Frances Weidner.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.
   Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Lucy L. B. Henneberger.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.
   Regent, Mrs. Eliza S. W. Hunter.
   Mrs. A. D. Brockett.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.
   Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.
   Regent, Mrs. John A. Coke.

Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary C. B. Clayton. (Not entitled to alternate.)

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.
   Regent, Miss Willie Withers.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent—Mrs. George W. Bacon.

Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.
   Regent, Mrs. Netta W. S. Phelps. Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.
   Regent, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Dent. Mrs. F. W. Cushman.

Ranier Chapter, Seattle.
   Regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden. Mrs. John Leary.

Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.
   Regent, Mrs. Overton G. Ellis.

Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam.
   Regent, Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn.

   Mrs. T. H. Randolph,
   Mrs. S. Hubard,
   Mrs. Hugh N. Page,
   Mrs. Charles Webster,
   Mrs. Robert L. Payne.

   Mrs. Mary M. Sayre.

   Mrs. Charles S. Churchill,
   Mrs. J. Frank West.

   Mrs. Edward C. Martz.

   Mrs. John W. Rixey.

   Mrs. John W. Rixey.

   Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells.

   Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells.

   Mrs. Elizabeth Sammons,
   Mrs. Juliet Anderson.

   Mrs. George W. Brashears.
   Mrs. Horace Dunbar.

   Mrs. John A. Parker,
   Mrs. Harrison G. Foster,
   Mrs. John B. Hardy.

   (Not entitled to alternate.)
LIST OF DELEGATES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw. 
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant. 
Regent, Mrs. Livia S. Poffenberger. 
Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon. 
Regent, Miss Juliet A. Latham. 
James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg. 
Regent; Mrs. Annie C. Spilman. 
William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville. 
Regent, Miss Martha Jane Silver. 
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bentley, 
Mrs. Collie J. Smith, 
Miss Ida De Camps. 

WISCONSIN.

Beloit Chapter, Beloit. 
Regent, Mrs. John Paley. 
Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg. 
Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Perry. 
Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac. 
Regent, Mrs. Anna G. Sweet. 
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson. 
Regent, Mrs. Edward Rankin, 
Mrs. A. D. Wilcox. 
Janesville Chapter, Janesville. 
Regent, Mrs. Frances C. Fethers, Miss Mary Pease, 
Mrs. Clarice H. Jackman. Miss Catherine R. Fifield. 
John Bell Chapter, Madison. 
Regent, Miss Mary Louise Atwood. 
Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha. 
Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Grant. 
La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse. 
Regent, Mrs. C. B. Shouse, 
Mrs. Mary G. Brown. 
Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee. 
Regent, Mrs. Walter Kempster, 
Mrs. Sherbune S. Merrill, 
Mrs. Henry B. Cook. 
Mrs. E. R. Low, 
Miss Ina Higbee, 
Mrs. Fred. H. Shepard, 
Mrs. Charles Quarles, 
Mrs. Theodore Yates, 
Mrs. Edward Ferguson, 
Mrs. J. H. Pratt, 
Mrs. Adele Barnes, 
Mrs. A. M. Joys.
Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.
  Regent, Mrs. Caroline M. Burnell, Miss Martha M. Goe,
  Mrs. Marcia E. Phillips. Mrs. Carrie M. Campbell.
Racine Chapter, Racine.
  Regent, Mrs. William H. Crosby. Mrs. Herbert E. Miles.
Stevens Point Chapter, Stevens Point.
  (Not entitled to representation.)
Tyranena Chapter, Lake Mills.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise M. Fargo.
Wau Bun Chapter, Portage.
  Regent, Miss Laurie B. Latimer. Mrs. Lydia A. Flanders.
Waukesha Continental Chapter, Waukesha.
  Regent, Mrs. Clara N. Bacon. Mrs. H. M. Buck.
Waupun Chapter, Waupun.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hinckley.
  
WYOMING.
  
State Regent—Mrs. William A. Richards.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. F. W. Mondell.
Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Parshall. Mrs. Frank Bond,
  Mrs. Willis Van Devanter.
Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.
  Regent, Mrs. Lida E. Fitch. Mrs. Ida H. Mowdell.
  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.
  Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.
  
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls the attention of the Congress
to the fact that the president of the board of lady managers of the
Louisiana Purchase Exposition is present with us and would like to
make a few remarks to you.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, may I ask whether there
will be any chance for discussion on the roll call? The roll call has
not been accepted by the house. May I ask when—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There will be room for discussion almost im-
mediately—not later. It should come at once. A motion to adopt the
roll call is now in order.

A MEMBER.

I move that the roll call be accepted.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the roll
call be accepted. The question is open for discussion.
Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, may I ask one or two questions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your questions, madam.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if the lady from Indiana who represented the state regent of Indiana was a chapter regent? May I ask the chairman of the credential committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. She is a chapter regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if her alternate is on the floor also?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I will have to refer to the roll call, please.

Mrs. DRAPER. Certainly.

Mrs. TULLOCH. She is representing it as a chapter regent only.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you. May I ask if the lady who styled herself the vice-state regent of New Hampshire is a chapter regent?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I think there is no one on this floor who has two votes. I will find that out also. (After a pause.) No. She is not a chapter regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. She is not a chapter regent. Then may I ask by what authority she is on this floor when the president general requested all but voters to leave the floor? Madam President General, I ask the question whether the lady who styled herself vice-state regent of New Hampshire was here as a chapter regent. I ask the question of the chairman of the credential committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I answered she was not.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask, Madam President General, if she is here as a delegate duly elected by her chapter before the first of February?

Mrs. TULLOCH. There is no one present upon the floor who was not elected before the first of February that I know of. As the delegate of her chapter she represents the state regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the chairman to repeat that answer again as there has been a difference of understanding?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Repeat your question once more.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if there is any lady upon this floor representing a state regent, who is not a chapter regent or a delegate of her chapter duly elected for that purpose? I ask for the reason that I heard the remark state vice-regent. I am unable to find in the list of voters in this congress any reference whatever to such an office.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The state vice-regents—there are two or three, I think, state vice-regents on the floor of this house who are admitted upon the discussion and the motion of 1901 where state vice-regents were elected by a two-thirds vote of this congress. They were so recognized and seated last year. By the advice of the Board they are so seated this year. If there is any objection the motion should be sent up in writing to this body.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, may I ask if it is necessary to have a motion? As a regularly accredited voter have I not the
right to challenge the vote? I challenge the vote of every state vice-regent upon the floor of this house.

Mrs. Park. As the mover of that amendment which gave state vice-regents the right to act for state regents, I wish to ask if a motion is before the house. I understand that their votes are challenged.

President General. There is a motion to accept the roll call.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, I would move, if the speaker, I believe from the District of Columbia, Mrs. Draper, was putting a motion, I would move to table the motion to unseat the state vice-regents who are acting as alternates for their state regents. I would like to discuss that question.

President General. The chair wishes to know what Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, is saying. What do you say, madam?

Mrs. Coleman. Madam President General, I only wish to second the motion of the member from Georgia.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your point of order?

Mrs. Draper. This house is not yet fully organized. Until a body is organized only those persons are entitled to vote whose votes are unchallenged by any accredited voter. I, as an accredited voter in this house, challenge the vote of every vice-state regent. And that must necessarily mean that the house must first be organized before we can take a vote.

Mrs. Lockwood. How are you going to organize it until you have a vote?

Mrs. Draper. As the question was asked, may I say: these names must be referred back to the chairman of the credential committee, to be again reported to the house when it is organized.

President General. Mrs. Swift, of California, is recognized.

Mrs. Kent of Massachusetts. I move that we take a recess.

Several members seconded the motion.

President General. Madam, will you hold your motion one moment until some announcements are read to the congress.

Mrs. Tulloch. Could I not ask that the report be accepted excepting the vice-state regents?

Mrs. Draper. I make that motion.

President General. The motion of the delegate from Massachusetts will be held in abeyance for one moment, and while this is so I think Mrs. Sternberg has something to present.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of the reception committee, made some announcements and gave some directions to the congress in regard to attending the reception fixed for Monday evening.

Mrs. Roome. It is now five minutes past one o'clock. I move that we take a recess until two.

Member. I second the motion.

Mrs. Henry. I rise to a question of personal privilege.
President General. There is a motion to take a recess, but before it is put to the house we will listen to a question of personal privilege.

Mrs. Henry.

I move that the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in sincere appreciation of her past services to our society, send resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson, of Atlanta, Georgia, in the serious condition of her health, resulting from terrible injuries received in a recent carriage accident. Mrs. Dickson was a former vice-president general for Georgia, for two years chairman of the state Continental Hall committee, and an ardent worker for Daughters of the American Revolution objects.

Mrs. Park. Georgia seconds the motion.

The official reader reads the motion.

Mrs. Nash. South Carolina wishes to second the motion.

President General. You have heard this motion. All in favor will signify it by rising. It is so ordered. Before taking recess the reader will read some announcements.

Reader reads announcements.

It is requested that the motion to take a recess be withdrawn until we dispose of the matter of the roll call and are in full organization. Will the lady who made the motion kindly withdraw it. The Chair desires that the delegates will remain and consider the question of the vice-state regents, for it is certainly an important one.

Miss Batcheller. I think this is too small a house to consider so vital and important a question. [Applause.]

Member, from New York. Is it not true, Madam President General, that the motion is the property of the house and cannot be withdrawn unless the house so desires?

President General. That is perfectly correct.

Mrs. Hughes. Was that motion seconded?

President General. The motion to take a recess?

Mrs. Hughes. No; the motion to consider state vice-regents.

President General. It is the impression of the Chair that there was a second to that motion, that Mrs. Montgomery seconded it.

Mrs. Tulloch. I think that the roll call should be accepted, with the exception of the question that relates to the state vice-regents, so that the house may be organized, and I supposed a motion was before the house to that effect.

President General. There is a motion before the house to take a recess, which is seconded. Read this motion.
OFFICIAL READER. Motion of Miss Miller:

"I move the acceptance of the report of credential committee with the exception of state vice-regents."

Virginia Miller, seconded by Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia."
The motion was put and carried.
Mrs. Draper. May I ask a question for information?
President General. What is your question?
Mrs. Draper. Is there a motion to take a recess before the house?
President General. The motion was withdrawn temporarily for taking recess.
Mrs. Draper. I did not hear it.
President General. There was no objection offered, therefore it was withdrawn.
Mrs. Draper. Thank you, Madam.
Mrs. Lockwood. You had not put it to the vote.
Mrs. Draper. I thought I heard the state regent of New Jersey object. I thought I heard her rise and say it was too small a house to decide this question.
President General. I think perhaps you are mistaken. It was not for taking a recess, but voting upon the vice-state regent question with so small a house.
Miss Batcheller. You are quite right. It is a vital question with so small a house.
Mrs. Roome.

I move we take a recess until half past two.

Mrs. Park. I ask as a question of privilege if we adjourn immediately that the first— I mean

I move that the first order of business taken up this afternoon shall be the question of the challenge of the votes of the vice-state regents.

President General. If the Chair hears no objection to that it will be so ordered. Was it a motion or a request?
Mrs. Park. It was a motion.
Mrs. Waring. I wish to second the motion.
The question was put and carried. The motion for a recess was then put and carried. (1.30 p. m.)
MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

Congress called to order at 2:40 p.m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Delegates kindly take their seats. The first thing to be considered is the protest against the seating of vice-state regents. The state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Park, will speak to her own motion.

Mrs. Park.

I move to seat all state vice-regents acting as alternates to the state regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. Murphy. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion, which has been seconded. It is now open for discussion. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, will speak to it.

Motion read by the official reader.

Mrs. Park. Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, there are many of you before me who remember the discussion on the question of creating the office of vice-state regent. In the discussion of that question it was distinctly stated, again and again, that the object of passing that amendment was to give the state regents an alternate on the floor of this congress, to give state regents a vote in their absence, to give the delegations a recognized head. There was no question whatever in the mind of this congress as to the purpose of that amendment. Placing them on the National Board as alternates was a secondary consideration. It is said by the challenger of the state vice-regents that their names do not occur in the list of officers and the voting power of this body. Now, when an amendment is passed by this sovereign congress—an amendment to the constitution—there is a revision committee whose duty it is to insert in that paragraph such changes as harmonize your amendment with the constitution. That it seems was not done, and that was not discovered, perhaps, until a week or two ago. Last year the well known wish of this congress was observed. The state vice-regents were seated as delegates of this body in the absence of their state regents. Now, I ask you—I have the very greatest respect for the constitution—I am not one of those who would ask the question, "What is the constitution among friends?" I believe no Daughter of the American Revolution would utter such an expression, which perhaps has been uttered by some of the states in our country. I am a stickler for the constitution, but I have no sympathy with such a quibble as this, which would...
override the will of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] I again appeal to you on the two points of absolute enactment by this congress, in the most explicit and definite manner, and also by the fact of precedent. I call your attention to the fact of their having been seated last year. [Applause.] I ask you to seat your vice-regents.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. Lockwood, do you speak in the same side as Mrs. Park? Then the Chair will ask for the opposite side, and will hear you later. Mrs. Draper is recognized. The Chair will remark that she will listen to you in this way: First, that Mrs. Park made the motion and spoke to it. It was then opposed by Mrs. Draper. It will be spoken to in the affirmative by Mrs. Lockwood and by others who choose to follow.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, in speaking now do I lose the privilege as challenger, to speak at the close?

President General. The Chair thinks not. She thinks that you will probably have that privilege.

Mrs. Draper. Thank you, Madam President. Madam President and ladies: It is extremely difficult to be put in a position of apparently wishing to exclude any lady from this body, especially one who has undoubtedly felt that she has the right to be here. But, Madam President, we would not be worthy of being called Daughters of the American Revolution if we did not consider that principle was above any personalities. It is true, as the former speaker said, that it was undoubtedly her intention that article V, section 2, should be changed, but the fact remains that it was not changed. Law is the law as it is printed, and not as it is intended to be. We know that the government has lost many thousands of dollars simply through an error of engrossment. A clerk may leave out a comma, and yet every time the courts, including the supreme court of the United States, have claimed that the law is the law as it is printed. Now, if you will read section 2, of article V, you will see that it says, "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. Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent or her alternate." There is nothing whatever that the state regent shall be represented by her alternate. Last year many of us did not know that vice-regents were on the floor until Friday or Thursday of the week. Then Miss Mary Desha, one of the founders of this society, notified the chairman of the credential committee of that fact, and that they were not entitled to vote. She was asked, I am told, to let it pass for that year, but that hereafter no such mistakes should be made. Madam President, in the spirit of fairness I wrote to the chairman of the credential committee,
questioning the right of a vice-regent to be present at this congress, several weeks ago. I am informed that the Board consulted legal advice, and the board decided that the vice-regents should be seated. I am unable to find anything in the constitution giving the Board judicial power. If it is there, I shall be very glad, indeed, to be enlightened. Therefore, Madam President, I have taken the stand that every body must decide who are its members. If this body shall decide that notwithstanding the fact that there is no mention of vice-regents in the members of the Continental Congress, they wish to seat them, it has the right. If it does not so decide, there is no power that has the right. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE, of New York. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Little is recognized. The Chair had told Mrs. Lockwood that she should speak next.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I think for at least five years, every congress, the state regents have tried to get some rule passed here by which they could be represented on this floor when they were absent. When the regent of Georgia brought up her resolution, the only plea she made was that the vice-regents should represent regents when they were not here. It was so clearly understood that a two-thirds vote was easily carried on it. It was in your hands to do it, and you did it, with the understanding that the vice-regents should take place on this floor as alternates when the regents were not here. Now, ladies, what happened? We have a committee which goes over the motions and laws passed by this congress, and incorporates them when we print new constitutions. That constitution could not come up before this body because you were away. Now, the question is right here. They failed to incorporate that. Are you going to suffer by it? The records of a society are kept in print and writing merely for convenience. We all know that. Your records, if you can bear them in mind, are just as legal, just as loyal, if no word was ever written or ever printed, as they are when they are printed. The printed record is for convenience, but, if there could be a body of women who were perfectly cognizant of a thing that transpired and a law that was made, that was not recorded, that is law, and the best legal authorities have so decided. Now last year this question came up; you seated them. Their names have been put upon the list because you authorized it last year. There are women on this floor who have come thousands of miles to represent their states, who are vice-regents. It is not possible that this body is going to send those women away without recognition, and will not let them be seated. Remember the law is in your hands, and you have made the law. If your printed records are defective, it is not your fault. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam President—
President General. Mrs. Little, of New York. Will you speak upon the affirmative or the negative.

Mrs. Little. I wish them to be seated, madam.

President General. I suppose we shall have to listen to one who does not wish them seated. Is there some one else who wishes to speak upon the negative of this motion of Mrs. Park, of Georgia? If so, now is the time.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President and this house, I do not stand here to speak upon the merits of the original amendment. I do stand in the interests of what I believe to be the justice and fairness of the situation on either side. That it was the original intention to have vice-state regents upon the floor is indisputable, but unfortunately the amendment as it now appears was not so worded when it was incorporated in the constitution. The constitution when it once is printed, adopted, and in the hands of the members, is the supreme law of the body which lives under it. [Applause.] It may be, and I think that it is, the desire of every Daughter to have the vice-state regents present when their state regents are not present. [Applause.] I think that that amendment, when once carried, carried that conviction to the hearts of the women who voted for it, and I voted for it. I would very gladly see every state regent, when not present, represented on the floor of the congress by her vice-state regent, if it were Constitutional; but I can not agree with the lady who spoke before me that we make our law in our suppositions. That would be far too dangerous a matter. What is recorded is the law. If we have failed to correctly report it, we have failed to make our law what it should be. Let us remedy our errors when they exist, but do not let us seek to perpetuate them. If the constitution as now worded does not admit a vice-state regent upon the floor, then we must abide by the constitution and remedy the error as quickly as possible; but unless we do abide by our constitution, where are we? A ship without a rudder. [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Little, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. Little. Madam President General, members of the Continental Congress, I wish to call attention to the fact that in this section that has been read to us, in which it is stated that the Continental Congress 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, there is no mention made in this section of the alternates for the chapter regent and for the chapter delegates. Why should this question then be raised in regard to the state vice-regents any more than to the alternates who serve in the place of the chapter regents and chapter delegates? [Applause.]
I move the previous question.

Miss Forsyth.

I move the previous question.

President General. We will listen to further discussion.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. Draper is allowed to close the debate.

Mrs. White. Madam President, may I ask one question?

President General. Mrs. White, of New York.

Mrs. White. What is a vice-regent? Is she not to take the place of the regent?

President General. That is so.

Mrs. White. I would like to know why, then, the vice-regent can come down here to represent the state regent in the National Board, if she can not have a vote here when her regent is not present.

President General. Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, may I answer the lady who has just spoken, and first correct the statement made by the state regent of New York that there is no mention made of the alternate. It distinctly states, "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent or her alternate." That follows immediately. For convenience it is numbered section 3, but it immediately follows the point, "The Continental Congress shall be composed." And in regard to the question of the lady from New York in regard to the National Board, the constitution, article VI, section 1, reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory." There has been no question in regard to the right of the vice-regents to be present and vote on the National Board of Management. The point is simply, does this body choose to allow ladies who are not regularly elected, who are not mentioned in the constitution, to be qualified voters? It may be true, undoubtedly, Madam President, that there were vice-regents last year on the floor of this house. Several years ago there were chapter regents without chapters, organized chapters, behind them, who were given credentials and were allowed to vote on the floor of this house. That was at the time when the society was new and the records were poor. I was on the credential committee myself five years ago, and the question was asked me, "Why can not I vote this year? I voted last year, and I had only three members; now I have seven." The credential committee stated at once, and the point was never brought before this house, that it was an error, and that precedent was no rule to go by when they had permitted an error
against the constitution. If state vice-regents voted last year in this house, they violated precedent, they did the same thing—they committed an error, and we surely should not follow the precedent of allowing an error to be continued. But, Madam President, I think the principal point has been omitted by all, and that is, that it is this body itself who shall decide who are its legally qualified voters. It is no other body except the body of voters who can decide who are entitled to vote. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question, madam.

Mrs. PARK. I ask the courtesy of the last speaker to permit me to read one paragraph.

Mrs. DRAPER. Certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read the paragraph. You have the right really to close the debate.

Mrs. PARK. I understand so, but I was glad to wave that. I wish simply to call the attention of the congress—I will not read the arguments, one, two, three, four, in favor of this which were made before this body, but this one. I did not have it in my hand when I spoke, and that is why I asked for privilege. I sent for the book to let you read the record.

4. A number of state regents are always unable to attend the Continental Congress, and their delegations are frequently like sheep without a shepherd. A state vice-regent would head the state delegation, and prevent the necessity of the state regent making a choice of a representative among her chapter regents, who could not, moreover, act as alternate for her regent in the matter of voting, while representing her own chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before you state your question, the Chair will appoint the tellers for the vote upon this question upon closing debate. Will you wait a moment, Mrs. Park? Mrs. John B. Middleton, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Perkins, of Indianapolis, may take the stage and count the vote.

Mrs. BRYAN. I would like to ask if during the absence of a state regent at any of the meetings of the Board the vice-state regent fills her place; therefore ex-officio she is a member of the National Board, and all members of a National Board ex-officio are members of the Continental Congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of closing the debate rise, stand and be counted.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, one more question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PARK. It is in regard to the same point that was made a moment ago, about the regent or her alternate. I do not see here that it says, "by a delegate or her alternate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?
Mrs. Park. If there are any alternates to delegates seated in this house, and by what authority they are here. If there are alternates to delegates in this house, will you please answer the question why the constitution does not provide for alternates to state regents in this house?

Miss Miller. Please have the motion stated, Madam President?

Several Members. Question.

President General. The question is upon closing the debate. The previous question was called for, and that precludes further debate. All those in favor of closing debate rise, and stand until you are counted.

Mrs. Kent. A question of privilege.

President General. What is your question of privilege, Mrs. Kent, of Massachusetts?

Mrs. Kent. The ladies are sitting down because they do not know that we are waiting to be counted. Nearly the entire house is upon its feet.

President General. I think they all wanted to preclude further debate. Just wait one moment, ladies. Now you who are standing have voted to preclude further debate. You may be seated. All those who are opposed to closing debate may now rise. It seems as though it were carried. Does the house desire that the tellers count the vote?

(Cries of "No, no," "not necessary.")

President General. The debate is closed. The tellers may take their seats.

Mrs. Fowler. Madam President General, is a question for information in order.

President General. Always in order. Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fowler. I would like to know which is the greater authority for this body, its action in 1900 as verbatim in the report, or the authority of a fallible committee which failed to report it.

President General. I am sorry to say that further debate is closed, Mrs. Fowler. The official reader will read the motion.

Official Reader. The motion before the house of Mrs. Park is: "I move to seat all state vice-regents acting as alternates to the state regents. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, seconded by Mrs. Murphy."

President General. All those in favor of this motion say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. The next order of business is the report of the program committee.

Miss Baird-Huey. I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. Miss Baird-Huey, of Pennsylvania. State your question of privilege. The next in order is the program committee.
Miss Baird-Huey. Madam President and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: In accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Board of Management for December, 1902, I desire to present to you the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Twelfth Continental Congress order the appointment of a committee of seven delegates to the said congress (none of whom shall be active officers of the National Board of Management, and none of whom shall be residents of the state of Pennsylvania), to thoroughly investigate the statements of certain members of the Independence Hall Chapter, which were presented to the National Board of Management by a former state regent of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, February 7, 1901; and that the said committee of investigation shall meet to organize on the Monday succeeding the adjournment of the Twelfth Continental Congress, and shall report to the Thirteenth Continental Congress immediately after the organization of that congress."

When this has been stated by the Chair and placed in the hands of the house, Madam President General, I ask your permission to speak to it.

President General. Is there a second to it, Miss Baird-Huey?

Miss Desha. I second the motion.

President General. It has been seconded by Miss Desha, and the Chair will say that the first thing upon our program is the report of the program committee. Therefore later this will be heard. Ladies, you have heard this motion and the second to it; are you ready for the question.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President General, is this the motion just made by Miss Baird-Huey? May I speak to that motion?

President General. You may. Of course Miss Baird-Huey has the right to speak to it first. Will you read that resolution again, so that the whole house may understand it all?

The resolution was repeated.

Miss Baird-Huey. (continuing.) With a number of seconds. Do you wish them read?

Several Members. Read the seconds.

Miss Baird-Huey. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent for Florida; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, state vice-regent of Montana; Elizabeth Clark Churchman, regent for Delaware; and Emily H. Park and Miss Mary Desha.

Miss Baird-Huey. Madam President—

President General. Miss Baird-Huey is accorded the floor.
Miss Baird-Huey. Madam President General, during the two years which have elapsed since the statements referred to in the resolution just offered to this congress were first presented to the National Board of Management, that body has repeatedly been petitioned to order an investigation of these statements to be made by a committee of the members of the National Board, for the reason that, in permitting these statements to be made before it, the National Board acted in direct violation of the most important statute in our statute book, viz: Statute 202, December 3, 1897. "Resolved, That the National Board of Management can not accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or the accused be present to defend herself, or shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the executive committee." (Vol. 12, page 221, amendments of Statute 183, page .) At the meeting of the National Board for June, 1902, an investigation was ordered and a committee was appointed. This committee, however, was never called together, and at the meeting of the National Board for October, 1902, the resolution authorizing its appointment was rescinded. At the next meeting of the National Board, which was in November, 1902, its attention was, therefore, called to the following facts: When the former state regent of Pennsylvania, on February 7, 1901, presented her statements to the National Board, she requested the official stenographer to take down every word that she said, and in December, 1901, in order to avoid mandamus proceedings, which would otherwise, have been immediately instituted, the recording secretary general handed to my counsel what was said to be a transcript of these stenographic notes. But when the official stenographer of the National Board of Management with uplifted hand, took the solemn oath of a witness to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God," her testimony showed that the transcript furnished to my counsel was edited, and consequently, in the eyes of the law, was not a transcript of stenographic notes, but a composition from stenographic notes, and it was after the presentment to the National Board of the fact that the purported transcript was not a transcript, but a composition, that the resolution, in accordance with which this resolution is offered to-day, was adopted, December, 1902. We are all familiar with the old legend of the shield which was gold on one side, silver on the other, and the knights coming from one direction, and looking only at one side, stoutly asserted that the shield was bold; while the knights coming in the other direction, and looking only at that side, just as stoutly claimed that the shield was silver; and it was not until a knight was found wise enough to ride around the shield, and look at both sides of it that the truth was known. The appointment
of this committee is asked for in order that both sides of this matter may be heard calmly, patiently, and impartially, and that the truth may be known; and as in the two years that have passed, a most important document, which had disappeared, has been discovered and photographed; certain letters which had been misplaced, have been returned to their proper envelope; and telegrams have been found which formed the connecting links in a chain of documentary evidence; the committee can now see for themselves that the continued asserting of an assertion never yet turned an assertion into a fact; and that hearsay and evidence are as the poles asunder; for evidence is your own personal knowledge and not what some one else has whispered to you you in a corner, behind some one else's back.

Mrs. Park. May I rise to a question of personal privilege.

President General. State your question.

Mrs. Park. I signed this resolution for the appointment of a committee in order that the matter might come before it and not the congress. I am obliged to protest. [Applause.]

Miss Baird-Huey. There is very little more. It is requested that the report be made to the Thirteenth Continental Congress in order that the committee can thoroughly investigate all the facts, and fully weigh all the evidence presented; and in the case of correspondence consider the two halves of it in connection, and so be able to understand its proper environment and meaning, nothing being more apt to convey a wrong impression than the consideration of one half of a correspondence. For these and other reasons, the enumeration of which would demand too much of your time, it is hoped that this congress will order the appointment of this committee; and I do most earnestly ask of each delegate in this house to-day that she will give to this resolution her most careful consideration, and when the vote is called for, vote as she would wish this congress to vote were she herself the member of our order who in utter violation, not only of statute 202, but of every principle of justice and fair dealing, had been attacked in her absence and never been given an opportunity to defend herself. [Applause.]

Miss Forsyth. Madam President General.

President General. The Chair will recognize Miss Forsyth, of New York. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss Forsyth. It is very important that this congress understands that any action such as has been asked for now will be simply contempt of court, because this question has been brought before the legal courts of Pennsylvania, and for the congress to interfere at this juncture would be most unwarranted. I could say much more, but I trust that this will be sufficient without my entering into this matter more fully. The whole point upon which this is based is a violation of the laws of an executive session of a committee of the whole, but I do not wish to speak of that; but remem-
ber, ladies, that I know what I am speaking of. We will be called to account by legal authority if we take this matter up as now requested. [Applause.]

I move that it be dismissed.

Mrs. Walker.

I move that it be laid on the table.

Seconded.

President General. What was the motion that was made?

Mrs. Wentworth. I move to lay this on the table.

President General. Write your motion and send it to the desk. Is there a second to the motion?

Mrs. Walker. Madam Chairman, I moved that it be laid on the table.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, I wish to amend to have the committee appointed.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this motion be laid on the table. All those in favor of the motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair believes that you do not understand it. There was not a full vote. The Chair requires another vote.

Mrs. Weed. Have not the seconders of a motion the right to speak to it?

President General. The motion to lay on the table does away with everything else.

Mrs. Weed. Inasmuch as my name appears in connection with this motion, I must protest against the motion to lay on the table until I have had an opportunity to explain my position.

President General. The Chair must carry this out in a parliamentary way. If you do not approve of it, vote against it; if you do approve of it, vote for it. Debate is over. All those in favor of the motion made to lay it on the table will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I call for a rising vote.

President General. The Chair calls for a rising vote. The Chair announces that there can be no debate upon a motion to lay on the table, and she requests order, and requests the tellers to come here and count the vote.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, will you state the question, if you please?

President General. The question is to lay this motion of Miss Baird-Huey on the table. That is the motion which is now before you.

Mrs. Murphy. I do not think those in the back understand the merits of the question at all. They have hardly heard one word.
President General. The reader will read the motion again. The Chair does not desire anything voted upon which is not fully understood by the house. I want you to read the motion of Miss Baird-Huey, and the motion to table her motion.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, my motion to appoint this committee anticipated the motion to lay on the table. It came first.

President General. Madam Regent, I regret to say—

Mrs. Murphy. My motion was spoken before the lady had risen. My motion—

President General. The Chair wishes to say that you will now hear this motion as proposed by Miss Baird-Huey, and you shall also hear the motion to lay it upon the table. I wish you to keep perfectly quiet so that you can hear.

Official Reader reads motions.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege.

President General. Mrs. Weed, of Montana, has a question of personal privilege. State the question.

Miss Desha. Madam President—

President General. Miss Desha, Mrs. Weed has the floor. I wish to state right here that I do not wish any debate under the guise of questions of privilege. I do not say this injuriously to any one, but we want to have questions of privilege when we have them. [Applause.]

Mrs. Weed. I wish, under my question of personal privilege, to appeal to this house that they shall not close debate on this subject until you have given the seconders of that motion an opportunity to explain their position. For myself, in no way do I intend to introduce one word upon the merits of the original case. I wish to be given an opportunity to explain why I seconded that motion, and I beg of you not to close debate until you have given those who seconded that motion that opportunity. [Applause.]

President General. All those in favor of laying the motion of Miss Baird-Huey on the table will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. She calls the tellers to the platform.

Miss Desha. The hour having arrived for the presentation of the flag, I move a recess.

President General. My dear Madam Founder, I must say that your question is out of order. We are in the midst of a verification of a vote; we can not entertain anything else at present.

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman, I was following the precedent of last year, when you interrupted the verification of a vote.

President General. Thank you, madam. You should not follow me when I am wrong. All those in favor of laying this vote upon the table will rise and stand until counted.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President General, is the question on closing de-
President General. The question is of laying on the table. It is the question of laying Miss Baird-Huey's motion on the table. Are you ready for the question? I see you are. All those in favor of laying this motion on the table will rise and stand until counted. (Pause.) Those who are opposed to laying the motion of Miss Baird-Huey on the table may signify it by rising and standing until counted. The Chair says if you will only keep still there is no reason—

Mrs. Robinson. Will you have the official reader explain the question that is before us?

President General. Who is this lady?

Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Robinson, of Georgia. Will the official reader state to the congress what they are voting upon? [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, may I be recognized one moment?

President General. We can not have any speaking during this vote. It is contrary to practice.

Mrs. McCartney. I desire to ask an explanation. There is not one woman in ten in this house who knows what she is doing. [Laughter.]

President General. The Chair now requests that you come to order, and she will tell you what you are doing. [Laughter.] Did you hear the motion of Miss Baird-Huey—the statement of Miss Baird-Huey and her motion—did you hear that in the rear of the house?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

President General. Who was it that did not hear it? We want that person to hear. Every person shall hear if possible. We will go to that person and read it to her. [Laughter.] Now who was it that did not hear?

Mrs. Robinson. Madam President General, I think you misunderstand my question. Some of the members think they are voting upon whether the previous question shall be considered now.

President General. The previous question has not been called for.

Mrs. Robinson. There is an idea among some of the delegates—

President General. I will explain that to you. You are not voting upon the previous question at all. You are voting upon whether you shall table the motion of Miss Baird-Huey, which is not debatable, and upon which the affirmative vote has been taken, and if any person who voted upon the affirmative does not understand that, it is her sacred duty to arise here and say she does not understand it, and be enlightened. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, a question of information.

President General. Is it surely a question of information?

Mrs. Weed. It is surely a question of information. Did I understand you to say that Miss Baird-Huey's motion is not debatable?

President General. Not at all; the motion to lay on the table.

Mrs. Weed. And that motion has been put?

President General. That motion has been put.
Mrs. Weed. I think, Madam President, the vote has not been taken on the motion to lay on the table.

President General. My dear friends, you never have had a motion to close debate. You have not had it presented to you in the last hour. The question before you is upon the motion of Miss Baird-Huey and the desire to lay it upon the table. A part of this congress has voted to lay it upon the table; the other part has not voted, but some have stated that they do not know what they are voting about. Now I wish to know if you all upon this side knew what you were voting about?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

President General. Now you on that side who voted yes, you were voting that way, were you?

(Cries of "Yes!")

President General. Well—

(Cries of "Question," "Negative!")

President General. Now are you ready for the negative vote?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

President General. All those opposed to tabling this motion. Because there was a motion to table, and that is not debatable.

Miss Desha. Did you state they might not give their reasons?

President General. No, because there was a motion to table and that is not debatable.

Miss Desha. Did you say they might give their reasons in writing?

President General. Well, I tell you, all they have to do if they don't like to table this motion is to vote it down.

Mrs. Nash. They do not understand it.

President General. The Chair desires that perfect justice be done here, and she wishes you to know what you are voting about. It is your duty to know what you are voting about. If you do not, how can you carry on business? Now these all say that they know what they are voting for, that is, to table that motion.

Mrs. Richards. Madam President General, Mrs. Richards of Iowa would like to ask if this question can be taken off the table at any session after this.

President General. It can be taken off any session after this; the very next time if you choose.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your point of order?

Mrs. Draper. Inasmuch as discussion has arisen during the taking of a vote, I would ask that the vote be taken over again from the beginning, that the affirmative—

(Cries of "No! no!")

Mrs. Draper. I think, Madam President, that I am right, am I not?

President General. Is that all you wish to say?

Mrs. Draper. Yes.

President General. The point of order taken by the delegate from
the District, is correct, perfectly so. There should not be a bit of dis-
cussion after you have commenced taking a vote.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, has there been discussion?

President General. There has been discussion under the guise of
questions of privilege. I do not think that my Daughters intended to
discuss, but they did discuss nevertheless, [Applause] and under ques-
tions of privilege. All those in favor of tabling this motion of Miss
Baird-Huey’s please rise. The Chair requests that all conversation
cease.

Mrs. McCartney. We are taking the vote over, as I understand it.

President General. You are taking the vote on tabling the motion
of Miss Baird-Huey. Have the tellers completed their count? Those
who have voted may now be seated. Those opposed to laying this mo-
tion upon the table may rise, stand and be counted. The official reader
will read the result of the vote.

Official Reader. In favor of tabling the motion, 355; in the negative,
151. [Applause]

President General. The motion is tabled. If the Chair hears no ob-
jection, we will adjourn this congress in order to receive the Sons of
the American Revolution and the Minute Men, and there will be some
short speeches upon the flag and the flagstaff which the Sons of the
American Revolution have presented to the Daughters of the American
Revolution. [Applause]

Delegates of the Twelfth Continental Congress of the Daughters of
the American Revolution, we are assembled here to-day for a most
charming and beautiful ceremonial. The Sons of the American Revolu-
tion of the District of Columbia have presented to the Daughters of the
American Revolution a beautiful flag and flagstaff, the staff which is
already placed upon our grounds at the intersection of Seventeenth and
D streets, from which there shall hereafter float a banner—the banner
of the free, the flag of our country, the emblem of progress and human-
ity. It is a most beautiful gift, and a more delightful one one patriotic
society could not give to another. [Applause] We rejoice in this ex-
hibition of fraternal feeling between the societies, and we welcome to-
day our honored guests, the Sons of the American Revolution, and our
faithful guard of honor, the Minute Men. [Applause] It gives me
very much pleasure to announce to you that we have with us the Presi-
dent General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and that he has
kindly promised to make a few words of address upon this occasion;
and while I wish to thank these noble and loyal Sons of the American
Revolution for their kindly thought of us, it is only right that we should
say to them and to you all, honor to whom honor is due; that though
they have thought of this and carried out this beautiful resolution, that
there was a Daughter of our society who also thought of it. As I
said before, honor to whom honor is due. [Applause] I have the
very great pleasure and honor to present to you General Warfield, who
will now speak to you. [Applause.]

GENERAL WARFIELD. Mrs. President, Compatriots, Ladies,—I can't
get myself used to saying "compatriots" to ladies. [Laughter.] In
Maryland we always, in speaking of ladies, say God bless them! [Laughter.] I want to say that this is the most inspiring scene that I
ever witnessed in my life. [Applause.] Since I have been president
general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution,
I have had an opportunity of seeing many of the fair Daughters of the
American Revolution, but I never saw so many assembled at one time.
It is really a parterre of beauty that cannot be described. [Laughter.] 
Have you ever realized what a period of patriotic anniversaries comes
with the first two months of each of our years? Think of it! On
January the twenty-eighth was born William McKinley [Applause];
on February the twelfth was born Abraham Lincoln [Applause]; on
February the twenty-second was born the immortal Washington [Ap-
plause]. A great triumvirate of American patriots—Washington, the
founder of our nation; Lincoln, the preserver, and McKinley, the ce-
tement. [Applause.] What a lesson it is to the American people! What
lessons their lives teach! Patriotism, fidelity to duty—words
could not express the appreciation of the American people for the great
characters of those three greatest men that our country has produced.
It is not my purpose to detain you now to talk about them, but I feel
that I have a right to say something to you about the objects of our
great organization. We all realize that the people have not a true con-
ception of what this band of magnificent women is doing for the cause
of freedom and for our land. [Applause.] You do not tell them enough
about the purposes of your organization. I want you to understand
that the people believe that this is a mutual organization for social pur-
poses. We all know that such is not the case. I have no patience with
a man or a women who relies upon some box of bones in a family
burying ground for prestige, social or otherwise. [Applause.] I be-
lieve implicitly in what Robert Burns has said:

"The rank is but the guinea stamp, * *
A man's a man for a' that." [Applause.]

And so far as the women are concerned, I believe that "tis only noble
to be good; kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than
Norman blood." [Applause.] I realize the advantages of heredity. I
realize that you are better women, and that we are better men, because
we are descended from those heroes who made this great nation pos-
sible, and I do not believe to-day that there is a band of women in the
world that is doing more for our country than in this Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Last Saturday I
had the pleasure and the honor of talking to an assemblage of Daugh-
ters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut.
I found there that the points of interest and the historical spots had
been marked. I learned that in Massachusetts the same had been done. Recently I listened to a lecture in Baltimore city, delivered by a young lady who had become fascinated with this subject of colonial history and the magnificent record of George Washington. She said to that church, full of the plain good people of our state, that she found in Massachusetts that the study of the colonial history was easy, because they had placed tablets at every point [applause] that was connected with that history.

