Exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT
THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,
OCTOBER 11, 1904.

The day was clear, calm and beautiful. The Exposition was at its best. Missouri and Missouri’s Daughters gave joyous and happy welcome to the gathering throng.

Below is given the program for the day.

PROGRAM

Daughters of the American Revolution at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, October 11, 1904.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Presiding:
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Music:
“Columbia, Gem of the Ocean.”
“America”:
Sung by Audience, Led by Orchestra

The Lord’s Prayer.

Address of Welcome:
By the Hon. David D. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—Presented by Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

Music:
“Medley of American Airs.”

Address:
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President.—Introduced by Mrs. Wallace Deasfield, State Regent of Missouri.

Music: "The Star-Spangled Banner,"

Sung by Audience, Led by Orchestra

Mrs. John R. Walker, Vice-President of Missouri.—Introducing Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Chairman, D. A. R., L. P. C. Committee.

Music:
Orchestra.

Address:

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,
Ex-President General D. A. R.

Five Minute Speeches by the following Ladies:

Mrs. John Miller Horton, N. Y., representing Invitation Committee of 1902.
Mrs. E. Hardin Walworth, Saratoga.
Miss Mary Desha, Washington.
Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Conn.

Music:

Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, N. Y.
Mrs. William Lindsay, Ky.
Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, N. Y.

Music: "Unto Thee, O God of Our Fathers,"
Words and Music by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, N. Y.

Sung by Audience—Led by Orchestra.

Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, D. C.
Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Ohio.
Mrs. Edward S. Bennett Rosa.
Mrs. James H. Walker, Chicago.
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Ohio.

Music:

Mrs. John Middleton, Ky.
Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mass.
Mrs. James M. Fowler, Ind.
Mrs. James B. Grant, Colo.
Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Conn.

Music: "My Old Kentucky Home."

Doxology:
Led by Orchestra.
HALL OF CONGRESS, ST. LOUIS.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution met here, October 11, 1904.
The Hall of Congress was full of members of the society when the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, called for order. After the patriotic songs and the Lord's Prayer, Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board of Lady Managers, introduced President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

**Madam President General, President Francis, National Board of Management, and Daughters of the American Revolution:**

It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day and take a small part in the ceremonies of this occasion. To say you are welcome, thrice welcome, but feebly expresses the joy I have in your presence here. The delight we will have in meeting each other will add greatly to the enjoyment of this unparalleled exposition. When you travel over the ground and see the beautiful pavilions the nations of the globe have erected, when you traverse the plateau of states and find the characteristic houses of forty-five states of the Union, when you stand on the Plaza of St. Louis near the beautiful peace monument and see depicted on one side the figures of Livingston, Monroe and Marbeau signing the contract which passed over to our government the Louisiana Purchase States, when you look up at the cascades, with their rushing waters flanked on either side by the colonnade of states, and listen to the beautiful tones of the bells ringing out a welcome to you from the Deutsche Haus, when you sail on the lagoons and survey the beautiful exposition palaces which are well filled with everything that genius can conceive or intelligent humanity enjoy, you will say with me: It is glorious, all glorious!
You will understand at once to whom I refer when I tell you that we owe much in this wonderful panorama to the thought and broad conception of one man; when I tell you that it has been his ambition to make this exposition the best the world has ever seen; that in treating with countries, states, men and women, he has shown genius, unfailing graciousness, marvellous tact, and a consideration for others that has won the respect and admiration of those who have been associated with him. It has been my good fortune to know him for many years, and I am thankful that it has been my privilege to be associated with him in this great exposition. I have special pleasure and honor in presenting to you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Hon. David Rowland Francis, the president of this great International Exposition.

The Hon. David Rowland Francis addressed the Daughters, as follows:

**Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:**

My tongue refuses to give utterance to the feelings that come in my breast when I rise before an audience like this—the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. No woman, or few women, perhaps, I should say, can appreciate what an organization of this kind means, as well as can mean, who are actively engaged in celebrating a great event in the country's history. The same motives that prompted your organization—the sentiment that binds it together and makes every year of its progress, is the sentiment that inspired us to hold this universal exposition. Who says we are always inspired by commercialism? No one dare call us a nation of shopkeepers! The commercial gain of this exposition or its commercial results is not the criterion by which to measure its results. You are not bound together for commercial gains, but inspired by patriotic motives. Your organization was formed to encourage patriotism, and all the people of our own generation will treasure in sweet remembrance the deeds of your ancestors—the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Your organization formed through pride of ancestry, through patriotism—that is the feelings that should be encouraged not only by every woman throughout the land but by all patriotic citizens in the country. Your meeting here in the grounds of this universal exposition gives additional encouragement to the men who have been engaged in this undertaking for six years past. The beautiful words of the president of the Board of Lady Managers in describing the physical features of this exposition are worthy of the pen of a woman. We desire to have the approbation of the women. We prize it more highly, if we were to make comparison, than the approval of men, because we know that they are inspired by a keener appreciation of the beautiful than any man can hope to obtain. We of the western country have been very much engaged in the past in driving back the savages, in tilling the soil. We have had little
time, as your ancestors, who fought in the wars of the Revolution, to devote to the cultivation of the beautiful, and when we presumed to invite to an universal exposition, on the west banks of the Mississippi, the cultured people of all civilized countries, some of our own people were disposed to question the wisdom of the undertaking. We do not mean to boast of this exposition, but we are proud that it is located in our country—we are proud that it is held within our own limits. The encouragement that we have received from the women of this country has been a potent factor in this success. An exposition so universal in character as is this, without the interest and cooperation of all the countries of the world, could not have succeeded. We have been able to gather within the walls of this exposition exhibits of the best products of all civilized countries. Here you can see the highest that the brain and the brawn of men can achieve. It is all in commemoration of an historical event whereby there has been no idea of commercial gain; no hope or expectation thereof, and that fact alone has contributed very greatly toward interesting the men of the nation who hold the purse strings. I will not ask you to consider the amount of treasure that has been expended in installing this great exposition; but the sentiment that prompted or aided. When a people grateful for the blessings they have enjoyed—for the progress they have made, appealed to the people of their own country as well as the people of foreign countries, to join with them in celebrating the great event of all sections of our country, induced by that fraternal feeling which is a very decided step toward the establishment of a universal peace—it would be almost inhuman if a deaf ear was turned to them. You have appreciated this sentiment. You have been more prompt to do so than the men of this country. They have fallen into line but your spirit and your influence has been very effective in bringing them to the same point of view that you have cherished. We are, therefore, grateful and proud that this meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be held within the bounds of this universal exposition. The sentiment that prompted the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is one that cannot be too highly commended. It is not for me, in this presence, to attempt to dwell upon the influence of woman. I only wish to call your attention to a situation that is now existing in the far East, where there is a sanguinary conflict that is being carried on between the two great countries of the world, without disparaging the valor or the patriotism of either side. If you will read how the Japanese mothers send their sons to the field of battle—inspire them with that love of country which prompts them to prefer sacrificing their lives rather than endure defeat, when they say "I prefer to see you brought back upon your shield rather than to surrender to your enemies or suffer defeat." The Spartan mothers were not more noble than these Japanese mothers. If we were engaged in a foreign war the Daughters of the American Revolution would feel the same way. It is that spirit which cements a country, which makes it great.
I trust, ladies, that your meeting here will be all that you anticipated. This exposition speaks for us. By a special request of the women of this country no distinction was made between exhibits made, in whole or in part, by women's work, or the work made by men. As one woman put it: "If we can not compete with men upon equal grounds, then we have lived (upon an equal footing) to no purpose." In order to see that justice shall be done in all respects it has been provided that in every group, in every department, and on the superior jury as well, there should be a woman who should judge, who should be able to certify to her sisters that the awards had been made in accordance with the merits [applause]. We have not, however, overlooked what woman has done in bringing about this exposition, in bringing about the Louisiana Purchase. We have provided for a board of lady managers; those lady managers come from all sections of our country; they are representative women of their respective states and I am glad to have this opportunity to say, and I believe I have never given public utterance to this sentiment before, that the Board of Lady Managers from the beginning of this work has shown an appreciation of the undertaking—of the sentiment that inspired it, and given that encouragement and assistance which only women can lend. The unparalleled tact of the women who have had charge of this board of managers has steered us clear of every Charybdis and Scylla, so that to-day, speaking for the relation between the Board of Lady Managers and the Board of Exposition Management, it could not be more harmonious or more satisfactory to the management. We who participate upon this occasion—we congratulate you upon the progress the organization has made. We wish for it not only continued success but, if possible, increased success. I think every woman in the country who is eligible to become a member of this organization should make application for membership. We of the exposition have spoken time and time again about patriotism being one of the results of this commingling of the people of all the country,—that that effect alone would justify all the expenditure of time and money and labor. This organization which you have formed, which you have kept up with such wonderful tact and ability, fosters patriotism throughout this country. From every standpoint, therefore, the Exposition Company feels that it is benefited by this meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I thank you for your attention and I trust your session will come up to your expectations. [Great applause.]

The orchestra here played "Dixie" amid great applause.

Mrs. Wallace Delaford, state regent of Missouri, then introduced the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks with the following well chosen words:
Madam President General, Officers, Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:

It is a very proud day for the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution to welcome our president general and so many of our faithful board and members in our city and to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the election of our first national president and board of officers; you know, perhaps, that our three founders met on August 9th, 1890, and formed our organization. I know the little band in Washington at that time had no idea that we would obtain the magnificent proportion we number to-day. One of our founders has passed to her rest and I am very sorry that Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth are not with us, but we have Mrs. Lockwood, who stands next to our founders, and she has been the chairman of the committee to celebrate to-day and has always been at work, and also we have Mrs. G. H. Shields, our former regent, who was also one of the charter members and to whom so much of the growth of the Daughters in our state is due present to-day.

Our founders realized that with the steady immigration of foreigners to our country something must be done to foster patriotism and love for our country and our flag and to make Americans of them, or there was danger of our being absorbed by the different nationalities among us. And if our society did nothing else beside trying to instill patriotism into the hearts and minds of our alien children it would be doing a great work, and I am very glad that some of our chapters have formed clubs for children of foreign parentage to teach them to love our country and to become loyal citizens.

When I look around me and see so many faces that I have seen in Washington I can almost imagine that we are having a small congress, but we will not be bothered by any amendments to the Constitution, nor by amendments to amendments, but I hope will spend our day in listening to what the states and chapters are doing, and I am sure our meeting to-day will result in good to our society.

Mrs. Wallace Delaforce.
State Regent, Missouri.
In our own state we have erected some tablets, placed over fifty soldiers' graves, given prizes for essays, assisted the library at Manila and aided the civil improvement league and are erecting a boulder for a memorial to all the soldiers whose bodies have been moved from Fort Belle Fontaine to Jefferson Barracks, and have sent our mite to Continental Hall.