You know that I am limited to five minutes. You should not limit a man when he comes into the presence of so many agreeable and fascinating women. [Laughter.] Five minutes is a cruelty. I was in New York on last Friday, and I had the most delightful toast I ever had in my life to respond to—the most beautiful sentiment—and that was "The Ladies." [Applause.] And I had unlimited time, and I availed myself of it. But as I said a while ago, these periods when the people of our country meet together to talk about and remember the deeds of the great characters that have figured in our history, are good periods for us all. It will do you no harm to talk about what your ancestors did in the Revolutionary war; it will do you much harm if you join a society of this kind and simply sit down and say, "Well, I have accomplished all that I should accomplish and want to accomplish; I have my certificate and I will hang it up in the house and I am done with it." That is not the true spirit. I have for the first time, and I ought not to confess it, read the objects of your society, and I want to make this suggestion, Mrs. Fairbanks, and that is that when you come to print a new certificate of membership you will embrace in that certificate somewhere the magnificent objects of your society. You know it does us a great deal of good to read the Declaration of Independence often. I adopted a rule in my house to read the Declaration of Independence upon every patriotic occasion, and I went further, and I had a picture of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and around it, in the same frame, I had printed in bold letters the text of that charter of our liberties. [Applause.] And I have had one or two guests say to me, "Mr. Warfield, I thank you for placing the Declaration of Independence in such a plain manner before my eyes, because I read it for the first time in your house." Now if you will put around your certificate of membership the objects of your society—the perpetuation of 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—then, whenever any one reads a certificate of membership in your society, he will see the purposes of it. To think that it is necessary for the Daughters of the American Revo-
ution to exert their energies and their persuasive powers to raise money to build, in the capital of this nation, a building which will call the attention of the visitors here to the fact that we had a Revolutionary war! [Applause.] It is a commentary upon our government and the people who have been sitting in your national capitol. [Applause.] You are asking us here to contribute, and you are raising funds to rear this magnificent Continental Hall. If these men here in the capitol would do their duty and realize their duty as patriots, they would make a proper appropriation for the purpose [great applause] and build here a building in which Maryland, and Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and North Carolina, and South Carolina, and Georgia, and that grand old dominion of Virginia, can come and concentrate what they want to say about their heroes. [A voice: “And Delaware.”] And the dear old state of Delaware. [Applause.] My heart always goes out to Delaware. [Laughter.] I am half a Delaworean myself. [Laughter.] But, Mrs. Fairbanks, I am talking too much. I want to say, in excuse for what I have been saying to you, that no man can go from one end of this great nation of ours to the other end of it, and meet the patriotic men and women who compose the various patriotic organizations, without becoming enthused in the caused of patriotism. I am enthused in the cause of patriotism, and I tell you that I glory in the work that you women are doing. You are resurrecting from the garrets and the old trunks history that is valuable. Think of it! Forty thousand patriotic women teaching the rising generations to love our stars and stripes and to love our government. [Applause.] But there are others to come, and I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly reception, and I want to thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity of seeing so many of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have with us a commissioner of the District, Mr. MacFarland. We will be pleased to hear from him. [Applause.]

Mr. MacFarland. I would like to say, with General Warfield, that this is the most beautiful audience I ever addressed. [Laughter.] But I must make one exception, and only one, and that is an audience of one I addressed some years ago. [Laughter.] With that exception, Madam President General and delegates, I can truthfully say that this is the finest and most beautiful audience I ever addressed. I am very glad indeed that at last you have given the executive government of the national capital an opportunity to formally welcome you here. This is the only gathering which has walked into the District and taken possession of our hearts without asking to be welcomed. [Applause.] I admire your audacity. [Laughter.] I did not need, during the few minutes that I was here before the hour, when I was learning some very valuable lessons in parliamentary law and practice [laughter], I did not need what I heard then to know that the fighting spirit of your ancestors [laughter] is still present with us, and that we need not despair of the
repul; ric. [Laughter.] I am very sure that the spirit of Washington, the indomitable, indefatigable, independent spirit of Washington is here in his city, on his day, in this convention. And I am very glad indeed that his birthday is to be signalized by our distinguished citizens of the District in the presentation of this most beautiful of all gifts to this most beautiful of all conventions. I wish that we might have had all the ceremonies on the spot where the hall is to rise. I wish that the weather bureau, which is under the national and not under the District government [laughter], might have vouchsafed to us such agreeable weather as we usually have at this time of the year; but as it is, it does not take an eye of faith to look across the park and to see that building rising there, to see it as one of the ornaments of the most beautiful city in the world, and to see floating over it this flag which your brothers are presenting to-day. I am sorry that General Warfield is not only for the flag, but for an appropriation, for it seems to me, with all deference to those who applauded what he said, that it is not so important whether the congress of the United States makes an appropriation or not. Indeed, it seems to me it is better that the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution should call upon the people individually to make the appropriation. I think we depend entirely too much upon the national government and upon the national congress for appropriations. I fear that we are losing somewhat our spirit of independence, our individualism, and I think it is far better that the eighty millions of this country should contribute a dollar apiece to make this hall what it ought to be, and preserve it for all time to come, than that congress should make a small appropriation. [Applause.] Let us not forget that we do not want our government to be paternal—no, not even to be maternal. [Laughter.] Let us not forget that the one thing which distinguishes us from all the rest of the world is our personal liberty, our personal independence, the initiative of the private citizen, and let us cultivate that, even though at times it seems easier to go to the government. Let us support the government and not ask the government to support us or any of our projects. [Applause.] I am confident that this great American people still feels the throb of patriotism, still feels the desire to respond to every such appeal. If ‘not, all that you have done, all that the Sons have done, all that the patriotic societies have done, is in vain. I believe that your greatest service to this country is to remind us of what our forefathers did—did individually, did without government aid, did to preserve in home and in lives the spirit of this country, and I am very sure that you will succeed in building just as fine a hall as though congress made the appropriation. I want to thank you for the invitation—for the honor of standing for a few minutes before you, to congratulate you on all that you have done, to thank you for all that you are doing for the national capital and for the country, for I believe that you are building not only a hall, but building a sentiment in this country, building far better than you or any of us know, and that long.
after all of us have gone, long after the last one who is in this house has passed over to the majority, what you are doing and what you have done will live to bless this country for generations untold. [Applause.]

Mr. Foster. We will all stand and join in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee?"

("My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the congress standing.)

President General. We will now have the pleasure of listening to an address by the president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, Dr. Bayne. [Applause.]

Dr. Bayne. Compatriots, it becomes my pleasing duty to be the medium of presenting to the Daughters of the American Revolution a storm flag that has been presented by the District of Columbia society—a flag that is intended to wave continuously night and day, through fair weather and stormy weather, until that beautiful building that you have in contemplation is completed. [Applause.] This society of the District of Columbia allows no one to be ahead of it in honoring women. We are all engaged, compatriots, in the same noble work of inculcating patriotism and love for that flag in the rising generation. [Applause.] I have the honor now, Mrs. President, of presenting to you this noble emblem which we all love so well and our forefathers fought to establish.

President General. Upon behalf of the society, Mr. President, we receive it with many thanks and grateful appreciation. (The congress rose to accept the flag.)

Colonel Winter. I want to say, Madam President, that we are very glad indeed to have you with us today, and will do all we can to make your presence in this city interesting and picturesque.

General Breckenridge. I tried to find out all your names, but couldn't find out all at once. The Sons call each other compatriots, and I didn't know what the feminine of that was. But this I do know, that one of the meanest things I have seen in a long time is to have the president general of this society, who followed me in that position, take my old speech and say it over to you. There is no one that will compete with him when he is doing his best, and if you could only remember what a small seed that thing grew from when I first thought of it ten years ago, you would be astonished at what a good speech he has made of it. But that is not what you are interested in, and I do not know that there is anything I can say that you are interested in, because you all know it so much better than we can think it ourselves. I have heard dozens of speeches from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it has astonished me where they got such eloquence, when I knew their fathers and they did not have it. The patriotism, too, is not only of the very first quality, but of excessive dimensions. [Laughter.] They talked about the three dimensions when I was a boy, but they have now invented the fourth, and the ladies have it. The spirit in which you come, the spirit in which we try to meet the glorious purposes which this
society has, is one of the things that constantly thrills the Sons of the American Revolution, that we may follow in the path that you so admirably lay before us. If anything is to be a success, while sentiment is the first principle, it must be from the American ladies. Mount Vernon is their gift to the nation. And so now all the world may look for its Valhalla, for a temple fit for the gods, constructed by the hands of man, and you ladies are beginning it, first in all the history of humanity. [Applause.] And what is there embedded will be of incalculably less consequence than the emotion which is in your own heart, and which will go down the stream of time, winning America all the glory she deserves, and from her activities giving all the world whatever of liberty there is in the hope of mankind. You are greater than they who held the ark of the covenant in their hands; you are holding the ark of patriotism in yours, and wherever liberty is to find shelter she must come at last to the Daughters of the American Revolution to find its finished expression, its ultimate ideal. And there is no limit to this grandeur that is ahead. We come here to worship those who in 1776 made an epoch in the world. But really America becomes great to-day. The principles were there, but it is only to-day that the fruitage of the tree is seen. We stand among the nations of the world far beyond anything that our forefathers could imagine. The progress of these States has been with accelerating motion till this moment, and all the world reverberates with that one stroke which occurred in Havana, when the spear-head of enmity struck the shield of America, and the magnificent empire of Spain went into the past. [Applause.] What was right and steadfast is now spread like the mustard-seed over all the world. The tree has grown which was watered by the tears of the widows of America, and we who are standing here to-day, and remembering what our ancestors have suffered, can well take that spirit of patriotism and pass it on to the people who are to come afterwards. There is nothing which the world can offer, there is no blessing even that God can give, that is above or worthy of the excellence of the women who, with hearts aflame, do such noble work as yours. We stand before you to take lessons in what should be done for this land of ours. In this flag, which Mr. Owens has designed, he has tried in some measure to give symbolism not only to the past, but to some of the glories of the future. The thirteen states are represented by the thirteen feet of the hoist. Every star that is in it is but, as it were, a single diamond glittering to show where the innumerable stars that are to come will find their constellation. The glorious stars, the red, the white, and blue, which have been sung by woman, and woman only aright, will be gazed on down through the ages, and whoever wishes to drink of the spring of patriotism must come here to find it. I beg of you therefore to continue to guard what you have so well possessed. Then, too, I remember a design for a home for this great association which Mr. Bernard Green has been asked to look into and lend his aid toward the selection of a home, which is also
to be a magnificent monument to the heroes and heroines of '76, for this society, and I am filled with admiration that all this patriotic, inspiring work is to be done by women. Whatever is to be done in America that is of the highest moment or of the noblest sentiments always comes from hearts like these, and I feel it a great gratification that I have been able to be present here to-day, to see how noble it is to dwell together in unity [laughter], and also to dwell together in hatred. [Laughter.] It seems a fine thing to have a right decent enemy, and my trade being soldiering, I have found great gratification on more than one occasion in being licked by them; but you have never had that, and that side of the human character you will always miss, and will have to find out about it from the men. I have been now under many women, mothers, aunts, sisters, and wives, but I have never yet been able to get any domination over any of them. [Laughter.] And the only thing that I can do is, as your subservient slave, now as ever, to sing your praises, and glory in the fact that at least one woman has blessed this crowned head with all the blessings that matrmony can give. And remember, too, that in the future, as when I look back in the past, the history of this nation is bound to be identified with the men of my blood, and glad that among them is enveloped this beautiful nosegay. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to a discourse, a brief discourse, from that old and valued friend of the National Society, Judge John Good. [Applause.]

JUDGE GOOD. Madam President and ladies, I desire in the outset to endorse most cordially and heartily all that has been said by President General Warfield, and Mr. Commissioner MacFarland, and Dr. Bayne, and General Breckenridge, and all the rest of them, about the ladies—as we say in Virginia, God bless them! [Applause.] Some time ago a discussion occurred in Richmond between a lady and a gentleman about relative merits of the two sexes. The lady, with some animation, said, "Well, if it were not for woman, where would man be anyway?" The gentleman said, "Man would be in Paradise." [Laughter.] Well, when I heard of it I said I was prepared to maintain against all comers and goers that I would rather be on earth with woman than in Paradise without her. [Laughter and applause.] As a Son of the American Revolution, whose ancestors contributed by their services and sacrifices to the achievement of American independence, I am proud of the opportunity to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the patriotic ceremonies of this hour. The Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution are animated by the same hopes and the same aspirations. They have but one common object in view, and that is, to cultivate a broad, catholic spirit of American patriotism, to cement the bonds of the American union, and to keep alive in the hearts of the people the precious and hallowed memories of the Revolutionary struggle. [Aplause.] It is
eminently right and proper, therefore, that these two patriotic organiza-
tions should unite in doing honor to the flag of our common coun-
try, which represents so much of glory in the past and so much of hope and promise in the future. [Applause.] My friends, it is due to the truth of history to say that the women of the Revolution made the men of the Revolution what they were. [Applause.] It was their influence and example that encouraged the private soldier to endure without a murmur the hardships of the march, the privations of the camp and the perils of the field. It was their patriotic zeal that nerved the arms and inspired the hearts of our heroic chieftains who covered themselves with an immortality of glory. The young maiden of that day refused to accept the attentions of any young man, no matter what his circumstances or condition in life might be, until he had gone to the front and demonstrated by his valor that he was worthy of her love. [Applause.] The young wife buckled on her husband's armor with her own fair hands, and, smiling through her tears, inspired him with courage and with hope. The patriotic mother sent her soldier boy to the field with a mother's blessing and a mother's injunction to prefer death to dishonor. Said the Spartan mother to her son, pointing to his shield, "Come with it when the battle's done, or on it from the field." [Applause.] There is a well-founded tradition that our great-grandmothers—heaven bless their memory!—refused as a patriotic duty to drink tea [laughter], although they knew it was essential to a brilliancy of fancy and fluency of expression on all social occasions. [Laughter.] But I must not detain you. The parliamentary rule here is five minutes, I believe. [Laughter.] I want to say simply this. When we look back over the past, and forward with bright anticipations to the future, we have abundant reasons to render devout thanksgiving to Almighty God that thus far he hath led us on. Our ship of state, since it was first launched on its perilous voyage, has encountered many storms, but by the blessings of Almighty God it has thus far been enabled to ride the waters in safety, while the thunders rolled, the lightnings flashed and the wild winds blew. What an inestimable privilege it is, my countrymen and countrywomen, to be permitted to live in a land of liberty, regulated by law! [Applause.] And in conclusion I desire to say that if the constitutional union of 1789, created by our fathers, shall be preserved and maintained in its integrity, the future of our country must be grand and glorious indeed. Who shall undertake to foretell that future? Who shall undertake to portray the republic as it shall move forward over the bright track of progress during the century upon which we have entered? As I look down the far-reaching slope of that century to its close, I see more than two hundred million of American freemen coming together from the North, and from the South, from the East and from the West, to mingle their congratulations and to raise their songs of triumph. And as they look out upon that flag about to be unfurled this afternoon by this patriotic body—I say, as they look out upon that flag, made still more beautiful by the addition of
many stars, without one blot or stain upon its ample folds, floating over
a people united, prosperous and free, I hear them exclaim, with one
voice and one heart:

"Float out, O flag, and float on every sea,
Float out, O flag, and blaze in every clime,
Float out, O flag, and float till time and space themselves shall
cease to be!" [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the flag presented by the Sons of the
American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution
(holding the flag up). We will, before the close of our exercises, ask
the official reader to read a telegram she has.

OFFICIAL READER. “Cleveland, Ohio, February 23. Mrs. C. W Fair-
banks, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C. Annual meeting Western Reserve Society Sons of
the American Revolution sends hearty greetings with best wishes for
your success in our mutual work. John W. Walton.” [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the close of our exercises I wish, as I
said before, to render honor to whom honor is due. In the heart of
one of our Daughters was remembered the thought of raising this flag
upon our site. I ask for a few words from Mrs. McLean. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, members of this congress, and
these distinguished gentlemen, our escort, it is an unexpected pleasure
for me to be here. It is a more unexpected pleasure to have our presi-
dent general do me the courtesy of asking me to say a word regarding
the sentiment which induced me to propose this flag. She aptly said
it came into the heart of one of our members. It is true, for the flag is
ever within the heart of this member of this organization, who did her-
selves the pleasure and honor, and I know the society considers it an
honor, since it came from the hands of the “Sons,” to propose that the
flag should float over the site of Continental Hall. I well realize,
Madam President, and I here express my thorough appreciation of your
courtesy in realizing the fact that, having made the suggestion, it was
a true appreciation to ask me to be present with you to-day. Further,
I would say that, having listened to all the tributes laid at the shrine
of my sex, I should consider it an act of indifferent grace were we not
to respond somewhat in paying tribute to the other sex. [Laughter.]
If we have been told that we are the most beautiful body of women
extant, and not a word of contradiction has arisen to the statement,
what do you think of the gentlemen who have addressed us? [Ap-
pause and laughter.] Have greater types of manly beauty e’er dawned
upon your vision? [Laughter and applause.] Have more marvelous
exponents of thrilling oratory e’er greeted your ears? [Laughter and
applause.] And I would say for the president general of the Sons,
who I have known a long while, that I never knew a woman to limit
him to five minutes in speaking to her, and I think he simply misunder-
stood the situation. I think he was to have five minutes for each indi-
vidual Daughter here. [Laughter.] And we will only forgive him for
not doing it individually now if he sees to it that every one of us has a
tete-a-tete with him later on. Then, again, it is most interesting to have
the commissioner give us such words of praise. It is not at all aston-
ishing that the woman whom he did address said "Yes." [Laughter.] It
is our misfortune that he could not address the nine hundred and
sixty-five of us delegates. It is a bit interesting to notice that both of
these great compatriots propound the most beautiful theories of raising
money for our Continental Hall for some one else to put into execution.
[Laughter.] Then it would be of ill grace if I were to omit the speech
of these prototypes (pointing to the Minute Men) of that great figure
whom we all live to honor; from whom, in the abstract of the sense of
American patriotism, we are descended to-day; from that man whom
Providence blessed with no Daughters, that we might all rise up and call
him blessed as our father [applause]; to whom we pay tribute on this
his day—for yesterday, and to-day, and all days, are in the hearts of his
countrymen—the birthday of the father of his country. But one word
more. It would seem that this flag, this storm flag, well spoken of as
bearing the heat of the day, the clouds of the night, the storms of wind,
or the downpour of the rains, and yet not fading from its pristine col-
ors, represents the true qualities of the American character. It is well
that it has been referred to as our shechinah, our cloud by day, our pil-
lar of fire by night; and we propose to raise such a monument, such a
memorial Continental Hall to our forefathers as women ne'er builded
before; we propose to put stone upon stone of massive granite, and sur-
mount it by the triumphs of architecture; yet when it is all done it
would be an empty show and a tinkling cymbal were it not worthy of
that flag which is now its symbol and will be its acme. And I see it
there now with the "seeing vision" this great building; and yet, as the
immortal Webster has said, though bronze may rust into dust, though
mutable marble crumble into mouldering clay, yet will the flag live, be-
cause of the principle it exemplifies, and will call out welcome when
other Daughters, generations beyond us, make their august pilgrimage
here to do tribute to it and what it typifies. And when that flag shall
call from the dome of our memorial hall, each star glowing with life,
"Daughters—no longer only from the thirteen states, Daughters no
longer only from the Atlantic coast, but Daughters from Maine, Daugh-
ters from Florida, Daughters from the East, Daughters from the West
—are you here?" and to each separate star of the flag, as it calls out to
every Daughter from her state, shall pulse back the answer "I am here!
and ready to do honor ever and forever to thee, O flag, and the country
which has given us life!" [Applause.]

President General. Before closing our exercises I will state that we
will move down to the west side of this building, and, preceded by the
Minute Men, we will walk to the site of our future Continental Hall.
We hope that all of this audience will come with us. We will now join
in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The congress joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and
adjourned at 4.15 p. m.
MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903.

The congress was called to order at 10.20 a.m., by the President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please be seated. We will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the Divine blessing upon our work.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Almighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, who knowest our necessities before we ask and our ignorance in asking, we beseech Thee mercifully to incline Thine ear to us who now make our prayers unto Thee. Strengthen us, we pray Thee, by Thy Holy Spirit; assist us in the performance of the duties to which we shall this day be called, and enable us to render faithful, efficient and acceptable services to that great society which we represent. Be favorable to this nation, and so inspire the hearts of her rulers and representatives that the glorious principles of our fathers may be by them established among us for all generations. And to us and all Thy people give Thy Heavenly grace that we may truly serve Thee in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life, and this we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the congress.

Mr. FOSTER. The congress will unite in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting read by the official reader.

The official reader read the minutes of Monday, and, on motion of Mrs. Weed, seconded by Mrs. Crosman, they were approved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the program committee is now in order. Madam Chairman, proceed with your report.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President, and members of the congress, your committee on program has the honor to present to you the program for the Twelfth Continental Congress. Before accepting this program we ask you kindly to make two corrections, mistakes of the printer. The first mistake you will find in the list of committees on Wednesday's page. It is now printed as supervisory committee. This should read: "Prison Ship Martyrs Monument Association Committee." Kindly make that correction in its proper place. The second correction is an omission from the list of names of the honorary vice-presidents general who were elected for life. You will find twelve names only upon this list; there should be thirteen, the name of Mrs. A. C. Geer, who was elected for life in 1896, having been accidentally omitted from the list, a matter of great regret to the program committee. Kindly with your pencils make that correction in its proper place.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Chairman, will you pause for a moment? It gives the Chair great pleasure to say that we have with us this distinguished member of our society. The Chair would be pleased if the congress would rise and greet Mrs. Geer, who sits in the box at the right.

The congress rose to greet Mrs. Geer.

Mrs. CROSMAN. With these two corrections, your program committee has the honor to present to you the program and trusts it will prove a plain, simple and satisfactory guide for the work of this important and interesting Twelfth Continental Congress.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Madam President, one more correction, please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your correction, madam,

Mrs. TULLOCH. Mrs. Sternberg in place of Mrs. Pealer on the credential committee. Mrs. Pealer was not elected, but Mrs. Sternberg was, and has served us faithfully.

Miss KATHERINE MILLER. Madam President General, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss MILLER. I would like to have another correction made in the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your correction?

Miss MILLER. They put the chairman of the decoration committee as Mrs. Smoot, and it is Mrs. Frank Wheaton.

Mrs. KENT. Madam President.

I move the adoption of the program as presented, and that it be carried out seriatim, taking recesses from day to day instead of adjourning.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I second that. Also seconded by Miss Virginia Miller and Mrs. Bedle.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam, before this motion is put the Chair desires to say that the name of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, state regent of Rhode Island, has been omitted from the house committee. It belongs there. Kindly make that correction. Ladies you have heard the motion of Mrs. Kent, of Massachusetts.

The motion was put, and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The consideration of amendments is now before you.

Mrs. RISING:

I move that those sitting at the rear of the house and who can not hear will come forward and take the vacant seats.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that those sitting at the rear of the house and who can not hear will please
come forward and take the vacant seats. I give you five minutes to do so. Will the delegates please be seated at once? We will now proceed with the discussion of the amendments. The consideration of amendments is now before you, and you all have copies.

Miss Miller:

I move, Madam President, the acceptance of the first amendments in our books, article IV. Notice is hereby given of the intention to move to amend article IV, section 1 of the constitution by adding the words, "excepting the president general, who shall not hold the same office for more than two terms successively."

Mrs. Weed. Is an amendment to an amendment in order now?

Mrs. McCartney. This is an amendment offered last year.

President General. Has it been seconded?

Official Reader. Miss Miller, of the District, moves the acceptance of the proposed amendment to article IV., of the constitution which reads as follows:

"Except the president general, who shall not hold the same office for more than two terms successively."

Mrs. Murphy. I second the motion.

Mrs. Sternberg. I second the motion.

President General. This amendment has been moved and seconded. An amendment to the amendment is now in order. Mrs. Weed, of Montana, wishes to make an amendment to this amendment.

Mrs. Weed. It is simply, Madam President, to change the wording a little bit to make it more clear. The amendment as it is now offered to the house is rather indefinite. A great many members of the congress think that it would make the term of office of the president general unlimited, and the amendment that I wish to offer is simply to define a little more clearly what is intended by this amendment. My amendment to this amendment would read: "Except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two terms, regardless of previous service."

Mrs. Crosman. I second the motion. [Applause.]

President General. Ladies, you have heard the amendment of Mrs. Weed to the amendment. Has it been seconded?

Mrs. Granger. I second it.

Miss Miller. I accepted it as a substitute, Madam President General, being better than mine.

President General. I understand that it must be by the pleasure of the house.

Mrs. McCartney. Will you read that amendment again?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. McCartney. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read it.

The official reader read the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

Motion put and carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. Kent. We can't hear, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kent, of Massachusetts, did you not hear the amendment?

Mrs. Kent. I heard first that we were to rise; then you said, "Please say aye," and many of the ladies who were in favor of the amendment sat down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that as this is an amendment to an amendment, it is not necessary to take the rising vote at this time; therefore the Chair will call for the vote by the ayes and the noes. All those in favor—

Mrs. McLean. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLean. Is it proper to ask for information in the midst of the taking of this vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to take this vote right away. It has not yet been taken. The vote upon the amendment of Mrs. Weed has not yet been taken.

Mrs. McLean. I desire to go on record as saying that I do not intend to oppose the original amendment. [Applause.] And I ask further—I think, Madam Chairman, it is due to myself—I want a little more information. I know that all of us cannot hear. I would like to know the exact meaning of the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that Mrs. Weed's amendment will now be read. Mrs. Weed's amendment is to the original amendment and the purpose of the amendment.

Mrs. McLean. One minute. If the house may have explained to it the purposes of Mrs. Weed's amendment—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed will come forward and explain the purpose of her amendment, so the house may understand it.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, it was the opinion of many members of this congress that the amendment as originally offered did not limit the term of office of the president general. It was never intended that the office of president general should be open for an unlimited time. The purpose of the original amendment was to give our president general two terms of office. Some thought that according to the amendment passed last year the president general now was not eligible to a second term, nor would any president
general be eligible to a second term if she had had a term of previous service upon the Board. The amendment to the amendment, as I offered it, simply states in a little clearer language the fact that the president general may be elected to her office for two terms, regardless of her former service on the Board. It provides for two terms of office for the president general and no more. [Applause.]

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Do you understand this amendment, ladies?

(Cries of "Question!")

**Mrs. McCARTNEY.** Madam Chairman—

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. McCartney has the floor.

**Mrs. McCartney.** As the mover of the original amendment, I desire to state to this congress that I am very glad to see this amendment passed. It was not my intention to exclude the president general, or to show discourtesy to her, to limit her term of office and give to other officials who are under the president general a longer term of office. I am very glad to see this amendment passed. [Applause.]

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Madam President, may I ask that Mrs. Weed's amendment to the amendment be read first before I speak?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Before you speak?

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Because I understand that we are discussing Mrs. Weed's amendment to the amendment.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You are.

**Mrs. DRAPER.** May I ask that it be read first?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Read Mrs. Weed's amendment.

**Mrs. SCOTT.** Madam President, may I ask Mrs. Weed if she will add the word "consecutive" to her amendment? Two consecutive terms, Mrs. Weed.

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Have I the floor, Madam President, as amendment is read?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Draper is recognized.

**Mrs. MORGAN.** Madam President, may I ask if this amendment is that the president general shall hold these two terms, or one term, as the amendment is given, regardless of the term she has already held in this same office as president general?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Madam, I think the design of the amendment—the understanding that the Chair has of this amendment is that the president general shall be eligible to two consecutive terms. Is not that your meaning?

**Mrs. WEED.** And two only, Madam President.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Two consecutive terms and two only. Mrs. Draper has the floor.

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Madam President, I have asked that Mrs. Weed's amendment first be read. I do not think the house understands it.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Weed's amendment has been read. Will you read it again, Madam Official Reader?
OFFICIAL READER. "Except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service."

MRS. DRAPER. Now, Madam President General, may I speak on this amendment of Mrs. Weed's to the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, while I wish to go on record as not opposing in any way the amendment as proposed by Mrs. Verplanck and others, I do oppose the amendment to the amendment offered by Mrs. Weed, because I do not think it states the point as clearly as Mrs. Verplanck's does. Mrs. Weed states in her amendment to the amendment that there is a question as to whether the office of president general could be for life. Mrs. Verplanck in her amendment states very positively: "Except the president general, who shall not hold the same office for more than two terms successively." We all know that one term is two years, two terms are four years. Four years can not be—we hope it can not be—for the life of our present president general or any president general. [Laughter and applause.] Mrs. Weed's amendment to the amendment is capable of various constructions. As I understood it as it was read, and as I still understand it as it is read the second time, it renders previous service no bar whatever. Therefore a president general may have held the office for two years, and her previous service will not prevent her eligibility for two more terms. Because I object to having the tenure of office of the president general for more than two successive terms, and because I believe that it was the intention of Mrs. Verplanck and others who wrote this original amendment to the constitution that the president general should be eligible for not more than two—should not hold office for more than two successive terms—therefore I shall vote against the substitution of Mrs. Weed's amendment to the amendment, although not voting against the amendment of Mrs. Verplanck's to the constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader may read Mrs. Weed's amendment again.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Weed's proposed amendment to the amendment: "Except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service."

SEVERAL MEMBERS. On the Board?

OFFICIAL READER. It is not in the resolution.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Well, it ought to be put in.

MRS. ROOME. Madam President.

I move that the mover of this amendment shall add the words "on the board;" previous service on the board.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no objections, that will be done. Has the congress any objection to those words being added?
(Cries of "No!")
Mrs. Weed. "In other offices," I think, Madam President, would be better.
Mrs. Nash. Madam President, would not "as a national officer" be better than "on the Board?"
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been suggested "in other offices."
Will that suit you?
Mrs. Roome. Other offices might be state offices.
Member. On the Board?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady means other offices on the Board.
Is there any objection from the house to having those words placed there?
(Cries of "No! No!")
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered.
Mrs. Roome. Other offices on the National Board?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Other offices on the National Board.
Mrs. Weed. I want to call attention to the fact that if this amendment is passed you will then be able to elect a president general from among your vice-presidents general. It seems that it is a very desirable thing that we should promote those who have seen service and know the routine of the work from the lower offices to the office of president general. This will permit a vice-president general being made president general and still be eligible to two terms of office, but under no construction would it admit of more than two terms as president general. It distinctly says that she shall be eligible to the office of president general for two terms. Under no construction could that be read that she could hold office indefinitely. It says distinctly, "she shall be eligible to the office for two terms," but it permits you to elect a vice-president general or another national officer as president general, and still let her be eligible for two terms as president general.
Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I wish just to ask the writer to suggest to this house that while this amendment does permit vice-presidents general and other officers who have served on the Board to be promoted to the president generalship, that it does not intend, I think, to exclude women of ability who have not served in these offices. [Applause.] May I ask the intention of Mrs. Weed on this subject?
Mrs. Weed. No it will not prohibit others from being elected.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion wished?
(Cries of "Question!")
PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Weed signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered. [Applause.] The
question is now upon the amendment as amended. All those in favor of the amendment as amended will rise, stand, and be counted. Read the whole thing as amended.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair while you are being counted to read this resolution to you once more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it your desire to hear it?

(Cries of "Yes!")

OFFICIAL READER. The amendment as amended is as follows:
"Except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board?

MRS. COLEMAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there can be no discussion while this vote is being counted.

MRS. COLEMAN. Madam President General, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

MRS. COLEMAN. Could not this amendment as amended be discussed, so that there would not be any misunderstanding?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress kindly come to order for a moment. It has been requested by several members of this congress that the Chair allow this amendment as amended to be further discussed. Do you wish to do this?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress decides not. You may proceed with the count. Have all who rose in the affirmative been counted?

MISS MILLER. Is it necessary, Madam President General, to move the previous question to close any further debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not. We are now in the midst of the vote and if they have completed taking this vote in the affirmative the Chair is about to request the negative. She therefore can not listen to discussion during the taking of this vote. You are being counted.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President General, is it permitted to speak while the count is being taken?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think, Madam Regent, that it would disturb the count. If you will be kind enough to wait for a few minutes—congress may be seated. Those opposed to this amendment may now rise and stand until counted. You will now listen to the result of the vote upon the amendment. The official reader will read it to you.

OFFICIAL READER. In favor of the amendment, 443; opposed, 68. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. [Applause.] Mrs. McLean, of New York.

MRS. McLEAN. A question of privilege.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. McLean. A statement relative to the late vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would like to hear it. Make your statement, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. It was merely this, that I had no intention and wish to go upon record to the effect that I did not want to oppose the original amendment. I desire to state that I did not vote on either side of the question just taken because I felt that I must keep my word not to oppose the original amendment, and because I could not vote for a substitute amendment to a constitutional question. That was all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is all right. Mrs. Murphy of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President and ladies of the congress, we have already passed this amendment, and already I have heard in my neighborhood the question raised if it will not establish a precedent that no woman who has not been a national officer shall be eligible for the office of president general. [Cries of “No! No!”] I therefore would like to ask the courtesy of the house to allow Mrs. Weed of Montana to explain what she did not mean by her amendment.

(Cries of “No! No!”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, this shall be done. [Cries of “No! No!”]

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, will she tell me when Mrs. Weed committed this thing which she wishes explained?

Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Weed committed no blunder whatever; it is merely a misconception in the minds of people in the house, and I would like that there should be no misconception upon this subject. I heartily agreed to the amendment and voted for the amendment of Mrs. Weed. People are saying already that it establishes a precedent that no woman who has not been in national offices shall be eligible. Of course I know and many know that it is not so, but the question has already been raised that it will establish a precedent. Therefore I was in hopes that the house would allow Mrs. Weed of Montana to tell us plainly that she did not mean this.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam President, may I state that all Mrs. Weed could say would not alter the fact? Arguments are good things, but facts stand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next amendment is now in order. Kindly read it, Madam Reader.

OFFICIAL READER. Proposed amendment to article IV, by inserting after the words “hold office for two years” the words “excepting the treasurer general.” It will then read:

“These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental
Congress, and shall hold office for two years, except the treasurer
general, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which
their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Con-
gress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one
year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten
vice-presidents general shall be elected for each year, to hold office
for two years. No person shall hold office for more than two terms
consecutively, except the treasurer general.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment is now before you, ladies.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That makes two officers that you are excepting
to your original amendment, as I understand it—the president gen-
eral and the treasurer general. Now are we going to begin every
year and undo all we have done, Madam Chairman, the previous
year? I fully endorse the amendment as just passed, but as the
mover of the original amendment I seriously object. Am I out of
order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, Mrs. McCartney, you are not out of
order especially, but the Chair wishes to have this amendment voted
on. The motion has not yet been made to adopt this amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Well, I move that we do not accept this amend-
ment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, you have to make a motion to accept
it. Of course if you don't want it you can defeat it.

Mrs. Swift. Madam President General, as the author of this amend-
ment

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I second the motion.

Seconded by Mrs. Brooks, of California, and Mrs. Bacon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion in writing, Mrs. Swift.

It is now open for discussion. Proceed, Mrs. McCartney. Sorry to
interrupt you.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Not at all, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney has the floor.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, before when I rose from these
steps to this platform, I said that I expected that was the highest
position I ever expected to attain. I did not expect to rise again
to speak upon this motion. It is my second elevation. Ladies, while
I recognize the fact that it is essential that a treasurer general should
hold office until her bondsmen be selected, which is generally the
case when an officer holds over, I believe it to be a very bad prece-
dent for this congress to establish that we come here one year and
the next year undo all we did the year before. [Applause.] Now this
opens the discussion and the field to change that whole amendment
that passed last year by the enormous vote of 364 to 51; and it
seems to me, ladies, that the time is too precious for us to waste in that way. Let us stick to what we do, or else don’t let us do anything. [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, is recognized. Will you take the floor, madam?

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President, I opposed this amendment for the very good reasons that Mrs. McCartney has just given you, and in addition it seems to me that we would seriously reflect upon all the others that we put out of office. Why should we select two, and say to the others, “We don’t want you any longer?” I am sure this house means to be courteous. I thoroughly believe in this change of office—rotation in office is always healthy for all organizations. We appreciate these offices as rewards of merit. They satisfy legitimate ambition. I think it is only right that they should be passed around among all those able to fulfill the duties of these trusts. And in begging this house not to adopt that amendment, at the same time I want to express my cordial appreciation of the services of those that go out of office. I have no criticisms to make of them—I go out myself very soon—but I do believe that we should adopt it, and that we should discuss more sensibly, with more judgment, these amendments that come before us, and not pass one one year and undo it the next. I cordially approve of the one we have just adopted. We reflect, without intending to do so, upon our president general, whom we have found courteous, tactful, able. [Applause.] I am sure she has tried to do her duty as she saw it. She may not always have seen it as some of us do, but she has done in the main everything that we could have called upon her to do, and I am cordially glad that I got here in time to see that that amendment was adopted; but I do think that we should not make an exception of any others, and I hope that this amendment will not be passed. [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Lockwood, of the District, is recognized.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and ladies, there is only one point that you can look at in this. While we are all very fond of our treasurer—we know what a splendid officer she has made—how many exceptions can you make? If you make this exception you annul the exception that you have just made in regard to our president general. Therefore it is not safe for you to pass this resolution.

Mrs. Swift. Madam President General—

President General. I promised to recognize Miss Forsyth. I will recognize you next.

Miss Forsyth. I will yield to Mrs. Swift—

Mrs. Swift. Madam President General—

President General. The Chair wishes order. Mrs. Swift, of California, has the floor. Can you come to the platform, Mrs. Swift?

Mrs. Swift. I can not get there very well, Madam President.
think the house will hear me. The treasurer general is quite different from any other officer. It is very difficult to find a treasurer who is a business woman, and when we have one, the business woman should be kept. Of course I concur with the last speaker on a good many other things, but the treasurer general is quite a different officer from the vice-president general or any other officer. She must be able to understand the business, and we know that our present treasurer general (Cries of "Louder!") does understand the business and she should be kept on for the benefit of the association.

Mrs. Kent. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. State your question, Mrs. Kent, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Kent. It is impossible for us to hear a word. We listened with the most profound respect to our founder and to the state regent of California, but we were unable to hear what Mrs. Lockwood said and we are unable to hear Mrs. Swift. Might we ask for silence, please?

President General. You most certainly may ask for it, and the Chair wishes to request that there be silence in this house while ladies are addressing it.

Mrs. Warren. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your point of order?

Mrs. Warren. Has there any motion been made to accept this amendment?

President General. There is a motion, which has been seconded.

Mrs. Swift. I would like to say, as the author of this amendment, that the treasurer general holds quite a different position in any association from any other officer. She must be a business woman, she must understand her business, she must give her entire time to it, and as we have such a woman why should we change? And as to its making a precedent upon the other officers, that is, of course, one point of view. In every association, even among men, they keep the treasurer who can do the work. Now we all know that we are not all of us capable to fill a treasurer's place. Two and two make five when I add it, and it does the same thing when many other women add it. Now, two and two make four with our present treasurer, and she has done her work well during these many years—I don't know how many—

President General. I think this is her second term. I am sure. Is it the second term? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. Swift. Now we are running along, she makes a fine report, so that every one can understand it, and we are running along very well. Why should we undertake to disturb that wheel of the organization? It is a great deal better for us to keep our present treasurer general if we do not keep any other officer on the Board. That
is business [applause] and I think that this house should pass that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, of New York, is recognized.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and members of the congress—

MRS. COLTON. May I say a word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth at present has the floor. I will be glad to hear from you in a moment.

Mrs. COLTON. I think if the ladies had seen the report that Mrs. Darwin brought in, the report to the Smithsonian Institution, which seemed to require a wagon to bring in, they would be perfectly satisfied that she is a most competent woman for the position. I could not lift it—two of us could not lift it. The weight was something enormous.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, ladies of the congress, I wish to eliminate from this a personal suggestion of any kind; whether it applies or does not apply to our present treasurer general is not the sole point; it is not the principal point. When we are legislating we are legislating for future time, let us hope. What has been stated by the state regent from California certainly seems, looking at this from a business point of view, to warrant our excepting this one office, the only one in regard to which we have made any exception in all these years; this one office should be excepted from the provision of the necessity of change. Our passing this does not say that we must keep the one that we have, much as we value her, though undoubtedly that is in the hearts of many of us; it provides for the possibility of keeping a woman who understands how to keep accounts, whose honesty is unimpeachable in every respect, whose character is what we find trustworthy, and that is what we will want always, not only now, but for all coming years. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General.—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Lockwood, of the District. She will recognize Mrs. Park and Mrs. Waring.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and delegates, there is one thing you must take into consideration. You can’t put this amount of work on our treasurer, who has done all this work for four years, any longer without recompense. She declines. She can not afford to do it. [Applause.] There is only one way out of that. That Smithsonian report is not a treasurer’s report. Mrs. Darwin has done it, added to her work. This year it was done by Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey. [Applause.] It is one of the hardest pieces of work we have to do, but you have got to pay for that work, and if you want to do anything for Mrs Darwin give her the Smithsonian report and pay her what it is worth. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I ask Mrs. Lockwood if she can’t do all the treasurer’s work without three, and I understand, four clerks? How can she add the Smithsonian report to that?
Mrs Lockwood. By working nights and Sundays; that is the only way. But I wish to say that we have expert clerks that make out most of our reports, and I hope you will see the consistency of civil service in our clerkship anyhow. [Applause.] They can carry on that office very well. If we pay a treasurer you have made a clerk of her, because your constitution won't allow her to do that, and you would have to have a treasurer to make your reports to the Board. Now that is your constitution. But Mrs. Darwin’s services are valuable, and I wish before this congress closes that you will consider some way in which she can be relieved of this awful work and get some recompense for the work that we would like to have her do.

Miss Harvey. Madam President General—

President General. The Chair, I believe, has recognized Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Miss Harvey. I move the previous question.

President General. Will you withdraw for a moment and allow Mrs. Park, of Georgia, to speak for a moment?

Mrs. Park. Madam President and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: As my name is signed to this amendment I wish to speak one word in favor of it, and I wish to endorse, as I did last year, the words and explanation of Mrs. Swift, of California. My position is what hers is, that the treasurer of an association—the treasurer general of our association—bears a different relation to our society to that of the other officers. I believe that a woman of exceptional business ability should hold this office. I do not believe that her term should be limited so long as she can faithfully perform the duties of her office. We can, if we wish, retain her. There is no compulsion about retaining an officer. You are not compelled to reelect this officer; but her services, if valuable to the society, may be retained. Our association is a patriotic and an historical association. We are not banded together for political purposes, and for the desire of holding office and rewarding every one who is faithful with office. If we can only disassociate the idea of office from our work as a reward of our work, which should be loving service without expectation of official reward! But it is a pity that we should associate office so much as a reward for faithful service in this society. I was on record as voting altogether against the amendment which required a change in office, which required a change in office, only allowing the officer to serve two terms. When that passed, then we had this amendment offered to allow the treasurer general to be excepted.

Miss Harvey. Madam President,

I move the previous question.

President General. The previous question is called for. I beg pardon, I had promised to recognize Mrs. Waring.
Mrs. Waring. I merely wished to emphasize the point touched upon by Mrs. Park, which was that if we pass this amendment we give ourselves the power to continue a good officer in office, and it does not take away from us the power to discontinue a poor officer if we have one.

Miss Harvey. Previous question, madam.

President General. Has the previous question been seconded?

(Numerously seconded.)

President General. It has been moved and it has been seconded. I am sorry to deprive any ladies from speaking, but this has been called for, and the Chair deferred it for a moment.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, may I speak for one moment? I desire to speak about the amendment; I must say that frankly—

President General. Is there unanimous consent given by this congress to hear Mrs. McLean for a moment upon the same subject?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

President General. Proceed, madam.

Mrs. McLean. We are in grave danger of degenerating from the consideration of the constitution of a body of forty thousand women into the consideration of personalities. No matter how charming and able officers may be, we are considering them now instead of the constitution. [Applause.] Now we wish to add to the business of this organization, and any amendment which was passed a year ago by this Continental Congress by a majority of 364 to 51 should not be overturned at this present congress. [Applause.]

President General. All those in favor of closing debate please rise and stand until counted. This is to close debate. The Chair wishes to call the attention of the congress to this vote. Do they desire it to be counted? (Cries of "No, no!") It is unanimous. If there are any who are opposed to closing debate, let them also rise, stand and be counted. It is carried unanimously. Debate is closed. The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment. The reader will please read it.

Official reader reads amendment.

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. All those in favor of this amendment will please rise, stand, and be counted. The Chair requests order in the house.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam President General, I am informed that there are a number of people that do not understand what they are voting about. It is the usual condition, I admit, but it must be remedied.

Mrs. Morgan. They do not hear; I do not think they understand what they are voting for.

President General. The Chair wishes absolute quiet in the house, so that this amendment may be read to you, so that you may understand it and accordingly vote upon it. The Chair understands that there are persons in this house who do not understand what they are voting upon
Is it so? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Now will you all please keep quiet and listen very attentively?

A MEMBER. We cannot hear a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you listen very attentively to the official reader? You will then hear the amendment and then you may vote upon it. Read it, madam.

OFFICIAL READER. The motion is by Mrs. Swift on the adoption of this amendment. Mrs. Swift moved, "I move the amendment be accepted," and the amendment is relative to the treasurer general. After the words "hold office for two years," the words "excepting the treasurer general," so that the closing phrase (which includes it all, Madam President General) is "No person shall hold office for more than two terms consecutively, except the treasurer general." It is upon the adoption of this amendment that you will vote.

Mrs RISING. Madam President, does this amendment, if it is passed, annul the one that we have just passed in regard to our president general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it the sense of the house that this will annul the amendment just passed? (Cries of "No, no!") You do not intend it so, but are you sure it does not? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Consider it very carefully, ladies. One lady spoke about undoing the work of one year. It is well not to undue the work you have done in one minute the next. [Applause.] All those in favor of adopting that amendment now rise and remain standing until counted. There cannot be an accurate count taken of this while people are moving about. You must remain standing until the Chair requests you to sit.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I am sorry to tax you again, but do we understand you to say that if this amendment be passed it annuls the amendment giving the president general two terms?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the amendment. The last amendment passed annuls amendments previously passed, and this amendment says explicitly, "No person shall hold office more than two terms consecutively," and then "except the treasurer general." It would annul the previous amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Excuse me, but how can that pass when we have just passed the other?

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the house please be quiet? Do you wish to discuss this again?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move to lay it upon the table.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

Mrs. DRAPER. Under the previous question, which was unanimously carried by this house, we are supposedly voting on this amendment. As I understand the previous question, it admits of no debate.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. There was no debate, it was for a question of information that I asked.
Mrs. WALKER. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general states that the motion to accept this amendment has not been seconded. It was seconded, but the name was not written upon the slip.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President General,

I move to lay the whole matter on the table, the amendment extending the term of treasurer general.

Seconded by Miss Virginia Miller.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to lay on the table precedes everything. It has been moved and seconded to lay this amendment on the table. All those in favor of this say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, it is so ordered. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, a point of order. The vote was in the midst of being taken. The negative was never taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When was this?

Mrs. McLEAN. Just a moment since, on the amendment. The previous question was called and carried by a unanimous vote. We then put the question in the affirmative. The negative has never been put.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until the negative was taken, the motion to lay on the table was in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then you mean that every vote can be interrupted by a motion to lay on the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until the negative is taken on the first vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. Well, I think we are in danger of making our parliamentary rules so severe that our common sense and fairness are being lost sight of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We trust that that will never happen here, madam; we do not wish it to happen.

Mrs. PARKER, of New York. Madam President General, I desire to say that I think the point taken by Mrs. McLean of New York is well taken. I think we should take the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the parliamentarian to read Major Roberts upon the question. He is our parliamentary guide.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, you are being governed by Roberts' Rules of Order. Until the negative vote is taken on any question, even under the operation of the previous question, it is in order to lay a motion on the table. It is not in order after the negative is taken, but a vote may be interrupted after the affirmative is taken the first time, but a verification of a vote may never be interrupted. This was not a verification of a vote, but it was the first vote, and only the affirmative had been taken; therefore the motion to lay the matter on the table is in order. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this satisfactory to you, madam?

Mrs McLEAN. I did not understand, Madam Chairman, because I
know that some of them rose in the negative who voted in the affirmative to lay it on the table.

President General. That is really too bad. The Chair deeply regrets that any such misfortune has occurred. She wishes every Daughter here to have her vote, and if it is the wish of this congress to take this vote over it shall be done. (Cries of “No, no!”) The voice of the congress seems to be against taking the vote over. The President General bows to the congress. The official reader will please read the next amendment.

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President General, a parliamentary question.

President General. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. Morgan. Can this matter be taken from the table at any time during this congress?

President General. Anything can be taken from the table. The Chair wishes to return thanks for this beautiful floral offering from her friendly Daughters. [Applause.]

Mrs. Morgan. I simply wish to ask if the mover of this motion to lay this amendment on the table realizes that it can be taken up at any moment during the rest of our session and all this thing gone over again? We know now just as well as we will know tomorrow or next day whether we wish to except the treasurer general. Then why not reach a conclusion at once, adopt or reject the amendment, and let us get on to business? Am I in order?

Mrs. Walker. Madam Chairman, as the mover to lay on the table, I would like to answer the lady from Georgia.

Member. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

President General. She can not answer a point of order.

Member. Isn't she out of order?

President General. It is really out of order, inasmuch as the whole matter has been tabled, and we are in the midst already of the discussion of another amendment. We are starting upon the discussion of another amendment.

Miss Avery. Madam President, a motion in relation to voting.

President General. The Chair wishes to say that there is now before you for consideration an amendment.

Miss Avery. This is an incidental motion, Madam President General.

President General. Very well, then.

Miss Avery.

I move that whenever a two-thirds vote is required the vote be first taken by a viva voce vote, and that such vote be final unless the Chair is in doubt or some member asks for a division of the house.

This is to save time.

President General. Are you making a motion?
Miss Avery. I am making a motion, Madam President, which is in writing.

President General. Kindly send it up then. Is it seconded?
Miss Avery. It is seconded. Mrs. Nash seconds the motion.

President General. The Chair wishes to say to the members of the congress that when you make a motion you should sign your name to it, and your second must also sign her name to it. That is the rule of the congress, and the recording secretary general can not record your motions unless they are perfect. They are not perfect if they do not have the seconders' names.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, if we have adopted Roberts' Rules of Order, is it necessary for us to add any other rule like the following which is coming before us to-day?

President General. We are under Roberts' Rules.
Mrs. McCartney. Are not those sufficient?

President General. That is for the assembly to decide, if it wishes another rule.

Mrs. McCartney. We did decide to abide by Roberts' Rules of Order.

President General. They have accepted the program.

Mrs. Prince. Madam President General, Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico.

President General. Please come to the top step.

Mrs. Prince. I would like to ask, Madam President General, that when any one has anything to say in this congress that she should come to the steps. It is utterly impossible to hear in the back of the hall and vote intelligently on any subject. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, they all have the program; they all have these amendments. Why can't they all read them and follow them and save all this time? We all have the amendments; we can read them; why not follow them?

President General. There is a motion before the house. Read the motion.

Official Reader. "I move that whenever a two-thirds vote is required the vote be first taken by a viva voce vote, and that such vote be final unless the Chair is in doubt or some member asks for a division of the house."

Signed by Miss Clara Avery and seconded by Mrs. Nash.

President General. Is there any discussion upon this motion?

Miss Desha. Madam President General, I would like to speak on this question. We have all been drilled in Roberts, and Roberts says a two-thirds vote. I think it says a standing vote or the raising of hands. Whatever confusion we had last year came from this viva voce vote. Sometimes inadvertently the galleries vote. You can't tell to save your life a two-thirds vote, and I request this congress to stand by Roberts, and when you want a two-thirds vote stand and be counted. [Applause.]
President General. Is there any further discussion upon this motion?

Mrs. Fox. Madam President General, it is very often just as evident in a *viva voce* vote that it is two-thirds of the whole house as it is when you have the confusion and delay of the standing and counting. This motion was in the interest of saving time, and says that except when the Chair is in doubt or when any member calls for a division of the house, making it entirely within the power of (of course) the Chair, and equally of any individual member, on any occasion to ask for a rising vote and have it counted. This only provides that when there is absolutely no question and it is universally satisfactory; it would seem to save a great deal of time.

President General. Any further discussion? Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss Forsyth. I yield the floor.

Mrs. Rounseville. I only wish to say that while this motion is evidently made in the interest of dispatch of business, it will allow any one member to ask for the vote to be taken again, and as it is so probable that doubt might arise as to the result, it is more than probable that some member would ask for it and it would necessitate each vote being taken probably twice. Therefore it would not be in the interest of dispatch of business, and I oppose it.

President General. Miss Forsyth is recognized.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, it seems to me what has been just said nearly covers the question. We can not afford to turn aside for a moment from Roberts' Rules of Order. [Applause.]

Mrs. Sternberg. Madam President,

I move the previous question.

President General. The previous question has been called for; is it seconded?

Mrs. Granger. I second it.

President General. It is seconded, and it precludes further debate. All those wishing to close debate will please rise, stand, and be counted. The Chair will request the tellers to take the vote. As this vote seems to be practically unanimous, as shown by the members standing, if the Chair hears no objection she will declare that the affirmative is carried and debate is closed. There is no objection. The question is now on the adoption of the resolution. Read the resolution.

Official Reader. Miss Avery's motion: "I move that whenever a two-thirds vote is required the vote be first taken by a *viva voce* vote, and that such vote be final, unless the Chair is in doubt or some member asks for a division of the house." Signed by Miss Clara Avery, of Michigan, and Mrs. Nash, of the District.

The motion was put and lost.

President General. The reader will now read the next amendment.
Official Reader. Proposed amendment to article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by adding before the last sentence of said paragraph the words "and only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Amson, of Pennsylvania,
moves the adoption of amendment to article IV, section 1, paragraph 2.

President General. Is there a second to this motion to adopt the amendment? The chair is calling for a second.

Mrs. Masury. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. George F. Fuller.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. The seconder must sign. The question is now before you for discussion. Do you wish to discuss it? The Chair recognizes Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Miss Avery.

I move to amend the motion to amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2 by substituting the following: "And no state may have more than one vice-president general serving at any time."

This is signed by my second. May I pass this to the stage?

Mrs. Park. Madam President General—

President General. It has been moved and seconded, to amend this motion.

Mrs. Park. I want to speak against that amendment. May I speak first against it?

President General. You will have to wait until later. Will you kindly send up your amendment?

Miss Avery. It has been forwarded, Madam President General.

Official Reader. The amendment to the amendment. "I move to amend with the following words: 'And no state may have more than one vice-president general serving at any time.'" Signed, Miss Clara Avery, of Michigan, seconded by Mrs. Nash.

Miss Avery. May I also ask, Madam President General, if the reader read the motion to substitute?

President General. Is this the motion to substitute?

Official Reader. "I move to amend the motion to amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by substituting the following: "And no state shall have more than one vice-president general serving at any time."

Mrs. Hughes. Madam President General, do I understand this amendment means for this year or for next year? When does it go into effect?
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY. 839

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At the close of the congress, I presume. Will you read the whole motion as amended?

OFFICIAL READER. The original amendment to article IV, section 1: "And only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress." Proposed substitute to this amendment: "I move to amend the motion to amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by substituting the following: 'And no state may have more than one vice-president general serving at any time.'" Miss Avery, seconded by Mrs. Nash.

Miss Avery. Madam President General, may I speak to the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if the house has all heard this amendment and the substitute amendment? Have you understood it all, and are you now ready to discuss it? Amendments go into effect when adopted.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I don't think that that is exactly clear to us all, as we elect ten one year and ten the next. Now if we elect one this year for two years, and reflect her, we can not elect any one else—making four years of service—we can not elect any one else. We can have a vice-president general from Pennsylvania for four years, as I understand it, and only that one. That is the idea. I want to have that clear in my mind. Is that right?

Miss Avery. Madam President General, may I answer that question? Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress: You will please notice that this amendment relates to nominations. It reads: "And only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress." This motion covers an objection. This body certainly would not limit the right of nominations. It has the right, perhaps, to limit the number who shall be elected to serve from one state. My motion says that only one vice-president general may at any time be elected to serve from a state. [Applause.] For this reason I hope that my substitute for the amendment will prevail.

Mrs. McCartney. Do you consider the District of Columbia a state?

Miss Avery. This does not relate to anything embodied in the article preceding the paragraph alluded to.

Mrs. McCartney. The District of Columbia is recognized by the Daughters, as I understand it, as a state. Am I correct, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so. We speak of the state regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. McCartney. I do not ask this to be personal. I want to understand it before we vote upon it.

Miss Avery. The term then would apply also to the vice-president general from the District—in nominations only, not elections.
Mrs. Sage. Madam President General, I want to rise to a point of information. I wish to ask if we can consider an amendment to an amendment according to Roberts' Rules. This last, as I understand it, is an amendment to the second amendment, and, I think, is out of order.

President General. It is said that he does not give any rule for that, but that he does not seem to object to it. He does seem to approve of it.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General and Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress: I speak in opposition to the amendment offered to the amendment as stated here, signed not only by my own name as state regent of Georgia, but if you will look you will see a large number of state regents' names signed to that amendment. Before that amendment was offered, a number of the state regents talked fully about it, and we were of the opinion that several candidates offering themselves for vice-president general from one state was, to say the least of it, very confusing to the members of the congress who did not know the personnel of that state. It is impossible for us to know the character, the ability, the standing, the fitness of all these candidates for vice-president general, but we do believe that a state knows its own women, and that the idea here is not that no state shall ever have two vice-presidents general at the same time. Like the great state of New York, it may often happen that she might have more than one, and other states with a large number of Daughters might have, because there are a large number of states with so few Daughters in them that they do not claim the privilege of having a vice-president general. I think perhaps a large section of the Northwest may this year offer a vice-president general to serve for a number of those states. They may decide upon one, but to save confusion, in order that we may know the choice of the state, this is offered, that only one candidate for vice-president general from any state at the same congress shall be offered. When there are several names, and the friends of one candidate and another candidate come and desire to vote, it creates certainly a very great confusion in the minds of many. When this state conference expresses its approval, by a large majority, of a certain candidate for vice-president general, then we are—(interrupted.)

Mrs. Room. Madam President General, I desire to speak against the amendment. I wish to call your attention first to the first paragraph of this amendment, that only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated. Ladies, you come here as the representatives of this society. You have the right to nominate whomsoever you desire to nominate. [Applause.] You have the right to vote for whomsoever you desire to vote. Why should you deprive yourselves of your right as delegates? Even if a majority passes that amendment, shall you say to all the others, you shall not nominate anybody you wish to nominate? You must remember that there are vice-presidents general now
on the Board who are from different states, but they reside in the District. Now if you cut the District off from those vice-presidents general you cut your Board down. You prevent yourselves from having a full Board to act upon measures that you have directed the Board to act upon. You order the Board to perform certain services. If you do not give them the necessary number of officers to carry out those directions, it is you who will suffer; it is not we. When we nominate these vice-presidents general who are from the states but live here in the District, we don't do so for the glorification of the District. I beg you to believe that the District has no thought of its own glory. It wants the society to have the full services of those officers who can attend every Board meeting. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They represent the state do they not?

Mrs. ROONE. They do represent the state, and if you say that the state shall have but one nominee, and shall have but one person elected, you prevent us from nominating those vice-presidents general who reside in the District, but who are really from the different states in the union. It has been said that the District has more than its share, but we of the District say to you that very few of the nominees for any office on the National Board are really and truly District women. There have been a very small number that have been born and raised in the District. There is scarcely one that has not come from some state, and why should you deprive yourselves of her services because she lives in the District? That is the very reason for nominating her; that is the reason we want her, because she can serve. There are many of your vice-presidents general from different states who have never been able to attend a solitary Board meeting. What satisfaction is it to you that she comes from your state if she can not serve upon the Board? We don't nominate officers for the glory of ourselves, or for the glory of the state. We nominate them that we may have their services, and if they can not perform those services what is the use of nominating them? Do not deprive yourselves of your right, and say to yourselves, "You shall not nominate and you shall not elect." What do we come here for except to nominate and to elect? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, of New York, has the floor.

Mrs. KENT. Madam President, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question for information?

Mrs. KENT. Have I mistaken? I understand Miss Avery to say that this means only one nomination at a congress, that it does not prevent more than one vice-president general from a state or the District, but that it prevents more than one nomination at each congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Avery, is such the purport of your amendment?

Miss AVERY. I think, Madam President General, that it is not clearly understood. The motion seems to limit the right to nominate. That
would seem to me to take from the necessary liberty of the members of this congress in a free country. The right to nominate is certainly ours, but it is also the right of this body to state that we can only elect one vice-president general from a state. We have had two from states. My motion was simply to state that the election, not the nomination, should be but for one vice-president general. Now allow me to say that in the majority of states vice-presidents general who appear in the District as representing your states are, in the majority of cases, the sole representatives on the Board from the state except a state regent. It has been the case in our state, and I believe it is the common habit to have the women from the District as representatives from the state, not from the District solely.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, ladies of the congress, there are two things we must remember regarding this. This refers to the question of the election of national officers, not of state officers. It is probably wise that this should be limited to the extent of the amendment before us. To limit it to such an extent as is called for by the amendment to the amendment would probably be to make the same mistake we have recently done, and tie our hands to an extent we did not mean to do. I believe that each state that comes here should have the right each year to put in nomination whomever the state wishes placed there, and that that right should come with each Continental Congress; that congress need not elect any one whom they consider unduly claiming office, or whose friends are claiming office already sufficiently held in that locality. That rests with the congress, and remember that these are the officers for the nation, not for the state.

Mrs. Nash. Madam President General, the reason I have opposed this amendment is that I think it is thoroughly un-American. It is aimed at the liberties of the individual. We each have an inherent right in this assemblage to nominate whom we please, and I do not see why we should curtail that right. Mrs. Roome has already spoken very fully upon that subject, so that I don't know that I need to say very much more. And besides, we would be flying directly in the face of Mr. Roberts, who Miss Desha has reminded us is our guiding star, and I think that he also says that in every assemblage every individual has the right to nominate. Therefore I do not think it would be wise for us to limit—indeed, we have no right to limit the nominations—but I do think it is well for us to limit the representation on the National Board to one vice-president general from each state. There are only twenty vacancies, twenty vice-presidents general; there are nearly fifty states, and it does not seem fair to me that there should be more than one vice-president general from one state. I have always gone for the rights of the minorities, and I think that a little state like Delaware or Rhode Island needs just as much recognition as the big Empire state, New York. I myself come from a little state.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, while waiting for my turn, I am in
the position of General Breckenridge yesterday, of having the best points of my speech spoken better than I could before I reached the floor. But, Madam President, there is one point that is overlooked, and that is, that the more we emphasize the state the less we emphasize the nation. I remember perfectly well the first congress I ever attended. Some of you are still here who attended that congress in the little church on L street. I remember a lady, noted for that rare beauty that is found only in Virginia, and I am a Yankee [applause], rising and stating that while she could never forget that she was a Virginian first and an American second, owing to the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was teaching her boys that they were Americans first and foremost. [Applause.] Madam President, when I am asked what have the Daughters of the American Revolution done, I state that one of the greatest things that they have done was that owing to their influence for the first time in a Southern state the flag of the United States is floating where it has not floated since 1861. [Applause.] And I believe that when the history—the true history—of the Spanish-American war is written, when historians come to find out why it was that the North, South, East and West all responded and fought together so unanimously, that credit will be given to the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On that account, Madam President, I believe that when we limit to states we are cutting out our own privileges of electing from every place. Suppose that a state believes in a proposed amendment, the majority of the members of the state. There may be one or two or five women who believe with the majority of the members of the congress that the amendment is wrong. Shall we, the majority of the members of congress, be prevented from putting in nomination and electing any good woman because she may differ on important points from the members of her own state? When the president of the United States wished to call a new secretary of the treasury to his cabinet, did he say that he could not consider Iowa because Iowa already had a member of the cabinet? [Applause.] He chose the best man he could find. Let us chose the best twenty vice-presidents general we can find, regardless of whether they all come from one state or no two come from the same state. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and requests her to take the platform.

Miss GENTRY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have recognized Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. She will be here presently. Are you the lady who rose? I made a mistake.

Miss GENTRY. Madam President General, ladies, I would like to ask why this question has arisen. Haven't we been very comfortable under the constitution? And I wonder why this amendment has been offered at this time? It seems to me that we are engaged continually in a.
game of constitutional and parliamentary ping-pong. [Laughter and applause.]

MEMBER.

Madam President, I move to take a recess until half past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved that we do now take a recess until half past two. Is there a second to the motion? (Seconded.) All those in favor of taking a recess until half past two will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. There is a motion before the house to take a recess until half past two. (Cries of "No!" "No!") There seems to be great opposition to it. All those in favor of taking a recess until half past two signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. The Chair is very much in doubt about this vote.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I want to know why we can not finish with this one amendment. Why do we stop in the middle and have to do our work all over again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because there was a motion made to take a recess, and it always has to be considered. If you don't want to take a recess, vote it down.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Call a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. (Motion put.) The affirmative seems to have it. You will adjourn, but before you go listen to the notices.

Mrs. LYONS. There is a recommendation from the committee on architecture. Is it in order to move that it be accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It could not be made now. Let it come up the first thing this afternoon.

(The official reader read some announcements, and the congress took a recess at one p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903.

Congress was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour of half past two has arrived. Congress will please come to order. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Kentucky, Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President General,

I move that the recommendation of the chairman of the subcommittee on architecture be adopted.

May I speak to this motion? There is a second here.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, is this not out of order? Is there not a motion before the house?
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

President General. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that this is done by special courtesy. If two-thirds of the house will allow it, it can be done. It is brought to the attention of the Chair that as we are in the midst of a question now, which had for the moment escaped her mind, she will request the vice-president general from Kentucky to make her motion a little later. Read the motion and read the substitute.

Official Reader. The amendment on which we are now acting is to article IV, section 1. "And only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress." The substitute motion offered in place of it by Miss Avery, of Michigan, is as follows:

"I move to amend the motion to amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by substituting the following: 'And no state may have more than one vice-president general serving at any time.'"

President General. Ladies, we are still in the discussion of this. You will remember it was deferred until after luncheon.

Miss Batcheller. Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: The last speaker, whose name I did not hear, and whom I did not know, asked why such an amendment as the original amendment should be offered. I will state the experience of the little state of New Jersey. The regents of that state, with the exception of two or three, desired that the retiring state regent at that time should be nominated for vice-president general. This was three years ago. Not meeting with the approbation of three or four members from one chapter, I am sorry to say, they nominated three more vice-presidents general from New Jersey, much to the mortification of every sensible person in the state, and laid us open to a great deal of ridicule. From that time on I resolved that I would work for such an amendment as now has my endorsement. My name is affixed to it. It does not prohibit the large states from having two vice-presidents general at the same time; only that they shall not be elected the same year.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, my name is appended to the original amendment here as the second, and I would like to say that the experience of Ohio last year on this subject was very disastrous. There were two nominations, one endorsed and one unendorsed, and the result was that we will get no vice-president general, and I felt that it was a very good thing to limit the nominations. I don't mean to say that we would like to limit the number that any state might have, but it seems to me that what Mrs. Park said this morning was very pertinent—that when a woman appears with the endorsement of an entire state, it is about as good an earthly guarantee as we can get that she is an
eligible woman, and when two or three appear independently this way we can't tell which is the eligible one and which we should vote for. Therefore if we vote for the one that is endorsed by her state, we would be very sure of having a good woman in the place.

President General. Any further discussion?

Mrs. Rounsaville. Madam President General and ladies, first, I would like to ask for information. Did Miss Avery offer a substitute or an amendment? (Cries of "Substitute!") It was a substitute. Then, Madam President General, is not consideration of the original amendment entirely out of order? The substitute stands in the relation of an amendment, and has to be considered first, I think, Madam President.

President General. When it is the matter of substitution, both are before you for debate and consideration.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Yes. Then, Madam President, I will speak only a few words in connection with each, and I speak as a Southern woman, a representative of the Empire state of the South, in behalf of the Empire state of the North, of the old Bay state, of Connecticut, of Illinois, of the other states with large membership and large representation. Shall we cut off those states with so many able members from larger representation on our general Board? (Cries of "No!" "No!") I also speak in behalf of the general Board and of our organization. Shall we make it impossible at any future time to select two able women from any one state if we desire them? Shall we not leave ourselves in a position to choose whom we will when we will? Then, Madam President, I speak in behalf of each state on exactly the same line that the lady from Ohio has just spoken. Each state is in danger of losing representation on the general Board outside of the state regent, if you allow so many nominations, because the friends of your candidates from your states will have their votes divided and you may not gain representation at all.

President General. Any further discussion?

Mrs. Rounsaville. Yes, Madam President, may I add one word? I want to say—I also speak to the objection that was made that the District of Columbia should have representatives enough present to form a quorum for the consideration of any question requiring immediate consideration. We have so many able women here among the wives of our senators and congressmen that at any time you may secure a quorum by electing your state representatives from among those women, and we will have but the two representatives from the District proper.

Mrs. Quinton. Madam President General, I wish to say a word, not in favor of the amendment, because I so much like the original. The points made this morning seem to me of great interest and importance. I only want to say a word about two or three that specially impressed me, and one was the federal idea. I believe we all are interested in the federal idea. I think we also would not like to have the state idea
wholly ignored. It seems to me that the electing of these vice-presidents general who can attend Board meetings is a very important matter, and while other states can be represented by many who reside in Washington, it seems to me that it would be a good point if also their state endorsement could be had. That would secure the cooperation and united interest of all the states represented; it would give us women who can serve, being willing to serve. A resident of Montana evidently could not come to all the Board meetings, but if she were in Washington she could attend; and while the federal idea is kept at the fore, as I think we all desire it shall be, it would be a sufficient notice of the state idea to add to that the state endorsement or the endorsement of the majority of the women of the state, who certainly know their own representatives better than anybody else can.

Mrs. McWilliams. Madam President and ladies, I think there should always be a majority and a minority report. We have worked very nicely under the constitution, the clause of the constitution covering this question. I see no reason for making this amendment.

Therefore I move to lay this motion on the table.

Mrs. Room. I second the motion.

Mrs. Croxman. Madam President General, I had been promised recognition before the motion to lay on the table, had I not?

President General. The parliamentarian states that in accordance with parliamentary practice I can not grant that permission. You have heard the motion; it has been moved and seconded, to lay this amendment on the table.

Mrs. Nash. Madam President, a question of information. Does that carry the substitute—does that carry the whole business? Excuse the slang.

President General. It does.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, a question of information. I want to know the mover of that resolution, the amendment to the amendment, the substitute being acted upon.

President General. The understanding of the Chair is that the whole matter is laid on the table by this motion. That motion, however, has not yet come to the Chair. It has to come in writing and seconded in writing.

Mrs. McWilliams. It has been seconded.

Mrs. Croxman. Is it out of order to speak while the motion comes up, upon this question of the vice-president?

President General. I am afraid it is out of order at present.

Mrs. Park. Is it out of order to speak in opposition to that motion?

President General. It is out of order to speak at present, Mrs. Park. The Chair suggests to persons making motions that it would be well to have them written before they make them upon the floor, inasmuch as they have to be sent here in writing.
Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege. I would ask the Chair that the house distinctly understand that if it lays that substitute motion on the table it also lays the whole amendment on the table, and we are not able to vote for the amendment which is so largely signed and so represents the voice of the states; that we will not be able to consider it again without taking it off the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McWilliams, where is your written motion? Do you wish to withdraw it?

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I will withdraw it with the permission of the house. I did not so understand, I supposed it was simply the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McWilliams wishes to withdraw her motion to lay on the table, if the house accords her that permission. Do you do so? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") She wishes her motion to lay this amendment and substitute on the table withdrawn. Do you wish it withdrawn? (Question put.) It is withdrawn. The discussion may now proceed. Mrs. Crosman is recognized.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President General, a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. MORGAN. I believe a question that has been put before the house —can it be withdrawn unless there is unanimous consent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has to be unanimous.

Mrs. MORGAN. Well, it was not unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady desires to withdraw her motion to lay the amendment on the table. Is there any objection from this house?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. The substitute amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She wishes to withdraw the substitute amendment; she wishes to lay it on the table. Do you wish to allow her permission to withdraw her motion to lay on the table? (Cries of "Yes!" "No!") Somebody says no. All those in favor of withdrawing the motion to lay the substitute amendment on the table will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Two "noes." The motion is still before you; the motion to lay on the table is still before you.

The motion put and lost.

The question now is upon the substitute amendment. Read the substitute amendment. Mrs. Grant, of Colorado.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Grant, of Colorado.

Mrs. GRANT. I have just come in, and want to speak to the point whether the states shall each have more than one vice-president general. Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order to speak now. Ladies, you will facilitate business by keeping perfect order. Mrs. Grant, of Colorado, has the floor.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege.
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

MRS. STERNBERG.

May I move that the seats in the gallery not reserved for the alternates be now declared open to the public?

MRS. HENRY. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It may be so. The Chair will grant that the seats in the galleries which are not reserved by the alternates may be open to the general public.

MRS. HENRY. Thank you.

MRS. GRANT. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution: Tell me if I do not talk loud enough. As the men say, we are all talkers, but I am not a talker in public, being an infant. I am a stranger on the floor of this beautiful congress, being my first time I have ever attended as a delegate, and were it not for my zealous constituency at home in Colorado, I should favor the hospitable District of Columbia having all the vice-presidents general possible. I should like to favor that; I say I should like to favor it, because whether I could conscientiously do so or not is another question, for I believe a direct general representation on the National Board is proper and legitimate for all the states, as many as possible. That reminds me; the lady who said this morning, or rather the substance of what she said, if I may so deduce it—America first, state pride second—I shall have to differ with a little. I believe there should be no first; there should be no second; for the beauty of our grand and indissoluble republic is the dual form of government, each dependent upon the other, and to foster this, the support, the perpetuation of this grand republic, is the precious prized privilege of our Daughters of the American Revolution. To encourage and aid the growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I would like to see more of the Western states on the National Board. [Applause.] I am sure you would accord us this encouragement if you could know against what odds and with what success we of the Colorado branch have worked and striven. [Applause.] You must remember that our sisters, the Daughters of the Revolution, had much the start of us in the West, particularly in Denver, but we wish to convert them in time, and the best means to aid this matter is by recognizing the Western states on the National Board. I should like to ask—do I appeal in vain?—will you not represent us in the West? I think not. I think I do not appeal in vain. Virginia is my native state; Washington cherished by the memories of my girlhood, and I believe that you will aid us. How proud I should be if I could carry home the report that in order to have more general direct representation on the National Board the amendment that each state should have but one vice-president general had carried! I should bear the glad tiding with joy. Will you not carry it? [Applause.]
President General. Mrs. Crosman is recognized.

Mrs. Crosman. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, I am sure that this subject, important and interesting to us all, has been very fully and ably discussed. I only want to say one word before—I am aware that question is about to be called—and it is this: I want to emphasize the fact that, as I take it, a vice-president general is primarily only a Board member. Her chief duty, her main duty, is to attend the Board meetings, to be there faithfully and regularly, and to bear her share—sometimes her burden—in the work that comes before that Board of Management. To make this too much a matter of states—although I fully agree with those who have said that no woman should run who had not back of her the good opinion of her own state, her own home, and her own chapter—that is of vital importance—it seems to me that the main point should be in accepting this position that the candidate feels it her duty to attend the Board meetings, and the danger would be in giving it too much to states, as a state honor rather than as a national office; that it would drift into a mere empty compliment of three initials behind your name and a ribbon. [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Thompson, of Minnesota. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Thompson, of Minnesota.

Mrs. Thompson. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, I am a Western woman. If the vice-presidents general are to be elected in this congress, it only seems fair that those who come here to vote but do not come year after year, are not acquainted with the women, should have the choice of voting intelligently. If the women are to be selected to work on the Board, they should be appointed by the president general. The vice-presidents general are appointed, are voted upon by the members in council. I came last year, and found two, three, sometimes four candidates from one state. How did I know how to vote? If I vote at all, I want to vote intelligently. Therefore I am in favor of only one name being presented, if not the unanimous, the choice of the majority of the members of the state, and being brought and presented to this congress as the choice of the state. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question!" "Question!")

President General. Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia.

Mrs. Tuttle. I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. Tuttle:

I wish to announce to this house the death of the state regent of Kansas, who passed away while preparing for her journey here, and move that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the family of the late Mrs. A. H. Thompson, state regent of Kansas, by this congress.
Mrs. CROSMAN. I ask to second that motion.

Mrs. TUTTLE. Mrs. Thompson died on the 10th of February at her home in Kansas suddenly, and that is the reason that the Kansas delegation is absent, only one member being present, Mrs. Ware.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I ask that the house move a rising resolution of sympathy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that the house signalize its sympathy, its sorrow, by a rising vote for the death of Mrs. Thompson, state regent of Kansas. (Rising vote given.) Be seated. We will proceed with the discussion.

Mrs. PARK. The question has been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has the question been called?

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion requested or wished?

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, it seems to me that if we are elected to the National Board for work we can not elect the members from the far west, who never come here and never do any work. If we want work done, we must have members who can do the work, who are nearby and can come.

Mrs. OVERMAN. It seems to me nothing but just and fair that in this legislation of national matters of the Daughters of the American Revolution a chapter that has a membership of 250, or a chapter that has a membership of 100 or 150 should certainly have priority over the other chapters that have less membership. North Carolina, Delaware and Rhode Island certainly can not be commensurate with the District of Columbia, the Empire State of Georgia, or Connecticut, and I, as a very small representative of North Carolina, beg that the District of Columbia, the Empire State of Georgia, Connecticut, and the larger states should have a greater place.

(Cries of "Question, question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question has been called for.

Mrs. NASH. The previous question, Madam President, has not been put. I rise first to a question of information. I want to know by whom Georgia was christened the Empire State of the South. As a South Carolinian I would like to know. I would be glad if some lady from Georgia would tell me.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President, who christened Georgia the Empire State of the South I cannot say, but it has for so many, many years been recognized as the Empire State of the South that I think there will be no question in using that word. It means that in itself it is an empire, self-supporting, making within its bounds everything necessary for its maintenance.

Mrs. NASH. Pardon me, Madam President, I am afraid South Carolina would never admit it. But, Madam President, to close this argument, I am afraid, ladies, that we are giving up our birthright, and not
even for a mess of pottage. We are giving up our birthright, which means the right to the nominations, if we pass this amendment—the right to nominate any one whom we please, which is given us by the constitution. We are giving away our privileges. I am always very zealous for the rights of the individual; I always stand for the people, and we are giving away our individual rights.

(Cries of "Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Courtesy to the speaker requires that you give her due attention and time to speak. Pray do not call question and interrupt her. Proceed, Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, with your remarks.

MRS. NASH. Thank you, Madam President General. I was going to say that as for the representation on the National Board of the different states, that was fought out in our predecessor, the national congress, when it was granted to the small states two senators as well as to the larger states. When those women become national officers they sink the state question; they become national officers; but all the same I think it is wiser to have them from the different states. It seems to me unfair when there are only twenty places to elect more than one vice-president general from one state.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, I think the question is, will they attend the Board meetings? [Applause.]

Mrs. OGDEN. Madam President, I think no vice-president general should accept the nomination unless she will attend the meetings of the Board.