We hope while you are with us that you may enjoy our vast exposition. It is vast not only in territory but in the breadth and scope of its exhibits and it certainly has been a great educator and has taught us more of the history of our country than we would have learned in years of study. And we are highly famed to be able to have so many different nations and tribes living in our midst in the same style and practising the same arts they do in their own homes. This exposition is a tribute to Jefferson, Monroe, Livingston and others and the purchase of the Louisiana territory first gave our country its power among the other nations of the world, as its area added to what we already possessed, gave us almost as much territory as Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy, and comprises fourteen states and territories with a population of fifteen million people.

Thomas Jefferson believed in education and founded the grand old university of Virginia and the Daughters all over our land are stimulating the children in learning the history of our country by giving them prizes for essays on historical subjects. A great many of our state buildings are reproductions of buildings that are rich in historic interest, also in portraits and furniture they contain. Virginia is a reproduction of Monticello, the home of Jefferson and contains a magnificent marble statue of him owned by the university, and great credit is due the Daughters of Virginia who aided so largely in having Virginia represented and who have helped furnish the building with rare old furniture and relics.

New Jersey is a reproduction of Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

All of the buildings have interesting things to see and each one has something entirely individual.

And now one word for our Continental Memorial Hall. I hope you all know that on the 19th of last April the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and that the workmen are proceeding with the foundation as far as the funds in hand will permit. This is the greatest work before the Daughters to-day, and one that should bind us together all over the length and breadth of our land. Let us not talk now about reduction of dues or anything else, but Continental Hall, until it is an assured fact and in doing this we will be aiding our president general in the most substantial manner possible. And now I wish to present to you one who is known and beloved by a great many of us, but there are a great many of you who only know her by name and will have the pleasure of greeting her for the first time to-day. She has been the
chairman of our Continental Hall Committee for four years and we all know how near it is to her heart and I hope that the funds to complete it may be placed in her hands before she retires next congress. Ladies, it gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you our president general —Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my privilege on behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to tender to citizens of St. Louis its felicitations, that owing to their patriotic feeling and business principles that the distinction of holding a great international industrial exposition has come to their city.

St. Louis, the metropolis of the southwest is a most suitable place for an exposition celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. To President Francis and his distinguished, zealous board of commissioners, I offer the congratulations of this society that they have accomplished an exposition unparalleled in the history of such exhibitions.

This exposition, while it is a celebration of the addition to our country of the broad domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, is also commemorative of the memory of Thomas Jefferson, the sage of Monticello, the friend of humanity, the author of the Declaration, and the famous president under whose administration was consummated the momentous transaction between the great republic and turbulent France, which gave to America nearly a score of great states, filled now with prosperous cities and happy homes.

It is well that the centennial of such an event should be observed. It is well that the memory of the chief magistrate under whom it occurred should be honored. The Daughters of the American Revolution greatly delight in honoring the memory of the great, the brave, the liberty-loving men and women who stood for justice and right—hence they take an especial interest in this grand commemorative exhibition, for it is upon the line of work they pursue in order to perpetuate the spirit of liberty, and the institutions of this country.

In this exposition the attentive observer may find food for thought, opportunity for comparing all the inventions of the olden and the newer times. But it is so diverse in its collections and of such wonderful magnitude, that it can receive scarcely more than a mention in the hour which is given to this meeting. These marvellous contributions, however, gathered with infinite care and patience from every country in the civilized world, will later have volumes describing their wonders.

One of our most distinguished statesmen has said that expositions are milestones upon the world’s progress. If this be true, of the usual ones, then this magnificent event may well be compared to a crystal temple from whose radiant interior flow broad streams of wisdom, light and knowledge, which serve to amaze, to instruct and to elevate.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
D. A. R. AT THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

all who behold. Such is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—an honor to its president and to its board of commissioners, an honor to America; for it has been broadly conceived and grandly executed.

It is an especial gratification to our society to feel that in the efficient and faithful Board of Lady Managers of the exposition many of its members are represented, and that it has had the honor of furnishing to its president, in the person of one of its former presidents general. Its zealous and capable treasurer is also a member of our society.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have always the deepest interest in all industrial and educational as well as patriotic projects affecting the welfare of their country; so that they have been represented, officially, usually by their president general, at many expositions. They have sent exhibits to Atlanta, to Paris, where the then president general, Mrs. Manning, assisted in the unveiling of the monument to Washington, a demonstration in which our entire society was warmly interested. At the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the society again sent an exhibit and many Daughters were in attendance upon this notable occasion, when the magnificent audience in the Temple of Music was addressed by representatives of the army and navy and the patriotic societies of the United States. The same occurred at the Charleston and the West Indian Exposition, and finally the Daughters of the American Revolution are again represented at a great and unparalleled exposition, and it is their pleasure and honor to have reserved for them a special day upon your program; thus giving them a place in the history of this now world-famed industrial achievement,—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition!

In making up its program the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition conferred the honor upon the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of having a special day to be known as "D. A. R. Day."

The notice of this courtesy was brought to the Continental Congress of the society through the Board of Lady Managers, represented by Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo; which courtesy was afterwards emphasized by Mrs. Blair, then president of the board.

The invitation was accepted with unanimity, and by consent or order of the congress, the "11th of October" was chosen, a day notable in the annals of the history of the society as the date when the first board of managers was elected, and afterwards celebrated by the breaking of the ground upon the site of the society's greatest monument, Memorial Continental Hall, therefore, the society is here to officially hold a meeting in the interests of patriotism.

It is fitting that it should, inasmuch as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a great national function, under the auspices of the United States government; and since this society does its work for home and country under a charter granted by that same government, and since the society's prime object is the extending of liberty; since the upholding
of patriotism is necessary to its existence, and since the promotion of a love of freedom under the law, is an object vital to its organization, and since all these are indispensable to the existence of the great republic; it seems then, that the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution makes it a part of the great machinery of that government, which the men of the Revolution fought to found, and the women of the Revolution toiled to sustain. This claim is not an idle one, because the society is required to annually make a report of its work, through the Smithsonian institution to the congress of the United States. It is a society whose grandest and chiepest aims are the preservation of the principles upon which this government was founded.

To-day it is my pleasure to address you upon a subject which should be of interest to true Americans,—the story of the reasons for the founding of our society and the history of its great achievements, with a résumé of its splendid objects which are known to many of the members of our society, but to many others they are little known. To the vast number of American people engaged in the cares of business, of society, of politics, and of the church, it is a terra incognita. But the history of its beginnings and the dramatis personae of that time are full of interest.

The year of 1890 was the initial year for the Daughters of the American Revolution. In that year a number of devoted women began to reflect upon the dangers which seemed to be awaiting our country. They feared that those splendid principles of justice and liberty,—the foundations of our Government,—might be overwhelmed by the influx of an element which neither knew nor valued them. In this year occurred the denial to membership to the women of Revolutionary lineage, in patriotic societies then existing and which called forth that glowing story of Hannah Arnett, which solidified the sentiment for a patriotic society of women.

In this year was issued that call to organize the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was accepted by a few zealous and generous-spirited women, the first of whom was one whose freely offered services have been greatly valuable to this society, that of the generous-hearted, practical worker, Mary Desha, of Kentucky; another was a woman of fine legal and executive ability, who was the first editor of the American Monthly Magazine, the official organ of the society,—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth; another was the veteran club woman, Mary S. Lockwood, whose fiery pen sounded the note of organization among the women of the country; another was one whom her friends remember with admiration, and regret that she did not live to see the great progress of the society to which she was so ardently attached, Miss Eugenia Washington. In addition to those who have occupied such prominent positions in the history of the society there are scores of others who might be mentioned, none more deserving for her practical and most useful work than Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; while among
those who did splendid work for “home and country,” in the early days of our society we find the names of Dickins, Johnston, Boynton, Tulloch, and Hetzel. In enumerating those to whom gratitude is due in the formative period and in the small beginnings of our now great society there must not be omitted the names of generous-hearted men who were interested: of McDowell; of Gill, of Dr. Browne Goode, of General Shields,—the latter its legal adviser,—and of Judge John Goode, the celebrated Virginia jurist, and ardent champion of our society. Also the society is indebted to A. Howard Clark for yeoman work at this critical period.

The accuracy of history and gratitude for benefits received bring before us the name of that devoted and patriotic woman, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who gave to the struggling society the benefits of her practical counsel, the impetus of her enthusiasm, and by the acceptance of office in its slender ranks, the prestige of her official position.

The name of Cabell reminds all of a noble woman who ably served her chief, by assuming her cares and responsibilities, when exacting duties precluded the possibility of meeting many requirements devolving upon the president general.

The 11th of October is a day memorable in the fourteen years of the existence of the National Society. Two great events have marked it especially upon our calendar. We are now enacting a third, which shall cause it to be memorable. The 11th day of October, 1890, saw the election of the first board of officers of this society; October 11th, 1902, saw the breaking of the ground upon the site, where even now is rising the greatest work performed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a grand memorial to the heroes of the war for Independence, and heroines who sustained them in their noble work.

The prime object of this society is the preservation of that spirit of liberty which animated the fathers and mothers of the American Revolution; this is to be accomplished: First, by promoting historic research; second, by preserving historical records and bringing to light hitherto unknown data, and aid in the great work of making history of that time accurate and authentic; third, by appropriately marking and rescuing from neglect the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers; by marking sites where were enacted great deeds for liberty, whether upon the battle-field, or in the leaguered fortress; by raising monuments to all patriots who wrought for their country’s good; and finally, by the diffusion of knowledge, this knowledge is to be that which makes up the glory of this country, which is the history and appreciation of those patriots who gave all that they possessed that they might found a government whose watchwords were Liberty and Justice. It is considered by the Daughters of the American Revolution a sacred duty to impress upon the children of American parentage these glowing facts, not only that they may be worthy of the great heritage which
is theirs, but true to the principles for which the war for American Independence was fought.

These noble women of broad sympathies and clear judgment do not confine their efforts to those children who were born with the heritage of freedom, but they consider it a duty, in many of the great cities of our country to teach children of foreign parentage the recognition of the free institutions of the country, which give to them home and protection. By holding up to such the justice of the laws of this great republic, the privileges they enjoy under its care, they instruct them in the great necessity of casting from themselves ideas of sedition, foreign manners, and thoughts uncongenial to their environments here, and aid them in adapting themselves to the customs of Americans, so that they may be worthy of the citizenship to which they aspire. Such is a part of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This society, which worthily bears the name of the greatest struggle upon this wide world of ours (greatest, because fought in the name of Liberty and the advantages which flow from a liberty properly regulated), opens its ranks to every woman who carries in her veins the blood of the patriots of the Revolution. Every woman thus endowed has a right to enter this society and labor within its bounds. The ideal of the Daughters of the American Revolution is that her members shall become better wives and better mothers, better daughters and better sisters, because they belong to this society dedicated to the rights of liberty. They desire none within their ranks who seek for personal glory and seek not the good of their native land. The true Daughter of the American Revolution puts behind her all thought of self-aggrandizement; she seeks to labor for country, now, as did the mothers in those early days. All honor, then, to the true Daughter of the American Revolution, to her noble work and to her lofty ideals.