Mrs. NIORGAN. Madam President, may I answer one or two of those speakers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. MORGAN. I think we all live within human limitations. When they accept positions on the National Board they naturally expect to come. We some of us get ill. Some of us have domestic matters that keep us at home; sorrows come to some of us. It is an utter impossibility for any woman to pledge herself that she will come to every Board meeting. They do not do that even in the District of Columbia. But I think, so far as it lies within the power of every woman who consents and is honored with one of these positions, she conscientiously believes that she can come, and that she will do all in her power to come. If she does not do so, it certainly is not because she does not wish to. It is charming to come to Washington city, it is delightful to work with the Board, and there seems to be no reason why a woman should accept one of these positions without intending to fulfill her obligations, but we can not always tell.

Mrs. GRANGER. Madam President, ladies, I, as you see, am a vice-president general from Ohio. When I took this position last year, I fondly hoped to be able to attend the Board meetings during this year. I have not attended a single meeting. The reason has been personal sorrow and bereavement. For that reason, and because I am not able to pledge myself, I am going out of office.
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

Mrs. Perry. Madam President, it sometimes happens that the best and most estimable woman of a state for the office of vice-president general might not be in accord with the majority of the women in power. Therefore if you cut off the nomination, say for but one woman, perhaps it throws the very best woman for the office out of the question.

President General. Mrs. Terry, vice-state regent, of New York.

Mrs. Terry. Madam President General, I object to anything that savors of cutting off the privileges of the voters here, and I fear that we have no right to arrange matters for the ones who follow us, who may not wish to do this thing. And besides, anything that hampers the Board—There are committees where they have to be appointed and serve, and one vice-president general can not serve well on three or four committees.

Mrs. Norton. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

President General. State your name and state.

Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Norton, of Arkansas. Is there any article in the constitution or by-laws by which the Board is obliged to meet in Washington?

President General. That is so. This is the home of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Grant. Madam President General, I want to answer Mrs. Swift, who spoke of the inability of Western women to attend the meetings of the National Board. I was assured before I left home (Colorado) that ways and means would be provided, should she be elected. Several Western women we know of in the state could attend the meetings if they were elected.

Mrs. Coleman. We enjoy very much indeed listening to these beautiful speeches that have been made this morning and this afternoon, and we would continue to enjoy them the rest of the afternoon, but are we not governed by Roberts' Rules of Order? Is not our constitution under Roberts' Rules of Order, and does not Roberts' give every woman in this Congress an opportunity to nominate some one? Then why need we lose any time?

Mrs. Delafield:

I move the previous question.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, in reference to the rights of the individual, I would like to call the attention of this house to the fact that every state delegates its rights into the hands of delegates to this congress. They come here to represent the chapters; they come here to speak for the women in those chapters; therefore I think the rights of the individual are protected. When they nominate a vice-president general, they speak for the individual women of that state. I do not see that this amendment in any way curtails the right of the individual.
MRS. DELAFIELD:

Madam President, I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for. It must be in writing and seconded. Send it to the stage.

MISS ADAIR. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Delafield moves the previous question, seconded by Miss Adair. All in favor of the previous question, which closes debate, signify it by rising and being counted. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, to count the vote. This vote seems to be unmistakably unanimous, and if the congress has no objection we will declare it so. The Chair sees no one sitting. Is it the pleasure of the congress that we declare it unanimous? (Cries of “Yes!” “Yes!”) Debate is closed. The question is now upon the substitute amendment. The official reader will read the amendment and the substitute. The Chair requests the ladies whom she has appointed tellers to take their seats upon the stage, so that she may have them at her call more easily.

(The official reader read the amendment and the substitute.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you are now to vote upon the substitute amendment, that no state may have more than one vice-president general at a time, serving at one time. Do you wish to discuss this amendment? (Cries of “Question!”) I beg pardon. We are precluded debate.

(Cries of “Division!”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for. All those in favor of this substitute amendment will rise and remain standing until you are bidden to sit. The Chair calls upon Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Middleton to count this. Divide this house among yourselves and count it. Don’t sit down until you are counted. Those opposed to this substitute amendment may now arise and remain standing until counted. Congress may be seated. Announce the vote.

OFFICIAL READER. The vote on the substitute amendment. In the affirmative, 143; in the negative, 274.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost. The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment as amended. This requires a two-thirds vote. All those in favor of this will rise, stand, and be counted.

MRS. MCWILLIAMs. Madam President, it is the original amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original amendment as amended.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No, no; that amendment was lost. Just the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute amendment was lost, and the question is now upon your original amendment. Those in favor of this amendment will rise and stand until counted.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to read once more what you are to vote upon now. The original amendment: “And
only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at
the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the ma-
jority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental
Congress."

President General. All those in favor of this arise and stand until
counted. Those opposed may now rise and stand until counted. The
delegates may be seated. The official reader will announce the result
of the vote.

Official Reader. In favor of the amendment, 303; in the negative,
114.

President General. The amendment is adopted.

Mrs. Nash. Madam President, a question of information. Is that a
two-thirds vote?

President General. A two-thirds vote.

Miss Batcheller. Madam President General and members of the
Twelfth Continental Congress, in view of the fact of the very great
deal of important business before this body, and also of the very brief
time that it is possible to give the state regents for their reports, three
minutes,

I move that the three minute report of the state regents be
omitted, in order that the business of the congress may be
facilitated. This is signed by Sara T. Kinney, of Connecticut,
Elizabeth Clark Churchman, of Delaware, and E. Ellen
Batcheller, of New Jersey.

Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. Madam President, I second that motion.

President General. This is a change in the order of business, and
will require a two-thirds vote. Do you wish to discuss this motion,
ladies? (Cries of "No! No!") All in favor of omitting the three
minute reports of the state regents may please rise and stand until
counted. There seems to be no reason why we should take a count;
it seems practically unanimous. If the house, however, desires a count,
the President General will be glad to grant it. Do you desire a count?
(Cries of "No! No!") This motion of Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Kinney,
and others is carried. Are there any who wish to vote no? If so, now
is your time. It is unanimous.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, may I ask a question for informa-
tion? Will not the reports of the State regents be included in the re-
port of the congress, the proceedings of the congress in the magazine?

President General. They will be printed in full in the magazine.

Mrs. Rounsville. Madam President, I wish to speak to the members
of the congress. Our president general proposes to extend to us the
courtesy of a reception this afternoon. In consideration for our presi-
dent general, as well as for ourselves,

I move that we now adjourn.
(Cries of “No! no!”)

President General. Do you mean to take a recess until eight o’clock this evening?

Mrs. Rounseville.

I move that we take a recess until eight o’clock this evening.

President General. Is there a second to that motion?

Several Members. I second that.

President General. It must be written and signed by the maker of the motion and by the one who seconds it. Pending the writing of this motion, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. Morgan. I do not wish to oppose any motion that is made for the benefit of the president general—easing her—but I do think after this afternoon the congress ought to make up its mind to do some business. [Applause.] I have been here only since this morning, and we have adjourned, or rather taken a recess, at dinner, giving us a longer time than usual. We are adjourning this afternoon, and it is now nearly Tuesday night. I hope to-morrow that we will do as little of the social feature of our congress as possible and get to our legislation. It seems to me it is very important.

President General. A motion to take a recess is not debatable. All that you can do with such a motion is to vote upon it, aye or no.

Motion put and lost. (Cries of “Division!”)

President General. Division is called for. All those in favor of taking a recess until eight o’clock this evening rise and stand until counted.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, a question of information.

President General. State your question.

Mrs. Weed. The program says that we shall adjourn at four o’clock to-day. It is now four o’clock. Is a motion necessary?

President General. Does it so specify?

Mrs. Weed. For Tuesday.

President General. Will you please be seated if you have been counted? Those opposed to the adjourning signify it by rising and standing until they are counted. The ayes seem to have it, and the recess is ordered, meeting again at eight this evening. (4:00 p. m.)

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903.

Congress called to order by president general at 8 p. m.

President General. Congress will please come to order, as the hour of eight has arrived. We will now proceed to the consideration of the further amendments which we have before us. The official reader will kindly read the amendment which we will now consider.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. What is your question of privilege, madam?
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

Mrs. Lockwood. As the sub-committee on architecture is ready to submit its plans to this congress, those selected by it, and as we have to let our stereopticon exhibitor know twenty-four hours before to secure him to show those pictures,

I move that the order of business be suspended to-morrow (Wednesday) evening for the report of the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture, and for the exhibit of stereopticon views of the plans selected for Continental Memorial Hall.

Mrs. Room. I second the motion.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that to-morrow night be set for the viewing of the stereopticon slides of our designs.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, I understand that that was to be a part of the report of the Continental Hall committee. Why would it not be well to propose the report of Continental Hall committee as a whole.

President General. I will state to the vice-state regent of Montana that the Continental Hall report will probably be upon Wednesday but that a whole evening will be required for the inspection of this business which the committee on architecture will bring before us. Therefore it is proper that we should select and appoint one evening for this work. The Chair is willing to listen to any discussion upon the subject. (Cries of "Question!") The question is called for. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by rising. You may be seated. All those opposed to appointing Wednesday for the report of the committee of architecture will signify it by rising. It is carried unanimously. Wednesday night we will view the stereopticon views of our plans. The Chair wishes to state, before proceeding, that those of the vice-presidents general who may desire may take seats upon the stage which the chairman of the house committee has furnished for them, in order that those farther back in the hall may have the advantage of taking these seats which have been lately occupied by the vice-presidents general. If they chose, they may at their leisure, and very quietly, please, take these seats. Proceed with the reading of the amendment. The Chair requests that you be very quiet about the change. These seats now will be open for those of the delegates in the extreme back of the room—not those who sit near the front under the gallery, but those in the extreme back who can hear nothing, to come forward and take these seats. If you are all seated we will listen to the reading of the amendment.

Reader. Ladies, in proceeding with the consideration of amendments, a word of explanation is necessary at this point. You are all of you doubtless provided with these little leaflets. Next in the order of consideration this leaflet comes in; the consideration of
article IV. section i. On your large leaflet the next is article V. You know how these happened to be printed separately. We have to consider them consecutively, so that this leaflet comes next. Amendment to the constitution, article IV, section i. Amend by inserting after the words “their successors shall be elected” the words “except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management.” It will then read:

“These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899, ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.”

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to accept this amendment.

Miss MILLER. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of amendment to article IV, section 1, submitted by Mrs. Darwin.

MRS. WALKER. I second it.

MRS. WEED. A question of information Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

MRS. WEED. The same point that was brought up in regard to the other amendment about the treasurer general. I would like to have that so worded—that the amendment which was offered this morning, and which was passed by so large a majority, should be inserted in this amendment, the amendment regarding the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state the exact words which you wish inserted, Mrs. Weed?

MRS. WEED. I wish the amendment that was passed this morning to be inserted in this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are at liberty to offer it as an amendment, as a new amendment.

MRS. WEED. Will the one that was passed this morning have to be passed over again to-night?
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all.

MRS. WEED. That is my point. I understood the Chair ruled this morning that if the amendment regarding the treasurer general which was before us a little while ago was passed it would overrule the amendment that was passed this morning. I understood that was the ruling of the Chair regarding the former amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think there was a slight misunderstanding about that, Mrs. Weed.

MRS. MILLER. Madam President General, as I understand it there is a difference in this. This is in order to facilitate the work of the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; that there may be no lapse of office. Now will you kindly read that again, so that it may be perfectly understood, Madam Official Reader?

READER. As amended it will read: (Reads amendment.)

MRS. FOWLER. Madam President General, is there not an error in the last clause? Should not the word "same" be omitted? It does not occur in the constitution. Not "same office," but "office."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will notice that in one moment, Mrs. Fowler.

MRS. DAVIS. Madam President, a question for information. Does not this amendment require the endorsement of twelve names (we have but one upon this) before we can take action? It was proposed at the last congress, I know, but should not each amendment have twelve names before we can consider it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The understanding of the Chair is that some of the amendments which are now pending were offered before the resolution to which you refer was made last year, and therefore they do not come under that rule.

MRS. DAVIS. Madam President General, did not the making of that rule do away with the former ruling? It seems to me it follows that it must do away with it.

MRS. DARWIN. Madam President, Mrs. Darwin had this in her report last year. It is one of the recommendations of the national officers, and I think the congress approved of it, and she was instructed to put it in as an amendment. That is my understanding of it. Mrs. Darwin, you ought to explain it. Was it not your recommendation, and didn't they accept it as your recommendation, and didn't you state before the congress that you would put it in as an amendment?

MRS. DARWIN. Yes, that is the reason it has not the endorsement of twelve names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a request for Miss Desha to speak.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, Mrs. Darwin, the treasurer general, put what is embodied in this amendment in her report to the Continental Congress last year as a recommendation. It was approved'
by the congress, and she was instructed to put it in as an amendment, and that is the reason it has not the endorsement of twelve names. It was ordered by the congress.

Mrs Weed. Do not amendments go into effect immediately upon their passage? Then I wish to ask that the reader, in reading this amendment, when she says "it will then read," will insert the amendment that was passed this morning.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your point of order?

Mrs. Roome. This amendment that has just been read in regard to the treasurer general is an amendment to the by-laws. You can not insert any portion of an amendment to the by-laws in an amendment to the constitution. Besides that, I am not certain—

President General. The duties and terms of the treasurer general are stated in the constitution.

Mrs. Roome. Well, there is another point. I don't think that the congress passed any law that an amendment to the by-laws should be signed by twelve persons. They said the amendment to the constitution should be signed, and not an amendment to the by-laws.

President General. These, however, are amendments to the constitution, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. Roome. I am speaking of this one amendment.

President General. That would amend the constitution. Ladies, do you wish further to discuss this amendment? Will you explain the motion that you made just now Mrs. Weed, of Montana?

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, I made a motion this morning which was passed by a very large majority. I ask the official reader that in reading the amendment as it will read she add "except the president general."

Mrs. Lockwood. You are right. Now you have got to do that.

President General. Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs Draper. May I ask that the president general enforce the resolution which was passed here, I think yesterday, requesting each person speaking to come to the platform? Having been so fortunate as to be assigned to a front seat, I have been very much at a loss to understand why it was that, after we had voted, ladies said they did not understand what we were voting upon. Just as I came into the room I stood for a moment half way down the aisle. I could not hear one syllable of what Mrs. Weed of Montana said, not one syllable, nor could I hear one word of what the president general said. Now, Madam President, I think I am not deaf, and I do ask, in justice to the ladies sitting in the rear, that when anything is said that is intended for the house the ladies will come forward on the platform. [Applause.]
President General. Mrs. Weed, will you state your motion from the top step of the platform, and speak very loudly. Endeavor to have your voice strike that star spangled banner in the center over there on the balcony, and perhaps you will reach every one in the house.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, I was not making any motion nor speaking to any question. I was asking the official reader to read article IV, section 1, correctly as it had been amended.

President General. The official reader will please read the section that was amended this morning as it was amended.

Official Reader. It is impossible, Madam President, because the official reader handed that over to the recording secretary general, and she says she has not it with her. The stenographer is obliged to take these in order to prepare the minutes; they would not be ready for the morning session if she did not.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President, I have a copy here, but I doubt whether any one can read it but myself.

President General. We will be very glad to have you read it, Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. Fox. I did not mean that I doubted if I could pass it up; I was sure I could do that, but I doubted if the official reader could read my writing. I just have the amendment, which of course with the printed copies of the constitution I can easily incorporate, which makes the last sentence of the second paragraph of article IV, section 1, read as follows: "No person shall hold office more than two terms successively, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board."

President General. Now read the amendment just as it is.

Reader. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to make another explanation. Have you all copies of the constitution in your hands? If so, turn to page 6, and you will see that the constitution as amended last year, and as now printed in this latest edition of the constitution, differs somewhat from the wording of the amendment as proposed by Mrs. Darwin—I mean even in those respects where she did not propose a change. It differs a little. The attention of the platform has been directed to those differences. The reason is that the constitution was amended in that clause and changed a little after Mrs. Darwin put in this proposed amendment, which accounts for the apparent disparity or difference, and as her amendment only alludes to one thing, namely, that of having bondsmen and holding over, that is the clause that our attention should be fastened upon here. "These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Con-
tinental Congress, and shall hold office for two years and until the
close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be
elected, except" (this is the proposed amendment) "that the treasurer
general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen,
who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management."
That is the proposed new clause. The rest has nothing to do with it.

President General. Is there any further discussion upon this
question?

Mrs. McCartney. "No officer shall be eligible to the same office
for more than two terms consecutively." Now, ladies, that is a
very cleverly put clause to upset every particle of work we did last
year. While we were passing that amendment last year, Mrs. Darwin
came to me on the floor and asked me to put that little word "same"
and "consecutively" in, and I told her to let it stand, that I would
not do any different. Now she comes as a member of the Board,
in her own official capacity, asking for her own office to be con-
tinued, and puts in this little clause (a very plausible one) at the top,
"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two
terms consecutively." That allows the same thing that I have been
trying to avoid all these years. [Applause.] I got here just in time,
and I forgot my badge, but the courtesy of the officer let me in, and
I was so afraid it would be passed without noticing that little word
"same"

President General. The Chair wishes to call to the knowledge of
every delegate who speaks that it would be a very great accommo-
dation to her and to the whole congress if each speaker would take
this upper step of the platform.

Mrs. McCartney. This is my third elevation! Madam Chairman,
I do not believe it is necessary for me to call attention again to this
article, "No officer shall hold the same office." Now that is undoing
the very amendment that we passed last year, that you have to-day
amended to admit the president general, because I left out the word
"same." In my amendment no officer should hold office longer than
two terms successively. Now that amendment passed with 364 to 51.
To-day you have amended one clause, admitting the president general
to be an exception to that rule. Now if you pass this you undo the
whole thing, and all the officers on the Board can be re-elected first
to one office and then to another, and so it will go, so it will go.
[Laughter.]

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, may I ask a question for in-
formation?

President General. What is your question for information, Mrs.
Draper?

Mrs. Draper. I was simply going to ask if Mrs. Darwin could
not be asked to explain.
Mrs. Fox. Madam President General, I would call for a division on this question, so we may vote upon one and then upon the other.

President General. We desire to know the merits of the case. I think that perhaps the author of the motion can give it better than any one else. Step to the front, madam, if you will.

Mrs. Darwin. Madam President and ladies of the congress, would you like to hear my explanation?

President General. Do you desire to hear the explanation of the treasurer general of her motion? Speak, Madam Treasurer General.

Mrs. Darwin. Madam President and ladies of the congress, would you like to hear my explanation?

President General. Do you desire to hear the explanation of the treasurer general of her motion? Speak, Madam Treasurer General.

Mrs. Darwin. As it has been stated from the floor that the proposed amendment was a cunningly devised scheme to undo the work of last year, as an old officer I feel a little shy about talking about it. I have no wish to inflict myself upon the congress, but at the time when that amendment was written the old constitution was in force. Before this amendment which was made last year the wording was as I have given it in the amendment proposed. When the amendments were sent out I did not look them over. I was not on the committee which sent them out, and I never knew until this was called to my attention to-night that it was not as it was in the constitution as, it has been amended. It was far from my thought to undo the work of the congress of last year. I had no such idea in mind. I simply wished that your accounts—the accounts which I should suppose every member of the congress would wish to have carefully guarded—I simply wished that they should be so hedged around by safeguards that there should be no danger of any loss to the society between the outgoing of one treasurer general and the incoming of another. That is all. There was no cunningly devised scheme in the proposed amendment. Unfortunately I did not secure the signatures of the twelve members to this amendment. It was done because I introduced that amendment as a recommendation in my report, and the congress accepted my report, as I understand it. I think the minutes so show. But when the committee on recommendations of national officers passed upon the recommendations, they came to this one, and they recommended that it should be introduced in the form of an amendment to the congress this year. Therefore it has only my own signature to it.

Mrs. McCartney. Do I understand that the committee framed this amendment and you signed it?

Mrs. Darwin. No; the committee which had charge of preparing the amendments to send out to the congress took them as they were written, and I never saw them after the thing went out of my hands at the last congress. I was not on the committee which sent out the amendments.

Mrs. McCartney. Then the committee sent this out?

Mrs. Darwin. They sent it out as I wrote it, and I wrote it when the other constitution was in force.
Mrs. McCartney. But it was sent out after all the other amendments had gone out. This is one of the late amendments forgotten.

Mrs. Darwin. It may be, I don't remember about that.

Mrs. McCartney. As this came late, it seems to me that there was time to look that over. I am a little sensitive on this subject, that is why I am so particular about that, because I felt that was a pretty strong effort to upset all the work of last year.

President General. The Chair would like Mrs. Darwin to proceed with her statement and make it full and clear, so all may understand it, and she would like her to do this uninterruptedly. [Applause.]

Mrs. Darwin. After every congress, Madam President and the ladies of the congress, as you know, there has to be a committee appointed to attend to a great many things, many matters of business which come through the congress. One of the committees appointed is always a committee to prepare the amendments for sending out. I think Miss Desha was the chairman of the committee which sent out those amendments, if I am not mistaken.

Miss Desha. No, madam, I was not the chairman; Mrs. Hatcher was the chairman. When the president general ordered the amendments sent out, we asked the recording secretary to give us the amendments. They were given to the official stenographer and she copied them and gave them to the committee. The committee consisted of Mrs. Hatcher, chairman, Miss Desha and Mrs. Smoot. We went over those amendments very carefully, and sent them out with the lists of officers, to save postage and be very economical. They had hardly gotten out before ladies began writing from all over the country that we had left out amendments, and we had to have them printed and sent out. Mrs. Hatcher sent out this amendment; I never saw it and never noticed it was in here until to-night. I voted for Mrs. McCartney's motion last year, spoke for it, believed in it. Even if this had been put in here, as it was not, would not have the slightest effect now, for we are not voting on it. We are voting on "except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management." It is perfectly correct in the constitution, and I don't see any use in wasting breath on an amendment that we are not voting on; and I can testify that Mrs. Darwin was absolutely fair and right. [Applause.]

President General. Does the congress desire to hear further from Mrs. Darwin, or is the explanation of Miss Desha sufficient? (Cries of "Sufficient!")

Mrs. Darwin. Thank you very much for your kindness. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fox. Madam President General, I proposed a division of the question, but during the explanation I have looked at this carefully,
and I see that there is no necessity for a division of the question, for the only proposition to amend is, as Miss Desha has just read, the first paragraph on this little leaflet, to amend by inserting the words “except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management.” That is all that we are to vote upon. I hold a copy of the constitution in my hand, as we had it one year ago, and this little pamphlet which says “it will then read” reads exactly as it would with that amendment put into the constitution as we had it one year ago, but it does not read as it would put into the constitution as changed by the Eleventh Continental Congress. So that when this little slip says “and if amended it will then read,” it is not true, because it would not read that way, but if we adopt this amendment it would read, of course—as it would read. [Laughter.]

President General. Is there any further discussion desired upon this amendment?

Mrs. McLean. Madam President [Applause], just a question of information upon the statement just made by Miss Desha, to the effect that a committee went over the amendments offered upon the floor of this congress last year, to be disseminated throughout the country, and after going over them carefully sent them out, and then received communications from various parts of the country to the effect that the amendments were not all sent out, or not correct. I merely want to draw attention to that little statement because I am sure Miss Desha could not have meant that under any circumstances is the wording of an amendment changed after it is once offered on this floor. It is certainly not probable that an amendment could be changed from the time it was offered until it appears in print and is brought back here for action, is it? My question is, is it possible to amend, or change by the insertion of a word, an amendment once offered in writing upon this floor until it is sent out, subjected to the Daughters, brought back and acted upon?

President General. The committee has no power whatever to change a single word of an amendment.

Mrs. McLean. That is what I thought. Such a thing has never been done.

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman, the committee has no authority to change an amendment nor wish to change an amendment, but the first amendments that went out in that large book you got were gone over carefully by Mrs. Hatcher and by me, and Mr. Hatcher and I wrote those amendments carefully, comparing them with what the recording secretary gave us, but these other amendments that came in later were three weeks after those amendments had gone out. Mrs. Darwin walked in one day and said, “I hope you got in my amendment.” I said, “I never saw your amendment, didn’t
know you had offered an amendment." She brought it in, gave it to Mrs. Hatcher, and Mrs. Hatcher, who never paid much attention to amendments, went over it while I was in office, and printed it. If I had seen that amendment with the word "same" in it, I would have taken it to Mrs. Darwin and had it corrected.

Mrs. McLEAN. Was it an amendment or a resolution?

Miss DESHA. It was offered here as a resolution, and recommended by the committee on recommendations. Mrs. Darwin wrote it according to the old constitution and not according to the new, and I never read it until to-night.

Mrs. McLEAN. I thought it was an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin is recognized.

Mrs. DARWIN. The amendment as it is presented here was in my annual report as given to the congress, and the report was accepted by the congress. My report was prepared and ready for the congress before the congress had taken action on the amendment passed last year and, not noticing it was put in the same form in this printed slip when the amendments were sent out. I did bring the matter to the attention of the committee, and I said, "You have left out the amendment which the congress instructed me to bring in." That was the reason it was sent out. It was in my report and therefore did not come in as a regular amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, my point was not on the question of special amendments; it was on the subject whether or not any amendment brought on this floor may be corrected or changed in any way, shape, or form, from the time it is offered until it is brought back.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It could not be done possibly. The force of this amendment lies in these words: "Except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management."

Mrs. RoomE. Madam President, is it in order to offer an amendment to this amendment?

Mrs. LockWOOD. Oh no, Madam Chairman;

I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome's idea is perfectly right. She has the right to offer an amendment.

Mrs. Roome. I would like to offer an amendment that the last quoted sentence should be stricken out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would not bear on the case at all.

Mrs. Roome. It says no officer shall be eligible to the same office. That is the objectionable phrase.
OFFICIAL READER.

"Mrs. Lockwood. I move the previous question. Signed by Mrs. Lockwood and seconded by Mrs. Thom."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for, which closes debate. All those in favor of closing debate will rise, stand and be counted. This vote that you are taking is upon closing debate. Do you understand it? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") The Chair thinks that it is unmistakably carried. If the congress desires that we shall take the count, however, she will order it. Do you? (Cries of "No, no!") All those opposed to closing debate will signify it by rising. The debate is closed. The question now recurs to the vote upon the amendment. Read the amendment. The words that we are going to vote upon are all that you need to read.

READER. "Except that the treasurer general may hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this please rise. Now remain standing until the chair requests you to sit down. Now please count them, tellers. You may sit down. Those opposed to the amendment will now please rise and stand until counted, until the Chair says they may sit down. There are no negatives, apparently. The amendment has been adopted by a vote of 291 in the affirmative. Will you now please read the next amendment.

READER. Madam President, I wish to ask for your instructions relative to what I shall read next, as the next three amendments are not signed by twelve names, and the constitution provides that there must be twelve.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to pay attention to this point brought to our attention by the official reader, that there are three or four amendments here which are not signed according to the action of the last congress that there should be twelve names. They may be read to you if you desire to hear them. (Cries of "No! No!") The Chair will direct that the official reader will read the constitution in regard to this.

READER. Article IX, relative to amendments, is as follows:

SECTION 1. Proposed amendments to the constitution, if endorsed by twelve members of the society or by any organized chapter, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the amendment of Mrs. A. Leo Knott was endorsed by her chapter, although not signed by twelve persons, so that it may be read.
Amend by striking out section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the following sections 2, 3, 4 and 5:

Sec. 2. Representation in the Continental Congress shall be apportioned according to numbers, on the ratio of one delegate to every one hundred members of the National Society, resident in a state or territory. The state and territorial regents and all the active officers of the National Society, as mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of article IV. of the constitution, shall be ex-officio members of the congress, with all the rights and privileges of members.

Sec. 3. The members of the National Society resident in each state and territory shall, on or before the first day October, A. D. ————, form themselves into a permanent state or territorial organization, under such constitution and rules or regulations as they may deem proper, and are not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of the National Society.

Sec. 4. The organizations so formed shall be known as state or territorial chapters, and each shall take as part of its name the name of the state or territory in which it is formed. They shall elect annually in state convention or conference, a state regent, a state vice-regent, a recording and corresponding secretary, a treasurer and a historian; and also delegates and alternates on the basis or ratio of one delegate to every one hundred members of the National Society resident in such state or territory, and who are at the same time members of local chapters therein. The state vice-regent shall be the alternate of the state regent in the Continental Congress, and the state regents shall be ex-officio the presiding officers of the state conventions or conferences, and with the recording secretary, shall give to the delegates and alternates, so chosen, certificates of their election, as credentials to the Continental Congress.

Sec. 5. In constituting the conventions or conferences of the state chapters, every local chapter shall be represented by its regent and by an additional delegate for every twenty members; and alternates for these ex-officio and elective delegates to the state convention or conference shall also be chosen. The regent and secretary of the local chapter shall give to the delegates so chosen, certificates of election, as their credentials to the state conventions or conferences.

Proposed by Mrs. A. LEO KNOTT.

President General. A motion is in order.

Mrs. ELDREDGE. Madam President, I would like to speak just a few words.

President General. Just as soon as the motion is made. Is there a motion to accept this amendment?

Mrs. WEED.

Madam President, I move to amend by substitution.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, we can not amend it till it is before us. It can not be before us till we move to accept it.

MRS. ELDRIDGE.

Madam President, I move the acceptance of this amendment.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be accepted.

MRS. WEED. Madam President, inasmuch as this article V, relates to the membership in the Continental Congress,

I move to amend the amendment to article V by substitution of the following clause after “state regent,” “or in her absence one state vice-regent."

MRS. HARVEY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has there been a second?

MRS. DRAPER. I second the amendment. Seconded also by Mrs. Eagan.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Harvey.

MRS. HARVEY. I believe that this amendment provides for representation on the basis of a hundred members. Doesn’t that cut out all the small chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Excepting the regents of the chapters.

MRS. HARVEY. Well then, can only the regents be eligible to the congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wherever you have fifty members you have a delegate, you know, but in this it is one hundred members.

MRS. HARVEY. Well, that does cut down the small chapters.

MRS. KNOTT. A chapter of twelve members, no matter how small, is entitled to representation in congress by its regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would be pleased if Mrs. Knott would take the platform. The Chair wishes to say that the debate at present must be confined to that substitute amendment offered by Mrs. Weed of Montana. You must confine your remarks to that at present. By and by we will talk about the amendment. Read the substitute amendment. Meanwhile the Chair requests order.

READER. Mrs. Weed’s substitute amendment. “I move to amend the amendment to article V by substitution of the following clause after ‘state regent.’ or in her absence one state vice-regent.”

MRS. KNOTT. Madam President, I accept the amendment. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I simply want to say a few words on the subject of one delegate to one hundred members. Of course I include all the chapter regents. Every chapter composed of twelve members is entitled to representation in the congress, but I do
think that a chapter of fifty members—after the first twelve you have no more delegates until you have fifty members. Then between the fifty members and the two hundred members there are no representatives in the congress. I do not think it is a proper division. I think a chapter of 199 members is entitled to more delegates in the congress than a chapter of fifty. That is the point.

Mrs. Lockwood. May I ask one question? I would like to ask the mover of this motion if she means that there shall be a representation of fifty, and after that for a hundred?

Mrs. Knott. No, no representation for fifty; a representative for a chapter of twelve, and after that there shall be no representation until we have one hundred members in a chapter.

Mrs. Walker. May I ask of Mrs. Knott whether she understands that Mrs. Weed's substitution wipes out entirely her amendment to the constitution, the whole thing—when she accepted it if she understood it so?

Mrs. Knott. No, I did not.

President General. It belongs to the congress to accept it now.

Mrs. Walker. No, but she said she accepted the substitution.

Mrs. Knott. No, I didn't really understand it.

President General. She did not understand it, and she really has not the power to do so, inasmuch as it is in the hands of the congress.

Mrs. Knott. I think this present congress is an object lesson of the necessity of having smaller numbers to represent it. The ladies who sit back there can hear nothing at all. The remark is made constantly, "I can not hear." We could not hear a word where our states were under the gallery, and the consequence was that we had to just take a few spare seats that were here in front. Several of the ladies have never been to a congress before, and want a great deal of information upon the subjects that are discussed. They have been unable to receive it.

Mrs. Emerson. Madam President General, members of the congress, as a western woman I beg of you not to limit the interest of the members of this immense organization. [Applause.] If you want a Continental Hall, let us fill it. If you do not want a hall, limit your representation.

Mrs. Thompson. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. Thompson, of Minnesota, has been recognized.

Mrs. Thompson. Madam President, it seems to me that this is unconstitutional. It vests the power to elect the delegates in the state conference by the delegates there assembled, instead of in the chapters. As it reads, that is the way that it seems to me. "They shall elect annually in state convention or conference a state regent, a state vice-regent, a recording and corresponding secretary, a treasurer and a historian; and also delegates and alternates on the basis or ratio of one
delegate to every one hundred members of the National Society resident in such state or territory, and who are at the same time members of local chapters therein." Now why does not that mean that the delegates to the state convention have the power to elect the delegates to the Continental Congress?

**MEMBER.** Instructed by their chapters.

**Mrs. THOMPSON.** No, that was not in there. We are responsible to the National Society, not to the state organization.

**Mrs. KNOTT.** The chapters send delegates to the state conventions, and delegates in congress elect state regents. The chapters do not elect them personally; they are elected by the delegates.

**Mrs. LOCKWOOD.** Madam Chairman, I am afraid if we pass this resolution it will have the opposite effect from what Mrs. Knott expects, for this reason: I believe that if you make it one hundred you will break that chapter up into twelves; they can be represented one in twelve, and you will have a regent here for every twelve. [Laughter and applause.] I think you will increase the representation instead of decreasing it.

**Mrs. COLEMAN.** Only one word. I only want to verify the words of the member who has just spoken. Chicago alone will send 64.

**Mrs. WEED.** Madam President—

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Weed, you have spoken once upon this. Suppose you let the others—

**Mrs. WEED.** They were going to move the previous question, Madam President, and I wanted to speak before the previous question was called.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You may speak before the previous question is called.

**Mrs. SWIFT.** Madam President, if we increase our membership where shall we find a hall to sit in?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Does any one else wish to ask a question or speak upon this subject?

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Madam President, I rise to a point of information; I ask a question for information. Is the substitute before us or the amendment of Mrs. Knott.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** We are at liberty to discuss both.

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Madam President, may I speak upon the substitute?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You may speak upon the substitute. The Chair will meanwhile request Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, to take the Chair for a few moments. Is she in the hall? Madam, will you kindly take the Chair for a few moments? [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks yields the Chair to Mrs. Lyons.)

**Mrs. DRAPER.** Madam Chairman, I would simply like to state that the substitute as offered by Mrs. Weed, of Montana, is a very essential one, thus making all vice-state regents or state vice-regents legal members of the body, and therefore I would vote for the substitute; but
feel, as many of the western delegates have said, that we would defeat the purpose of the mover of the original amendment if this were carried. Every chapter would feel that it wished the privilege of sending its own representatives, and there would be chapters innumerable, of from thirteen to twenty members.

Mrs. Dana. Madam Chairman, I would just like to say one word. The question has been raised as to where to find a hall. Until we have Continental Hall finished so we may use it, if you have no place in Washington, no place in the east, come to Chicago, and we will furnish you a hall where ten thousand people can be seated, where a pin can be heard to drop at the farthest end of it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Coleman. I want to say that she is not a Chicago woman.

Miss Harvey. Madam President, I would like to say that it is not always necessary to come to the congress to hear. There is a great deal of education in seeing. It is worth while to come three hundred miles to see these decorations alone. And then another thing, these galleries are filled with Daughters; they might just as well be delegates. Every lady who comes here doesn't want to speak; I am sure I don't unless I am forced to.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I wish only to speak one word in favor of the substitute amendment; that defining the right of a vice-state regent or a state vice-regent to sit in this congress as an alternate to the state regent is eminently necessary. The other question as to the representation it seems to me was so fully discussed at the last congress, and so overwhelmingly carried, that it is unnecessary to speak for it.

Mrs. Coleman.

Madam President, I move the previous question.

Mrs. Smith. I second it.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, the Chair had granted me the privilege of speaking before the question was called.

Presiding Officer. There is a motion on the previous question.

Mrs. Roome. Mrs. Weed has the right to speak.

Presiding Officer. Mrs. Weed will be allowed to close debate, after we take the vote on the previous question. The previous question is moved and seconded. All those in favor of cutting off debate please rise.

Mrs. Overman. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Overman, of North Carolina, wants to speak.

I move that we lay this motion on the table.

Mrs. Tulloch. Mrs. Weed was promised that she might speak.
Is there a second to this motion? Ladies, we must have order. This is very important business. Is there a second to this motion to lay on the table.

Seconded.

It is moved and seconded to lay this matter on the table. Are you ready for the question? Please send it up in writing. (Question put.) The motion is lost. Division is called for. All those in favor of laying this amendment on the table please rise.

The official reader will read the motion. The official reader will announce the result of the vote.

Are there any ladies in the house who do not understand what they are voting on? (Cries of "Yes!") You are voting on the motion to lay on the table. The affirmative vote was called for, and those standing are those who are voting in the affirmative.

All those in favor of laying this amendment on the table please rise and remain standing until you are counted.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, ladies are saying all through the house that they do not understand the situation at all, and I have been asked to represent them in making this statement, and ask that it may be explained to the house loudly and clearly.

Are there any ladies in the house who do not understand what they are voting on? (Cries of "No, no!")

All those in favor of laying this matter on the table please rise and remain standing until counted.

I think there is a misunderstanding on that vote, and I wish to ask that it be retaken.

Is there any misunderstanding about this vote? Does the house wish it retaken? (Cries of "No, no!")

I rise to a question of privilege, Madam President.

I rise to a point of order.
PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your point of order, Mrs. Draper.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, my point of order affects not only the order, but the honor of this assembly. In the presence of us all the president general promised Mrs. Weed, of Montana, that she should close debate. It is her privilege as the mover of the substitute to be allowed to close debate. [Applause.] She has not been allowed to close debate. I raise the point of honor, which affects the honor of every Daughter of the American Revolution now voting. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the point well taken.

MRS. WEED. I have been trying to get this opportunity under a question of privilege. As a state vice-regent who has traveled all the way from the city of Mexico in order to be present in this congress, I would ask this house to strike out Mrs. Knott's entire amendment, so that there will be nothing left to it, and substitute in its place the words "or in her absence one state vice-regent." Then the constitution will read exactly as it is now, with the exception of the words "one state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent." [Applause.]

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I merely wanted to state that I voted under a misapprehension, and I should like to take it over.

MRS. KNOTT. I thought the vice-regent always did take the place of the regent when she was absent.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote on this question to lay on the table will be retaken, as there seems to have been some misapprehension. You will understand that if you lay this on the table it carries with it both the substitute and the amendment.

MRS. MCLEAN. Madam President, will you kindly tell us what we are to do? We want that substitute motion, many of us.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Vote down the motion to lay on the table.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, they do not understand that laying it on the table does not dispose of it. It is ready to come up again any time you choose to have it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean of New York.

MRS. MCLEAN. I would take the liberty of saying something in reply to the best way to settle this matter. I think we always have the state regents recognized on this floor, but they have been admitted by vote of this house. They are now members, and will remain so until the end of this congress. We can insert an amendment upon this floor to-night, making them eligible hereafter. We will act upon it at the next congress, as we did upon the amendment this morning, making them eligible constitutionally, so that they will not miss one congress, and the whole affair will be done with.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion to lay on the table, ladies. This discussion is out of order. (Cries of "Question!")

MRS. WEED. A question of information, Madam Chairman. If the congress defeats the motion to lay on the table and passes the substi-
PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Motion put and lost by a rising vote.

MEMBER. Previous question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is upon the previous question, which as you know cuts off debate. All those in favor of cutting off debate please rise. It is not necessary to take this count. You may be seated. Now those opposed to cutting off debate please rise. It is carried unanimously. Debate is cut off. The question is now on the substitute. The official reader will read the substitute.

READER. The substitute to the original amendment. "I move to amend the amendment to article V. by substitution of the following clause after "state regent," "or in her absence one state vice-regent," wiping out all the rest.

(Cries of "Question, question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the substitute. (Question put).