There may be some who, in the storm and stress of active life, do not know and do not appreciate the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their lofty ideals. To-day it is my privilege and delight to recount to you signal acts performed by this society, —signal acts for the welfare of our country and for the diffusion of patriotism throughout the land. Almost the first act, as a society, was the taking from its modest hoard of money to aid in preventing the destruction of one of the most interesting spots on our continent, that of ancient Jamestown, the site of the first Anglo-Saxon settlement in America.

Since it is the delight of patriotic women to honor the teachings of those who instill love of country and love of liberty into the hearts of their children, they at a very early period of their life as a society, finished a noble work begun by others,—that of erecting a statue to Mary Washington—she who had so trained her children that in the time of her country's need they came to her family for a leader of the armies of the
free, known to all his countrymen, known to all people of the earth as the "Father of his Country."

Early realizing the necessity of implanting in the minds of American youth the love of their country and fidelity to its institutions, this society, under the appropriate leadership of Mrs. Lothrop, inaugurated the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

In response to that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," the Daughters of the American Revolution have believed with that man who declared "let me write the songs of a nation; I care not who makes its laws." So, in accordance with this thought, they have encouraged and endorsed the idea of teaching our national hymns to all the people, beginning with children in the schools. Those who have travelled abroad will remember with what a thrill of pleasure they beheld waving in the air the beautiful folds of their country's standard,—none more devoted to this emblem than the Daughters of the American Revolution. Long ago they petitioned and memorialized congress in support of a proposition, that upon our national days should be found floating the flag of our country,—not only from every ship of ours upon the seas; not only upon our fortresses and public buildings, but that it also should float upon the farm-house, and upon the stately mansion, and the miner's hut; wherever there dwells a lover of his country.

In accordance with this same feeling they have been engaged in the splendid work of preventing the desecration of this flag, and it is a pleasure to me to hear that in many states of our country there has been enacted legal redress for Americans against any who heedlessly, who thoughtlessly, who ignorantly desecrate this flag as an advertising medium. Heaven forward the day when in every state of the Union the desecration of the flag shall be regarded as a foul misdemeanor; aye as a crime against a great people!

The Daughters of the American Revolution, believing it well that all our people should be informed upon the laws and regulations of our country, have warmly endorsed the hanging in public schools of the Constitution of the United States,—that which is truly the bulwark of our liberties, and which a great statesman of another land has denominated "the most remarkable document ever struck off at a given time from the heart and conscience of man."

Believing profoundly in the adherence of all loyal Americans to our government and to its armies, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Spanish-American war, arranged for and sent to the front well drilled, skilful and humane nurses, eighteen hundred in number, known as the "D. A. R. Hospital Corps." These noble women stood as unflinchingly as martyrs at their posts. They worked amid the wounded, the diseased and dying as bravely as ever did soldiers upon the battlefield; many of them died in the service, thus rendering up their lives freely and bravely for the cause of humanity.
The true Daughter of the American Revolution, true to herself and true to the objects of her organization, has no thought of self-aggrandizement. Her aim is the welfare and perfection of the great society of which she is a member; to increase its strength, to broaden its influence, to elevate its aims, so that it may the better serve her country and aid humanity.

The greatest work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to found a memorial which shall serve as a monument to those who devoted life, fortune and honor to the cause of American Independence; to erect a shrine upon the banks of the Potomac, commemorating the men and women of the Revolution. It is her earnest aspiration, that when the appeal is made to patriotism and loyalty, the Daughters throughout the country will come forward with eager hands and generous hearts to aid in this gracious work in honor of those determined ones who purchased for all Americans their resplendent heritage of freedom. It is a fond ideal that all will truly realize the debt of gratitude owed our noble dead; that in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, that we are building not only for those who have gone before; not only for those who are working now, for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our society.

In promoting this grand work, remember that this is the only patriotic building of its kind ever reared by women, and they now arise in their might to do honor not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of Independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake, not alone to the heroes of the Revolution but to the heroines, those steadfast women, who bravely bore the burdens of life which their soldier husbands had left, and toiled for the good of "home and country."

It is a glorious memorial; it tells the story of every patriot; it tells the story of all who served their country in its hour of need. By the building of this memorial we spread abroad again the story of patriotism; we cause to burn with higher, with clearer flame, the lamp of liberty. But the highest ideal of this society,—the *summun bonum* of its aspirations, is that the belief and practice of freedom having become universal in our country, in the world, that then shall dawn the era on an universal peace!

Mrs. Alice Ewing Walker, vice-president general from Missouri, next gave a word of greeting:

*Madam President General, Officers, and Daughters of the American Revolution:*

No pleasanter duty could have been assigned me than this—of welcoming you to Missouri. You are our honored guests, and we honor
ourselves, in honoring you—the representative women of the United States. In celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase we eagerly grasp the opportunity of placing our great state before the world in its proper attitude of dignity and importance; we have been much maligned and it has taken an immense amount of self-laudation to make others see us as we see ourselves.

Mrs. John R. Walker,
Vice-President, Missouri.

Two years ago a large party of loyal Missourians assembled at Newport News to witness the launching of our great battleship, the Missouri. The scene was so inspiring, the very air was charged with enthusiasm. The great ship itself seemed a thing of life in its gala dress of red, white and blue; as she received her name and glided into the arms of
old Ocean, such cheers and shouts went up as made old Virginia's shores echo and re-echo; every heart thrilled with patriotic emotion—we loved our ship, our state, ourselves.

That all honor might be shown our namesake, her health was drunk and so much of eulogy was spoken by Senator Cockrell, Secretary Long, General Lee, Mr. Corwin Spencer and others that the little boy who accompanied me concluded there was but one state in the Union worth living in—our own Missouri, and with sparkling eyes he said, "I am so glad I am an American; I am so glad I am a Missourian, but somehow I don't seem to care much whether I am a Republican or Democrat." That boy, that embryo citizen, struck the key-note of patriotism.

To-day the world unites in honoring Thomas Jefferson, not as the founder of a party but the American patriot, whose transcendant act of statesmanship opened the portals to this later Eden, planted in the wilds this enchanted land, responding to any and every need, with its prairies broad as the horizon, exhaustless mines, and water out-let to every land. The late senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, said of the Louisiana Purchase: "It is a territory to be hereafter the seat and centre of empire, certainly of this continent, and we confidently believe of the world." Its development has been so marvellous, it is difficult for the mind to conceive the transition; for we are hardly beyond the echo of the ring of the ax, the tramp of the buffalo, and the paddle of the canoe.

Jefferson was so unswerving and intense in his conviction of what was best for the young republic, so tenacious of purpose, so courageous, so masterful, he dominated the other extraordinary men of that extraordinary period; his national spirit was without limit, a domain as broad as the horizon itself alone could compass it; a perpetuity of freedom for the only English colony which had defied her sovereignty and maintained it; the firm establishment of American nationality absorbed him mind and soul; "the ruling passion strong in death," found expression in his last utterance, "I wish to be known as the founder of the University of Virginia." To give patriots to our country we must rear patriots, train Americans for America. This spirit, projected through the years, inspires the Daughters of the American Revolution—they have, by patriotic effort and insistence, made the study of our country, its founders and institutions of first importance; they are guiding the young feet into right paths. Thus we keep alive the fires of patriotism and maintain the institutions of American freedom.

Daughters of the American Revolution, should we not further instill Jefferson idea of patriotism and good citizenship—war as a last resort—counsel peaceful methods ever. In his inaugural address, Jefferson urged the supremacy of the civil over military authority, the encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its hand-maid...
great Louisiana Purchase is a monument to his policy—we could have saved our dollars and spent lives in its attainment, but through the wisdom of this man it became ours without the shedding of a drop of blood, without the loss of one precious life.

In our advanced thought and progress what a prostitution of inventive genius are the cruel and ingenious devices for the slaughter of men—how unworthy the age! War is not progress, it is lethargy and despair. Mrs. Browning's Italian mother wails: "Both boys dead," one of them shot, by the sea, in the East, and one of them shot, in the West, by the sea.

When Italy's king has his crown on his head and your flag takes all heaven, with its white, green and red, for what end is it done, if we have not a son. May the white wings of Peace hover over my country forever and aye. It has been said Washington ruled superior to party; Adams, in spite of party, and Jefferson at the head of a party, but Jefferson's idea was too broad for the limits of partisanship; he stood for Democracy as opposed to Federalism. He stood as the apostle of Democracy, pure and simple, the Jeffersonian criterion being—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?

In the New York harbor a colossal statue proclaims to the incoming from other shores—The land of the Free. The figure of Jefferson might justly have been chosen by the sculptor as the embodiment of the spirit of the American republic. Our Apostle of Liberty, who proclaimed man's inalienable right to be free. There is no power but of God. The divine right of kings, a sentiment to be trampled under foot. The Supreme Law, that given on Sinai, inscribed on the tablets of stone by the finger of the living God.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are "bringing in the sheaves." In this new birth of freedom we are again a united people. There is no North, South, East or West. There is no question mine or thine, but ours, our country, our flag. All over this land the heart thrills as never before to our national songs as they ring out from the house of God, the school house, and every gathering of patriotic people. "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty of Thee I sing." Our country's flag was never so honored at home and abroad. Wherever we fly it to the breeze, on land or sea, it commands the homage of the world and carries a breath of freedom into every land and unto every people. The Daughters of the American Revolution "Come rejoicing bringing in the sheaves."

Mrs. Fairbanks now introduced Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the chairman who made the arrangements for Daughters' day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mrs. Lockwood responded to the introduction as follows:
Madam President of the Board of Lady Managers:

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are here to-day to honor the invitation that was extended to us two years ago by the Board of Lady Managers. We are not here to represent the thirteen original states, nor the Louisiana Purchase states; neither the states of the north or the south, but we are here to represent these United States, for we are Daughters of America. We are here, Madam President, for two reasons if not more—

First, to pay our respects to the men and women who have made this marvelous exposition possible.

Secondly, we have come incidentally to look after our inheritance. I am not going to talk "Daughters," but I am going to talk "out West."

You see when our fore-fathers planted the flag-staff on the Atlantic coast and the new flag began to unfurl, it unwound and unwound, and did not stop until it had crossed valleys and rivers and mountains and stretched out to the banks of the "Great Father of Waters," and then our fore-fathers said to their children, "An inheritance I leave with thee; watch over it, care for it, protect it, pray for it." And they did it, but there came a day when a foreign power said the waters of the Mississippi are no longer free to the people of the new republic, and their commerce cannot go to the sea. Trouble began and war was imminent, but a better judgment prevailed; the men in congress said it is better to buy what we want than to fight for it! Our president, Thomas Jefferson, who was a great stickler for the Constitution, hesitated but at last consented to bend the Constitution a little, and to expand a little by buying three millions worth of land at the mouth of the Mississippi so that our ships might have free access to the sea.