The motion is carried. The question is now upon the adoption of this substitute motion. All those in favor will please rise. Is there any doubt upon what you are voting, ladies? The question now is upon the adoption of the substitute.

MRS. ELDRIDGE. Madam President General, I do not think we know what we are doing.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the parliamentarian please state? Please listen to the parliamentarian. She will state this point for you.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Whenever there is a motion by substitution it is necessary to take two votes upon it. The vote you have just taken is to substitute the amendment for the original amendment. That was carried. It is now necessary to take a vote upon the adoption of it, which will place it in the constitution.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Doesn't that require a two-thirds vote?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It does.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the adoption of this substitute amendment will please rise and stand until counted. You may be seated. All those opposed please rise. The substitute is carried unanimously.

READER. Ladies, the next proposed amendment to be acted upon in the order of the amendments would be in the leaflet, amendment proposed to article V, section 2. I am instructed by the Chair to ask for information relative to this proposed amendment. It has but one name signed to it, the name of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel. Can the state regent from Connecticut state whether her chapter endorsed it? It must either have twelve names signed to it or be endorsed by the chapter.

MRS. FOX. Read above the name.
READER. Oh, yes. "Endorsed by unanimous vote of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter." Then it is in order to read it.

Amend article V, section 2, by substituting the following:

**ARTICLE V.**

"SECTION 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state and territory in the United States, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, and delegates from each state and territory in the ratio of one delegate for every two hundred and fifty members, including members-at-large. These delegates shall be elected by the chapters of their respective states and territories at a state conference or business meeting, to be held on or before the first of February in each year. Each state or territory having less than two hundred and fifty members shall be represented at the Continental Congress by its state regent only, or in her absence, by its state vice-regent.

Amend section 3 by substituting the following:

"SECTION 3. Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at its state conference or business meeting by its regent or her alternate and one delegate, or her alternate, duly elected for this purpose by the chapter before the first day of February in each year. The chapters of each state or territory shall be free to adopt their own method of electing their delegates to the Continental Congress, provided that no more delegates be elected from any one state or territory than the total membership of said state or territory is entitled to under the provisions of section 2.

"All delegates to the Continental Congress shall report to their respective constituents in such manner and at such time as their constituents may elect.

"An alternate shall be elected for each delegate to the Continental Congress.

"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard this amendment, ladies. What will you do with it?

Mrs. HOLCOMB.

I move that the amendment of Mrs. Buel be adopted.

Seconded by Mrs. Kate Foote Coe.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please send it up to the stage in writing. The amendment is now before you. It is moved and seconded to adopt this article V and to amend section 3. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. PARK.

I move to lay the amendment to article V, signed by Mrs. Buel, on the table.
Miss Batcheller. I second it. Also seconded by Mrs. Overman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded to lay this whole amendment on the table. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question, question!")

Motion put and carried.

READER. The next amendment is to article V, signed by Mrs. Wooton.

Mrs. Crosman. Madam Chairman, ladies of the congress, it is with very great regret that, by the desire of the regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City—(Cries of "Louder!") This motion was proposed by Mrs. Mary Wright Wooton, who was a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City. Mrs. Wooton's death occurred very recently. By the request of the regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the city of New York, Miss Vanderpoel, I withdraw this motion. Mrs. Wooton's expectation was to come here in person and withdraw it herself. Her death having occurred, I am carrying out her wish and the ordering of the chapter, through the regent, Miss Vanderpoel, in withdrawing this motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. In compliance with this request, the amendment will be withdrawn. The official reader will go on with the next amendment.

Mrs. Lippitt.

I move that we take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Miss Miller. Do let us get through with some work.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to that motion to take a recess? (Seconded by Mrs. Coe.) It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "No, no!")

Motion put and lost.

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President, a question of information. May I ask how these amendments are called for? I see you read some that are taken from the pamphlet which went out first, and then you take it on these. Is it according to the articles in the constitution?

The President General resumes the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

READER. We now come in order numerically to the other leaflet. Are all the ladies provided with it? The amendment to article V.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests attention now to the amendment.

READER.

Amend by eliminating the words "and judicial" from section I, article 5 of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII,
and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article, known as article VII, which is as follows:

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Judicial Board.**

**SECTION 1.** The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a judicial board of seven members, consisting of a presiding justice and six associate justices. The president general shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Continental Congress, shall appoint the members of such board.

**SECTION 2.** For the first judicial board, the presiding justice and two associate justices shall be appointed for a term of six years; two associate justices for a term of four years; and two associate justices for a term of two years; and thereafter such appointments shall be for a term of six years, and those appointed shall hold their offices for the term appointed, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SECTION 3.** Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such appointment, and no one shall be appointed more than twice as a member of such board.

**SECTION 4.** Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding Congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

**SECTION 5.** The judicial power shall extend to all contests of elections and to all impeachments of officers of the National Society, or of subordinate chapters; to all questions as to the legal organization of chapters; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by the National Society or by a subordinate chapter; and to all other questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the National Society, the Board of Management, or a subordinate chapter. In all cases the decision of the judicial board shall be final, and any chapter failing to promptly enforce the mandate thereof shall suffer forfeiture of its charter; any member disobeying the same shall be expelled.

**SECTION 6.** The judicial board shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. It shall have the power to appoint a clerk and other necessary officers and fix their terms of office, duties and salaries, which, as well as the expense of all records of and publications by such board, shall be paid by the National Society. It shall meet at least once a year in the city of Washington for the hearing and disposition of questions brought before it, but shall be held to be in continuous session for the hearing thereof, and may render such decisions in the interim as the entire board shall concur in.
SECTION 7. No member of such board, during the term for which appointed, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society or in any subordinate chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

Nannie McCormick Coleman, Regent, Chicago Chapter.
Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-President General.
Mrs. James M. Fowler, State Regent, Indiana.
Mary Belle King Sherman, Chicago Chapter.
Louisa S. Millspaugh, Corresponding Secretary Chicago Chapter.
Mary L. Deere, Regent Elect of Illinois.
Adaline E. Emerson, Ex-Regent of Rockford Chapter.
Irene W. Chittenden, State Regent, Michigan.
Emma S. Brayton, State Vice-Regent, Michigan.
Eliza H. Delafield, State Vice-Regent, Missouri.
Margaret Mitchell Bate, Regent, John Marshall Chapter, also acting State Regent for Kentucky.
Mrs. C. B. Bryan, Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter, Tenn.
Georgia S. Hatcher.

President General. You have heard this amendment. A motion to accept it is now in order.

Mrs. Smith.

Madam President, I move the acceptance of this motion.

President General. Put it in writing and send it up. Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, has the right to speak first upon her amendment.

Mrs. Swift.

Madam President General, I move a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Member. I second that motion.

President General. It has been moved and seconded to take a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Motion put and lost.

President General. Come forward, Mrs. Coleman.

Mrs. Coleman. I should like to say that I very much regret the lateness of the hour, since I would like to read something in explanation of this amendment. I have only given you a foundation, a skeleton, you might say, that you can dress to suit yourselves. You can amend it or change it in any way to suit yourselves. Would you care to hear it?

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I would like to hear the explanation of this very much from Mrs. Coleman, because it will probably throw light upon it, and as I have a similar amendment I am very anxious to understand the explanation of hers.
President General. Mrs. Coleman will now read her explanation of the amendment. The Chair meanwhile requests you to grant the courtesy to Mrs Coleman of perfect quiet.

Mrs. Coleman.

We should have a permanent Judicial Board.

All history teaches the necessity of three departments in government,—executive, legislative and judicial.

No assembly has ever successfully discharged the duties of all, and we may well profit by the lesson of all time.

Our own experience, the amendments before this congress, prove the need of a judicial board.

Two of these come from those who are among our most accomplished members. Both are products of thoughtful study and sincere devotion to our best interests.

That of the member from Ohio and this differ as follows:

It provides for a temporary committee chosen from active members of congress, whose reports must be made to the next congress, delaying final action for one year, and leaving to congress the final decision.

This, for a permanent board, chosen from those who have been, but will not be active members of congress while serving; whose decisions can be made at any time, and shall be final; whose jurisdiction covers contests of election, impeachments, and constitutional questions that arise in this congress, or the chapters.

Should you deem her measure best, none will more willingly bow to your decision.

In the haste and excitement of this ever-changing body, that deliberate, informed consideration of disputed questions that is absolutely essential to correct decision, never can be given. We know it is impossible. We must have, not only an educated and informed, but a permanent board that will have ample, uninterrupted time and opportunity to hear and consider all the evidence, the argument of the contestants, or their counsel, and to add to these their own united research and trained good judgment to correctly and justly decide such matters.

Controversies are brought here that consume the scant time of this congress; that under the heat of partisan advocacy cloud the vision; that provoke the tortured reports of the sensational, and thereby cast unjust reflection upon the whole society; and that, not only leave lasting stings in the hearts of all participants, but on the contestants wrongful stains never to be effaced.

Our constitution and by-laws make no provision whereby to settle a contest of an election by this congress, or by a chapter; or the impeachment of an officer; or the test of the constitutionality of a measure enacted by either.
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

Should such question ever be raised here, consider for a moment what bitter controversy, factional feeling,—consequences ever to be deplored,—would result. Such calamity would force all of us, who have already voted one way or the other, to become parties, witnesses, jurors and judges in the very matter we were to try. Impartiality in such conflicting attitudes seems impossible; inflamed, partisan strife, almost a certainty. Just as sure as, from the supporters of one side or the other, you select a tribunal to try such controversies, so sure are you to select some who can not divest themselves of previously formed opinions, previous partiality of support. To be impartial, such tribunal must be composed of those who have not taken part, who can not take part in the dispute; who can not be helped or hurt, so far as preferment, policy, or party is concerned, by the result of their decision. For their own sake, too, those should be chosen whom no previous vote would subject to the charge of partisan action.

Our president general is overwhelmed with calls upon her time and strength in discharging the duties of her exalted station, and deserves the lasting gratitude of every Daughter for the ability, self-sacrifice and devotion which have crowned her tireless efforts with such signal success.

Our Board of Management is burdened with onerous duties, all-sufficient to tax its skill and effort, and well merits our enthusiastic appreciation.

This congress is driven to its utmost limit in time and thought over the proposition, discussion and enactment of needed legislation. It can not spare its strongest members to leave legislation for part, if not the whole session, to serve on a temporary committee whose work is foreign to what they are sent here for, but must have their wise consideration of proposed measures they knew would come up for action upon, whether proposed by them or not, as well as to propose measures our situation demands.

The president general, the Board of Management, this congress, all need relief, and need it now. What will it be when we number a thousand chapters and half a million or more members?

This needed relief a permanent judicial board will give.

Now is the time to divide these weighty burdens of love and labor and honor; to forestall the ills of confusion, the mistakes of haste, the errors due to lack of information, to opportunity for calm consideration; and to arrange for the just, orderly, dignified settlement of disputed questions sure to arise.

The office requiring so much careful study and special training after, as well as before appointment, should have a term that will give such board a permanent character, and enable its members to thoroughly qualify themselves for its serious and solemn duties.
This is fixed at six years, but to enable fresh learning and renewed energy to be added to it, near one third must be appointed every two years, thus, at the same time, always keeping upon it a majority of trained and tried experience.

Prohibiting members of this board from aspiring to any office, national or local, during the term appointed, will remove them from the bias of political influence, and make them as near impartial as one can be in passing upon questions that come before them. They, at once, become freed from the temptations of ambition, beyond the power of injury by the defeated, of promotion by the victorious, and placed upon a lofty plane where justice, proof against all improper influence, will be done.

Being in constant session, it can, by correspondence, discuss and decide disputes promptly, and quench the fire of ill-feeling before it spreads, even to a chapter, much more to a state, if not to the whole society. Grievances will be speedily buried, and not kept to be aired in this congress, to the offence of all and the caustic criticism of the public. Congress can then devote its undivided attention to what we come here for,—to legislation, to happy reunion free from unfortunate contentions.

The decisions of this board will live in our records, and be subject to the scrutiny and impartial judgment of the future. This will force its members to rise above the waves of any temporary excitement, to realize that their lasting reputations are at stake, and to give such conscientious decisions as both the present and future will commend.

Such action we will find it hard to get from a temporary committee, but we are sure to get from a permanent, trained, independent board, whose recorded decisions must stand the test of all time.

This society will live as long as hearts thrill to the story of deathless valor, and the love of liberty survives. It will grow and spread until every city, aye, every hamlet has its Daughters. Countless questions, undreamed of now, will arise. The duties of its officers will grow in volume and burden. Now is the time to systematize its workings, to educate its members and officers, and to prepare for the harmonious, wise conduct of its great and glorious mission.

Two of its departments,—executive and legislative,—are provided for. This judicial board will give us the needed third.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. Roundaville. Madam President, ladies, in view of the fact that another amendment has been offered covering this same ground, and which would relieve our general board of some of the heavy duties of a supreme court—I want you to understand that I do not believe in cutting off debate, but a question which is tabled can always be taken up again if you find it advisable, and in order that
you may first consider this other amendment before voting finally upon this one,

I move that we table the amendment to form a judicial board.

Miss Batcheller. I second the motion.
Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, is it out of order for me to speak now?
President General. It seems to be out of order until this vote is taken.
Mrs. Draper. Madam President, is it out of order to move a recess? (Cries of “No!”) I move a recess, as we have adopted the program, which says that we shall close at ten o'clock. It is after ten o'clock.

I move a recess.

President General. The motion to take a recess has been voted down twice before, but if some one will second it we will present it to the house again.
Miss Huey. I second it.
President General. It has been moved and seconded that this congress take a recess. (Question put.)
Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I call for a rising vote, and, Madam President, I would call attention to the fact that if we do not take a recess we are not carrying out the program. It needs a two-thirds vote if we do not take a recess.
President General. That is right.
Mrs. Murphy. I shall be very sorry to see Mrs. Coleman’s amendment tabled. I think the comparative merits of these two amendments ought to be discussed.
President General. There is a motion before the house to take a recess until ten o’clock to-morrow morning.
The motion was put and carried and (at 10.20 p. m.) recess was taken until 10 a. m. to-morrow.
MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

Congress was called to order at 10 a.m.

President General. We will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon this day's work.

Chaplain General. O, Lord God, our Father, by whose grace alone Thy people are enabled to render Thee acceptable service, vouchsafe us this day the guidance and help of Thy Holy Spirit in all that we may undertake. We thank Thee for Thy sovereign protection and Fatherly goodness to us in the past, and for the many blessings which Thou hast of late bestowed upon us. Crown with success our efforts to preserve, to extend and to transmit to future generations those high privileges which Thou hast accorded to us as a nation. Grant that much good may result from our efforts in this cherished cause of patriotism, and that the peaceable fruits of righteousness may be the reward of our labors. Let Thy blessing, O Lord, follow us when we go hence and throughout the remainder of our lives, and having proved ourselves faithful stewards of Thy household here, may we obtain an abundant entrance into Thy Heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Lord's prayer was repeated by the congress.

Mr. Foster. Ladies, it is my pleasure to announce to you this morning that the "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung as a solo to the chorus by Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, of the John Adams Chapter of Boston, Massachusetts. She will sing the three verses on the program, and we will join with her as we come to the refrain.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Bartlett, the congress joining in the refrain.

President General. Please be seated. As soon as the delegates are seated we will listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting. Kindly be seated as promptly as possible.

Reader. These are the minutes of the morning and afternoon sessions. I am requested by the recording secretary general to state that it was impossible to have those of the evening session transcribed.

Mrs. Howard. It is customary to read only the motions of the evening session.

(The official reader reads the motions of the evening session.)

President General. Ladies, you have heard the minutes of yesterday. What may be your pleasure?

Mrs. Sternberg.

I move that they be accepted.

Seconded.
President General. It has been moved and seconded that these minutes be accepted.

Miss Katherine Miller. Madam President, I have a correction, if you please.

President General. State your correction, Miss Miller.

Miss Miller. I spoke of it yesterday, and it was changed, but it was not put on the minutes. It was the correction about the chairman of the music and decorations committee. The name on the program is Mrs. Smoot, and it should be Mrs. Frank Wheaton.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I would like to call attention to the fact that when the amendment about the treasurer general was yesterday under discussion I called attention to the fact that if that amendment were passed it would annul the previous amendment that had been passed, admitting the president general to office. It has not been referred to in the minutes this morning, and I would like to have that correction.

Mrs. Howard. Madam President, may I explain?

President General. The recording secretary general wishes to explain.

Mrs. Howard. Madam President General, the minutes give only such explanations as are necessary to make the action understood. All the discussion comes out in the full proceedings. All are in full in the stenographic proceedings. The minutes are actions; the proceedings give the discussion.

President General. The Chair will allow a few minutes before accepting— The Chair will announce that the congress is in session. She desires that you will take your seats very quietly. The Chair will announce that we are now considering the acceptance of the minutes, in which we have been delayed by the incoming of many of our delegates.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President, a slight correction, if you please. The minutes read that the vote on Miss Avery’s amendment was lost. They should read, the vote on Miss Avery’s motion was lost. Her motion was not a motion to amend, it was an independent motion on the matter of voting.

President General. Have you any further corrections to make? All those in favor of accepting the minutes of yesterday as read will signify it by saying aye; those opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, they are accepted.

Mrs. Masury. Madam President General and members of the congress, the Massachusetts delegation assembled this morning asked me as state regent to ask that the courtesy of the house be extended to the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, our president general, to make her report immediately after the recess this afternoon.
Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I wish that every seat in this house might be filled while I make my statement. First and above all, it may not be of interest to you, but it is of personal importance to myself to say that never in my connection with the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution have I ever made a statement that meant a personality. I always deal with what I find before me in print as regards an issue. Last evening I had an amendment before me that I felt was questionable. To that amendment the signature of a national officer was signed. It had nothing whatever to do with the office that that national officer held, the office of our most faithful and efficient treasurer general. [Applause.] When a person puts her name to an amendment and it is sent out by the National Board in print, it stands there as the name of that person, but I did not regard it had anything to do with her office or her administration as treasurer general. I have not seen the papers this morning, but I have been told that it has gone broadcast by the reporters of this house that I attacked the office of the treasurer general. Now I wish the courtesy of these reporters to just as full an extent as that has been published to say that that is absolutely a misrepresentation of my purpose. I simply wished to call attention to that amendment and have it properly construed, and so far as Mrs. Darwin is concerned, my relations have always been of the most pleasant character. She is a most faithful officer, and it is a pity that she or some one quite as efficient could not be retained in the office. [Applause.]

President General. Is there a second to the motion of Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts?

Mrs. Wentworth. I second the motion.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that the chairman of Continental Hall committee make her report immediately after the noon recess to-day, but as this is a change of business, inasmuch as we have not reached Wednesday, it will require a two-thirds vote. Are you ready for the question? It is not debatable, inasmuch as it is for a change of business. All of you in favor of this motion, please rise and stand until counted.

Miss Miller. Madam President General, may I ask a question?

President General. What is your question?

Miss Miller. Does that mean that contributions for the Continental Hall fund are to be taken up afterwards?

President General. I am afraid it does.

Miss Miller. That is what I wanted to know.

President General. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Masury,
of Massachusetts, rise and remain standing until counted. There seems to be no necessity to count, and if the congress so pleases we will not take the second vote. You may be seated.

It seems to be unanimous.

Mrs. Delafield. Madam President General, am I in order now with a question of privilege?

President General. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. Delafield. I think it effects this whole assembly, Madam President. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I have just been apprised of the death on Tuesday, February 19th, of Mrs. A. H. Thompson, state regent of Kansas, at her home, 607 West Tenth street, Topeka. She was a personal friend of mine, and we have sat side by side for three congresses and served on the same committee. Her heart was full of our work, and she was ready to come to this congress and do her duty when attacked by diphtheria, to which she succumbed.

I therefore move that congress request our corresponding secretary general to send a note of sympathy and condolence to her husband and son.

President General. Ladies, you have heard this motion of Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri. All those in favor of it may signify it by rising.

Several Members. We did that yesterday.

Mrs. Howard. Madam President, the recording secretary general obeying her instructions, sent that letter off yesterday.

President General. The letter to which Mrs. Delafield refers was sent yesterday. As a congress we always pay thus, tribute of respect to departed members of our association.

Mrs. Crosman. Madam President, a question of privilege.

President General. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. Crosman. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, the program committee desires to have it understood that there is no hour fixed in the program for adjournment in the evening. There is no hour named for taking the recess in the evening. It was stated last evening by a delegate from the District, through a misapprehension, of course, that this program stated the hour for taking a recess to be at ten o’clock at night. There is no such mention in the program and we wish you to note that.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, as I was the delegate from the District who made that statement, and as I endeavor never to make a false statement, I wish to apologize to this house and to say that the reason was that, in common with some of my other sisters, I am growing old [laughter], and I can not see without my glasses. I was told that that statement was in the program. I did not have
my glasses with me, and I made the statement. I humbly apologize. I will never make another statement without putting my glasses on. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Chittenden. Madam President General, I rise to ask that some one may be stationed at this door. We have heard absolutely nothing, and we do want to hear. Could not some one with authority be stationed at this door to stop ladies talking when they enter, and be there during the remaining days of the session?

President General. Is the chairman of the house committee present? The Chair desires her to stand at the door and acquaint the delegates who come in that it will be best not to converse, that no one in the congress can hear when the buzz of whispering is going on at the door. Is the chairman of the house committee present? During her absence she will request two of the pages to stand there. Madam Chairman, will you kindly stand at the door and acquaint delegates entering that it is impossible to hear if they whisper and talk at the door? Ask them quietly to take their seats, so as not to disturb the session of the congress. It is the request of various members. The question now before us is the motion to lay on the table the amendment of Mrs. Coleman, which we left last night.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Madam President, as I made that motion, may I be allowed to say a few words of explanation?

President General. If it is a question of privilege, we will be glad to hear it.

Mrs. Rounsaville. I am requested by the mover of that amendment to withdraw my motion to table, and if I may be allowed a few words of explanation I will temporarily withdraw it, if the house feels that it is still in my power to do so.

President General. Will the house grant unanimous consent—

Mrs. Coleman. Madam President General, I beg pardon, I rise to a question of explanation. I did not mean to ask the lady from Georgia to withdraw that motion.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Pardon me, Madam President, I understood that is was her desire that I should withdraw it.

President General. She had not asked you, then?

Mrs. Rounsaville. She had not asked me; the message had come to me, and I so understood it, but I was mistaken, it seems. If the house agrees, Madam President, for me to give these few words of explanation and to have the motion withdrawn, I will withdraw it.

President General. You may withdraw this motion if the house agrees to it unanimously. Is there any objection to Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia withdrawing her motion to table the amendment of Mrs.
Coleman, of Illinois? Is there any objection? The Chair hears no objection. It is so ordered. Mrs. Rounsaville may withdraw her motion.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Now, Madam President, it is still a question of privilege, because I desire to explain my motives and my objects in making that motion. As I understand it, those who offered that amendment feel that I was discourteous to them in seeming to cut off debate. I wish to explain that it was with no intention of discourtesy to the mover, to the regent of the state of Illinois. I have the tenderest and dearest associations with some of the citizens of Illinois. It was not with any intention of being discourteous, and as I explained last night, I am not in favor of unduly cutting off debate. I understood from remarks near me that the previous question would be immediately called for on that amendment, which would probably cut off debate, and I, knowing that there were other amendments offered to be considered later, bearing upon the same subject, looking to the establishment of a judicial board to which questions of a judicial character could be referred, and feeling that we should be able to consider those before finally voting upon this, I did not move to cut off debate, but in order that we might consider those first before finally voting upon this, I moved to table this, with the idea that if those other amendments were not more satisfactory you could then take from the table this amendment and consider it. And, Madam President, if it is desired to debate it further, I will withdraw my motion to table and leave it open for discussion until it seems to have had due consideration, but wish to give notice that I will then offer a motion to table it until the others can be considered.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, was it not withdrawn?

President General. The motion has already been withdrawn. The Chair thinks that she might remark in this connection to the ladies composing this congress that so far as she is concerned, and she feels also so far as the whole congress is concerned, she wishes every amendment fully discussed. The Chair would prefer that if possible you would not make motions to table until the matter is fully discussed. [Applause.] This is but justice to those Daughters who, having the interests of the whole society at heart, have labored and thought for many months upon these subjects, and at last bring them to the congress, and it is a pity that they should be rejected without receiving the attention they deserve. [Applause.]

Miss Avery. Madam President General—

President General. Miss Avery, of Michigan, is recognized.

Miss Avery. Madam President General, members of the congress. I felt very sure that our president general would take this very fair stand toward this body. I am absolutely convinced that American women want fairness. That has been manifested in this assembly. I am deeply in sympathy with the spirit which brings before us three
amendments bearing on questions which are very close to the hearts of this body—the elimination from consideration in this body of vexing questions—I will not say simply important questions, but vexing and disturbing questions. Three amendments are to come before us in their order. This is the first. In my judgment, if we will give a fair and candid consideration to this amendment now offered by Mrs. Coleman, which seems to have been prepared with very great care, we shall the more fairly consider the other amendments bearing on this question. It is this fairness which will surely aid us in arriving at a desirable opinion relative to these important questions. Now ladies, in the question which is before us of the judicial board, of course I realize that you are going to deprive yourselves of some privileges if you carry the motion. We can no longer have parliamentary trial upon this floor, and we are all here, of course, for parliamentary trial. But nevertheless there may come some peace. Also it may be said the press is going to be very greatly disturbed if we throw out of the body into the hands of a board or a committee the questions which make what they call news. I understand they had a hard time last year. Our storms had no thunder, and the press of the District was obliged to manufacture it. [Laughter.] We seem in a very fair way to make it necessary on this occasion. I think we are for peace, and this measure certainly tends to peace, whatever we may ultimately do with it. Another thing, ladies, we all have a reputation, the reputation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has gone the length and breadth of this land. I am sorry to say, I think it has gone the length and breadth of other lands. The question is, are we going to have this reputation (mind you, I don’t say character) are we going to have our reputation remain exactly as it is, or shall we come down to this very monotonous plane of getting a good character by having it referred to a committee or a board? It seems to me that is worthy of consideration also. And because of that I would like exceedingly to see this amendment carefully discussed by the able leaders here in the body.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General—

President General. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President and ladies, I come to present a question of expediency simply. Inasmuch as there are three amendments bearing on this very important subject, how can we arrive at a fair conclusion unless they are considered seriatim, so that this house may be able to make a comparison of their comparative merits? I would like to ask if the house would consent to have these three amendments grouped and considered one after the other, so that we may, if not taking any one in its entirety, arrive at some compromise between them all, perhaps, and get some place to which to refer our vexed questions, and become a body of good character? [Applause.]
Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I would like to make a motion if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is not in order, inasmuch as we are now— Of course there are some motions—

MRS. ROOME.

I move to postpone consideration of this amendment until the amendment offered by the state regent of Ohio is reached.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a correct motion.

MRS. COLEMAN. Madam President General, I second that motion. Also Mrs. Welch seconded.

MRS. MURPHY. I would like to say one thing more, Madam President. I remember very distinctly that the vice-president general from Georgia offered her amendment last year in advance of the one from the state regent of Ohio, and by natural sequence it should take precedence of that of the state regent of Ohio. By some mistake it has got into the wrong place in the list of amendments—the forgotten amendments. The regent from Illinois offered hers first, the vice-president general from Georgia offered hers second, and the state regent from Ohio offered hers third, and I am very willing to yield the precedence to the other ladies—both of them.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President General, I wish to thank the regent from Ohio for her kindly consideration. I remember that when the vice-president general from Georgia offered her resolution she begged that the other two might be submitted at the same time, in order that the house should select the best or make one out of the three, and I will be very glad if we can hear all of them at one time before action is taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to this effect now to be read. Reader re-read Mrs. Roome's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is now open for discussion.

MRS. EMERSON. Madam President General, a question of information. PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

MRS. EMERSON. Will it not be necessary for us to reconsider our constitution before we can safely consider these several amendments? I quite agree with Mrs. Murphy of Ohio. I think the three should be taken consecutively, they are so much alike. The constitution, if you remember, reads now: “All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Coleman’s amendment strikes out the word “judicial.”

MRS. EMERSON. Then it further adds of whom the Continental Congress shall be composed. This national constitution, simple as it was, has carried us through many perilous conditions, and I do feel that to
take up one of these amendments before we can consider them all would be a mistake, and I wanted to speak in favor of Mrs. Murphy's suggestion that they be considered *seriatim*, and the good things in one be combined in something that shall help. And furthermore, will it not be—this one especially that was before the house last night—grossly contradictory to the amendment which we have just passed, which was that a term is of two years, that no one is eligible but for two terms, whereas this speaks at once of a six years' term? All of these things we want to consider and consider carefully and weigh well. We should not so amend our constitution as to be forever amending. [Applause.]

President General. The question really before you now, ladies, is the propriety of postponing the consideration of these amendments. It is not so much the nature of the amendments themselves as it is the propriety of postponing this amendment until after Mrs. Murphy's and Mrs. Morgan's are brought forward.

Mrs. Wentworth. Madam President General, members of the Board, and Daughters of the Continental Congress, it seems to me that we women gathered here, representing womanhood all over the United States, must feel a tinge of disgrace that anything of this kind is necessary. [Applause.] Our organization is for patriotic purposes and is not for personalities or discussions of chapter difficulties. [Applause.] Chapter difficulties belong to chapter officers, state difficulties belong to state officers [applause], national difficulties in our organization belong to us all. There is no question that should come to us of one personal matter here or a chapter difficulty there. We should consider the good of our whole organization of forty thousand women and more, and of our patriotic work, and not our little petty difficulties which we make into mountains when we gather six hundred women here. It seems as though it were utterly useless and futile, and a disgrace to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to consider any one of these amendments. [Applause.]

President General. The vice-president general from Illinois is recognized. Mrs. Scott, of Illinois.

Mrs. Walker. I rise to a question of privilege of the house, and ask that more light will be given us. We can not see to read.

Mrs. Lockwood. I thought she meant light on this subject.

President General. The Chair requests order so that Mrs. Scott can be heard.

Mrs. Scott. Madam President and ladies, as long as human nature is what it is, there will be difficulties, there will be dissensions, there will be questions brought up which ought not to come before a large body like this.

President General. Mrs. Scott, may I interrupt you just one moment? The Chair would be greatly pleased if during the time that a speaker is addressing the house the pages would remain at the back of the seats and not be moved up and down the aisle. [Applause.] Pages
will please go to the rear of the house and wait till the speaker has finished.

Mrs. Scott. I have only one word to say, and that is, our churches all have judicial courts to which questions which ought not to come before conferences and general assemblies are referred for ultimate decision. I do think that we ought to have some court of justice to which cases can be referred which ought not to come before the body of this congress. [Applause.]

President General. We will listen to other remarks. The Chair would like them to be upon the other side if possible, but really it is upon definite postponement, you understand; it is not upon the merits of these motions at all.

Mrs. Smith, of Alabama. Madam Chairman, I just intended to ask information from the Chair. As I understand it, we are discussing the motion to take up these three resolutions seriatim, whereas the discussion has been on the merits of these resolutions. Am I correct?

President General. That is the point that has been made.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I wish to say that I did not ask for any indefinite postponement of the discussion of these three amendments, I only asked that they might be grouped together, nor did I ask for any immediate postponement.

President General. The motion before the house now is the motion of Mrs. Room, which I will request the official reader to read to you again.

Reader. "I move to postpone consideration of this amendment until the amendment offered by the state regent of Ohio is reached."

President General. Of course she will expect also to add the amendment offered by the vice-president general of Georgia. The Chair would be glad to have that added.

Mrs. Room. I am perfectly willing to add that.

Miss Batcheller. Madam President General, may some specific time be fixed for the consideration of these three amendments? I ask that it be now or that it be on Friday morning.

President General. You can make that motion. A question of definite postponement is before us now. Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I would like to offer an amendment to Mrs. Room's motion.

President General. State your amendment.

Mrs. Draper.

And that we proceed immediately to the consideration of the three proposed amendments.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman—

President General. Mrs. Lockwood.
Mrs. Lockwood. It does seem to me, Madam President and ladies, if these ladies could go out and bring us back something condensed, we would save hours of time. The president might add two to that committee, but let the movers of each of these motions get together themselves, and bring us back to-morrow something upon which we can work, and let them do that hard work which is impossible to do in such a big audience as this—bring back something definite to vote on. Can that be done?

President General. Mrs. Lockwood, have you finished your remarks?

Mrs. Lockwood. Yes; I just moved that those ladies do that, and have a committee and bring us back something definite to vote on.

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President General, I think perhaps you will remember that we did have a meeting with the idea of making a compromise. The state regent of Ohio and the state regent of Illinois might perhaps compromise. Mine is radically different, and the only proposition I could make to the ladies by way of compromise would be for both of them to retire and let mine be presented. [Laughter.] And I am afraid that they would not allow that.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I would state that these amendments are now the property of this house. They have been offered here to vote, and they have been circulated, and the house alone can proceed to act upon them. I move that it proceed to act upon them, together with Mrs. Draper's amendment.

President General. Mrs. Draper's amendment to the motion of Mrs. Roome will now be read.

Reader. "And that we proceed immediately to the consideration of these three amendments."

Mrs. Draper. May I add the word "proposed?"

Motion put and carried.

Reader. Mrs. Roome's motion as amended.

"I move to postpone consideration of this amendment until the amendments offered by the state regent of Ohio and Mrs. Morgan, state regent of Georgia, are reached, and that we proceed immediately to the consideration of these three proposed amendments.

President General. You are now to vote upon the motion as amended.

Motion put and carried.

President General. We will proceed to the consideration of all three of these amendments. The Chair wishes to say that she asks the courtesy of the house for one moment. We have with us the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, wishes to present the case of this exposition to you
for a few moments. The Chair will call upon Mrs. Horton to come forward. [Applause.]

Mrs. Horton. Madam President General, officers, members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: As the representative of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition it gives me pleasure to extend greetings to those who, faithful to their interests of our great organization, have assembled here to testify by their presence to the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the tenets of faith which animate our society. Two years ago, when I stood before you representing the interests of our Pan-American Exposition, the beautiful city of light, its ephemeral brightness now of the past, I little thought that the swift wing of time would in its passing bring to me the honor that I now have of again asking for your interest in another exposition, still larger and more pretentious, the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition [applause] whose gates will open in May, 1904. It was at the special request of our late lamented President McKinley that the Board of Lady Managers was formed. The board consists of representative women from every state and territory in the union. Not only the president and congress appreciated the cooperation of women, but the management of the World's Fair has also proved its appreciation by setting aside a beautiful and commodious stone structure which is to be devoted exclusively to them, and through the generosity of the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition it is made possible for us to give the grand reception arranged for for Thursday (to-morrow) in honor of the delegates of this congress. [Applause.]

President McKinley has said, "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius." How true this is! We look back upon the centennial, the Philadelphia exposition, presenting in its day exhibits of the highest order, and later upon the great Columbian exposition at Chicago, which seemed the greatest achievement possible to human conception at that time in art, science, industry, and modern inventions. To-day, in the light of the marvelous attainments of these later years, these milestones of progress have receded into the dim perspective of the past. Standing in the shimmering glow of the twentieth century, yet in its rosy dawn, the sunset light of its sister century yet gleaming on its fair young brow, and in the starry eyes the brightness of youthful dream of a wonderful future, we pause a-tremble for what the last and greatest of man's work may reveal. To our society, loyal to our country, proud of its history, its growth, its achievements, the very object of this exposition is an appeal, celebrating, and so fitly, the acquisition of the great territory once known as Louisiana, but of which we have to-day not only the state bearing the original name, but thirteen others, each of which is a bright star in our crown of glory.
The scope of the exposition is indeed all-embracing. Not satisfied with mere exhibits, it tells the story of the years in pictures, and puts before the eyes in speaking object lessons all our latter-day problems, hygienic, economic, sociological, educational, and artistic—with the details so fascinating to each of us in the lines in which we are most interested as individuals and as societies. To our society, to whom love of country is a watchword, the illustration of the growth and expansion of the thirteen original states into a continent, and its overflow of islands far and near, will be a delightful study, and the broad system which reaches out fraternally to care for all who live under the dear floating folds of the flag none the less so. Arts and crafts, production and manufacture, latest inventions with their stimulus to future effort, will be nobly represented. To celebrate our great achievements, and perhaps no less to write in living letters our greatest necessities, the lines in which we most need development, is not this worthy the careful appreciation and upholding of us all? The great exposition which we are to tell you of to-day is almost past the power of description. The vast treasures of the earth are to be brought to us, and all that is great and wonderful will meet to do honor to the wisdom and learning of men as exemplified in the sculptured beauty of its fountains and the buildings rich in artistic finish.

It is our desire that you should join us one and all in cooperation in every way to bring about the end sought for, and thus insure abundant harvest of good returns for assistance given as a labor of love. We ask you for your kind interest and helping hand, and your heart's earnest desire to contribute towards the success of woman's work in this great undertaking, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Daughters of the American Revolution from the states included in the Louisiana purchase expect to celebrate, with appropriate ceremonies, the anniversary of flag day, June 14th, and the surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1904. I hope that each and every member of our organization will reciprocate the interest of the representatives of the exposition by making it a point to be present at the exposition and aid in making the Daughters of the American Revolution days one of the greatest features of the exposition. They will also have a display of Revolutionary and historic relics, and will have reception rooms where some of the members will be in attendance in order to give any information possible in regard to the exposition and points of interest in and about the city.

The Board of Lady Managers, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, requests the pleasure of you company on the afternoon of Thursday, February 26th, at a reception to be given at the New Willard in honor of the members of the Twelfth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We trust that a full and ready response will be made to this invitation, and that we will have
the honor of welcoming every member of this congress and other distinguished guests.

A MEMBER. The hour, please?

Mrs. HORTON. From five to seven, at the New Willard. I thank you for your kind attention, and may I ask, Madam President, that you will give us the honor of presenting our president to the congress, Mrs. Blair?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would give me very great pleasure. [Applause.] Ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress, allow me the very great pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Blair, the president of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. [Applause.] (The congress rises to greet Mrs. Blair.)

Mrs. BLAIR. Through the courtesy of your gracious president, I have been again granted the privilege and pleasure of appearing before you. So much has been said about the great exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904, and so ably said by Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Horton, that there is really nothing left for me to say, for if I told you of its vastness and of its greatness you might not take me seriously. There is only one thing I wish to add in regard to this great exposition, and that is that it is a fair of processes, if I might use that expression—that is, that they are going to have, you may say, the live calf here and the pair of shoes there. That will show you that this fair is to be a little different from any other exposition. I will not take any more of your time. I only wish, in the name of the Exposition Company, in the name of the board of lady managers, and for myself, to extend you a cordial welcome to St. Louis, hoping that I may meet and greet all the Daughters and all of their families. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. In behalf of Connecticut, Daughters of the American Revolution, I move that we cordially accept the gracious invitation just extended by the board of lady managers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, that we cordially accept the very gracious invitation extended to us by the president of the board of lady managers for Thursday afternoon, from five to seven, will please rise.

Mrs. McLEAN. Might the whole congress be added to Mrs. Kinney's acceptance?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the whole congress accepts it with very great pleasure. Make your motion, madam.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairnman, ladies, I believe I had the honor to ask the Daughters of the American Revolution to accept an invitation from the president, Mrs. Potter Palmer, to be present at the world's exposition at Chicago. You all know that that was the first time that women had ever been recognized by any government in any official manner. The record that women made at that time, you hear the re-
ports of it to-day. You can’t drop the lines. Let us take them up again and help these good women on with their wonderful work. [Applause.]

I therefore move that we accept the invitation to go to St. Louis, the same as we did to Chicago, that we have our day there, and that before this congress closes we will have the final decision of this matter in a formal vote.

Mrs. Sternberg. I second this motion.

Mrs. Coleman. Madam Chairman, I move to amend that motion by adding “and we take our families with us.” [Laughter.]

Mrs. Lockwood. We will allow those who have husbands to take them.

President General. Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Coleman, will you kindly sign the motion and send it to the desk—the motion and the amendment? You have heard the motion. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Lockwood as amended will signify it by saying “aye.”