Mr. James Monroe, as envoy, was sent abroad, but Robert Livingston, our minister to France, and Talleyrand had been burning the midnight oil arranging and negotiating for this three million purchase, but they came across Napoleon Bonaparte one day and they found him in a state of "mind."

"I will not sell a small portion of my possessions in America. I need money, and I will not allow England to put her lion's paw upon mine in the western continent—but I will sell all my possessions for fifteen million dollars!"

Fifteen million dollars looked very large in those days. Livingston and Talleyrand began new negotiations. France was in an uproar at the thought. Napoleon's two brothers were inconsolable. They went so far as to force themselves into his presence while he was taking a bath. Napoleon fought with the only weapon at hand—that was water.

The brothers retired in "good order," but drenched to the skin, leaving Napoleon master of the situation. What a pity all battles could not be fought with water.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Livingston and Talleyrand began new negotiations for a new treaty, and when Mr. Monroe reached Paris he had to face a debt of fifteen million dollars. Then what happened? When Monroe came home congress voted the fifteen million dollars, and Mr. Jefferson said, "We will have to bend the Constitution a little more," and he signed the treaty. The Constitution can hinder but cannot prevent the growth of nations. Then and there expansion began and we have yet to hear that consent was asked of the governed. Then what happened? Why, Uncle Sam pulled up the flag-staff, put his left foot forward and stepped across the Great Father of Waters and planted it on the west side of the Mississippi, and the old flag again began to unfurl, and it unwound and unwound until it crossed rivers and plains and mountains, and when Lewis and Clark opened the way it did not stop until the most beautiful colors we know in the world were reflected in the sunset sea. Then our fathers said to us: "Another inheritance I leave with thee; watch over it; care for it; pray for it; protect it!"

A few years ago I came across a letter of Aaron Burr's to his daughter, Theodosia. That letter was written in March, 1805, just after that 3rd of March when he made that most remarkable farewell address to the senate of the United States, by which he kept friend and foe in tears, but when he walked out of those halls he had pinned crape on the name of Aaron Burr. He said to his daughter, "I shall leave Washington the thirteenth for Philadelphia, from there I am going to Fort Pitt." We have several Fort Pitters with us to-day—"From there I'm going to float down the Ohio"—of course Aaron Burr had to float down the Ohio in 1805, for that was the very year that by assistance of Robert Livingston and Joel Barlow, Fulton was perfecting the model of the steamer Claremont and that summer he was experimenting with it on Rock Creek, between Washington and Georgetown, and I saw by the papers on my journey here that the citizens of Washington were going to erect a monument to the memory of Robert Fulton on Rock Creek in the National Park, and so I repeat, Aaron Burr had to float down the Ohio. He writes to his daughter that he "shall stop at the little hamlet of St. Louis, now the capital of Northern Louisiana. It has about two hundred houses, populated by a cultured class of French people—situated twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri river. A letter from President Jefferson this morning assures me that he will make Dr. Brown secretary to the new governor at a salary of eight hundred dollars per year."

My friends I want you to read a late number of the American Historical Review. You will find in that the true story of Gen. Wilkinson and Brown, translated by our historians from the Spanish archives. You will learn of their negotiations with the Spanish to take Kentucky and Tennessee and hand them over bodily to the Spanish government. Glorious old Kentucky and Tennessee held their own in spite of it. [Applause.]
Now I say we have come "out West" to look after our possessions and to see how well our stewards are doing their work. In 1890 I was on the Pennsylvania road enroute to Chicago with a party of lady managers of the World's Exposition. We had been called to Chicago to organize the board and elect our president. An old lady east of the Alleghenies asked where we were going. I answered "Chicago." "Do you not know that it is very dangerous to go to Chicago now?" Visions of a strike came up before me. "I advise you not to go. Don't you know the Injuns are having a fight 'out West,' and you never can tell what them 'creeters' will do?" Nevertheless we took our lives in our hands and went to Chicago. From there I went five hundred miles farther west. I asked my host in Omaha what about the Indian fight. "Oh, its so far west, we get no correct news—and we are anxious, for General Brooks is in it—and she is in Omaha—very anxious." I told the old lady's anxiety for us. From Omaha we went three hundred miles farther west—out into the Great American Desert, into a little corner of the Louisiana Purchase, close to the Central Mountain. There was an old lady on the train who had come from Boston and was going west to see her boy. She showed her ticket to the conductor and ask him when she would reach her destination. "Oh, my dear madam, that is 'out West.' You have a long way to go." "Well, I have been going four days and nights, but if we ever reach out West let me know."

One of our party asked her if she knew the Indians were having a fight out West. "Oh, that's no matter was her reply. They will have plenty of time to declare peace before I shall get there."

I will tell you what we did find. If I could have carried away with me the works of art, of paintings of the old masters and of the best artists of the day that I found in two homes on the American desert, and could have carried them to the World's Exposition, it was a better collection than was gathered at the "Centennial." That is what we found in this part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1890.

Now we have come out west again, looking up our little hamlet of St. Louis, and we find that it, too, has caught the contagion of expansion; that the commerce annually is fifteen times greater than the fifteen millions paid for the whole Louisiana Purchase. That is a part of our inheritance. This little hamlet to-day has no peer as a city of homes, and we find within its meets and bounds there has arisen the only international city of the world, where the flags of the earth kiss each other and the old flag that unfurled itself across the continent has come back and is floating over every parapet and tower of this international city; it warms our hearts to read upon it that gracious word "America." I have not time to talk of the wonders herein, but I want every Daughter, before she leaves the city beautiful, to go to the Terrace of States and view the statue of Wyoming and tell me where
in the world would that artist have gone for the inspiration of that statue except in America and "out West." I want to say to you, Madam President, and to you, co-workers, that we are delighted with your stewardship and also to add "well done, good and faithful servants. Your own works praise you within the gates."

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, honorary president general, was next presented to the assembled Daughters by Mrs. Fairbanks:

_Madam President General, Ladies and Gentlemen_: It is in no minor key that I would speak to you to-day, but in tones of loud acclaim and genuine congratulations, upon the matchless achievements attained, during the years since last it was my pleasure to greet you.

Do you wonder, my Daughters, for such you will ever be to me no matter from what section of this fair land you come; I say, do you wonder that my heart swells with just pride, and that the tears are ready to start, as I gaze upon this great assembly of representative women, gathered from far and near, to commemorate the natal day of our beloved society.

Where was its beginning? Whence did it come? I know that time limits will not permit, yet, we will take a rapid glance backward and
review in brief, the wondrous start, development, and growth of the national society.

The first wave of inspiration, which swept from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard, came from the Sons of the American Revolution, and resulted in the rapid formation of many chapters of that organization.

The daughters of Revolutionary sires soon caught the infection. Indeed, the contagion had been long in the air, and it became apparent, that if they were to accomplish any patriotic work, it must be within their own circle, and under their own leadership.

The ardor and zeal of a few undaunted women never flagged, and their determination to organize a distinctive Daughters society became a fixed purpose.

In their efforts to place before the country the objects and aims of a Daughters' association they were ably assisted by Col. W. H. McDowell, whose valiant efforts in their behalf and valuable services have always been fully appreciated by the Daughters. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood also gained eternal fame by arousing renewed interest in the heroism of women by her review of an old revolutionary story, "Hannah Arnett's Faith," which appeared in the Washington Post, July 13th, 1890. No one who has not felt the dispiriting heat of a summer morning in Washington, can quite realize the heroism in calling any kind of a meeting in August, in the almost forsaken capital. However, in spite of heat and the absence of many persons already interested in the movement these brave women held their first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Louis Knowlton Brown on K street, about July 25th.

The second meeting was in Mrs. Walworth's apartments at The Langham, August 9th. You know the history of that now famous 9th of August, when the three recognized founders, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. E. H. Walworth met by appointment, and it was then and there that the breath of life was first breathed into the organization, now so splendid in every branch of its development.

Nothing daunted by the absence of all other invited guests, these three ladies proceeded to effect an organization and appointed a board of management of seven. "Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison was elected President General, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Treasurer."

However, the formal organization of the society is officially dated from October 11th, 1890, the meeting having taken place at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood at Strathmore Arms, on Saturday afternoon.

The appointment of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison as president general at the meeting of August 9th was confirmed by unanimous vote.

The constitution which had already been revised was submitted and adopted. An advisory board of six gentlemen was elected.

A committee on insignia and seal was appointed, and a motion was
carried, that the election of a national board of management be deferred to an adjourned meeting to be held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, on October 18th.

On June 8th, 1891, under the laws of congress, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was duly incorporated and later on a charter was granted by the District of Columbia.

I am indebted for these facts to an article written by Miss Eugenia Washington and read at the Atlanta Exposition October 8th, 1895.

Now, we have the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution launched, without precedent, without a home, without financial backing, without much knowledge of parliamentary usage, but in the hands of true, courageous women, with a firm purpose and undaunted faith in its success.

In 1893, when it was my high privilege, first, to have entered into the service of the Daughters, the meetings of the board of management were held in a little room in an upper story on Pennsylvania Avenue, scarcely large enough to comfortably seat the members of the board. There were no paid officers, and the work was done mainly by the ladies, in person. There were one or two paid clerks, but the manual work has so increased that a corresponding increase in paid assistants has become imperative.

The early congresses were held at "The Church of our Father, Corner Thirteenth and I. Street," the seating capacity not more than 700, I think.

The meetings were well attended, the enthusiasm unbounded, the purpose firm; and it was during this early formative period, always the most precarious in the life of any enterprise, that the solid foundation was laid upon which the splendid superstructure now rests.

A memorial home or hall was one of the objects first considered, and its erection earnestly advocated by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cabell and each of the president generals during her term.

It gives me pleasure to recall Mrs. Cabell’s appeal in behalf of Continental Hall. In language so graphic did she picture the beauties of this hall that you could almost see the white columns gleam in the sunlight, as the marble building was to over-top all national buildings, even the dome of the capitol. It was Mrs. Cabell who wisely and generously guided the uncertain fortunes of the society during the unhappy days when our beloved first president general, Mrs. Harrison, was prevented, by fatal illness, from lending a wielding hand. Mrs. Cabell's home, her large influence and acquaintance, and abundant purse, were all lavishly used in behalf of the Daughters, and right nobly did she play the parts of acting president general in those anxious days.

These facts I thought it well that the Daughters should know.

It was during the congress of 1894 that the amendment to the constitution was adopted by which the lineal descent was made necessary
to membership in the society, instead of the collateral, the then dividing line between the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the issue upon which the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was established.

It hardly seems necessary to refer to the wondrous achievements of the past few years.

The work accomplished during the Spanish-American war alone would have given deserved renown to the national society and placed it foremost in the rank of patriotic organizations. But the time will not permit a further review.

In the few moments left, there is one thought, one long cherished hope, very near my heart, which I would emphasize, as perhaps the highest aspiration within the grasp of the national society.

I refer to the union of the "Daughters of the Revolution" and the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

If not mistaken, it was my privilege to have appointed the first committee of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" to confer with a similar committee of the "Daughters of the Revolution."

The coveted prize seemed just within our grasp.

However, slight differences prevented a consolidation, and since then other committees have worked with the same end in view, but have met with a like result.

In the report of the state regent of Colorado, she states that "in January last, a large number of the most active workers among the 'Daughters of the Revolution' resigned, and joined the 'Daughters of the American Revolution,' and it was hoped by this action to bring about similar efforts in other sections of the country, thus uniting together under one banner all Revolutionary daughters."

It does seem as if this effort might be the entering wedge and that the example of the Colorado Daughters might open wide the door to happy union. You remember the old French proverb, "It is the first step that costs." Are you ready to take the step?

Are we not generous enough, Daughters of the American Revolution, with our splendid presiding officer, Mrs. Fairbanks, with our assured magnificent home, the Memorial Continental Hall, with our recognized financial ability which has challenged the admiration of the business world, with our about fifty thousand representative women, are we not big enough, strong enough, generous enough, to yield a point, aye, many points, to a sacred union of these two great societies.

I believe we are, and may God hasten the day when we will rise far above trivial differences and clasp hands over a united national society as we did over a reunited country.

In closing, there is one thought I would leave with you. In these strenuous days, when women are deeply imbued with the altruistic spirit, and want to rush upon the ramparts of all wrongs, with un-
flinching ardor—when reform all along the line, from pulpit to throne
is the cry and clamoring too for a higher standard in municipal, state
and national affairs, is there not real danger that we may forget the
higher and more sacred duties of home, of wife and of mother?
May we not “do that in our zeal which our calmer moments dare
not approve.”

Then, let us not forget that home is woman’s kingdom, the only
place where she reigns supreme, the only place where her heart is
content.
And let us never forget “that in love of home, love of country has
its rise.”
If we forget not our womanhood, our wifehood, our motherhood,
we may yet prove to the world the truth of Oliver Wendall Holmes’
prophecy:
“I have been ready to believe that we have even now a new revela-
tion, and the name of its Messiah is Woman.”

This closed the addresses, but was followed by five minutes’
speeches.
Mrs. John Miller Horton the first on the list sent a letter
of greeting and good wishes as she was unable to be present.
Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth, two of the founders, were
also unavoidably absent.

Mrs. Kinney spoke as follows:

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution
and guests: One hundred years ago it would have been a far cry from
New Haven to St. Louis, but in the ten decades that have just passed
into history, steam, electricity, and perhaps other weird and incompre-
hensible natural forces have so obliterated time and space, that without
the slightest inconvenience Missouri and Connecticut may, and do clasp
hands and say “Howdy” over the garden gate!
Connecticut, the Constitution State, has set up some of her household
gods, and is doing light housekeeping over on Constitution avenue, and
Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution are here by scores
and hundreds to fraternize with Daughters from every other section of
the land, and to very especially rejoice with Missouri Daughters upon
the first international event which is being celebrated at this time in St.
Louis. It is possible that out of the approximately 4,000 Connecticut
Daughters of the American Revolution, all of whom wished to be here
to-day, a dozen or fifteen may have been detained at home, and it is
my province to add the regrets of the absent ones to the hearty con-
gratulations of all the Daughters within my jurisdiction upon the splen-
didly successful efforts of this state and this city to draw upon the re-
sources of the entire world for so much that is finest in art and science, and in the industries, crowning all with the magnificent scenic panorama which is spread out before us, and adding to all else such a wealth of personal and official hospitality that we already wish to stay on indefinitely within reach of St. Louis' latch-string.

It is a bit difficult at this time to say whether we should the more congratulate the St. Louis Daughters as hostesses of this occasion, or ourselves as their guests.

But it seems certain that the proudest lady in the land is, or should be, Miss Ouri, and the happiest daughters in the land are those who are her guests in this auditorium to-day.

Although this is "Daughters" day, and the feminine element is supposed to have the right of way, we are not forgetful of the fact that St. Louis is the home of a son to whom Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere owe a debt of gratitude. A society without a constitution is like a ship without a rudder. Our ship of state was well equipped with the necessary steering apparatus by two gentlemen who were thoroughly competent for the service and one of these gentlemen was General George H. Shields of St. Louis.

We are happy, on such a brilliant occasion as this to make public acknowledgement of our indebtedness—as a society—to General Shields and General Breckenridge.

The swift and steady and altogether phenomenal growth of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a notable example of what may be accomplished where women work together with a high and steadfast purpose toward a given end. Confidence in the high character of an organization coupled with a sincere belief that the development of its objects and aims is actually needed for the welfare of at least the day and generation in which we live, cannot but serve as a great motive power which shall make that organization forge ahead into the very front ranks of helpful activities. And where that motive power is strengthened by an esprit de corps which takes possession of rank and file alike, and makes each one willing and
proud to sacrifice self for love of the cause, then, the organization should become practically invincible and powerful for good. We must put a deal of conscience in our D. A. R. work, for it is no small matter that we stand—individually and collectively—as the exponents of all that was highest and best in the makers of a mighty nation.

Daughters of the American Revolution should govern and be governed by an ethical loyalty to home and country, and to the organization which they represent. Then, and then only, may they hope to accomplish best results and nothing save the best should be possible to those who have in their veins the proud heritage of blood which gives them the right to sing

"The Queen of the Earth
Is the land of my birth,—
My own United States."

Mrs. Terry, state regent of New York, brought the greetings of the banner state.

Madam President General, Madam ex-President, Madam Honorary President, Madam Chairman, Members of the National Board, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

I bring you a greeting from the Daughters of New York state—your standard-bearers. We are proud of our state whose fair land we have dotted with memorials that tell the story from the valleys and echo it from the hills of the heroic deeds and self-sacrifices of our ancestors which made possible this nation.

We are proud of Robert Livingston, of whom you have so eloquently spoken, who belonged to our state, and prouder still of his descendant who so faithfully and loyally led us for four years—our honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Manning; we are also proud of her having been so fittingly chosen to preside over the Board of Lady Managers of this Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I thank the Daughters of Missouri for the gracious and courteous hospitality extended to the Daughters of the Empire State.
Mrs. Terry was followed by Mrs. Lindsay, long an officer and efficient in good works. As chairman of the committee on architecture she was untiring till plans for Continental Hall were completed.

Madam President, Madam ex-President, Madam President of the Board of Lady Managers, Madam Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Committee, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

It should be a source of inspiration to the Daughters of the American Revolution that they hold this meeting in a city and state that were no part of our republic for more than twenty years after the war of the Revolution had made good the Declaration of Independence, but which are to-day among the greatest of American cities and the proudest of American states. It is proper that on this historic spot we shall honor the memories of our Revolutionary patriots.

Their first experiment in the way of expansion made St. Louis an American city, and prepared the way for the creation of the galaxy of great commonwealths now existing within the territory embraced by the Louisiana Purchase.

It is also a subject of felicitation, that this great achievement with which Thomas Jefferson was intimately connected, was as peaceful in the manner of its accomplishment as it has proven beneficent in its results. The man who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and who inspired the treaty extending the boundaries of the United States from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, so identified himself with the history of our great republic that if there were no other obligation due his memory by the American people, his would nevertheless be one of "the few immortal names that were not born to die."

Now that the authority of our government extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the British possessions on the north to the Mexican Gulf on the south, to the islands of our southern seas, to the isthmus connecting the two Americas, and to Asiatic islands of the eastern ocean, it is the more important that the principles upon which American institutions were builded should be cherished, reverenced, upheld and unceasingly taught.

With our almost unequalled power comes the duty of tolerance and patience with and for those peoples of the earth who were not born to the inheritance transmitted us by our ancestors and permanently and irrevocably secured us by the service and sacrifice of the heroic men and women of the Revolutionary war.

The necessary defence of human rights is a duty we cannot and ought not to escape, but war for conquest or mere national aggrandizement is always to be deplored and condemned. Unregulated liberty leads to license but the true spirit of liberty involves the idea of self-imposed restraint. Ours is the duty to search for truth and pray for power to teach, that while there is a time for sternness to the foes of
country, there is also a time for tolerance, patience and self-restraint. "The hero of to-day does not consume his soul in solitary struggles with the mysteries of life, but spends himself without stint in the common service." We should, therefore, be of "those whose lives are in the current and not moored in the eddies." If I may quote from one near and dear to me, "the Daughters of the American Revolution are the sentinels on the watch towers of liberty." Our mission as such sentinels is to guard against the dangers that may and will follow even temporary forgetfulness of the theories and purposes of the war of the Revolution; and to cultivate the spirit that leads to true greatness along the paths of peace.

It is never to be forgotten that peace hath her victories and the blessings that have followed the treaty for the Louisiana Purchase illustrate the truth of the sentiment that the victories of peace are "more renowned than war" and that "peace on earth and good will to men" are the highest aims and the noblest objects of human government.

Knowing, after years of intercourse, the earnest purpose of our order, I cannot but feel that the city of St. Louis is to be congratulated that it has within its portals the representatives of a body of women noted for their patriotism, for their intelligence, their gentleness and for all the graces of womanhood, whose aim it is to inculcate love of home, love of country and the love of honorable peace.

Mrs. Lindsay's words of cheer were followed by a short address by Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, the president of the Children of the American Revolution.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:

In the five minutes allotted me to speak of our army of little men and women, now more than six thousand strong, patriots every one, embryotic Paul Reveres and Mollie Pitchers, if you please, I feel that I have scarcely more than time to bring their glad greetings which come echoing to our listening ears from nearly every state in the Union. Do you, Daughters of the American Revolution, know what earnest little patriots they are? And how much they are achieving? For I assure you that it is not a mere sentiment, this organization of the children, but something is doing, and that constantly in this kindergar-ten, as it were, of our great society, from which we have already graduated classes into the Daughters of the American Revolution. For instance the Little Men and Women's Society of Brooklyn, New York, graduated thirteen young girls who immediately formed a Daughters of the American Revolution chapter, calling themselves the Women of '76; and the boys, too, who are now in Harvard, Yale and other colleges, still proud of their Children of the American Revolution pins, are entering the ranks of the Sons.

Let me enumerate a few of the many things accomplished by this
juvenile band, for their work, as you know, is to help preserve the places
made sacred by the men and women who forwarded American inde-
pendence. To ascertain the deeds and honor the memories of children
and youth who rendered service during the American Revolution. To
promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries. To hold our
American flag sacred before every other flag on earth. And to love,
uphold and extend the institutions of American liberty, and patriotism,
and the principles that made and saved their country. Surely a broad
field have they entered, and no part is being neglected.

But to speak of what they have done. The Old North Bridge Society
of Massachusetts (the first society organized) has had the old road
over which the Minute Men marched on that April morning in 1775,
where the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the
world, carefully traced out and surveyed and maps made by a son of one
of the Minute Men, Luke Smith, this son having since died, so but for
the work of this society the knowledge of this interesting and historic
road would have been forever lost.