Mrs. Lockwood. There is only one difficulty in it. If we have a day there and we have a congress there, the sons nor the fathers can not come in, but we would like to have them around in St. Louis, of course, taking care of the exposition. Now, Mrs. Coleman, if you want me to add that, I will.

President General. Have you heard it, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLean. No, madam, I have not.

President General. Now all be quiet so you can hear.

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to make a statement, although I have not the motion in my hand in writing. As I understand it, Mrs. Lockwood’s motion is that we accept this invitation to the exposition and have a Daughters’ day there. Mrs. Coleman amends by saying that we go with our families. Mrs. Lockwood objects that during Daughters’ day the sons could not take part in any such congress, but she would be very happy to have them there.

President General. Now did you hear, ladies?

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Horton have named the two days they would be glad to entertain us, Flag day and the 19th of October. It would really seem gracious to accept the day upon which we are invited. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman, it is one thing to accept an invitation; it is another thing to go there as an organized body and have a meeting. Isn’t that so? That is what we want in St. Louis.

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President, and ladies, I believe it is a fact that women were officially recognized in the centennial exposition in 1876 in the state of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs. Ogden. Madam President, ladies, I merely wish to say that in 1875 Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, with two others, went before the congress of the United States and had official recognition, and from
the women's work it was made an international exhibition, when the men had tried to work for that for a long time, and were very much put out that three women in half an hour could accomplish the work that they had been a month trying to accomplish. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Horton.

Mrs. Horton. I have been requested by the members of the Board to add that the smaller chapters will be welcome, and the larger chapters; that we will have room for over the forty thousand of our organization, and we want you all to come. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. I have one statement to make. I understand from Mrs. Blair that no day has been set apart, but will be by the commission, and this motion that will be read makes us ready for that day, that is all. We don't know just what the day will be.

President General. Is your motion ready to be presented to the house?

Mrs. McLean. What is the delay in our accepting this very gracious invitation?

President General. We have accepted it, madam. We accepted it some little time ago.

Mrs. McLean. Then why don't the motion come?

President General. We have another motion. Proceed with your motion, madam.

Reader. The motion of Mrs. Lockwood is as follows:

"I move that in accepting the invitation to the St. Louis Purchase Exposition we arrange to hold a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution on some special day to be known as Daughters' Day."

President General. I presume that will be a social and literary meeting. I dare say it will be. Is there a second to the motion?

Mrs. Lockwood. It is seconded by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Sternberg.

President General. It is seconded by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Sternberg. Ladies, are you ready for this motion of Mrs. Lockwood? (Cries of "Question!")

Motion put and carried.

President General. It is so ordered. We will proceed with the business of the day. We will now proceed with the consideration of the three amendments. The three amendments now come before you, ladies. The Chair will say that the house may have a little conversation for two or three minutes while the official reader arranges her papers. Go on and talk. [Laughter.]......Congress will please come to order.

The Chair has an announcement which she wishes to make. I have just received the very sad intelligence of the almost fatal illness of Mrs. Welles, the wife of Bishop Welles of Washington state, who is in...
this city lying very ill with double pneumonia. Mrs. Welles was with us two years ago and actively engaged. She has been a very faithful Daughter. We hope for her recovery, and I would request that the congress rise and express its sympathy for the bishop. (The congress rises.) You may be seated. The official reader will kindly read the amendment.

Mrs. Walker. Madam Chairman, I would like also, as I see in this morning's paper a notice of the fatal illness of Mrs. Roebling, that we send our sympathy to her family.

President General. I am sure that the congress will wish to do this. We will send our sympathy to the family of Mrs. Roebling, long an active member of our society. The recording secretary general is recognized.

Mrs. Howard. Madam Chairman, I wish that these orders to the recording secretary would be sent in writing.

President General. The Chair wishes that the house would rise and express its deep sympathy for the illness of Mrs. Roebling, a distinguished member of our society. (Congress rises.) You may now be seated. The Chair wishes the delegates of this congress to remain and consider these amendments. These amendments are of great value to your society. They are offered because your members are so deeply interested. Therefore give them the courtesy of a hearing and the courtesy of an action upon them. The Chair hopes that she will not see any vacant seats here during the consideration of these amendments. The official reader may proceed to read them.

Reader. The three amendments are as follows: The first one by Mrs. Coleman, regent of the Chicago Chapter, amendment to article V, section 1, in the leaflet. Amend by eliminating the words "and judicial" from section 1, article V of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article, known as article VII, which is as follows:

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Judicial Board.**

Section 1. The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a judicial board of seven members, consisting of a presiding justice and six associate justices. The president general shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Continental Congress, shall appoint the members of such board.

Section 2. For the first judicial board, the presiding justice and two associate justices shall be appointed for a term of six years; two associate justices for a term of four years; and two associate justices for a term of two years; and thereafter such appointments shall be for a term of six years, and those appointed shall hold their offices for the term appointed, and until their successors are elected and qualified.
SECTION 3. Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such appointment, and no one shall be appointed more than twice as a member of such board.

SECTION 4. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

SECTION 5. The judicial power shall extend to all contests of elections and to all impeachments of officers of the National Society, or of subordinate chapters; to all questions as to the legal organization of chapters; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by the National Society or by a subordinate chapter; and to all other questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the National Society, the Board of Management, or a subordinate chapter. In all cases the decision of the judicial board shall be final, and any chapter failing to promptly enforce the mandate thereof shall suffer forfeiture of its charter; any member disobeying the same shall be expelled.

SECTION 6. The judicial board shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its record and promulgating its decisions. It shall have the power to appoint a clerk and other necessary officers and fix their terms of office, duties and salaries, which, as well as the expense of all records of and publications by such board, shall be paid by the National Society. It shall meet at least once a year in the city of Washington for the hearing and disposition of questions brought before it, but shall be held to be in continuous session for the hearing thereof, and may render such decisions in the interim as the entire board shall concur in.

SECTION 7. No member of such board, during the term for which appointed, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society or in any subordinate chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

NANNIE MCCORMICK COLEMAN, Regent, Chicago Chapter.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY, Vice-President General.
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, State Regent, Indiana.
MARY BELLE KING SHERMAN, Chicago Chapter.
LOUISA S. MILSPAUGH, Corresponding Secretary, Chicago Chapter.
MARY L. DEERE, Regent Elect, of Illinois.
ADALINE E. EMERSON, Ex-Regent of Rockford Chapter.
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, State Regent, Michigan.
EMMA S. BRAYTON, State Vice-Regent, Michigan.
ELIZA H. DELAFIELD, State Vice-Regent, Missouri.
MARGARET MITCHELL BATE, Regent, John Marshall Chapter, also acting State Regent for Kentucky.
MRS. C. B. BRYAN, Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter, Tennessee.
GEORGIA S. HATCHER.
The next proposed amendment on this subject is to article VI (a), entitled "Committee on Appeals," and is Mrs. Murphy's proposed amendment. On page 8 of the large pamphlet of proposed amendments to the constitution, "Committee on Appeals:"

SECTION 1. At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as the vice-presidents general are elected, a committee on appeals.

SECTION 2. This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a state regent or national officer.

SECTION 3. The committee on appeals shall be required to hear on its merits every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary.

SECTION 4. The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks it necessary.

SECTION 5. The committee on appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the president general on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee.

SECTION 6. The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure.

SECTION 7. At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the committee on appeals shall submit in writing a report stating in detail the cases which have been brought before it, together with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case.

SECTION 8. Any state or chapter regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the membership of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation.

(Signed)

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, State Regent, Ohio.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, Regent, Western Reserve Chapter.

MARY E. R. WELCH, Regent, Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

MRS. W. G. ROSE, W. R. C.

MARY E. WYMAN, New Connecticut Chapter.

The third proposed amendment on this same question is that of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, on page 13 of the large paper, an amendment to article IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Amend article IX of the constitution by the following: "The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conferences assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement."
This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with
power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand,
suspend, or expel from membership in the chapters in the state any
member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to
have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a
Daughter of the American Revolution.

"And the said state board of arbitration shall report to a board of
five members appointed by the Continental Congress, each year; said
board to constitute a court of final appeal."

(Signed)

S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia.
E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent, New Jersey.
M. B. F. Lippitt, State Regent, Rhode Island.
Mary Wood Swift, State Regent, California.
Elizabeath Clark Churchman, State Regent, Delaware.
Sallie Newton Page, State Regent, Virginia.
Kate Duncan Smith, State Regent, Alabama.
Emily Hendree Park, State Regent, Georgia.
Katharine R. Walcott Verblance, State Regent, New York.
Amelia I. Chamberlain, State Regent, Tennessee.
Mrs. Julian Richards, State Regent, Iowa.
Mary Robertson Day, Registrar of Watauga Chapter, Ten-
nessee.
Elizaabeth H. Delafield, Missouri.
Harriet Gould Jefferies, Augusta, Georgia.
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Regent, Philadelphia Chapter.
Mrs. Frank Horace Getchell, Vice-Regent, Philadelphia
Chapter.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa. Madam President General, I simply want
to speak in favor of these amendments. I think it is a step in the right
direction.

President General. Mrs. Richards, it is requested that you come to
the platform.

Mrs. Richards. Can I be heard here? (Cries of “No, No!”) I
haven’t a set speech. I am sorry to disappoint you. . . . . . . I simply
want to speak in favor of these amendments, whether they are all passed
or taken out separately. It is a step in the right direction. We need
such a board. It has been stated here on the platform by one of the
speakers that we ought to be dignified enough not to expect such a
board, but looking over these amendments, every one, as you may see,
with a few exceptions, are personal in their relation to this congress.
There are very few bearing on purely patriotic purposes. For that
reason I think we would be much more dignified if we had this board,
and before it should come all these questions of the states, of the chap-
ters, and any other questions pertaining to these matters that are under
discussion in these amendments. [Applause.]
Mrs. Holcombe, of Connecticut. Madam President, ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress, it seems to me we are now meeting a very important question, a question that is bound to come with our growth, and with our increased age. How this organization has lived up to its principles and aims, as herein stated in the constitution, the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution plainly visible all over this country gives proof. Historic sites have been marked, memorials have been erected, ancient cemeteries have been rescued from oblivion and destruction, have been restored, and have been preserved. Historical research has been so stimulated that it has become very nearly a mania sweeping over this country. In the last twelve years the increase of the sentiment of patriotism, love of country, is most marked. Have not the forty thousand women had a distinct influence in this matter? In this work that has taken place to which I have alluded, and in which we have been carrying out the high principles of our organization, in those labors, I know that I am correct when I say that they have been conducted with eminent propriety as well as ability, and have commanded the respect and the admiration of the citizens of those sections. Now when we come to this congress, ladies, we bear the responsibility of representation of chapters and of states—official representation, but there is a responsibility resting upon us broader and larger than chapter or state representation. We represent womanhood. We hold our congresses open to the public eye. Our doors are open. When we go from here we shall find that the newspapers have sent chronicles of our deliberations to every corner of this land, and we shall find the public sitting in judgment upon our acts. Now as time goes on these personal matters must occur. It is inevitable. In even a smaller society they would. We have now forty thousand, and we are growing every single day, and these petty and mischievous matters must occur, and who shall take care of them, who shall judge them? I want to put in a most earnest plea for harmony and for dignity in this congress. The petty matters should be considered elsewhere. Of the three amendments that are offered I have studied each one with the greatest possible interest, and I hope the best things will be taken from all. The one of Mrs. Coleman I am impressed with as being very comprehensive and very satisfactory. There is the judicial board of seven members. The term, you see, is for six years, and the rotation in office is continuous. There will never occur on that board any possibility of such new material coming in as to make great disturbance; it must be harmonious. At every election but two members come in, and there are four members who have served from two to four years. In those other two amendments, one I notice brings the final appeal before this congress. The petty matters should be considered elsewhere. Of the three amendments that are offered I have studied each one with the greatest possible interest, and I hope the best things will be taken from all. The one of Mrs. Coleman I am impressed with as being very comprehensive and very satisfactory. There is the judicial board of seven members. The term, you see, is for six years, and the rotation in office is continuous. There will never occur on that board any possibility of such new material coming in as to make great disturbance; it must be harmonious. At every election but two members come in, and there are four members who have served from two to four years. In those other two amendments, one I notice brings the final appeal before this congress. I would wish with all my heart that not one petty personal matter ever came before this body. [Applause.] In the other it is a state judiciary, and I would fear for that, that there would be but an entanglement and ceaseless quarrels, because a state is too small,
it seems to me, and the relations are too close to admit of impersonal and unprejudiced judgments. I should fear for that one, although in many ways very excellent, but the state judiciary, it seems to me, would work rather badly for our peace, and I would once more plead for harmony, and remember what we stand for. Let us preserve a peace, a harmony, a dignity of womanhood that is fitting for the women of the twentieth century. [Applause.]

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President and ladies, I merely wish to say that if families can not settle their own affairs I do not think they can be settled. [Applause.] That is all, Madam President.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, ladies of the congress, I am very much in favor of Mrs. Morgan's amendment to the constitution. [Applause.] Because we are all told that it is a dirty bird that defiles its own nest, and it seems to me the most fitting thing is that our quarrels, if we have them (which I deplore), should be settled in our own states. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOBINGER. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please come forward, Mrs. Lobinger?

Mrs. LOBINGER. Ladies of the congress, it seems inevitable in a body of this size that some petty differences should arise, but I believe we should minimize these differences rather than emphasize them, and I believe the amendment offered by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has that in view, and I believe further that it is in accord with all of the provisions of other national organizations, whether men or women, to have petty differences settled at home. If they are so grave they can not be settled at home, then make our national body, as this amendment proposes, the final court of appeal. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, Daughters of the Twelfth Congress, for twelve years I have been interested in the work of my locality. When our organization was formed I appointed an advisory board of men, one a president judge, one the judge of our superior court, and the rest eminent lawyers. As difficulties have arisen in this society, from time to time, I have called this advisory board together and consulted with them as to the best method and course to pursue, and what would be constitutional and unconstitutional. On every occasion they have said to me, "Mrs. McCartney, why doesn't the National Board have a court of appeal, or a supreme court, as it were, to refer all these difficulties to?" Now, has there ever arisen an instance which has verified the necessity of this more emphatically than upon the opening of this congress? There was brought to our attention a matter which should never have been brought before us, which could have been referred, if we had had it, to this court of appeal, this judicial court; and matters would have been very much more satisfactory to us all and to the great state of Pennsylvania, who regrets in her inmost soul that such a thing should have to be brought by a member from her state. [Applause.]
Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I just want to speak a little to my motion. Madam President, ladies of the congress, I would like to state my position on my own amendment. I do not claim that it is perfection, nor do I think of it as a mother does of her baby. I am perfectly willing to retire in favor of any plan whatever that the congress deems advisable, provided that we appoint some place where we can refer these vexed questions. At the same time, in framing my committee on appeals I did not look only to questions of personality. I had in my mind, as I see that the regent of the Chicago Chapter had, that we would also refer to it some questions of a judicial character. We have in our government of this great body the administrative board and an executive committee; we have state governments, but we have no judicial authority. I should like that this committee of appeals be regarded as a place to which questions of constitutionality also could be referred. We have in this committee on appeals provided for legal advice, which will be quite the same as the plan proposed by the advisory board of the lady from Pennsylvania. I will ask your consideration of it simply because it is a very simple plan; it requires very little machinery, and it also does not take away from this great body its judicial power of decision.

Mrs. Quinton. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, I wish to speak in favor of a judicial board, but there are principles that govern us all as American women which, I think, are very illustrative of the present need. We have town governments for town matters, we have county governments for county matters, we have state governments for state matters; and the principle was enunciated here today that the small matters concerning chapters, whether for their welfare or other questions, should be settled within the chapter, and that state matters should be referred to state bodies, and the great national topics, in which we all are most interested, should come to this great national body. It is only in session a week, and every delegate who comes up to this body wants to consider the great questions and to have the benefit of the aggregated wisdom of this body. I am greatly in favor of Mrs. Morgan's plan [applause], for that refers, it seems to me, the small local matters, including personal ones, if there are any—I wish there never were, for the whole subject is too great for personal things to come into it at all, it seems to me as a patriot. I think those matters should be referred to chapters, and the state interests, which are purely local, which end with the limits of the state, should come to state consideration, and then when we come up here we should be free to consider the great subjects that are included in the objects of this association. It is largely a memorial body; the objects are largely memorial; but there is a motive within the memorial design, and that is to lift up before the rising generation and before all citizens that which is highest and noblest, that which is sacred, the sacred work suitable for Christian women and all patriots to engage in. I wish with all my
heart that we could have a state board of appeal to consider everything that pertains solely to state interests, that would not at all prevent us having a national board of appeal for the larger matters. [Applause.]

Mrs. Swift. Madam President and ladies, what is the objection to every chapter settling its own quarrel within itself? What is the objection to every chapter settling its own quarrel within its own chapter, under the majority rule, which is the rule of this country? Why should we appeal from the majority ruling? We do not need a state board of appeal. Let every chapter settle its own quarrels by a majority of those of the chapter. [Applause.]

Mrs. Waring. Madam President, if it is now in order, I wish to move that the amendment to article IX of the constitution offered by Mrs. Morgan, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Lippitt and others, be adopted.

Several Members. I second the motion.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President—

President General. The Chair must call to your attention that the question before us is the adoption of the amendment of Mrs. Coleman from last year.

Mrs. McLean. I thought, Madam, it was decided this morning by a resolution that we should consider all three.

President General. But we still have the motion to adopt the one still before us. It has not been rescinded.

Mrs. Murphy. Has such a motion been made to adopt the amendment of Mrs. Coleman?

President General. Last night. It is the business held over from last night. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, it is without doubt, in my judgment, a wise measure that this congress should decide on some method by which we may adjudicate certain questions off of the floor of this congress, save for final appeal. I do believe that this great body sitting here is its own court of appeals. Every American citizen has the right to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered together here are the peers of every other Daughter of the American Revolution, and therefore, if the worst comes to the worst, I think that the member should have the right to appeal finally to this body; but in the interval I do deplore any measure bringing before this body anything save a vital point, anything that can possibly be avoided, not only for the time, but for the dignity and the harmony of the whole organization. At the same time, you do not promote dignity or harmony which lasts if you take an inherent right from a member of an organization. [Applause.] I feel that there are most excellent features, of course, in all the amendments. But Mrs. Morgan's amendment certainly has some very admirable features. Taken
as a whole, I believe that the amendment denominated a committee on appeals is worth trial, for this reason:—The committee of appeals is elected by this body. We commence, then, with the right premise; we commence by constituting our committee of appeals from the main body of the organization. It is not appointed in any smaller locality. Once appointed (we might try the provision at any rate), if questions of difficulty come before the committee which is appointed by the general congress, no injustice can be claimed. As a state regent of one of the states of this body said to me a moment since, men often find it necessary to appeal to the courts of law for a change of venue, simply because they feel they can not get an impartial judgment from any body sitting in the locality where they are tried, because feeling does run high. [Applause.] Now, if a committee on appeals is appointed by the general body, certainly no individual member has a right to claim prejudice in the final action of that committee. That committee, as I see here, has the right also to employ legal counsel. Now, while we do not pretend for a moment that the brains of women are not superior to any other brains that were ever originated [laughter], it is occasionally well to have some trained legal advice. Therefore this provides for that at once without further quibble. In one of the concluding clauses, this body or this committee on appeals shall give a decided judgment or recommendation to this congress when it reports to it in every case. This is a very different matter from simply bringing in a report of a trouble. If you bring a report of a trouble here, it throws the trouble in the midst of the whole body, but if a committee of intelligent women, vested with power and impartiality, bring here a recommendation to adopt their report, it is practically adopted, though on the other hand it reserves that inherent right of which I just spoke, of subsequent appeal if it becomes a last resort. [Applause.]

Mrs. Murphy. It brings in its own judgment as well as a recommendation, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. Yes, and the committee does bring in its own decision as to the righteousness of the cause brought before it. When the committee announces from this platform its decision and its recommendation, I believe I speak advisedly when I say that the majority of this house would always uphold it. Finally, I do not, I can not believe, with all due deference to every friend that I have, or every mover of resolution and amendment in this house, I can not believe it right to leave in the hands of any one the right to expel or impeach a member of this body, or a member of the smallest chapter in the body, without final reference to this body. [Applause.] If we once allow that, ladies, from the president down to the member of the smallest and most distant chapter, we are not safe, because we are all human, we are all fallible, we all with the best intentions in the world might not decide justly, and then we have no resource. [Applause.]

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President General, members of the congress, I
had expected to speak to my amendment when it was first put before the house, but so many have spoken upon it, and spoken ably, that I will not go over the ground. I think you all understand thoroughly the spirit of it, but I am surprised at the preceding speaker, who rarely misses a point, that she has not seen that this congress finally decides these matters. The person whom the verdict is passed against, or who feels discontented with the state action, can always have a court of final appeal, a supreme court as it were, selected by this body, elected from the floor—five members—so after all every difficulty can be submitted to this house. It is to be hoped that very few will be brought from the state. I am sure every state is capable of attending to its own internal affairs. [Applause.] No state expects or wishes for moment to touch upon national matters. That is what we come here for every year, to treat of national matters, but all complications at home, all troubles should be heard, discussed, and decided upon in the state. I certainly think the sovereign states are capable of managing these little affairs. I do not think that this body, made up of diverse interests, who come here from different states, who are not interested in these small matters and are interested in very large ones, more than half a thousand, should be compelled to listen to these small chapter matters. We should decide them in our own home. But in case there is dissatisfaction with the verdict of the state, this amendment provides that it can ultimately be settled in this body. And I do not see but what we look after state matters and national matters, and give to every individual her inherent right, which it is claimed should be given by the regent of the New York City Chapter. [Applause.]

Madam President, before the next speaker, may I read the clause? It has been requested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that Mrs. Morgan read the closing clause of her amendment.

Mrs. Morgan. "And said state board of arbitration shall report to a board of five members appointed by the Continental Congress each year; said board to constitute a court of final appeal." It seems to me as if that ought to satisfy those who love the state and the nation as well.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I would just like to ask a question of information. With all this discussion, I do not see that article V, section 1, has been exempted. "All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress." Now, ought not that in some way to have been amended and incorporated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Coleman's amendment does that; strikes out the word "judicial." Is it not so?

Mrs. McCartney. That, then, covers the ground more nearly than the point just being discussed by Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan's does not touch upon eliminating that "judicial."
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes every member of this congress to speak upon this subject if she wishes to, and therefore she desires that the same member shall not speak more than once. I am not speaking to you, madam, I am making the general remark so that all may speak. We desire that every one shall speak.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I say that if we have at one time given the judicial power to congress, if we pass different action from that later, in some other congress, we then remove the judicial power from the congress in these state matters. One does away with the other.

Miss AVERY. Madam President General, I have not spoken since the amendments have been discussed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the privilege, as you have not spoken upon an amendment as they are taken in the group.

Miss AVERY. Madam President and members of the congress, it seems to me this discussion has been most profitable, and it has aroused our very deep interest, but is it not true that with three amendments before us, we as a body, with diverse opinions, will find it most difficult to arrive at a conclusion? For that reason, Madam President General, I make the following motion, and that is, not to take it from the power of this house to decide, but to bring it back to you to decide.

I move that this question (this is the motion of Mrs. Coleman, which I understand is the motion before the house), be referred to a committee of five, which shall include Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, Mrs. Murphy of Ohio, and two others to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to recommend to this congress, the twelfth congress, one amendment which shall, in their opinion, take the place of the three amendments which have been submitted.

Clara A. Avery, signed by my second, Frances W. Roberts, of New York. [Applause.]

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, I would like to ask Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, to explain a clause in her amendment. It says: "This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference" with certain powers. How can an undelegated body like a state conference vest any board or any committee with such powers and responsibilities as this amendment would?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will please read this motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to suggest that before any further consideration of these amendments the sense of this body be given by a rising vote as to whether any court of appeals is desirable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house at present.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, the motion of Mrs. Cole-
man, of Chicago, was before the house, and now they have a motion to refer to a committee.

President General. The motion to refer to a committee, Madam State Regent, is of higher rank than an ordinary motion, and the Chair will request Mrs. Morgan to answer first the question of the lady from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Swift. Madam President, if this is consolidated into one amendment, the new amendment will have to go over until next year.

Mrs. Rounsville. Madam President, if this committee submits a new amendment, as the lady suggests, compiled from the other three amendments, it may be submitted as a substitute for the three.

Mrs. Morgan. Madam President, we in Georgia are a fully organized conference. We are a delegated body. Each chapter elects its delegate and sends her to that conference. We have the necessary presiding officer and a full corps of state officers. We are fully equipped to do our own business if this congress will let us.

Mrs. McCartney. May I ask if that is a constitutional body, authorized and recognized by the National Society?

President General. It is, madam.

Mrs. McCartney. And may I not further ask if this congress gives that power to adopt that amendment, and allows the conference to do this, doesn't that become a law? I am only asking for information, Madam Chairman.

President General. Mrs. Morgan says that she does not quite understand.

Mrs. Morgan. I don't think I understand your question.

Mrs. McCartney. It says here, "The board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power," etc. Now this board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power, etc. As I understand it, this body is passing a law. If it passes that law, it makes that conference capable of doing exactly what it says it shall do. Then why will it not become a legal body, with power to do just what you give it the power to do? [Applause.]

Mrs. Park. Madam President General and Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I would answer the lady from Pennsylvania that that is exactly what we are asking the congress to enable us to do—to create first a state board of arbitration with the power of final appeal, or whatever we choose to call it, the national board of arbitration, or the committee of appeals, the term which Mrs. Murphy uses, or supreme court, or judicial board—I have no objection to any one of these terms, but I do contend that the principle enunciated and set forth in the amendment offered by Mrs. Morgan has in it both the elements of absolute justice and equality. I contend that the voice of the state is better heard in the state conference than anywhere else. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair is loth to interrupt the state regent of
Georgia, but the question we are discussing is upon referring this to a committee.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, is this not germane to that question? I simply speak in favor, first of the state board of appeals, to keep if possible every question that we can settle at home away from the national board of appeals. It seems impossible to me that any one does not feel that every question that can be settled at home should be settled at home. No state wishes to bring its troubles to the United States Supreme Court if it can be settled at home. It is necessary that we have this supreme court of appeals. I firmly believe it, but I also believe that this congress should allow us to create state boards of arbitration, and the only way that that can be done and express the voice of the people is to elect such a board at your state conference, because that state conference voices your chapters far more than the delegates who attend the congress in Washington. It is my experience, and I believe it is the experience of many state regents here, that many of our best chapter regents and best members of chapters never come to Washington. They are unable, either on account of lack of means or on account of ill health, to come to Washington. I feel constantly that I need two or three of the regents in my state in Washington whenever I am here, because they are women of splendid intelligence, fine historians, and fair-minded women, whose counsel I would love to have here, but whose counsel I am always deprived of because they are unable to be here. I would suggest that I quite approve of that motion for a committee composed of these three ladies and others, and that they can settle upon some good points in each one; but I do contend that we all need that state board of arbitration. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bacon, of Washington state.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry, please.

President General. What is your parliamentary inquiry?

Mrs. Fox. Will you please tell me the motion that is now before the house?

President General. The official reader will read it.

Reader. Motion of Miss Avery, of Michigan. "I move that this question be referred to a committee, which shall consist of five members, which shall include Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, and two others to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to recommend to this congress one amendment which shall, in their opinion, take the place of the three amendments which have been submitted." Clara Avery, seconded by Mrs. Roberts, of New York.

Miss Forsyth. We understand, then, Madam President, that this is simply to be submitted for action at the next congress?

President General. No, they are to report at this congress, and this congress will take final action.
Miss Forsyth. How can they, Madam President?

President General, Mrs. Bacon of Washington state has the floor. The Chair wishes order in the house.

Mrs. Bacon. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I wish to speak to this motion and speak very decidedly against it. It is of very vital interest to us all. We all wish to vote upon all three of these amendments, and we should have the right to have our vote. I object decidedly to any committee.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I have a right of an explanation, I believe, as to a question of law.

President General, you have the right, Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCartney. There seems to be a misunderstanding of this question. A member from Pennsylvania asked if a state conference that was not a delegated body could pass a law. It becomes a legal body if you pass that law. I interpret it to mean it becomes a legal body if congress passes the law. It makes a state conference a legal body.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and ladies, the glory of this organization has been its national character. Now just as sure as you pass this law you have thrown it into state organizations, and we as a national organization are gone. (Applause and cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. Lyons. This is, just a word of explanation. I have heard very many members of the house ask the question, "How can this committee bring in a new amendment to take the place of the three that have been presented to us last year and are to be acted upon this year?" Last night we repeatedly had substitute amendments. They were passed upon and carried. This will be in the nature of a substitute amendment.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, in regard to the point as to the inability to combine the three amendments and bring them back as one amendment and have it acted upon this year, I would ask for information. Is it possible, after the constitution demands that the whole society shall have a long while for consideration of printed amendments, is it parliamentary ruling that a substitute for that whole matter may be brought in and acted upon within a few hours? I ask for that ruling generally. I don't know whether it is possible or not, and I ask simply for information.

President General, you have asked for information whether you can substitute a new motion. The Chair would think not. These amendments have been considered for the past year. They were introduced in the last year's congress. She does not see how a totally new one could, unless it is made up entirely of these other amendments. The parliamentarian seems to incline to the opinion that if that were done, inasmuch as these various points have been considered specially, then they may be taken collectively into another one. That might be done.

Mrs. Payne. Madam President—

President General, the Chair has recognized Mrs. Payne.
Mrs. Morgan. A parliamentary question. Was not a substitute motion accepted last night totally different in kind from the amendment offered? This amendment that the lady from Maryland offered to the congress was entirely done away with by a substitute amendment by the lady from Montana—totally and entirely destroying the amendment that had been sent out to our general membership for the year's consideration. It was wiped out in a moment.

Mrs. Weed. My amendment, Madam President, my substitute amendment offered last night was a clause from Mrs. Knott's amendment. "The state vice-regent shall be the alternate of the state regent in the Continental Congress." It is a part of Mrs. Knott's amendment.

President General. Mrs. Payne of Virginia has the floor.

Mrs. Payne. It seems to me that we have two entirely separate questions here. In our state judiciary we have three courts—the local court, the state court, and the court of appeals. We should have three courts in our national congress. The motion of Mrs. Morgan, it seems to me, implies a foregoing motion by Mrs. Coleman or the other motion of Mrs. Murphy, and that they should be taken separately. Mrs. Morgan's motion is a secondary motion, which would follow Mrs. Coleman's primary motion, and the words "five members appointed by the Continental Congress" might easily be supplied by "our national judiciary board," which is implied by that, and that it is not necessary to compile these three motions into one; that we select one of these motions before us and pass on that as a national affair. In all affairs of this kind the nation should certainly come before the state, and the state before the local chapter; and this national committee must be formed to refer to before we can pass a law to be referred to a national committee. Therefore I would suggest that we vote on Mrs. Coleman's and Mrs. Murphy's motion, and then on Mrs. Morgan's motion which is to follow.

President General. Mrs. Coleman's motion is before us.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President General—

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome of the District.

Mrs. Swift. Madam President,

I move the previous question.

President General. The previous question has been moved. The previous question has been called for, which closes debate. All those in favor of closing debate will rise, stand, and be counted.

Mrs. Weed. A question of information. Will the general subject be open for debate after the report of the committee is brought in?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Weed. Will you make that clear?

President General. Ladies of the congress, will you give me your attention for a moment? This vote is simply upon closing debate upon
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

this matter. When this motion for the committee is voted upon, then the matter will be open to you again for discussion. You are now voting to close the debate.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Debate on what?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon this question of the reference to a committee. All those in favor of closing this debate on the question of referring to a committee— The parliamentarian will give you a short explanation. The Chair desires her to make you a short explanation, in order that there may be a perfect understanding, a parliamentary understanding.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President General, members of the congress, the original question pending is the motion of Mrs. Coleman—her amendment. The next motion that was made was the one to refer the matter to a committee. Then the previous question was moved, which closes debate on both of these motions, but if you carry the motion to refer to a committee it is exhausted there. If you defeat the motion to refer to a committee, the previous question, that is, the closing of debate, extends to the main motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand her explanation? Make it over again, madam. The Chair wishes order. She can not make you an explanation unless you listen very carefully.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The manner in which the motion was made will cut off debate, if it is carried, from the motion to refer to a committee and the main motion also. If when you vote upon the motion to refer to a committee you carry that, of course that exhausts it and the matter goes to the committee. If the motion, on the contrary, to refer to a committee is defeated, then the motion to close debate extends to the question before the house, which is the adoption of the amendment of Mrs. Coleman. It is possible to reconstruct or limit the previous question to the motion to refer to a committee, but that was not done by the maker of this motion. Do you all understand it as I have stated it? (Cries of “Yes, yes!”).

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry. If this matter is referred to a committee, and the committee reports back to this house, the entire subject matter will then be open to discussion before the house, will it not?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The question has been asked, if this matter is referred to a committee, when the committee reports back to the house will the house have an opportunity to discuss it. If this matter is referred to a committee, when that committee reports back the matter is for the house to decide under full discussion. The previous question does not extend to that. When the committee reports back the report will be open for discussion.

Miss Avery. Madam President, I would also like to ask the parliamentarian if the committee, in case this question should be referred to it, has not the power to make an amendment which shall consist of
more than one section, and which may possibly embody the idea suggested by the member from Georgia.

Parliamentarian. Certainly the committee has the power to bring in a substitute.

Miss Avery. These amendments all consist of sections. May not the committee bring in—

Parliamentarian. The committee has power to bring in such a report as will cover the whole question before you, in the form of sections if necessary.

Miss Baird-Huey. Madam President, may I ask a parliamentary question?

President General. What is your question?

Miss Baird-Huey. My question is this: There are three amendments before us. Two refer to national and judicial boards?

President General. It is true.

Miss Baird-Huey. The third is a state board. As a chapter regent I was instructed to vote on both these points separately. Should a substitute amendment be brought in, it might make me absolutely unable to vote on it, for I would not have the instructions of my chapter.

Mrs. Morgan. Suppose the committee meets and is unable to reach any conclusion. It is more than probable that we could not agree. We would each of us be in the position of the three boys that were on the long-suffering animal, the hobby horse. One of them naively remarked: "If two of us would get off it would leave more room for me." And we are going to each feel exactly that way, and I do not believe that any agreement can be reached by the committee.

President General. The parliamentarian has a statement to make to you, ladies. I beg your attention.

Parliamentarian. It should be remembered that when this committee—if you refer the matter to a committee—if the committee reports back anything that you do not wish to accept, you vote it down. In that case you would go right back to the adoption of the proposed amendment of Mrs. Coleman, as it has been before you. It would then be in order to consider the other amendments. Is that clear? And the question before you now is the cutting off of debate.

President General. You see the previous question has been called for.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I want to make a statement.

President General. What is your statement?

Mrs. Murphy. I wish to make the statement that I, as the maker of one of these amendments, am perfectly willing, if it is legal and right, to have this matter referred to a committee, and I am very willing to make concessions. [Applause.]

Mrs. Coleman. Madam President, ladies of this congress, I have not spoken before this morning because I consumed so much of your time last evening, and my voice is fast failing me, but I want to say one
word. I only want to say, as I said to you last night, I do not love this child too well to give it up. What I want is something for this congress, and I think that if the committee could be appointed and we could come together, we could bring in something that would suit you I feel that we are heartily in favor of something. I don't say carry my amendment. I only proposed it to this congress, and told you at the time that it was only a skeleton for you to dress and do as you pleased with. [Applause.]

Mrs. Little. Madam President, may I rise to a question of information?

President General. What is your question of information?

Mrs. Little. Will the parliamentarian or yourself tell us, may an amendment be offered to the amendment to refer that matter to a committee?

President General. It can not; not while the previous question is before you.

Mrs. Little. May I have an opportunity of offering it immediately afterwards?

President General. Yes. All those in favor of closing debate rise, and stand until you are counted. The vote seems almost unanimous. You may be seated. Those opposed to closing debate rise, stand and be counted. The motion to close debate seems to be unanimously carried. Read the motion to refer to a committee.

Reader. Ladies, the motion to refer. "I move that this question be referred to a committee of five members, which shall include Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, and two others to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to recommend to this congress one amendment which shall in their opinion take the place of the three amendments which have been submitted. Clara A. Avery, Frances W. Roberts."

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Little. I have an amendment to offer.

President General. The matter has gone to the committee by this vote.

Mrs. Little. I wanted to offer an amendment to that.

President General. The previous question, you know, did away with it. It is too bad.

Mrs. Little. It is a very important matter.

President General. I am sorry you did not get up.

Mrs. Walker. Madam President,

I move that we take a recess till two o'clock.

(Cries of "2.30!") Seconded. Motion put and carried. (1.05 P. M.)
AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

Congress called to order at 2.30 P. M.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour has arrived for the convening of congress for the afternoon. The Chair wishes to announce that it has been brought to her attention that the four rows of seats which are reserved for the alternates in the gallery are occupied by other persons. The Chair wishes to say that the alternates must have their seats first and our friends afterwards. Kindly bear it in mind. The alternates have the right to the front seats of the gallery. You can see why this should be so, in order that they may be fully in touch with the proceedings of the congress, so that if their regents are called away they may take their places—of the regents and the delegates.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President, as I made the motion for the gallery, I would like to have it understood that the first two rows are reserved for the alternates, are they not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that the first two rows are reserved for the alternates.

Mrs. PIERCE. Madam President General, just a question of privilege, that is, that certain notices may be read for the benefit of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will give you the notices.

(The official reader read the announcements.)

Mrs. WINSTON.

Madam President, I move a resolution of sympathy to the family of Mrs. Mary Louise Duncan Putnam, first state regent of Iowa, a charter member of the National Society, who died February 20, 1903.

Signed, Nancy Otis Winston.
Seconded by Mrs. Caleb Churchman.
Motion unanimously adopted.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President, might I call attention, as a matter of personal privilege, to a picture? Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, by courtesy of the chairman of the house committee we have placed in the lobby of this building a picture of the redoubt of Fort Pitt, familiarly called the blockhouse, built by Colonel Henry Bouquet, in 1764. You will remember that around Fort Duquesne, in western Pennsylvania, at the head of one of the great rivers of the world, was to a large extent determined in the French and Indian war the question whether the American Continent should be dominated by Latin or Teuton, involving the destinies of the human race. This building is owned and maintained by the Allegheny county Daughters of the American Revolution, which is the Pittsburg Chap-
ter incorporated. We not only ask you to look at the picture, but in your journeyings to and fro the four hundred and fifty Daughters of Allegheny county ask you to stop and see this building, which has stood for nearly one hundred and forty years where it was built by Colonel Henry Bouquet.

Mrs. Morgan. May I inquire if it is your pleasure to appoint two members of the committee or will they be appointed by the house?

President General. The Chair will announce the names of that committee in a few moments. The hour has arrived for the report of the Continental Hall committee. The chairman will call upon the various chairmen of the different sub-committees to report, with the exception of the chairman of the committee upon architecture, who will report this evening with stereopticon views of the designs which have been submitted, those which have been chosen by the committee upon architecture. With that exception the other chairmen will report this afternoon, and we will first listen to the report of the ways and means committee, Miss Mary Desha, chairman.

Miss Desha. I have no special report to make.

President General. You have no special report to make? Miss Desha says that her report will be made through the boxes, the contribution boxes, and the calendar plan, which will be reported later by the chairman of the Continental Hall committee. The Chair will listen to the report of the congressional committee, chairman, Mrs. J. V. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Quarles. Madam President—

President General. The Chair requests that there will be attention given to the chairman of the congressional committee. She has a report which will give much pleasure to the Daughters of the American Revolution here assembled.

Mrs. Quarles. Ladies of the congress, your committee begs leave to report that the measure to exempt from taxation the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been passed by both houses of the present congress by unanimous consent. [Applause.] Without a dissenting voice congress has thus approved the plans and purposes of our patriotic society. We ought by some suitable resolution to express our thanks to both houses of congress, to the District committees of both houses, and to individual senators and members who have labored in our behalf to bring about this gratifying result.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the report, the very gratifying report of the chairman of the congressional committee.