Again, the societies have presented historical books, pictures and
framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to public schools, and
they have put up tablets innumerable marking historic spots. They have
assumed the care of neglected graves of soldiers, and have, further,
taken upon themselves the duty of decorating these graves on Memorial
Day. They have also contributed well to the monument for the prison
ships' martyrs, and to the Washington and Lafayette statues. One so-
ciety in Rhode Island contributed sixty dollars to a statue of Roger
Williams, and the children have always contributed generously to the
Daughters of the American Revolution work, giving of their funds to
state and town objects.

From the beginning they have been most responsive for the Memorial
Continental Hall fund (that interest so dear to all our hearts), having
contributed $1,113, besides much more that does not appear upon our
records as it passed through Daughters of the American Revolution
channels.

Nearly two years ago, Mrs. Lothrop, our loved and honored founder,
and ever our inspiration in carrying forward this beautiful work among
the children, appointed a special day to be designated Memorial Conti-
nental Hall Day, when the program should consist of a recital of the
Memorial Hall movement, its progress, etc., so that the interest of the
children should be thus quickened and renewed in this great and splen-
did undertaking of ours. She also suggested a special contribution to
be taken up on this day, and, further arranged a series of programs by
which with little effort they might earn money for this object. Some
have offered prizes to the child contributing the most to the Continental
Hall fund, and last year Mrs. John Miller Horton presented them with
a silver loving cup, as the children are much like those of larger growth
and seem to require a special incentive to put forth their best endeavors.
And when this beautiful building is finished the children know they are to have a home there, and it will symbolize the loving work and patriotism of the Children as well as of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution is the child of the Daughters, and we want your loving interest and solicitude for our growth, even as the true mother that never forgets the little ones in her own nursery. Wherever there is a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter there should be a Children of the American Revolution society. Is there not some member in each chapter who would be not only willing but glad to gather the little ones together and lead them into these paths of patriotism? I appeal to every chapter regent here to-day not to be indifferent to this. It is a most important part of the work you are pledged to do and for which you are organized. The work already accomplished by the children has attained such proportions and importance as to be held worthy a place in the annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and our faithful vice-president (in charge of organization), Mrs. Dawin, has been most assiduous in making out this report of their work. This recognition of our society by our government is an honor that might indeed inspire us to do greater things, for are we not now making history? Again may I urge upon you chapter regents, when you go home, if you have not already a children's society, will you not organize one, and even by our next meeting we hope for the accession of so many new recruits that we may report a membership of eight, ten or twelve thousand instead of six. Will you do it?

And now, may I present the greetings and good wishes of our founder Mrs. Lothrop, whose absence we so regret to-day, who wished me to express her profound appreciation of what this patriotic assemblage can and will accomplish.

The following hymn and the music were by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth:

"AN AMERICAN HYMN."

UNT0 THEE, 0 GOD OF OUR FATHERS.

Unto Thee, O the God of our Fathers, we raise
The incense of prayer with the anthem of praise.
For we are thy people upheld by the hand,
That beckoned us forth to a new promised land.

CHORUS.

Lead us on ever more gracious Father above,
Brooding over our land with thy light and thy love.
As thou mad'st of one blood all the nations of old
We welcome them here brought again in one fold.
Though varied life's currents and impulses run,
Defending the flag all our hearts beat as one.

We have moved on and on undeterred in our quest
Till gates of the east open wide to our west.
Thou leddest thy people of old through the sea,
Thou makest a way for the march of the free.

O the full golden grain waving o'er our vast fields,
The treasures the heart of the mountain ridge yields!
The wide opportunity thrilling the soul
That upward would move speeding on to its goal.

O the will and the power both to do and to dare,
The freedom the hope we can breathe with the air!
We bless Thee, our Father! Low bending the knee
We so solemnly pledge our allegiance to Thee.

Make us strong through the deeds that the fathers have done,
To rise to the heights that the heroes have won.
We need not the pillar of cloud nor of flame.
Our Guardian and Guide, we will trust in thy name.

Mrs. Tulloch mentioned briefly the lines of marvellous
growth of the society, numbering now an active membership of
41,086. The number of chapters is 698.

Remarks of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, state regent of Ohio:

Madam President General, Officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am here to bring you greetings from Ohio, "The Beautiful," my native State. The first carved out of the old Northwest Territory.

Upon whose soil the first struggle for "American Independence" took place. I have reference to Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. This territory in early times was called New France, and the first permanent settlers were from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. With the Cavalier and the Covenanter came the Quaker and the Dutsh, the Scotch-Irish and the German Moravians, who came, it is said, with the Bible in their hands, the French from the Allegheny Valley and the sturdy Swiss mountaineers. They were the pioneers of civilization in the west.

If you will look at the first maps of this section of the country you will see that Virginia owned us up to the Franklin county line; that just north of Columbus were two Refugee Tracts which were settled by people from New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Ver-
mont; that a tract of land near Newark, Ohio, was fought for by people from Carolina, and that the whole of northern Ohio was owned by Connecticut, i.e., the Western Reserve and the Fire Lands until they sold us for fifty cents per acre.

No wonder that Howells has said of us that we were perhaps "the first of all true Americans"—since this state more than any other was settled by people from all the border and eastern states.

And then in turn this state, being the great highway of emigration, has sent to the westward more of its "Sons and Daughters" than any other state. It is said they now number more than half a million people. Ohio has given to the world many prominent men. I need not recall the fact that Grant, the Shermans, Sheridan, Thurman, Garfield, McKinley and a host of others, whose names have brightened the pages of history, were born in Ohio.

This year one of the political parties has chosen a "Son of Ohio" for its candidate for vice president of the United States, Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, and there are a great many people in Ohio who hope and expect he will be elected.

And have we not been proud of having had for nearly four years a "Daughter of Ohio," Mrs. Fairbanks, at the head of this great national society of fifty thousand patriotic women? She was not only born in Ohio but schooled and married in our state.

I must not boast too much of the "Buckeye State" for fear my friends will remind me of my favorite couplet which runs thus:

"Tell me not from what stock you grew
But prove me your stock by what you do."

I can only say for Ohio "Daughters" that they have been and are "proving" their stock by their good work in educating children and foreigners along patriotic lines, and that they will continue their work in every direction for the good of their country and the advancement
of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, especially in building a memorial to the brave men and women of the American Revolution, who made it possible for us to enjoy the advantages of this present day civilization.

We are told that the elder Cato closed all his speeches with this expression, “And Carthage must be destroyed,” and it was destroyed. Now Mrs. Fairbanks not only closes but begins all her speeches with: “And Memorial Hall must be built,” and it will be built and I hope Ohio daughters will do their full share towards its completion that future “Daughters” may be proud of what has been accomplished by them.

I thank you, Madam President, for this opportunity of speaking even three minutes, of Ohio, my native state.

Mrs. Rosa spoke a few words for the National Officers:

I am asked to extend a word of greeting in addition to what has already been said—a word of greeting in behalf of the national society to you as representatives of daughters from all the states.

To be an officer of the national society is both an honor and a privilege, which I am sure all members of the board of management appreciate. It is no small responsibility that you have put upon your officers to conduct the affairs of a society numbering forty-one thousand active members.

That the society has had faithful service and talent of a high order in the past its phenomenal growth and unparalleled success abundantly prove, and that the officers of the present are as devoted as any of the past no one will probably question.

I may be pardoned for referring especially to the splendid work of our president general, not only in her place at the head of our society but also as the chairman of Continental Hall committee.

Every daughter has reason to be proud of the business like administration of the Treasurer general’s office and of the thorough work that is being done in the offices of the registrar general and Historian general. And this work is becoming more and more satisfactory to these officers of the society as the facilities for genealogical investigation have improved.

Clearly of first importance in this work are historical and genealogical records, and it is to meet this need that the library is maintained.

Through the courtesy of many publishers and historical societies and the co-operation of a considerable number of daughters and chapters the library has recently secured many valuable publications. And I never miss an opportunity of saying that we are anxious to receive from Daughters and chapters anything in the way of state, town and county histories, genealogies and biographies.
The library is open to any one in search of genealogical data, and of course Daughters are always welcome.

I am delighted to greet you on this auspicious occasion and my final word is, Long live the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery gave a simple sentiment or prophecy, "May the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution increase in membership and good works in a geometrical ratio through the coming years! May it be guided in the future as it is now and has been by officers of wisdom and high patriotism! May it find in coming years members as loyal and as true as those who now make up its ranks! Then will its influence extend to the uttermost parts of the world and peace and good will come on earth."

There were other addresses as shown by the program, but the editor was not able to obtain copies for publication. At the close of the exercises the Board of Lady Managers gave a brilliant reception to the visiting Daughters. Mrs. Stevenson and the Illinois Daughters received in their beautiful state building. In the evening a reception was given in the Alaska building. On the twelfth the Lone Star Daughters greeted the Daughters of the American Revolution in their five pointed building. Missouri with stately courtesy made all welcome in the Kentucky home, while in the evening Elizabeth Benton Chapter received in the Kansas City Casino.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS REPRESENTED IN THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The advancement of women in the political, educational and social affairs of the world during the past few years has been very marked, but in no one thing has this advancement been more noticeable than in the active part they have taken in the management of the greatest fairs and expositions of recent years. Until the Chicago exposition women were almost wholly ignored in the conduct of world's fairs, but in creating a board of lady managers in connection with the Columbian Exposition, with unlimited scope and authority, as well as powers, privi-
leges and the financial backing which gave it full recognition, congress took an unprecedented step, and from that time women have stood side by side with men in such work.

The act of the United States congress, approved March 3, 1901, which relates to the exposition, provided for the appointment by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, popularly known as the "National Commission," of a "Board of Lady Managers" in the following language:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission is hereby authorized to appoint a Board of Lady Managers, of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission, subject, however, to the approval of said company. Said Board of Lady managers may, in the discretion of said commission and corporation, appoint one member of all committees authorized to award prizes for such exhibits as may have been produced in whole or in part by female labor."

The president is Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, New York, and Washington, District of Columbia. She is a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, the ambassador to France, who negotiated with Napoleon for the Louisiana Purchase; and as the wife of the late Secretary of the Treasury, she became known as one of the first ladies of the land. At the seventh annual congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, held in 1898, she was elected president-general. It was in her administration that this splendid organization formed a hospital corps of 1,000 women who went to the camps during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Manning was elected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to represent that society at
the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at Paris, and President McKinley appointed her one of the commissioners to represent the United States at this unveiling, and also at the Paris Exposition.

Georgia furnishes a vice-president of the board in the person of Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, whose home at Atlanta has been the scene of that hospitality for which the South has become famous. It was there that she entertained Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland when the chief executive and his wife made a tour of the southern states. Her position in the social world is known not only in Georgia, but in other states. Mrs. Porter is also widely known among the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she is one of the most enthusiastic and efficient members. Georgia was much honored in her appointment.

Mrs. Frederick M. Hanger, passed her early life in Iowa, but she has lived in Little Rock, Arkansas, long enough to become known as one of the most prominent women in the southwest. A recognized leader in woman's movements, she has been president of the Arkansas Federation of Woman's Clubs, and has held high positions in the Quinc Nunc Club, the Inglewood Book Club, the Virginia Historical Society, and the National Society of Colonial Dames, and was secretary and treasurer of the Columbian Commission.

Mrs. William H. Coleman is a native of Louisville, Kentucky. She is an excellent conversationalist, of charming personality, and has executive ability of high order. She has been an exten-
sive traveler all over the world and has had an abundance of the experience so essential in matters of public character. Her family had much to do with historical events pertaining to the early days of this country, therefore she has naturally become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her nomination came from Indianapolis, where she removed with her father, Colonel E. A. Downing, in 1877.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, of Hartford, Conn., representing the eighth generation of the family Goodwin, one of the first settlers of Hartford, organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1892, and has since then been its regent. Under her leadership the chapter accomplished a great public improvement in Hartford by widening Gold street, the demolition of a row of old buildings and the opening to view of the ancient burial ground where lie the bones of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who led the colonists from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Holcombe is a public speaker and has frequently been heard at the national congresses of this organization. She is the leader in the social life of her city.

Mrs. Amelia L. von Mayhoff is a daughter of the late J. P. Levy, who was a descendant from the distinguished Knickerbocker family that settled in New York about 1665. Her father served with distinction through the Mexican war, and his brother, her uncle, was the distinguished naval officer, Commodore Uriah P. Levy. Her great-grandfather was one of the signers of the non-importation resolution prior to the Revo-
olution, and was also one of the signers appointed by congress to affix their signatures to Colonial money. Many of her ancestors served with distinction during the War of the Revolution. The Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, her brother, is the well-known owner of Monticello, Virginia, and she acts as his hostess for his guests at the famous Jefferson home. She has all the grace and charm that characterizes the American lady as the superior woman of the world.

Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, another member of the Pacific coast, is a resident of Portland, Oregon. Her father, John S. Phelps, was a distinguished representative of the Springfield, Missouri, district to congress, and was also governor of Missouri from January 1, 1877, for four years, and during this term Mrs. Montgomery presided over the executive mansion. She is a social favorite in Washington City as well as on the Pacific coast, where her appointment has been hailed with delight.

Mrs. Montgomery is state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the state of Oregon. Her interest in the organization is great, and Oregon, though so far from the old thirteen, is not lacking in devoted Daughters.

Mrs. John Miller Horton is one of the foremost women of Buffalo, New York, where she is regent of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to which organization she belongs because of being a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary hero, General Samuel Fletcher. The
chapter made a large donation of books which were sent to the soldiers in the Philippines. Mrs. Horton is also vice-president of the Niagara Landmark Association, and she was chosen to unveil the tablet to the memory of Robert Cavalier de la Salle upon the spot in New York state where his boat, the *Griffon*, was constructed prior to his exploration of the Mississippi Valley.

Mrs. Horton was a member of the Board of Women Managers at the Buffalo Exposition, being chairman of the entertainment committee, and was New York state representative to the Charleston Exposition. She has traveled extensively and has spent ten years in European countries.

Mrs. Horton is a member of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; of the National Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, and also of the Colonial Dames of Vermont. She is regent Buffalo Branch National
Society Daughters of 1812; vice-president Niagara Frontier Landmark Association; vice-president The Order of Americans of Colonial Ancestry; a member of National George Washington Memorial Association; National Mary Washington Memorial Association; National Society New England Women; director Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Buffalo Historical Society; Buffalo Genealogical Society; Buffalo Twentieth Century Women's Club; Buffalo Society National Sciences; St. Louis Woman's Club.

Mrs. Annie McLean Moores, of Texas, is the daughter of Judge W. P. McLean, of Fort Worth, who is distinguished as a jurist in the Lone Star state. From her school days she has had pressed on her honors by the several fraternities of which she was a member, and she is acknowledged one of the brilliant factors in the literary clubs of the South. As a business woman she is unique in that in 1893 she was made president of the First National bank of Mount Pleasant, Texas—the first woman to be so appointed in the United States—which position she has held ever since. Mrs. Moores has traveled extensively through Europe, Canada and Mexico; has studied music and elocution in Boston and Stanford University, California, and has made her impress upon literature.

The Continental Hall committee has let contracts to nearly the full amount in the treasury.

It is hoped the chapters will respond to the call for money with their usual generosity.

The Chaparone Magazine for November, 1903, published in St. Louis showing woman's part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition contains a sketch of each of the Board of Lady Managers.
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.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE MEMBERS OF ANN STORY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Amsden, Abel; Andrews, Ebenezer; Allen, Lieut. Joseph; Allen, Lieut. Samuel; Arnold, Lieut. David; Arnold, David, Jr.
Beacon, Sergt. Joseph; Blaisdel, John; Ballou, Seth; Bixby, Asa; Baker, Bradford; Breed, Allen; Barrett, Col. James; Burt, Daniel; Bigelow, Col. Timothy; Bump, Salthiel.
Carpenter, Lieut. Col. Benj.; Carver, Capt. Jonathan; Carver, Rufus; Chaplin, Moses; Chase, Lieut. Francis; Crane, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus; Carpenter, Zachariah; Coffin, Macajah.
Dewey, Ebenezer; Dunton, Abraham.
Farrar, Lieut. Jonathan; Felch, Samuel; Fogg, Steven.
Judd, Capt. Samuel.
Kimball, Joseph.
Lawrence, Ensign Samuel; Lord, William; Loomis, Oliver; Low, Samuel; Lyford, Lieut. Thomas; Lyford, John.
Morse, Joseph; Miller, Capt. William; Montague, Capt. Moses; Mason, Sergt. Ebenezer; Mott, Capt. John; Morgan, Ashby; Morse, Joseph; Mead, Col. James; Mann, Seth.
Norton, Ensign John; Nowell, Capt. Moses.
Olin, Hon. Gideon.
Parker, Sergt. Robert; Pattee, Loami; Pierce, Nicholas; Pepper, Simeon; Park, Capt. Benjamin; Preston, Zera; Potter, Lieut. John.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

A list of Revolutionary soldiers, whose graves have been marked by Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania:

Col. Henry Spyker, Lewisburg cemetery.
Col. John Kelley, " "
Col. Wm. Chamberlin, " "
Capt. John Brady, " "
Capt. Samuel Dale, " "
Christian Nevius, " "
Thomas Wilson, " "
Hugh Wilson, " "
William Lebkicher, Mifflinburg cemetery.
Martin Cronmiller, " "
John Linn, " "
George Orwig, " "
Michael Grove, Dreisbach Church cemetery.
Michael Hafer, " " "
John Walter, " " "
John Brown, " " "
Christian Braucher, Laurelton cemetery.
John Glover, " "
Col. Thos. Sutherland, Buffalo Roads cemetery.
Dr. Robert Van Valzah, " " "
Thomas Jones, Rays cemetery.
Hon. Samuel McClay, Howard Green Farm.
Alexander King, Huntingdon cemetery.

Work is being pushed on Continental Hall as rapidly as possible. Money is needed.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY W. PRATT AND MISS LUCRETIA A. HOPKINS.

The Faneuil Hall Chapter (Wakefield, Massachusetts,) has two "Real Daughters," sisters. They are Mrs. Mary W. Pratt and Miss Lucretia A. Hopkins. Their father enlisted at the early age of fifteen and served in several engagements through the war.

He was twice married and these daughters are the youngest two by the second marriage. The chapter feels honored in having them on the roll of membership.

MRS. FRANCES CONE DONNELL.

The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter has always felt a worthy pride in bearing upon its rolls the names of three veritable daughters, women who in their venerable age have stood
for all that is best of the old times of New England. We have recently lost the youngest of the three, Mrs. Frances Cone Donnell, of Alna.

She was born at Columbia, New Hampshire, in 1822, the daughter of a Connecticut soldier, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army at fifteen years of age; and both her grandfathers served, one as captain. Her father's home was at Windham. He married and became father of twelve children. Of these, eight were children of a second wife, Frances being youngest of the family. Her mother was Caroline Webb, a relative of the mother of Mrs. President Hayes. Frances was named for the wife of her half-brother, this lady being an aunt to the late Charles Dana, of the New York Sun. For the advancement of her education, the little girl Frances, then about twelve, went from New Hampshire to live with a married brother, a clergyman in Maine. Here she attended school for some years, afterwards teaching. Here she met Benjamin Woodbridge Donnell, a young man whose great-grandfather had come from Newburyport to Maine about a hundred years previous. The young school teacher was married to Mr. Donnell in February, 1849, and they began their married life on the farm where he was born, from which they have never moved. He was descendant of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first settled minister of Andover, Massachusetts, and also direct descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley.

On this farm they have lived a comparatively uneventful and quiet life. Here four children have been born to them; one died in infancy. Those who were spared have always been, indeed, "blessings from the Lord." Here, during the days of her maturity to her increasing age, amid the happy cares of her household and family, the pleasures of her books and her flowers, the service of her church and community, with a heart ever loyal to the grand historic past, interested and active in the duties of the present unswearingly trusting in the blessings of the future, loving and beloved, she lived until on December 13th, 1903, she "fell upon sleep," to awake in that land,

"Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light."

—ESTHER P. H. ESTES, Historian.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Maricopa Chapter (Phoenix, Arizona) still the only chapter in the territory, must sometimes appear in the American Monthly Magazine or she would be altogether forgotten by the big, busy Daughters of the older states. She makes her bow timidly, having little to tell of work accomplished. The historian's heart sinks when the regent requests that a “report of the work of the chapter be prepared for publication.” You see, we could not find a Revolutionary soldier's grave in these coasts to mark, not if we searched for it with a lamp, and there is not a battlefield to glorify—or scar—this sunny territory. God keep us always in honorable peace! But there is great scarcity of material for making interesting reports.

We continue to give prizes in the schools for historical and patriotic essays, and many good papers are submitted. We hang portraits of Revolutionary heroes in the school rooms and frame the Declaration of Independence to hang beside them. We “do something” on Washington's birthday and share the proceeds with the Continental Hall fund. And then we meet once a month and say nice things to one another and talk about the great work done by the eastern chapters in preserving the ancient landmarks. If we had even one ancient landmark, we would erect a totem pole on it and dance around it in the fervor of our patriotism and devotion! At some of these monthly meetings we have historical papers and patriotic songs. Sometimes we play 500 and have dainty refreshments. Always we go home with quickened love for comrades and country. At our last election of officers a regent was chosen from the younger membership, our gifted and beloved Elizabeth Kendricks, daughter of Bishop Kendricks.—Bessie V. Cushman, Historian.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Delaware).—Flag day celebration and annual state conference of the Delaware Daughters was held at the home of the state regent, Mrs.
Clarke Churchman, on the banks of the Delaware river. The exercises were opened by a pleasing address of welcome by Mrs. Churchman, responded to in a glowing address by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general, who was the guest of honor.