Mrs. Sternberg. I move it be accepted with thanks.

Miss Hetzel. I move a rising vote of thanks.

President General. It has been moved and seconded, that there be given a rising vote of thanks to the chairman of this committee for her very able work. (Motion put and carried.) I am sure with very hearty thanks. Have you anything further?
Mrs. QUARLES. I would like to offer a resolution.

"Resolved by the Twelfth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution that we extend our heartfelt thanks to both houses of the present congress and to the District committees of said bodies, and to individual senators and members who have labored in our interests, for the substantial recognition of our patriotic plans and purposes by the enactment of a law exempting from taxation all property of our society within the District of Columbia."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion. Is there a second?

Mrs. CROSMAN. I second it.

(Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, then took the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion on this motion?

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, the sub-committee on site will now report. Daughters of the American Revolution, as acting chairman of the sub-committee on site of the Continental Hall committee, I have to report that since the last meeting of the Continental Congress your Continental Hall committee has purchased a site. [Applause.] It is situated upon Seventeenth street between C and D, and it has one hundred and seventy feet on D street, one hundred and sixty-one on C street, and a frontage of two hundred and ten feet on Seventeenth street, and there are thirty-five thousand sixty-eight square feet in this site, and its cost was fifty thousand dollars. Ladies, we have been considering for a long while the purchase of a site. We have look here and there and everywhere over this city of magnificent distances, and we at last decided upon a site which we considered a very beautiful one, inasmuch as all its environments are what they should be; they are of governmental and historic buildings. It looks out to the east upon the beautiful capitol, the most beautiful in all the world. [Applause.] Off to the southeast it looks upon that magnificent spire to the most illustrious of Americans [applause], the Father of his Country. At the front, off to the northwest, we look upon the residence of those favored mortals who come to hold the sway over eighty millions of Americans. [Applause.] There are no more powerful rulers in all this world than the presidents of the United States. [Applause.] The Daughters of the American Revolution may be said truly to be the elder daughters of the republic, inasmuch as they work under a charter given by the national government, inasmuch as they have of late, as fondly loved Daughters, had remitted from their property all taxes, making us really and truly favored, and we also present to the Smithsonian Institution every year our report of the work which we do for
patriotic purposes. It is right and it is correct, it is just and it is appropriate and beautiful that the Daughters of the American Revolution have chosen a site amidst such patriotic environment as I have indicated. [Applause.] We have grown to love this spot of earth, which is not now so comely as it will be by and by, but we love it—it is ours. And we have even thought of buying more ground and adding to it; we have talked about it most enthusiastically, but I know that I echo the sentiment of Continental Hall committee when I say that the Daughters of the American Revolution do not intend to buy one foot more if they are charged more than they should pay. [Applause.] We will allow this statement to go out that the ground joining ours, which has hitherto lain almost as a drug in the market has, in anticipation of our purchase of it, had a price of six or seven times its taxable value placed upon it. We will not pay it; we have plenty of ground to have our building upon anyway. [Applause.] “Not one cent for tribute” was long ago said by Americans, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will echo that saying. [Applause.] Upon the eleventh of last October we broke the ground. We have it marked with a piece of granite which came from one of the original window sills of the White House. It was given by a friend there. We have now to-day floating over this site—and it will float during the sessions of our congress—the beautiful flag presented to us by the Sons of the American Revolution in token of their fraternal interest in our society. [Applause.] It is but so recently done that I need but call to your recollection the inspiring and charming exercises of Monday afternoon. The site has been paid for; the fifty thousand dollars has gone out to the former owners of that land, and we have now enough money left over to start the sum we will need to build our great Continental Hall. [Applause.] I do not know, that there is much more that I can tell you, Madam Chairman, about this site, because I run my two great and most interesting offices of chairman of Continental Hall committee and chairman of the sub-committee on site into one, and when I begin to report upon site then I am sure to be reminded of matters relating to Continental Hall, because I am so deeply interested in it. I wish to say that I believe that I have presented the report upon the site, unless some member can remind me of something that I should have said. If she can, I will thank her very much. Madam, this is my report of the site committee of Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report, ladies.

MRS. SMITH. Madam President,

I move that the report be accepted.

MRS. WINSTON. I second it.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next in order is the report of Continental Hall committee.
Mrs. Fairbanks. Madam Chairman, it is my very great pleasure as the chairman of Continental Hall committee to tell you of some of the work which we have been doing, and which we have been doing with our might, during this year which has just passed. We have had many meetings of Continental Hall committee; they have been very charming and very interesting meetings; they have, some of them, been prolonged until almost the next morning. We have had our Daughters come to us from many miles away, those who have come here often having been so deeply interested that they did not allow the inconveniences of travel in heat or cold to prevent them from coming to do their duty to vote upon questions concerning Continental Hall. During last June our members from Illinois, and from Florida, and from Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and various places were with us to vote—and from Pennsylvania—and the state regent of that state was with us different times, and I can't think at the moment of all the states, from which our faithful members came, but we had many here with us, and all were enthusiastic and all were interested in the hope of securing a site for Continental Hall, and we discussed plans and at last you know we had the program sent out which was presented to you last congress. It was gone over in Continental Hall committee many times and considered very often, and at last we settled upon the program which we would send out that architects might compete. Architects have been competing. I think that there have been seventy-two who have sent in designs to our committee upon architecture. They have been of great excellence; all extremely good. They have been of varying prices, from three hundred thousand dollars to eight hundred thousand dollars to put up our building. So you see that the Continental Hall idea has attracted many—has taken firm hold upon the fancy and the imagination of many—and I feel assured that this beautiful hall is almost a reality. Never before have we taken such strong steps toward carrying out the original idea which was so dear to our first president general, Mrs. Harrison, which was so dear to our founders—that we should have in the city of Washington a national building devoted to the uses of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that it should not only be devoted to the work and to the everyday uses of these patriotic Daughters, but that it should—greater and better than all else—be a memorial to the fathers and mothers of the Revolution. That is the great idea of Continental Hall. [Applause.] As I have said before in your hearing, and as I cannot help repeating, I shall say again, that there can be nothing too beautiful for Continental Hall. [Applause.] That there can be no architecture which can in beauty of design and elegance of execution be too grand for those noble people who in the long ago lived in plain and simple houses, in plain and simple ways, and laid so broadly, so deeply, the foundations of this great republic. All honor to their memory. [Applause.] It is fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should, in the stirring
words of the past buckle on their armor and should advance in this great work of building this hall, which shall be their administrative building and which shall be a monument to the virtues and the splendid patriotism of the great founders of this Republic. [Applause.] You have come up here to-day filled with thoughts of amendments and of resolutions for the improvement of your society. You have to-day, with great interest in Continental Hall, asked to have this pressing and earnest business of yours put aside a while, while you listen to the report of Continental Hall committee, that you may know what has been done by that committee; that you may hear the plea of the chairman of that committee that every Daughter here add her mite to the fund which is to erect this magnificent memorial to the founders of the American republic, the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] I shall plead with you most earnestly that, as you have hitherto given, that the giving may be increased ten-fold; that it may be increased in the energy with which you advocate its being carried out; that it may be increased in the fervor of your thought, in the fervor of your persuasion; that you may give as much as your means will allow you to give; that you will encourage others to give; that you will request others to give. Everyone who is descended from the patriots of the Revolutionary period has a right to give. Give them the right by asking them to give. Conquer your native modesty and your shrinking about asking people to dispose of their money according to the way in which you think they should dispose of it. I know that you all have that shrinking; I have it very much myself; but I do think it is a sacred duty to contribute to this most sacred of causes. [Applause.] I consider that that people which does not seek to perpetuate the virtues and the deeds of their ancestors will never do anything which their remote descendants will consider worthy of being remembered. [Applause.] I therefore wish to encourage you to give to this great and holy cause. Do you not love the memory of your fathers and mothers of the Revolution? I am sure you do. Then give to the memorial which shall be erected to their memory. Are you not in this great and noble organization because of your descent from the fathers and mothers of the Revolution? [Applause.] You could not be here otherwise. Therefore it is your duty to erect to your ancestors that monument which they have lacked. And above all, those who have lacked a monument are the men of the line, and the women, that grand reserve corps who remained at home and raised the flax, and spun the cloth, and wove the yarn, and sent forth garments to clothe the army of the Revolution while it fought its great battles against wealth and imperial sway. [Applause.] Therefore it was true when I said to you that I thought that you should give with ten-fold more generosity that you ever did before. Think upon all these points—upon the many strong and cogent reasons why the Daughters of the American Revolution give of their strength, give of their
time, give of their love, give of their money, to help to found this institution which without the work of the fathers and the mothers of the Revolution we would never have been able to found. Remember that but for them there would exist no country in this world where man is free to exercise his inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Remember that you could not be here sitting and listening to one of your own number speaking upon the splendor of the achievements of the fathers and mothers of the Revolution, had it not been for their grand efforts. Respect them; found them a magnificent memorial. It is your duty; it should be your pleasure. [Applause.] Daughters of the American Revolution, I know that during the past months you have been working. To-day is the day when shall be gathered in the proceeds of your work. Daughters of the American Revolution, arise and give of your plenty; arise and give plenteously; arise and give generously. If you have but a dollar, spend it like a king. [Laughter and applause.] I now shall wait for a little moment—not very long; I am going to ask you pretty soon to take hold of these envelopes and send up your money in them. The Chair is going to request that they will bring forward that ballot box and place in it the envelopes wherein shall be the offerings of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in their Continental Congress. But before I speak, Madam Chairman, I understand that there is some committee which wishes to report to the house. I will wait for a moment before I come up. I will appear again. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam Chairman, we ask a question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. CROSMAN. We ask the privilege of a personal word with the chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I told you I would appear again.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam Chairman of the committee on the memorial Continental Hall: In token of appreciation of your wonderful work as chairman of this committee, we beg your acceptance of this loving cup. [Applause.] We feel that, owing to your personal efforts, your untiring activity, and your wise counsel, it has been possible to achieve the purchase of the site whereon to build our beloved memorial Continental Hall. It was not a happy chance which led to this great result. It was you, our wise, able, generous chairman, who mapped out the work and who led your Daughters step by step to that ever memorable day of the ground breaking. [Applause.] Your hand has guided, your brain has devised the wise methods of work, your heart has inspired the whole membership of Daughters with your own warm enthusiasm. Realizing this, we, representing a delegation of your faithful co-workers of the committee, beg your acceptance of this loving cup. [Great applause.]
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman and ladies of this special committee, and Daughters of the American Revolution: I need not tell you how touched I am by this most unexpected offering. I cannot thank you enough for your kindness and your gentle courtesy. It is far beyond my deserts, but it is not less loving and less beautiful than your friendship for me; therefore I accept it with the greatest joy and pleasure. I thank you very much. Your words of praise have been far greater than I deserve. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. DAVIS.

I move its adoption.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded to adopt this report of the chairman of Continental Hall committee. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") (Motion put and carried unanimously.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. My dear friends, I was so surprised by this that I have been taken from my—from where I was, you know. [Laughter.] But with your help I am going to get back on that plane in about a moment. Now since I have received this I am in a very receptive mood. I want to help receive for Continental Hall. [Laughter and applause.] Now come on, who will be the first?

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Mrs. Ammon makes the first contribution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Would you like to hear them read? If so be quiet then.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. They say they want you to go up by states.

READER. Alabama.

MRS. FAIRBANKS. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Alabama.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President General and members of the congress, Alabama has already responded through the treasurer general. The amount will be spoken from the floor of congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We want the amount as you come on.

READER. Arizona.

MRS. PULSE, of Connecticut. May the house be quiet while the amounts are announced?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I feel sure that all of you want to hear the amounts announced. If you will just be quiet you may all hear.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I want you to come right straight up in the good old Methodist way of giving. [Applause.] Mecklenburg Chapter, North Carolina, pledges $100.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, can we have this as we have always had it?
Mrs. Fairbanks. $10 and a pledge for $10 a year for three years from the Jacksonville, Florida Chapter. Think, they were all burned out last year and here they are giving money. [Applause.] (Cries of "can't hear, can't hear!")

Mrs. Fairbanks. $10 pledged from St. Augustine, $10 contributed from De Soto Chapter.

Mrs. Coleman. Madam President General. I do not like the Methodist plan. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Fairbanks. Daughter of the American Revolution, this is from the state of Massachusetts. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, to whom receipts shall be sent, will be responsible for, that is, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop—pledges $100 from the Children of the American Revolution of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kent. Madam President General, may we add to Massachusetts? There are two chapters at least that have not been heard from.

Mrs. Fairbanks. $100 has already been received from the Old South Chapter of Boston, $15 from the Cocked Hat Brigade, $20 from another chapter. Will the house please come to order. Now, Daughters, just listen a minute. Stand up in your seats and announce your amounts, and come up and bring them one by one.

Reader. Madam President, I have a handful. Let me announce these and get them in the box. From the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. Name of the chapter or person giving, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry of the Mary Washington Chapter, to whom receipts shall be sent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, $5. Amount inclosed in this envelope from the Mary Washington Chapter, $742.43. In another envelope from the Mary Washington Chapter, $7.75. In still another from the Mary Washington Chapter, $3.65. Another from the Mary Washington Chapter, $7; another for $5, making the sum total from the Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, $763.08. [Applause.] From the Peace Party Chapter of Pittsfield, $50. [Applause.] From the Lucy Holcombe Chapter of the District, $10. From the Martha Washington Chapter of the District, $29. From the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, $100. From the Pittsburgh Chapter, $521.05. From the Amor Patriae Chapter of Illinois, town of Streeter, $15. From the Potomac Chapter of the District of Columbia—a new chapter, $18.30. From the Continental Chapter of the District of Columbia, $92.50. From the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia, $208.35. From the Mohawk Chapter of New York, $25. From the Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Delaware, $5. From the Col. Haslett Chapter of Delaware, $25. From the Caesar Rodney Chapter of Delaware, $100. Mrs. Weed sends in a statement of pledge, $5 each from the state regent and state vice-regent, and the chapters of Montana pledge $30. From the Nova Caesarea Chapter, $30. From Mrs. J. R. Montgomery, chapter regent of the Multnomah Chapter, $10. From the Princeton Chapter, $30. From the William McKinley, Middletown
Springs, Vermont, receipts to be sent to Mrs. J. E. Buckstone, $30. From the St. John de Crevecour Chapter of Vermont, $5. From the Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, Massachusetts, $5. From the Framingham Chapter, of Massachusetts, $20. Texas Chapter. Another sealed envelope without any papers on the outside. That will have to go back to the Texas delegation. From the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Illinois, $100. From the Philadelphia Chapter a pledge for $65.

A MEMBER. $625 if you please.

READER. Madam Chairman, let me apologize. From the District of Columbia, Constitution Chapter, $60. From the Columbia Chapter of the District of Columbia a check for $50. From the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York, $278; the Manhattan Chapter of New York, $10; Mrs. C. A. Eldredge of Colorado sends $2, personal contribution. From the Mecklenburg Chapter of North Carolina, $100. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indiana, $20. The Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter of North Carolina, $10. From the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of North Carolina, $25. From the Jacksonville Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida, pledge of $10 and a pledge of $10 for three years. From the Whitmel Blount Chapter of North Carolina, $25. From the Knickerbocker Chapter of New York, $62.75. From the Warren and Prescott Chapter of Massachusetts, $90. From the Illini Chapter of Illinois, $25, pledged. Mrs. Stocking, regent of the American Chapter of the District of Columbia, sends $3.65; Mrs. Lottie F. Holmead, American Chapter, sends $3.65, individual donations. From the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District, $100. From the Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois, $6.25. Personal to the Continental Hall from Mrs. Nellie M. Rich, president of the Hiawatha Society of New York, Children of the American Revolution, $10. Mrs. Cunningham, state regent for Kentucky, sends in an envelope containing $325 from Kentucky. Ladies, here is a detailed account from Kentucky. Fincastle Chapter, $25; John Marshall Chapter, $50; General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, $40; Lexington Chapter, $30; Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, $100; Madison County Chapter, $5, making a sum total of $325 dollars.

Mrs. WORCESTER. Ladies of the congress, I wish to say that the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter three weeks ago numbered only forty members. Within a week of the convention they made up their minds to raise a hundred dollars for your building. We want to promise you more in the future, but they took a vote in the meeting that I should say this to you personally, that you can depend upon the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter to see you through until this building is completed in all its glory. I also want to say that one of its members, Mrs. Thomas Worcester, subscribed $60 the following year, outside of the chapter.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Ladies, the chairman of the Continental Hall committee is requested to announce for the Abigail Adams Chapter of Bos-
ton, which is composed entirely of young girls, that they have contributed $300 to the Continental Hall. [Applause.] Here come the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Listen to this report from the Children of the American Revolution, ladies.

MRS. FAIRBANKS. Here is the report of the Children of the American Revolution. These coming bearing this banner have brought the good gift of $50 to the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

READER. Ladies, Mrs. Estey, chairman of the committee to receive this Continental Hall fund, asks me to make a statement for her. She says they cannot receive money unless it comes in these official envelopes. There are plenty of them to be had here. You can send to the platform to get them if you wish them. She says she cannot be responsible for any money except what is in an official envelope. Please send, then, your contributions or your pledges in the official envelope. There was a box that came up just now that will have to be fixed. Springfield, Illinois Chapter has already sent $60 to the treasurer general, and another from Springfield Chapter, $1. Captain John Joslin, Jr. Chapter, $10. Ladies, there is another requirement on these envelopes. Please note, it says on the envelope as part of the blank, "To whom shall receipts be sent?" In every instance when you send up money, please fill that blank so that Mrs. Estey can receipt for this money. Here, for instance, is a contribution from Capt. John Joslin Chapter, $10, but she can not receive it. It will have to go back because there is no one to receipt to, and no state. We do not know where Captain John Joslin Chapter is.

A MEMBER. Massachusetts.

READER. Ladies, here is a contribution from Connecticut. The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Connecticut, sends $500. [Applause.] Here is another, a North Dakota contribution which has no one to receipt to, from Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry. Is she the one to receipt to? It is a good large contribution, $300. There is no name on the blank.

MRS. LOUNSBERRY. That is $3.

MRS. FAIRBANKS. I have been requested by the Daughters of Indiana to announce that they have sent $251 to the Continental Hall. [Applause.] A partial report as the state regent is not present. The Minute Men Chapter, of Massachusetts—what part of Massachusetts?

MEMBER. Boston.

MRS. FAIRBANKS. The Minute Men Chapter—the youngest chapter in Massachusetts—pledges $25. Lillian C. Cortland, regent. More later. This is a pledge. Put that in.

READER. Ladies, attention, please. There are several more announcements that must be made about these envelopes. Please fill in every blank carefully and in writing down the amount of money put the little dot indicating the cents in the right place. Sometimes I read $1.00 when it was $100 and sometimes $100 when it was only one. That
raises the hopes of the congress falsely. If you will just put that little
dot in the right place I will read it right. Now, Mrs. Estey wishes
me to announce that she has received two envelopes with announce-
ments on the outside and nothing in them. They are unsealed and
empty. One comes from Illinois. It appears that the Springfield, Illi-
nois, Chapter, sent up by Mrs. E. R. Walker, for $60, is empty. Per-
haps this is a pledge. If so just write the word "pledge" on a piece
of paper and put it inside and seal it. There is another announcement
to be made. A notice came up to Mrs. Fairbanks from the Abigail
Adams Chapter, of Boston, and if there is money in it we do not know.
We have not opened it. Mrs. Estey says she can not receive it unless
it is in one of the official envelopes. Will some one please send from
the Boston delegation to get this, fix it properly and send it back. Mrs.
Park, state regent of Georgia, wishes this announcement to be made.
From the Georgia delegation: Elijah Clarke Chapter, Georgia, $40;
from the Kettle Creek Chapter, $5; from the Jonathan Bryan Chapter,
$5; from the Augusta Chapters, $10; from the Lachlan McIntosh Chap-
ter, $10; from the Waynesboro Chapter, $10; from Mrs. McFadden,
of Jonathan Bryan Chapter, $50; from the Thomas Jefferson Chapter,
$10; from the Atlanta Chapters, $20; from Mrs. Karow, $5; from
Mrs. Park, $5; from Oglethorpe Chapter, $25; from the Piedmont
Continental Chapter, $10; Miss Nina Jones, $10; making the sum total
from Georgia, $220. Mrs. Thom, regent of Maryland, hands in an
envelope containing a sum total of $315 from Maryland, coming in this
way: Baltimore Chapter, $200; Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter,
$15; and the Maryland Line Chapter, $100—$315 in all.

Mrs. Fairbanks then took the Chair.

Reader. Ohio: The contribution of the state of Ohio to the Con-
tinental Hall is $750, $167.75 of this amount given at this congress.
[Applause.]

We have an additional contribution from Georgia. George Walton
Chapter, $15, which has already been sent to the treasurer general, mak-
ing a sum total of $235.

Mrs. N. M. Rich, president of the Hiawatha Society of the Children,
$10.

Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, has a statement to make.

Mrs. Lothrop. Mrs. Richards wishes me to read this announcement:
The Women of '76, which is a chapter formed three years ago from the
little men and women of the Society of the Children of the American
Revolution, gives this third contribution. The first year they gave $50,
the second year, $41 and this year they have sent $20.

Reader. Mrs. Park, regent of Georgia, just come here a minute.
Your contribution is so fat we can not get it into the box.

President General. Ladies, I wish to make an announcement to you.
I have an announcement here from the state of Illinois, which reads
this way: "Madam President General: The state of Illinois has given $875 this year. Mrs. Charles H. Deere, state regent." [Applause.]

Mrs. McWilliams. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, a short time ago, when our president general was visiting in Chicago, I asked permission to do the special work of raising funds for the Nathan Hale window in the Continental Hall, which was very heartily granted me, and I have been working on it ever since. I have about $100 collected, and a good many promises, so I feel perfectly justified in pledging myself to the Nathan Hale memorial window by the time we are ready for the window. [Applause.]

Miss Baird-Huey. Madam President General, I am instructed by the Declaration of Independence Chapter to say that the chapter will place in the Continental Memorial Hall a window on which will be a fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, to commemorate the fact that Thomas Jefferson wrote that immortal document in the city of Philadelphia, and that it was first proclaimed to the world from the steps of the state house in that city. As we have not the size or shape of the window we have not been able, of course, to obtain any estimates and can not now state the amount of money we will give. [Applause.]

Mrs. Quinton. The Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, sent up $301.75 as the beginning of a memorial window for memorial Continental Hall. It is to be the beginning of a fund for that memorial window in the Continental Hall. The check has been sent to the treasurer general.

President General. We are very glad of it.

Mrs. Iredell. Madam President General, I ask the privilege for Liberty Bell Chapter to place a window in Continental Hall, commemorating the fact that the town of Allentown took charge of the bell during the Revolution. It was the property of the Allentown people during the Revolution. I ask the same privilege for a window for the Liberty Bell Chapter.

Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, Merion Chapter has several times offered a block of marble for the corner stone. Mrs. Roebling told us she thought it might be accepted; that she would let us know when the plans were perfected. This marble comes from the Henderson quarries, near Valley Forge, the same quarries from which came the marble in the capitol here in Washington.


A Member, from Vermont. Madam President, Vermont has given already $321 and none of her boxes has yet been opened.

Miss Benning, of Georgia. We just want to say that we want to give right here $5 to the window that Mrs. McWilliams offered, the Nathan Hale window. Georgia would like to give $5.
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Georgia has pledged $5 to the Nathan Hale window. Very good for Georgia.

Miss MILLER. May I state that the Mary Washington Chapter has already handed in $763.08 to-day and we hope to add to that very materially before the end of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Mary Washington Chapter has handed in $763 to-day and hopes to add to the same. [Applause.] Now we will request the official reader to go on.

READER. Ladies, a great many ladies are asking me why I have not read their reports. You can see I still have a handful. I will go right through them as rapidly as possible.

Rainier, Seattle, Chapter, state of Washington, sends $50; the Wenonah Chapter, of Minnesota, sends $50; the Grey Solon du Lhut Chapter, of Minnesota, sends $10; the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indiana, $20; the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, of Indiana, $5; John Paul, of Madison, Indiana, sends $5; the General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, $5; the General Van Rensselaer Chapter, of Indiana, $20; the Daughters of the state send $26. I suppose that means Daughters at large. Members of the General Van Rensselaer Chapter, of Indiana, send $5; Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, $5. Arkansas: Little Rock, Elizabeth Wallin Foster Chapter, sends $3. From Arkansas again, Mrs. Helen W. Norton sends $3. North Dakota: Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry sends $3. From the District of Columbia: Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of the Mary Washington Chapter, sends $20. That makes $800 from the Mary Washington Chapter.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President General, there has been a movement on foot in Illinois for some time to give a memorial window to the Hall. We contemplated it but have waited until the Hall is under way, and until other business was somewhat out of our way which has already been accomplished, and I speak by authority of our regent and the Chicago Chapter regent that we are prepared to assume that we will put in as fine a window as there is there, or will be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very good, indeed.

Miss Frazer. Madam President, ladies, it seems at the present time—no, it is impossible at the present time for me to state the amount Pennsylvania has given. Three chapters, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Quaker City, have given over $1,200 to-day. Our contributions have been coming in since the first day of February to our treasurer general, and more will be given to-day, so it is impossible to state to-day how much Pennsylvania has given, but it will not be behind other states, I assure you. I have a few contributions here: The Shikelimo Chapter adds to their other contributions $12.70; Lycoming Chapter, $50; Delaware County Chapter, $37; Bellefonte Chapter, $25; and Phoebe Bayard Chapter, $5.

Mrs. Quinton, of Pennsylvania. I have just received word that the Children's Society of Independence Hall Chapter pledges $25 and ex-
pects to make it $50, and this, with the $300 from the chapter and previous gifts, makes nearly $1,500 from the Independence Hall Chapter. (Total amount received from the chapter is $1,396.75.)

**President General.** That is a very magnificent record. The Chair wishes to permit Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, to make an announcement.

**Mrs. Kinney.** Madam President, ladies, on June 11, 1902, the Connecticut Daughters held their general meeting and on that day we made a contribution to the Continental Hall of $1,225, the result of one day's enthusiasm. [Applause.] I have the results of two or three days' enthusiasm in my hand here. I will ask the official reader just to read them, because I believe the Abigail Phelps Chapter is the banner chapter in the state for contributions.

**Reader.** The Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, has the honor of being the banner chapter in contributions to the Continental Hall fund. She now gives Poo, making the sum total of her contributions $3,900. [Applause.]

**Mrs. Kinney.** I hold in my hand, ladies, an interesting package which contains $1,015.51. [Applause and laughter.] I offer a number of pledges. Mrs. Holcomb, of the Hartford Chapter, has, I believe, turned in $500 to-day. Three or four hundred dollars more have gone to the treasurer general. The total of all contributed by Connecticut amounts to about $3,500. [Applause.]

**Reader.** The Connecticut contribution is given in detail as follows: The Mary Hepburn-Smith Chapter, $100; Mrs. Marvin C. Stone, $25.

**President General.** Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, wishes to make an announcement.

**Mrs. Prince.** Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the offerings that have been given to this Continental Hall. As state regent, I am on that board and have always been interested in that committee. We have very few chapters where I live, and none of them is very prosperous; therefore I have no offering to make. But it has occurred to me to-day to offer to the committee. We have many very fine marbles and precious stones of different sorts, and turquoise, in New Mexico, and therefore, when they are ready and the committee on architecture is ready to designate some special place where a piece of turquoise or fine marble can be used, Sunshine Chapter, of Santa Fe, will be very glad to present it. [Applause.]

**President General.** Miss Richards, I understand there has been a list made of amounts which have been sent to the treasurer general and she has given it to you, and those chapters which have sent in those amounts desire to hear them read.

**Reader.** Ladies, I have something special to read from the treasurer general, a list of amounts received by her, a very long list. I have first a telegram: "Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin. Joseph Havershameh Chapter
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

sends greetings and check for Continental Hall, $100 for 1902, and $100 for 1903. Mrs. William L. Peel, of Atlanta, Georgia." [Applause.]

Another received by the treasurer from Virginia: Miss Susan Hetzel, of Mount Vernon Chapter, sends a check for $3.

Miss Hetzel. Excuse me, Madam President, it was $3.65.

Reader. It does not so appear on the face of the envelope. It was $3 plain.

Another from the District of Columbia: Mrs. Darwin has also received a check for $3. It does not say from whom. Here is an envelope with something in it and nothing on the outside.

RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER GENERAL SINCE FEBRUARY FIRST.

ALABAMA.

Frederick William Gray Chapter, .................................................. $10 00
John Wade Keyes Chapter, .......................................................... 25 00
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, .................................................. 10 00
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, ............................................... 5 00
Mobile Chapter, ................................................................. 50 00
Peter Forney Chapter, ........................................................... 5 00
Tuscaloosa Chapter, ............................................................. 5 00

$110 00

COLORADO.

Denver Chapter, ................................................................. $100 00

CONNECTICUT.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, ............................................. $42 50
Wadsworth Chapter, ............................................................. 2 00

$44 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. Carrie F. M. Adams, ....................................................... $10 00
Box, Miss Jessie A. Sunderland, .............................................. 5 00

$15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

February 19. Mrs. Frances Oliver Johnson, 20 minutes of Mrs. G. B. Darwin's "week," .................................................. $2 00
February 5 and 10. Miss Susan D. Crafts, part of Mrs. G. B. Darwin's "week," .................................................. 12 40
February 10. Mrs. Leander McBride, part of Mrs. G. B. Darwin's "week," .................................................. 6 25
February 24. Miss Amelia Waring Platter, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, part of Mrs. Darwin's "week," ............ 6 25

$26 90
Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Dolly Madison Chapter, repayment of amount paid for page’s spoon, 1901-1902, part of her “week,” .......................................................... 3 00

GEORGIA.
February 23. Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, ........................................ $10 00

ILLINOIS.
Elgin Chapter, ........................................... $50 00
Geneseo Chapter, ........................................ 10 00
Kewanee Chapter, part of Mrs. Scott’s calendar pledge, .................................. 35 00
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, part of Mrs. Scott’s calendar pledge, .......... 30 00
Moline Chapter, ........................................ 108 00
Rochelle Chapter, ....................................... 40 00
Mrs. Joseph Sheaff, of Rockford Chapter, .................................................. 3 65
Springfield Chapter, part of Mrs. Matthew Scott’s calendar pledge, ................. 60 00

...................................................... $336 65

INDIANA.
General de Lafayette Chapter, ........................................... $25 00

IOWA.
Francis Shaw Chapter, ........................................ $25 00
Keokuk Chapter, ........................................ 10 00

...................................................... $35 00

KENTUCKY.
General Evan Shelby Chapter, ........................................ $15 00
Jemima Johnson Chapter, ....................................... 25 00
Paducah Chapter, ........................................ 15 00
St. Asaph Chapter, ........................................ 10 00

...................................................... $65 00

MARYLAND.
Miss Georgia Meredith, ........................................ $1 00
Mrs. Sarah A. D. Hodgdon, ........................................ 3 00

...................................................... $4 00

MASSACHUSETTS.
Betsey Ross Chapter, ........................................ $25 00
Fort Massachusetts Chapter, ....................................... 25 00
Hannah Goddard Chapter, ........................................ 100 00
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Winthrop Chapter</td>
<td>$126.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercy Warren Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Newbury Chapter</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old South Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cocked Hat Brigade, through Old South Chapter</td>
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<td>Paul Revere Chapter</td>
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<td>Susannah Tufts Chapter</td>
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**NEBRASKA.**

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<tr>
<td>Deborah Avery Chapter</td>
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<td>Members of Omaha Chapter, Mrs. Sidney D. Baikalow, Mrs. John W. Griffith, Mrs. Charles W. Lyman, Miss Virginia Sanford</td>
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**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

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<tr>
<td>Ashuelot Chapter, 10 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<td>Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, 10 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<td>Eunice Baldwin Chapter, 20 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<td>Exeter Chapter, 44 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<td>Liberty Chapter, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<td>Margery Sullivan Chapter, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<td>Matthew Thornton Chapter, 84 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milford Chapter, 24 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molly Reed Chapter, 47 members, through Mrs. Helen M. Murkland In memory of Mrs. Mary Upham Brigham, regent of chapter, 1897 to 1899</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>Reprisal Chapter, 35 members, through Mrs. Murkland</td>
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**NEW JERSEY.**

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<td>Oak Tree Chapter</td>
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<td>Princeton Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. John W. Queen, of Paulus Hook Chapter, through Mrs. A. R. Bedle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriotic Dollar Fund, through Mrs. A. R. Bedle</td>
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### NEW YORK.
- Chemung Chapter, .................................................. $20 00
- Deborah Champion Chapter, ..................................... 25 00
- Knickerbocker Chapter, ........................................... 62 75
- Manhattan Chapter, ............................................... 100 00
- Owasco Chapter, ................................................... 25 00
- Saugerties Chapter, ................................................ 20 00
- Swekatsi Chapter, .................................................. 31 00
- Tioughnioga Chapter, .............................................. 10 00
- Members of West Point Chapter, .................................. 11 00
- Miss Edith Brockett, ............................................. 3 00

Total: $307 75

### OHIO.
- Columbus Chapter, ................................................. $25 00
- Martha Pitkin Chapter, ............................................ 10 00

Total: $35 00

### PENNSYLVANIA.
- Brookville Chapter, ............................................... $50 00
- Canadohta Chapter, through Miss S. C. Frazer, .............. 30 00
- Donegal Chapter, .................................................. 50 00
- DuBois Chapter, .................................................... 50 00
- Germantown Chapter, ............................................... 5 00
- Presque Isle Chapter, ............................................. 20 00
- Box Collection, members of Valley Forge Chapter, ............ 74 35
- Valley Forge Chapter, ............................................. 10 00
- Witness Tree Chapter, ........................................... 15 00

Total: $304 35

### SOUTH CAROLINA.
- Cowpens Chapter, .................................................. $25 00
- Esther Marion Chapter, ........................................... 6 00
- Sumter's Home Chapter, .......................................... 6 77

Total: $37 77

### TENNESSEE.
- Campbell Chapter, .................................................. $50 00
- Box Collection, Campbell Chapter, .............................. 13 94
- Box Collection, Cumberland Chapter, ........................... 10 17

Total: $74 11

### TEXAS.
- Lady Washington Chapter, ....................................... 5 00
- Mary Isham Keith Chapter, ...................................... 10 00

Total: $15 00
TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY. 937

UTAH.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, $25 00

VERMONT.

Ann Story Chapter, $100 00
Hands Cove Chapter, 10 00

$110 00

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle Chapter, $15 00
Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, 10 00

$25 00

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Netta W. S. Phelps, of Esther Reed Chapter, through Mrs. A. G. Foster, $1 25
Mrs. J. Q. Mason, of Mary Ball Chapter, through Mrs. A. G. Foster, 10 00
Mrs. O. G. Ellis, of Virginia Dare Chapter, through Mrs. A. G. Foster, 5 00
Mrs. Thomas Sammons, through Mrs. A. G. Foster, 1 00

$17 25

WISCONSIN.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, $10 00
Oshkosh Chapter, 25 00
Wau Bun Chapter, 10 00

$45 00

READER. This is the report of the treasurer general. I wish we had the sum total.

MRS. OGDEN. Madam President and members of the Continental Hall committee, I should like to offer in the name of the Philadelphia Chapter a keystone over the arch of the front door, if you will be willing to accept it, a keystone from the Keystone state, but Philadelphia Chapter wishes to present it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An appropriate present from the Keystone state. Miss Temple, of Tennessee. Bonny Kate Chapter contributes $52.10, hoping to increase this amount, adding to the sum from Tennessee.

READER. Tennessee has already sent to the treasurer general, through the Campbell Chapter, $50, and from the penny box collection, $13.94. Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee, from the penny box, $10.17, and a contribution from the treasurer, $25, making $35.17.

The sum total of the District of Columbia’s contribution comes almost to $1,400, $1,363.35. District of Columbia. [Applause.]

New York contributions: From the Jane McCrea Chapter, of New
York, $35; from the Camden Chapter, of New York, $25; from the Women of '76 Chapter, of New York, $20; from the Fort Greene Chapter, of New York, city of Brooklyn, $210; from the Jamestown Chapter, of New York, $100 pledged; from the Shenandoah Chapter, $5; from Mrs. Goodwin, of Oneida, New York, $5; from Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of New York, $25; from Sagoyewatha Chapter, of New York, $25; from the Onwentsia Chapter, $20; from the Manhattan Chapter, of New York, $10; an additional contribution in this envelope from Mrs. Rich for $10, making a sum total of $110; from Tuscarora Chapter, $100, with this announcement on the envelope: "Owing to the absence of the treasurer of this chapter on her wedding journey the check will be sent March 1st." [Laughter.] Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York, sends in this envelope $1 additional to the $1 already sent; Philip Schuyler Chapter, $50.

Now we come to the Massachusetts offerings: From Captain John Joslin, Jr. Chapter, of Massachusetts, $10.

President General. Madam Official Reader, Mrs. Lothrop would like to make an announcement.

Mrs. Lothrop. Just a moment. As founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, I have appointed a day to be called Continental Memorial Hall Day, to be observed in every local society, held one day in the year. They are to begin immediately so that they can commence and send their contributions in. This day will always be kept by them as Continental Memorial Hall Day. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair wishes to announce with very great pleasure that during the past autumn she was present at the first meeting of the chapter in Louisville, called the Fincastle Chapter, so you see it is a very new chapter, and I have the very great pleasure of reporting from its regent that they have given $100 for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Reader. The John Hancock Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts, gives $20. Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Massachusetts, gives $2. Rhode Island: Pawtucket Chapter gives $100: From Texas: Thankful Hubbard Chapter gives $25; Mrs. Frank A. H. Evans will send $25, making $50 in all. Send receipts to Mrs. Francis Evans. I suppose the checks are in this envelope. Indianapolis, Indiana: The regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter sends $25: The Texas chapters have sent a sum total to the treasurer general from Texas of $65. Minnesota: From the St. Paul Chapter, $92.25. The Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines, Iowa, sends $91; Francis Shaw has already sent to the treasurer general $25; Waterloo, $10; Keokuk, $10; Council Bluffs, $20, making a sum total from Iowa of $156. Ladies, when I do not read all of the names it is because they are illegible.

President General. The Chair wishes to know if there is any Daughter here who wishes to contribute. Don't be frightened because we read these names. Come right up anyway and hand in your limited con-
tributions. We will be glad to receive anything, small or large. We welcome all alike. Have you all given? If not, come forward and give to this noble cause.

Reader. Milwaukee Chapter, of Wisconsin, gives $100. Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Delaware, $16. Mrs. W. A. Richards, commission on lace, $8. A member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, Michigan, gives $100. Check will be sent. Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, of the District, pledges memorial window in memory of Elizabeth Jackson, mother of Andrew Jackson.

President General. The committee on receiving these contributions wishes to announce that it will announce tomorrow morning the amount of money received in cash, also the amount in pledges. The Chair also wishes to read a telegram. It is from Syracuse, New York, to the president general: "Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, care Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia. Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, observing Washington's birthday, sends cordial greetings to the Daughters. Charles W. Wood."

President General. Mrs. Lothrop wishes to make a motion.

Mrs. Lothrop.

I move that the Daughters of the American Revolution express their appreciation of the fraternal greetings of the Sons of the American Revolution as conveyed in their telegram.

Seconded by Mrs. Little.

Mrs. Little. May I rise for a point of information? When is the calendar plan money to be reported?

President General. When is the calendar plan money to be received?

Mrs. Little. There are several contributions from New York City, but I have had no notice when to report.

President General. The Chair would say that this is the accepted time to receive all contributions.

Mrs. Little. I would like to say that New York's contribution is by no means complete. Rochester has sent $50.

President General. The Chair wishes to announce that Mrs. Little, state regent, New York, announces that the $270 donated by the Rochester Chapter has not been reported in the New York receipted funds.


President General. We wish to hear the rest of these contributions. The Chair will take the opportunity to read the names of the committees which she has appointed. She has appointed a committee on the recommendations of national officers: Mrs. Little, of New York; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Richards, of Iowa; Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Park, of Georgia; Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia;
Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia. She has appointed on the committee on amendments, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Orton, of Ohio; Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina. You may go on now, Miss Richards.

**READER.** Further contributions: From Ann Story Chapter, $25; Chicago Chapter, $300; Mrs. C. H. Deere, Moline Chapter, $20; again Moline Chapter sent to the treasurer general, $108; Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, of Illinois, $5; Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, $25; Lincoln Chapter, of Lincoln, Illinois, $15; Chickamauga Chapter, of Tennessee, $20; state regent of Michigan sends check for $25; Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, sends $80.15; Richmond, Virginia, Chapter,—; Commonwealth Chapter sends $10; Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, sends $75; William Henshaw Chapter, of West Virginia, sends $5; Mrs. William Bentley, of West Virginia, $5. South Carolina: The Rebecca Mott Chapter, of Columbia, sends $75. Mrs. G. E. Fellows, of Bangor, Maine, sends $5; Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Maine, sends $35.65. Mrs. Brayton, Arlington Hotel, Washington (she is of Michigan), sends check for $25; Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, of Michigan, sends $25. The Sequoia Chapter, of California, sends check for $100, through Mrs. Colton, of the District. Missouri: Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, sends $10; St. Louis Chapter sends $45, collected from the boxes; the Nancy Hunter Chapter, Missouri, $5; Mrs. Ellen King Morrison, $5. The Mary Clay Wooster Chapter, of Connecticut, $270. Vermont has given in all $321, $100 of it was sent by the Ann Story Chapter. None of the Daughters of the American Revolution continental boxes has been opened, so we may expect more very shortly. The Dorothy Clendenen Chapter, of North Dakota, sends through Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry, $1. Mrs. Clarenden Smith, of Virginia, native of Virginia, sends a pledge for $5. From a friendly source in Kentucky we get $1.62.

Now, Madam President, I must ask for instructions about this slip of paper. Shall I tell what was on it? It is one from a poker party. [Laughter.] Madam President, what shall I do with these notices of this kind? I have a list from the calendar plan from a New York chapter. Irondequoit, New York, from its calendar plan, sends $270. The Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of New York, from the calendar plan, $25; Fort Plain Chapter, $25.50; Oneida Chapter, $50; and the Cherry Valley Chapter, $14.40. Patterson Chapter, of New York, calendar, $26.60. The General Freylinghuyzen Chapter, of New Jersey, has pledged $27. The John Hancock Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts, are yet young—illustrious name—young and of small proportions—desires to send one dollar for each member, making $20. These are not in the envelopes so they can not be put in the box. Deborah Avery Chapter, of Nebraska, $5. This has already been sent. The Omaha Chapter, of Omaha, Nebraska, has pledged $20, already forwarded. From Sequoia, of San Francisco, $100. One hundred dollars has been credited to the Denver Chapter. Mrs. Darwin has received the check.
MISS RATCHELLER. May I offer a motion before we adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may offer a motion.

A MEMBER. Madam President, may she finish reading this statement? There has been an error made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house desires.

READER. Member of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan, $100. State regent of Michigan, Mrs. M. J. Chittenden, $25.

"Will the official reader announce that the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia, will pledge a window in Continental Hall?" The Chickamauga Chapter, of South Carolina, $20; Rebecca Mott, $25; Catechee Chapter, $10; Kate Barry Chapter, $5; Mary Adair Chapter, $10, making a total from South Carolina of $75. The Saugetties Chapter has already sent to the treasurer general $20. It was not reported in the New York report. Ten dollars has been given from the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, part of the proceeds from a colonial tea, given in the house in which Mary Washington lived and died, that is, Washington Lewis, Mrs. John Goulrick, regent of the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter. Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, on the calendar plan, has raised $270. The West Point Chapter gave, in January, $75 in addition to the $11 read from the platform, $86 from the West Point Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she has a letter which she wishes to read. It is from Mrs. Helen M. Murkland, state regent of New Hampshire, to the treasurer general. There has been sent in money $270 and pledges more from New Hampshire for the Continental Hall fund; and there has just been received from Mrs. Anna S. Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, $5, contribution for the Continental Hall fund, a personal contribution.

READER. Another announcement: The Nancy Hunter Chapter has sent $3.65 each this year from twenty members.

MRS. SMITH. Madam President, I would like to place on record that the Manor House Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia, has money out at interest for a memorial window that they would contribute to Continental Hall. But the regent, who is not present, may also have a contribution which will be sent tomorrow.

READER. Two additional pledges have come from Florida. Jacksonville Chapter, $10; pledges $10 for three years, $10 now and $10 for three years. De Sota Chapter, Florida, pledges $10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to take a recess until eight o'clock is in order.

MRS. OGDEN.

I move that we take a recess.

MISS RATCHELLER. Madam President, may I offer this motion first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, offer your motion.
Miss Batcheller.

I move that the report of the committee on amendments be made a special order for Friday morning, 10.30 o’clock.

E. Ellen Batcheller, Sarah T. Kinney.

President General. Ladies, did you hear this? Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of “Question!”)

President General. It is not debatable, and it requires a two-thirds vote.

Motion put and carried by a rising vote.

A Member. I would like to offer a resolution that we take a recess until eight o’clock this evening.

Motion put and carried.

(Recess was taken at five o’clock.)

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

Congress called to order at eight P.M.

President General. The congress will please come to order and we will listen to the names of some donors to the Continental Hall fund.


James C. Atwater, of New York, $10. Edwin P. Smith, of New York, $5. Up to that point it is $118.20. The Abi Humiston Chapter, $5.25. Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, of Arizona, $100. Fannie Leary Chapter, of Mystic, $25. Katherine Gaylord Chapter, $100. Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, $270. Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, $50. Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, $15. Mrs. S. R. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter, $2. Sabra Trumbull Chapter, $51. Sara Ludlow Chapter, 25. Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup, of Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, $25. Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, of Wadsworth Chapter, $50, making a sum total of $1,222.75. From Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, of Wadsworth Chapter, these amounts: Mrs. Wilcox, $2; W. W. Wilcox, III, $1; Elizabeth Wilcox, $1; Pauline Root Wilcox, $1. Interest on money in the bank, $5.16. The total to that is $1,234.91. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, $50. The Abigail Phelps Chapter, $100. Hannah Woodruff Chapter, $21.10. Judea Chapter, $3. Stamford Chapter, $20. Green Woods Chapter, $910, or is it $91? There is no period. Anyway the sum total of that is $1,521.01. Pledges made Feb-
ruary 25th, to-day: Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, will give $50. Melicent Porter Chapter, $25. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, $10. Mrs. S. R. Weed, of Norfolk, $20. Mrs. Prescott, of Rockville, $25, making $130 to add to the $1,520 they have already given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While waiting for the arrival of the chairman of the committee on architecture we will listen to another amendment.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President General, could I have recognition for just one moment? I would like to have the committee on amendments meet me in the lobby.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on amendments requests that that committee will come together in the lobby. The committee on amendments is requested to meet the chairman, Mrs. Coleman, in the lobby.

READER. Madam President, the next in order is on page 7, an amendment to article V, section 4, signed, Mrs. Frances T. Burrows. As it has only one name signed, shall it be considered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you say there is but one name signed?

READER. One name. Mrs. Frances T. Burrows.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are required twelve names to an amendment, unless it is indorsed by a chapter. Is this indorsed?

READER. Nothing to indicate it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore you may read the next one.

READER. The next, on page 7, is a proposed amendment to article V, section 4. It seems it is a misprint, ladies, to say article VI. It should be article V, section 4. Substitute the following: The article will then read: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, beginning the first Monday in May. 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." Signed, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent, Catharine Schuyler Chapter, New York; S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; Mary Desha, District of Columbia; Ellen H. Delafield, of Missouri; Margaret M. Bate, Kentucky; Belle M. Draper, Ellen Hall Crosman, Gertrude B. Darwin, Fannie Griswold Boatt Moss, Mary Robie Kingsley, Helena Hill Weed, Frances D. Patterson, New York; Mrs. Park, Georgia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with this amendment?

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I think almost without exception all the signers of that amendment have agreed to substitute April 19th for the first week in May. Shall I make that in the form of an amendment?

Madam President?

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President,

I move that this amendment be accepted.

Seconded.
President General. It has been moved and seconded, that this amendment be accepted. Now, Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. Weed.

I would move to amend the date to April 19 from the first week in May.

Mrs. Park. I second that amendment.

President General. Perhaps Mrs. Weed is not aware that the 19th of April is celebrated by our Daughters of Massachusetts almost as sacredly as Sunday. They usually like to be in their own state at that time. The Chair would be pleased if the congress will take this into consideration, and if the maker of that motion will take it into consideration.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, may I speak to my motion?

Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, as a member of the Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston, which celebrates the 19th of April every year, in the old church where the lanterns were hung out, I would like to say that my chapter is unanimously in favor of the congress meeting here on the week of the 19th of April.

President General. We are ready for your motion, Mrs. Weed. The Chair wishes to announce that the committee on architecture will occupy those two lower boxes this evening. Is that understood by the committee on architecture?

Reader re-read Mrs. Weed's motion.

President General. Is there any discussion upon this?

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, Mrs. Ward, the maker of that amendment, asked me if she were not in the house when it came up, to speak to it for her. We have, most of us, who signed that amendment, exercised the inalienable right of women to change their minds. We went to the weather bureau and we got the reports of the weather for the week of February 22nd, April 19th, and the first week in May, for the past twelve years, and we find that during the week of the 19th of April we will more surely have clear weather, moderate temperature, and a pleasant time generally, for our meetings. It is generally conceded that the weather we usually have in February is a great objection to meeting at this time. It does not make so much difference to the Daughters who live nearby whether we have it in February or in April, but it is in the interest of the Daughters from far-off places; from the west, from the south, and from a distance, generally, that we should have it at a time when all may come. The great good of this congress is not entirely in the actual work we do. It is the interest in the organization that is stimulated, and in the good that the members get in coming here, talking with each other, learning of the work that is done in different parts of the country, and the enthusiasm that they carry back to their homes; and we feel that the greatest good of the society will be promoted by having our congress at a time when the greatest number of members may attend.
Miss Harvey. Madam President, I should like to say that a great many ladies felt sorry to be obliged to meet to-day in congress, on Ash Wednesday. We hope the time will be changed so as not to interfere with Lent.

President General. Mrs. Hodgdon, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hodgdon. Madam President, members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I would like to speak to this amendment from a patriotic standpoint. Our constitution now reads, "Our congress shall be held in the week in which occurs the 22nd of February." The 22nd of February commemorates the anniversary of the birth of one man, the greatest and the noblest. But the 19th of April stands on history's page in defense of a principle. That day when our sires stood by the rights their sires of yore wrung from tyrants by wit or war from Runnymede to Marston Moor. Patriot's day will ever be commemorated by every Daughter of the American Revolution. Over one-half of my chapter, the old South Chapter, of Boston, had ancestors who were in the Lexington fight or at Concord Bridge, and Massachusetts would feel greatly honored to have this anniversary so commemorated. I would move the adoption of this amendment for that shot which was heard around the world on the 19th of April, 1775. Its reverberations will be heard down the corridors of time. I move the adoption of this amendment, not for convenience or for pleasure. We should make some sacrifices—but from a patriotic standpoint. In the appealing lesson of that day recalling the lines of the board of Concord,

"Each answered 'Ready!' when, all unaware,
The summons came.
God grant our memories rest as clear and fair
Enwreathed with flowers and fame."

[Applause.]

Miss Harvey. I would like to say there is another patriotic anniversary. April 17th is the day on which Holland recognized the independence of the United States.

President General. The Chair will say that inasmuch as we have been simply waiting until the committee of architecture has completed some plans it had, that speeches must needs be short on this subject, and we must promptly come to a vote.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, as the report of the architectural committee was made the special order of the day, and I know of a number of people interested in this amendment who are not here, supposing that it would not be brought up, is it not possible for ladies to express their views this evening and defer voting until to-morrow morning?

President General. I think the committee is now ready. If the Chair hears no objection the consideration of this amendment will be deferred until to-morrow morning. Is there any objection?
(Cries of "No, no!")
Miss Forsyth. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.
President General. What is your question of privilege?
Miss Forsyth. Madam President and members of the congress, I have been asked to make a statement, because I am not a member of the Continental Hall committee, so what I have to say will come to you entirely as from one of the congress that has no association with that work. In all the very beautiful descriptions that have been given to-day by our president general and others regarding the site that has been chosen, one point seems not to have been mentioned. At least it is not generally understood that this site is directly in line with the wonderful improvements and developments that are about to occur in Washington; that it is directly on the grand boulevard leading to the memorial bridge, and that congress has appropriated a very large sum in order to embellish this part of the city. Therefore, ladies, when you see to-night what it is proposed to place on this site, it is desirable that we should all remember that it is a site that is in every way worthy of the selection that has been made, and of the building that you propose to place on it. Thank you, Madam President.

President General. We will listen to the report of the chairman of the committee on architecture.

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President, I have about two hundred maps left from the work of competition and about three hundred programs. I thought perhaps the members of the congress might desire to have these, and if they do I shall be pleased to have them take them. I offer a resolution, Madam President, which is requested to be read and which I shall be glad to have you call up for the consideration of congress when I shall have finished reading the report of the committee on architecture. I regret exceedingly that there is a necessity for this resolution, as it will exclude many of our kind friends, but in the paper issued to the architects it was stated that the drawings will not be shown to the public, nor to the other competitors without the consent of their authors, and nothing in any of the rejected designs which is original and suited to competition will be made use of in the building without proper compensation. The resolution, Madam President, to be read after I make the report is the following: "Resolved, That the congress go into executive session in order to view the stereopticon exhibition of the three designs reported by the committee on architecture, and that all persons be requested to retire except members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a sufficient force of minute men to keep the doors closed against the public, and those guests in the box of the president general who have been especially invited by her because of the valuable advice and assistance they have given this committee."

Mrs. Lindsay then began her report. (Interrupted.)

President General. I beg your pardon, Madam Chairman. The Chair thinks it is misunderstood. The ladies and gentlemen who are
not members of the society who are at present occupying the seats may continue to do so until after the reading of this report. They need not leave until the reading of the report. Only when we take up the special meeting. I beg of you to be seated and listen to the report. I think you will find it interesting. The Chair will call up the resolution when it is necessary for you to leave before the meeting begins to consider the plans which will be shown to us. You need not leave at present. It is quite safe for you to stay with us. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay continued reading her report, as follows:

**Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress:**

**Madam Chairman and members of the Continental Hall Committee:**

At the congress of 1902 a proposed program was submitted by the committee on architecture, a sub-committee of Memorial Continental Hall committee and approved by the congress.

In the spring and summer following the adjournment of congress, many architects were introduced to this committee for the competition. The architects were told that all information would be sent them at as early a date as possible.

The chairman called a meeting of the committee for August 21st, but unfortunately only one member responded to the call. This is said in no spirit of criticism, as the members were at all points of the compass, and valid reasons were given why they could not be present.

The first work of the committee last fall was in making slight improvements to the program, which did not materially change that document, but improved the diction and gave further protection to the society. These changes were made after suggestions by Continental Hall committee and pursuant to the opinions of the committee's advisers and in accordance with legal advice given the chairman.

Immediately after the publication of the program, on November 15th, in "Architecture," 160 Fifth Avenue, New York; "American Architect," 211 Tremont street, Boston; "Inland Architect," Manhattan Building, Chicago, and "Southern Architect and Building News," Atlanta, Georgia, notice of that fact was given and copy of program forwarded to every state regent.

Upon the suggestion of the committee that the designs be sent to the chairman, she requested that they be not sent to her, but deposited in some safety vault company, as she was unwilling to take the responsibility of their keeping. Hearing of our wishes, Mr. Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, kindly offered the use of the safety vaults of that company, without expense to our society. [Applause.] Mr. Bell not only took charge of the plans, but at the date of the closing of the competition remained at the bank late at night receiving them. He granted this committee the use of the board room of his company for the examination of the sketches and gave us his personal assist-
ance. We also had the assistance of two other officers of the bank, and the time of two of the clerks was at our disposal when desired. [Applause.]

Many kindnesses came to us, and expense was saved the committee on all occasions. Your secretary made no charge for her postage and stationery, and publishers of magazines on architecture granted us low rates for space in their papers; while we had stenographers at the meetings of the committee, we have in our working expense only the sum of $3.50 paid on this account, as Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon, the stenographer of the Board, and Miss Mary Wilcox, a Daughter of the American Revolution, gave their services free of charge. [Applause.]

Professor William R. Ware, the head of the Department of Architecture of Columbia University, was invited to serve as your expert on architecture. The committee feels that in securing the services of so eminent a man, it has been most fortunate. Professor Ware has had the advantage of practical experience as an architect, was the head of the School of Technology, of Boston, is looked upon with the highest respect by all scientific men, and is considered by architects the embodiment of justice, fairness and knowledge. His services are continually in demand and difficult to secure. He approved of the spirit and form of the program, but suggested that the scale of one-eighth would be confusing to the inexperienced eyes of the committee, and that as all should be made as simple as possible, it would be better to reduce the scale to one-sixteenth. This advice was accepted by the committee, and immediately advertisements were placed in the same magazines in which the program had been printed, both among the regular advertisements and in the reading matter, calling attention, among other things, to this change of scale. A similar advertisement was also placed in "The Architects and Builders Magazine," copy of which, we were informed, was given to each member of the American Institute of Architects present at its convention in Washington.

All architects who had been introduced in the spring, summer and fall were informed of the change of scale, and that the necessary papers would be forwarded to them as soon as possible. The state regents were also immediately informed of the change of scale. Up to this time no architect had received any other paper than the program. In the program was mentioned the fact that the map of the lot would be furnished, on application, to all competing architects. It was not to be supposed that an architect would begin his designs before securing this most important paper. The committee could not take into consideration the fact that some architects had the opportunity of personally examining the lot, but proceeded upon the understanding that no one would begin his actual drawings without the possession of the necessary map. When the information was given as to the change of scale there was only one objection made by an architect introduced for the competition. This objection was afterwards withdrawn, and when
designs were received only one on the eighth scale was among them. This one had the same careful consideration that was given the others. The committee felt the necessity for all possible advice, and selected as advisers from the advisory board of the Continental Hall committee two gentlemen, one of them, Brigadier General John M. Wilson [applause], formerly Chief of Engineers, United States Army, whose judgment and fairness were recognized in his recent appointment by the president as a member of the Coal Arbitration Commission. The other, Mr. Bernard R. Green [applause], associated as an expert with Professor Ware, in the grand building in process of erection for the New York Public Library, the cost of which approaches two million dollars. His work in connection with the erection of the Congressional Library is a sufficient monument to his ability. He has served us unsparingly, and has unselfishly devoted himself to our interest. Much is the gratitude this society should feel to Mr. Bernard Green. [Applause.]

The work of this committee has extended over two years, but the most laborious portion began in September last and consisted of introduction of architects, filing of applications, answering hundreds of letters, the preparation of printed papers and the proof-reading of them, the composing of advertisements, the consideration of questions put by architects, the framing of answers thereto and sending out these answers. A rule in competitions is, that a question asked by one architect must be furnished, with its answer, to all competing architects, in order that no one of the competitors may receive other information than that received by all. Members introducing architects were informed of the receipt of their introduction. The architects introduced were notified of their enrollment as competitors and were sent a program, a letter of scientific explanation of the program, prepared by Professor Ware [applause], and a map of the lot. The map of the lot, made by a topographical engineer, Mr. William H. Benton, of Washington, District of Columbia, was under the care of Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, of whose work you have every reason to be proud.

Here are the program, letter and map.

Does the congress wish to have the program and letter read? If not, I shall have these papers printed as a part of this report. (Cries of "No, no!")

President General. Do you wish to hear this read? (Cries of "No, no!")

PROGRAM

FOR A COMPETITION FOR THE MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,

To be erected by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

In the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

In accordance with the authority given by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during annual congresses, held
at Washington, District of Columbia, Saturday, February 25, 1899, and
Saturday, February 23, 1901, the following competition is announced by
the committee on architecture, a sub-committee of the Continental Hall
committee.

THE BUILDING.
The plans shall be for a fire-proof structure to cost $300,000.

ELIGIBLE COMPETITORS.
The competition shall be limited to those who are invited or intro-
duced to the committee on architecture by members of the society.

FORM OF COMPETITION.
Two competitions will be held—an informal or sketch competition
(of which this is a program), and a formal competition.
The object of the first competition is to choose three architects, or
architectural firms, who may compete in a second and final competition.
Only those who have competed in the informal competition will be
invited to compete in the final competition.

RIGHT TO REJECT.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all sketches or
drawings submitted.
Committee also reserves the right to consider experience and general
ability for design, detail and construction in executing the building.

AWARDS.
There will be no financial compensation in the first competition, but
the architects chosen by the undersigned committee to compete again
will receive $500 each for their work on the second competition. The
$500 paid to the successful competitor to be considered as payment on
account of his commission.
The architect receiving the first place in the second competition will
be appointed to execute the building, and be paid for his services ac-
cording to the rate established by the American Institute of Architects.

DRAWINGS SENT.
Dawings must be sent by express to Mrs. William Lindsay, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, care Mr. Charles J. Bell, president
American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Co-
lumbia. None will be received in Washington later than January 25,
1903.

JUDGES.
The first competition will be decided by the committee on architec-
ture, subject to the approval of the congress of the society, and with
the advice of an expert.

DRAWINGS UNSIGNED.
Drawings shall be unsigned, and all assumed names, devices or in-
signia of any description shall be omitted.
Enclosed with each set of drawings shall be a sealed envelope, containing the name of the competitor.

When the drawings are unpacked, a member of the committee will number each set of drawings; corresponding numbers will be placed on the sealed envelope containing name of competitor. These envelopes will not be opened by the jurors until after they have rendered their decision.

**DRAWINGS RETURNED.**

Drawings will be returned to competitors at their expense within ten days from the date of judgment.

**QUESTIONS.**

Any questions relative to this program which may be raised by the competitors, may be addressed in writing to Mrs. William Lindsay, chairman of the committee on architecture, Daughters of the American Revolution, The Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City; provided these questions are submitted two weeks before close of competition.

**SITE.**

The property owned by the society and upon which the building is to be erected, faces a public square; the lot is 210 feet, 9 inches, fronting on Seventeenth street; and 161 feet, 11 inches, on C street; and 170 feet, 10% inches, on D street. Slope of lot, north to south, fall of 4 feet, 4 inches. Elevation, 14 6-10 to 19 feet above tide water. Map will be furnished to competing architects.

**CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING.**

It is intended that this building shall be a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution, as well as an administration building for the society, and the treatment of the design should be in keeping with this idea.

The style of architecture to be classic.

While stone is to be preferred as building material, the design should not be excessive in cost.

**REQUIREMENTS.**

As the space is limited, the committee does not deem it necessary in this program for the preliminary competition, to definitely state the exact seating capacity of the auditorium, said capacity, however, not to exceed 2,000. The auditorium to be the main feature of the building.

Thirteen columns symbolic of the thirteen original colonies shall also be a feature of the building.

Rooms must be provided of sufficient size for the following officers, and for the purposes designated below:

- President general and one clerk.
- Vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters and three clerks.
- Recording secretary general and three clerks.
Corresponding secretary general and one clerk.
Registrar general and four clerks.
Treasurer general and four clerks (this room to include a steel-lined vault.)
Historian general and two clerks.
Editor and business manager of magazine.
A Board room to seat eighty.
A museum for Revolutionary relics and pictures.
A library.
Several committee rooms to accommodate from five to fifty members.
A room for curator.
The top floor for dining and kitchen purposes.
Arrangements shall be made for heating, ventilating and lighting plants, cloak rooms, room for janitor, store rooms, elevators, lavatories, etc.

The following drawings will be required in this preliminary competition:
A basement, first, second and third floor plan, and one section and two elevations, one of side facade, and one of front facade, at sixteenth scale, and a perspective sketch at sixteenth scale.

These drawings are to be made on Whatmann's paper, or white paper equally durable, with no landscape or other accessories except in the perspective sketch; all to be in black and white and to be submitted unmounted in pasteboard portfolios.

Finally, no other drawings than those required will be allowed and the committee will throw out of competition the drawings of any competitor who disregards the conditions in this program.

(MRS. WILLIAM) ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY, Chairman.
(MRS. JOHN W.) MARY PARKE FOSTER,
(MRS. CALEB) ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
(MRS. GEORGE M.) MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
(MISS) ELLA LORaine DORSEY,
(MRS. S. V.) ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
(MRS. J. HERON) ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
(MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH) JANE SUMNER OWEN KEIM,
(MRS. A. G.) MARY CHASE MILLS,
(MISS) MARY DESHA,
(MRS. J. R.) RACHEL H. L. MELLON,
(MRS. R. S.) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
(MRS. MATTHEW T.) JULIA G. SCOTT,
(MRS. CHARLES H.) FRANCES A. M. TERRY,
(MRS.) MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
(MRS. JOSEPH D.) ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
(MISS) ELIZA TITUS WARD,

Committee on Architecture, a Sub-Committee of Continental Hall Committee, N. S. D. A. R.
NEW YORK CITY,
THE OSBORNE, 205 WEST 57TH STREET.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with request, we enclose a plan of the plot of ground belonging to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, upon which it is proposed to erect their Memorial Continental Hall. We enclose also a copy of the program inviting architects to make competitive designs for the building.

Since this program was issued the committee on Architecture have invited Professor William R Ware, of New York, and General John M. Wilson and Mr. Bernard R. Green, of Washington, to act as their advisers in the further conduct of the competition, and in choosing among the designs submitted. In accordance with their advice and suggestions we have modified the scale and issue this letter of explanation of the program, as follows:

1. The basement plan is of small importance and need not be furnished.

2. The drawings are to be made in line only, without shading or shadows or any indication of the texture of the material. They are to be drawn in India ink. The sections of the walls, both in the plans and in the sections, are to be blacked in solid, but the doors and windows are to be left plain.

3. The perspective also is to be drawn in line only, and the drawing is to have no indication of accessories, either in the foreground or background, but to show only the building. The horizon is to be taken on a level with the main floor, which will be six feet above the level of the ground. The principal vanishing points are to be taken 400 feet apart, or 25 inches, and the front corner of the building, which is to be set at an angle of 45 degrees with the picture, is to be put 15 inches from the right hand vanishing point and 10 inches from the left, or 2½ inches from the center of the picture. The station point or position of the spectator is to be opposite a point half-way between these vanishing points at a distance of 200 feet, or 12½ inches. The longer side of the building is to be to the right.

4. The perspective and all other drawings are to be made on the scale of 16 feet to the inch, instead of 8 feet, and are to be made upon sheets of paper measuring 15 inches by 20 inches with a single line for a border.

5. It is the wish and expectation of the committee that the drawings shall really be sketches and not finished drawings and that the competitors shall be spared all unnecessary trouble and expense in their preparation.

6. Most of the rooms mentioned in the program should contain between 300 and 400 square feet. Of these, those for the president general and treasurer general should be the largest and some of the committee rooms may be smaller. The library, museum, and, of course, the Board room and the dining room, will be of still larger dimensions.
7. The competitors may enclose in the envelopes containing their names any information as to their professional standing and experience that they may wish to bring to the notice of the committee and their advisers. Any information sent to the competitors in answer to inquiry, or otherwise, will be sent simultaneously to all the competitors, and during the progress of the competition the members of the committee will hold no other communication with them.

8. The drawings will not be shown to the public or to the other competitors without the consent of their authors, and nothing in any of the rejected designs, which is original as to this competition, will be made use of in the building without proper compensation. The amount of compensation shall in that case be determined by agreement between the architect and the committee and, in case of difference of opinion, shall be referred to their professional advisers, whose judgment shall be final, not only in regard to the amount to be paid but also as to the real existence of any such claim.

9. The time when the building will be erected and the amount of money that will be available, can not now be definitely stated. The committee accordingly enter into no agreement with the competitors, except to conduct these competitions in accordance with the terms of their program, as here modified, including the payment of the premiums herein named.

**COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE,**
*a Sub-Committee of Continental Hall Committee,*
*N. S. D. A. R.*

Program and Supplementary Letter Approved:

(MRS. CHARLES W.) CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,
*President General N. S. D. A. R.*

On request, and pursuant to a motion made during a session of this committee, an edited portion of the minutes of the morning session of January 28th, prepared by the secretary, Mrs. Terry, is incorporated and made part of this report, which the official reader will read.

(Official reader reads the following):

After expressions of appreciation of the presence of Mr. Green and Mr. Bell, a letter from General Wilson was read and a motion by Mrs. Manning was adopted to the effect that the committee could not accept suggestions of General Wilson, "that some one else be made one of the advisers of this committee in his place on account of his unavoidable absence," as it was felt that we could not continue this work without his advice and counsel. A letter was then read from Professor White, the head of the Department of Architecture in the State University of Illinois, stating his regret that he could not enter the competition, but asking to retain the papers of the committee to be used as text papers in the classes of the university.

It was then stated that the first business was the formal acceptance of the plans from the competing architects. It had been decided be-
fore that the plans be received by the chairman and two members of
the committee. The Chair requested that the committee, as a body,
receive them from Mr. Bell. A motion was then made to the effect
that, the envelopes containing the names of the architects, accompa-
nying plans, remain sealed and unopened in the vaults of the American
Security and Trust Company, except that the experts and advisers,
after selecting a certain number of plans, be allowed to open the en-
velopes for the purpose of investigating the ability and standing of
the authors of the selected plans, and whether the architects are named
in the competition and officially recognized. This motion also con-
tained the clause, that the names be kept secret by the expert and the
members of the advisory board and not be divulged to any member
of this committee or any one else. The Chair then asked, before these
plans are brought in, let us bow our heads in silent prayer and ask
the God of our Fathers to give us justice in judgment and intelligence
in selection that we may perform our duty in decency and order. The
plans were then received from Mr. Bell and the Chair appointed the
following committees:

1. To open them: Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. White.
2. To number plans and accompanying sealed envelopes: Mrs. Lock-
wood, Mrs. Sternberg.
3. To copy the record: Mrs. Terry, secretary.

The remaining members were appointed a committee to supervise
the proceedings. It was then moved by Mrs. Manning and seconded
by Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. White, that the chairman of this com-
mittee be requested to give into Mr. Green's hand the sealed envelopes
containing the names of the competitors. Said motion was adopted
unanimously. Wrappings were then removed and the committees car-
rried out their duties as requested.

The box holding the sealed envelopes containing the names of com-
peting architects was then sealed in the presence of the committee and
given into Mr. Bell's hands to place in vault. This box has never from
that time been in the possession of the committee.

Many notes were taken by Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Keim,
Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Colton, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Churchman, Miss Desha,
Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Bedle and Miss Ward.

These notes were used in classifying the designs and were neces-
sary to assist the committee in the results finally reached.

At the last congress your chairman stated for herself that it would
be much better to avoid a competition. This was consistent with her
previous expressions before Continental Hall committee. She realized
the great expense necessarily attending competitions, and was of
opinion that the money could be better expended. But the majority
not agreeing with her, and realizing the fine spirit of an open compe-
tition, she yielded her judgment to that of the majority.

The costs to this society of this competition are: Five hundred dol-
lars each to the three architects who are admitted to the final compe-
tition; five hundred dollars to the expert, plus his expenses when called to Washington. It is gratifying to be able to say that the cost of this competition is small, compared to that of most competitions of like character, which average from $5,000 to $10,000. There is in progress at present a competition for a temple in the city of Patras, Greece, costing $250,000, and the awards are: First prize, $2,000; second, $800; third, $400.

The powers of the committee on architecture are merely suggestive in their nature. The power of final action at each stage of the competition remains with the congress of the Daughters and nowhere else. This committee has taken the preliminary steps in the "informal or sketch competition." Its conclusions are reported to the congress for the information of that body, but subject to its approval or disapproval.

The language of the program approved by the congress of 1902 is, that "the first competition will be decided by the committee on architecture, subject to the approval of the congress of the society and with the advice of an expert."

If the congress shall see proper to approve the committee's report without further investigation of the drawings or designs that have not been rejected, then the second or final competition will take place as congress directs. But unless the congress shall first affirmatively approve our report and adopt our suggestions or select three designs from the eight, there can be no such final competition as that named in the program.

With this report the duties and responsibilities of the committee on architecture terminate. If congress shall see proper to adopt the committee's suggestions and recommendations, and complete the "informal or sketch competition," it will in doing so assume all responsibility for the committee's work and for the consequences that may follow that acceptance.

If, before acting on the report of the committee, the congress shall see proper to further investigate the merits of the drawings and designs submitted and not rejected by the committee on architecture, we hold them ready to be turned over to the congress for such action as it may be pleased to take.

Its members also assure the congress that their only desire is that a plan or design worthy of the monument to be erected to the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors shall be adopted. They have no personal feeling in favor of the designs suggested by them or in favor of any one of such designs, and they do not object to a review of their work in the way of a further examination, if congress shall deem it wise or expedient to do so. Of the seventy-two sets of designs sent in by architects there are eight approved by Professor Ware and Mr. Green, which have not been rejected by this committee. Professor Ware and Mr. Green state in their report to this committee that, although no one of the designs is entirely satis-
factory as it stands, they believe any one of them, that may be fairly acceptable to the committee, can be so modified as to be entirely satisfactory. It thus appears that these designs, architecturally speaking, are equal in merit and the preference of one over another is practically a matter of taste. The committee found great difficulty in making a choice of three from this number, but realizing their imperative duty they have, with care and labor, selected three designs to suggest to congress, namely numbers nine, forty-eight and sixty-one. Therefore, under the circumstances, the committee recommends that congress (should it so desire) reserve its decision and acceptance or rejection of these three designs until it has an opportunity to view the remaining designs submitted by the expert and adviser. It is the opinion of the committee that it would be unfair to the society not to offer to congress this opportunity to freely exercise its own judgment.

Under all the difficulties your chairman has been impressed with the singular clearness with which advice has fallen and the offers of needed assistance given always at the most necessary moment. It seemed as if the spirits of the fine old soldiers who made America what it is—a Land of Liberty—commanded and assisted. [Applause.]

Your chairman begs to say that this committee has been an earnest body of women, sure of their desire to serve, unselfishly giving their time, not hesitating in their delicate duty and thorough in all their work, and that she can linger over the names of these workers with affectionate pride. [Applause.]

The three plans will now be shown, and this report is respectfully submitted.

**TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.**

**Chairman Continental Hall Committee.**

**Chairman Committee on Architecture.**

**A Sub-Committee of Continental Hall Committee.**
[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the congress—Read the resolution first.

READER. Resolution of Mrs. Lindsay.

Resolved, That the congress go into executive session in order to view the stereopticon exhibition of the three designs reported by the committee on architecture, and that all persons be requested to retire except members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a sufficient force of minute men to keep the doors closed against the public, and those guests in the box of the president general who have been especially invited by her because of the valuable advice and assistance which they have given this committee.

Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Miss MILLER. I second this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. It has been seconded.

MRS. DRAPER. Will there be any business transacted after these views are exhibited?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there will be scarcely time for any afterward.

Motion put and carried.

MRS. LINDSAY. The chairman of the committee on architecture regrets greatly that she has been compelled to ask this, and it was only because it was a matter of sacred duty that made her do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is another resolution, which will be read.

READER.

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution from the thirteen original colonies petition their respective state legislatures to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay for the thirteen memorial columns, each original state to place one column as a memorial to the men and women of the Revolution from that state."

Signed Annie L. Wentworth, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Massachusetts, and seconded by Harriet M. Lothrop. [Applause.]

MRS. WENTWORTH. Madam President General, members of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, what more fitting memorial could the thirteen original colonies send to Washington, paying a tribute to the men and the women who fought and suf-
fered in the American Revolution? We as Daughters should use our influence unsparingly in the states made of the thirteen original colonies to this end. I have consulted many of the representative men of Massachusetts now in Washington and they assure me that certainly Massachusetts will take the lead in its body of legislators in sending the amount sufficient for the pillar to represent Massachusetts in this memorial.

Mrs. Lothrop.

I move that this resolution be adopted.

Motion put and carried.

President General. The state regent of Kentucky has a statement to make. Will you come forward, madam? [Applause.]

Mrs. Cunningham. It gives me great pleasure to present to you, Mrs. Lindsay, this vase as a token of high appreciation of the people of this congress of your valuable services on the building committee of Continental Hall. This is presented to you by the Kentucky delegation and your personal friends in this congress, and whenever your eyes rest upon this, let it remind you of this occasion and the many friends here who love you so well. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. I scarcely know what to say to you, but all the work that I have done has been done because of love of you.

President General. Now, Madam Chairman, of the committee on architecture, we dislike to disturb you in the contemplation of this beautiful gift, but is it not proper for us to withdraw from the stage and allow the stereopticon views to be presented?

Mrs. Lindsay. It is impossible to accept the report until those views are exhibited.

President General. That is the understanding of the Chair. The chairman of the architectural committee calls to my recollection the fact that it is desired to clear this building of persons who are not Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chair very much regrets that we have to appear so inhospitable and so ungracious. It is very foreign to our feeling, but it is a matter of business and we hope our friends will take it as it is meant, and not in any disregard of their feelings. We desire those who are not members of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to withdraw, save and excepting those persons who have been invited as having worked upon and aided the committee on architecture. I feel sure that the audience will appreciate the feelings of the committee on architecture on this subject, inasmuch as these designs are the property of other people, and of which they feel very choice and careful, and they are for awhile in our custody until we accept one or the other.

Mrs. Weed. Madam President, as a token of appreciation of his long services,

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I move the congress rise and greet our tried and true friend, General John M. Wilson.

[Applause.]
The congress rose.

Mrs. Lockwood. Where is Mr. Green?
(Cries of "Mr. Green!")

President General. The chairman of the committee on architecture suggests that those Daughters who are in the galleries will come down and exhibit their badges and come in. Otherwise it will not be known whether all are Daughters who are remaining in the galleries. You will have to return to your places in the gallery, of course.

Mrs. Walker. Ladies of the congress, I have been asked to inform you that Mr. Bernard Green is here in the box. We would like to have you give him a rising vote.

The congress rose.

President General. The Chair will again request that any one in the house not here by special invitation of the president general, who is not a Daughter of the American Revolution, will kindly retire. We regret to ask them to do so, but the Daughters of the American Revolution are under a bond to see that these plans are kept secret from any one excepting the Daughters viewing them. The Chair deeply regrets that she has to do this, but she hopes that any one here not a member of this society will withdraw. Is the chairman of the committee on architecture ready? Are you ready, madam?

Mrs. Lindsay. Yes, Madam Chairman, when I am assured that the public is not on the floor in any way. We are bound under solemn agreement, and when you assert that we are in executive session—

Mrs. Park. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

*President General. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. Park. If we are to go into executive session, how about the official stenographer? It may be that it would be wise to have some reports made of these proceedings, though you do not have them published in the American Monthly, but I would ask that question for information. The stenographer is aware of the absolute secrecy of the proceedings.

President General. She is of course aware, and the chairman of the committee on architecture feels that we should have a stenographer present this evening. We have therefore our official stenographer present with her assistant, neither of whom is a member of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the desire, however, of the chairman of your committee on architecture, that we should have a stenographer here. Therefore the official stenographer and her assistant are here.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President, is it proper that these employes of the theater should be in the galleries?
President General. The Chair requests that any employe of the theater now in this room will kindly withdraw.

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President, may the chairman of the committee on architecture say to the departing guests that she feels very regretful to have them leave us. We would have been pleased to have them with us, but it was the only way. Madam President, whenever you assert that we are in executive session I am ready.

President General. It has been moved and seconded, that this congress do now go into executive session. It is all ready now for your work, madam.

The congress went into executive session at 9.30 p. m. and a recess was taken at 10.50 p. m.
If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D.C., whose contract to furnish the Recognition Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

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