Interesting reports from the five Delaware chapters were read, showing the growth of the work in our state.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the delightful luncheon served by the hostess at the close of the conference.

Through the courtesy of Bishop Coleman, a fitting close to the day's program was a reception from five to seven o'clock to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks at Bishopstead, the historic home of the Bishops of Delaware. The house was beautifully decorated with flags. The guests were received by Bishop Coleman, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Clarke Churchman, state regent, Mrs. Eugene DuPort, state vice-regent, Miss Sophie Waples, regent Caesar Rodney Chapter.

During a meeting, a Delaware souvenir spoon was presented to Mrs Fairbanks by the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

The reception was well attended. The following day Mrs. Fairbanks was the guest of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter and visited the monument marking the spot where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle.—SALLIE M. COUNCIL, Historian.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter (Southport, Connecticut).—The year just passed though hardly as strenuous as the one preceding, which witnessed the dedication of the Pequot Memorial Fountain, has nevertheless been distinguished by united effort.

The key-note of the year's work was struck when, on the evening of September 15th, an enjoyable and successful musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Brooks H. Wells, which netted a handsome sum. With a portion of the proceeds a colonial dining-table was purchased and sent to Windsor, Connecticut, as the gift of this chapter to the Ellsworth State Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the October meeting it was agreed to give a series of entertainments in the early winter.
The first was given November 10th at the house of the Misses Wakeman on Rose Hill. It opened with musical selections, vocal and instrumental, followed by the reading by Mrs. Buel, regent of the Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, of her admirable essay, "Spinsters and Spinning."

The second of the series was given December 1st at the home of Mrs. Roderick P. Curtis. The large audience was delightfully entertained by the admirable recitations and the inimitable dialect stories of Miss Blount, of Washington, District of Columbia.

The regular chapter meeting was held on December 10th, and was the red-letter day of the year, for on it was celebrated the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter by Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, who was also its honored and able first regent. The chapter and its guests were entertained at the home of Mrs. Charles T. Rockwell, and nowhere could they have received more gracious and cordial welcome than there.

Mrs. Kinney honored the occasion with her presence and gave a little talk, affectionately complimenting the chapter on its successful and energetic development. She also gave an interesting description of the Ellsworth Home and told the chapter of the appointment of Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley as one of its directors and as chairman of the committee to arrange by-laws and regulations regarding care of the same.

A cup and saucer owned by Dorothy Ripley was presented to the chapter by Miss Dorothy Ripley Adams and received with due appreciation and a vote of thanks.

Refreshments were served and then all were invited to the dining-room to admire a birthday cake attractively arranged with pretty decorations and ten lighted candles.

On January 9th, another well arranged musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Edmund Guilbert, that being the third of the series. The fourth was given at the home of Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis. It consisted of vocal and instrumental music, followed by an interesting and able address by Mr. Howard Crosby on the "English in Egypt."
The proceeds of these four successful entertainments were devoted to the formation of a reserve fund to meet special calls. For that happy thought we are indebted to our able regent, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy, to whom and also to Mrs. Geo. B. Bunnell, chairman of the committee, the success of the series was largely due.

The social program of the season completed, the chapter turned its attention to matters patriotic and educational.

A prize of five dollars in gold was offered for two essays on Connecticut history to be prepared by the children of the public schools; two and a half dollars to the girl writing the best essay on Oliver Wolcott and a like sum to the boy whose essay on Roger Sherman should be the best.

Much interest was evinced and many essays prepared and of such uniform excellence that the committee experienced difficulty in selecting the best two.

On Bunker Hill day, June 17th, the chapter was invited to the school building, where they had the pleasure of listening to a program of patriotic songs and recitations in which the children had been well drilled. Miss Pomeroy, our regent, made them a little address, telling them, among other things, why Connecticut is the Constitution State. The prizes were bestowed and the happy children and proud parents departed, each and all carrying to their homes a quickened interest in the history of this fine old state of Connecticut, and realizing the words of the poet:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of Time."

—ISABEL M. GUILBERT, Historian.

Geneseo Chapter (Geneseo, Illinois).—Geneseo Chapter, organized February 6th, 1899, now numbers fifty-five members, with more preparing to join us. We have enjoyed a pleasant, profitable year and have held eleven meetings, two of a wholly business nature, and two social, while our regular program meetings have been of unusual interest, our topics being varied,
the papers being carefully prepared. Usually me meet in our own room in Hammond Library building, but four meetings have been with members of the chapter.

"Flag day" was celebrated by us on June 13th with a picnic on the spacious lawn of a member, to which the families of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also the Children of the American Revolution were invited and a short but appropriate program was followed by a fine luncheon.

Our first meeting last fall was very enjoyable. We met with our secretary, who has a fine collection of old china, and as that was our topic, each member brought some old piece of china, silver or pewter and told its history. We have a full set of Lineage Books in our room and several copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken, one copy being placed by us on the library tables.

We have a representative in the Aid Society of our city hospital and our Daughters of the American Revolution rooms there, furnished by us, benefits by this. For five years we have given $5.00 in gold to the senior class in our high school, and for the first three years it was given for the best essay on some Revolutionary topic, but for the past two years it has gone to the one standing the highest in the study of American history during the year, and was presented this year by our treasurer during commencement exercises. We were not represented at the national congress at Washington this year.

We have given $25.00 this year toward the Continental Hall fund. We have not accomplished large results, but our aim is that of all Daughters of the American Revolution and we hope to always be worthy representatives.—ELLA N. TAYLOR, Regent.

The Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa) closed, with the season of 1903-4, a year of earnest study and high endeavor, under the regency of Mrs. Clay H. Jordan, whose high order of intellect and patriotic purpose rendered her eminently fitted for leadership amongst the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In May occurred the annual meeting and election of officers
Flag day, 1904, was celebrated with unusual brilliancy at the home of a chapter member, Mrs. Jane Swiler, on the Bluff-side. The beautiful home, with its charm of location on the river side, the prospect extending miles into and along the far distance of the Illinois shore; the perfect day, the intense blue of the sky reflected in the Father of Waters; the animating strains of an orchestra discoursing patriotism; the gay throng, all gathered to honor their country’s flag, which was everywhere effective, stretched from forest tree to forest tree, made the scene one of enchantment. On this occasion we welcomed our new regent, Mrs. Dexbury, to whom the chapter was introduced by the vice-regent. Mrs. Dexbury responded with a few earnest words. Stirring addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Maul, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. McMinn, and hospitality was extended to the City Federation of Women’s Clubs. Many were thus introduced to a more perfect knowledge of the meaning and purpose of the order.

The recital of “Old Glory” thrilled the hearers as did the crowning feature, the singing of our holy hymn “America” by all present. The new Daughters of the American Revolution year opens September 1 at the home of Mrs. Jordan.

Respectfully submitted, CATE GILBERT WELLS, Historian.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Michigan).—The chapter has closed its fourth year.

A colonial ball was given February 5, 1904, to raise funds for the chapter to enable us to contribute $16 to the Continental Hall fund at Washington.

Prizes have been given to the pupils in the high school and lower grades for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects. A beautiful picture of the Old North Church in Boston was given to the grade school which stood highest in the marking for competition.

April 7, 1904, was observed as ancestor’s day, when all members gave historical items of their ancestors.

After my return from the Continental Congress I gave a
full report of my service as delegate. I brought books, pictures, and pieces of the marble of the corner stone of Continental Hall, gave descriptions of Mrs. Fairbanks' reception, the receptions of Mrs. Senator Alger, reception at Corcoran Art Gallery, and reception given by President Roosevelt.

The historian also attended the annual state conference at Ann Arbor, Michigan.—Marcia M. Richardson, Historian.

**The Boston Tea Party Chapter** (Boston, Massachusetts) held its usual eight meetings during the past year. All were unfailingly interesting and practical work was accomplished.

At the first meeting of the season Mrs. Mary O. Livermore gave her able lecture on "Perils of the Republic." The greatest danger, upon which she dwelt with her customary vigor and clearness, is the low order of foreign immigration rushing to our shores. The facts when marshaled are appalling, and every patriotic American who considers them must feel that an effort should be made to mitigate this evil before it is too late.

Tea Party Day was a literary and social success which was enjoyed by the chapter and guests, some being representatives of other patriotic societies. The state regent, Mrs. Masury, made a short address, enlivened by several amusing Revolutionary anecdotes. Hon. Solon Stevens, vice-president of Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Lowell, read a paper especially prepared for this anniversary occasion on "The Acts that Led Up to the Famous Tea Party." After tracing the preliminary steps, Mr. Stevens described the picturesque event for which our chapter was named, and closed with an impressive warning against misuse of the liberty which the patriots by their wisdom and bravery earned. Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president of the Daughters of 1812, brought greetings, and recited an original poem on "The Boston Tea Party of 1773," which was inspired by a farewell tea at the old Hancock Tavern. Miss Griswold sang, and Miss Spaulding played several piano solos. Many stopped to admire a copy of the picture "Throwing the Tea Overboard in Boston Harbor," by Darius Cobb, a gift to the chapter from Mrs. A. M.
Morton. At the close of the program elaborate refreshments were served.

In January the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Fowle in Brookline. Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzoldi, regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, told about "Grandmother's Cupboard." The history of pottery was sketched and illustrated by specimens of beautiful china from the collection of Mrs. Gozzoldi and the hostess's own corner cupboard. Tea and other simple refreshments were served in the dining-room, where pewter, brass candlesticks and old china made quaint decoration.

At the February meeting, held with Mrs. Nat. Head, Brookline, Miss Bertha Scripture gave an account of the work at the Mountain Settlement School, Hindman, Knott county, Kentucky.

The March and April meetings were held at the Old Royall House in Medford by the courtesy of Mrs. Charles Livermore and Mrs. E. C. Turner. At the first Mrs. Alice R. Moore read a valuable paper on "Ye Olden Times," and a large number of relics loaned by members of the chapter heightened the interest of the story. The principal feature of the April meeting was a sketch by Mrs. A. L. Joslin of her ancestor, John Proctor, who lost his life in the Salem witchcraft frenzy.

The chapter missed the customary privilege of observing the birthday of their honored "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hannah Newell Barrett, who died on Christmas day, in her 104th year. Her sister, Mrs. Louisa H. Barbour, of Cambridge, survives, and is a member of the Tea Party Chapter.

Mrs. A. M. Morton invited the chapter to hold the May meeting at her home on Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton. Mrs. Morton has been accustomed to entertain the chapter once a year, and her generous hospitality is well known. This meeting was crowded with reports from the congress, annual reports, and election of officers. Refreshments and a social time were enjoyed, and many lingered unwilling to bring to a close the last of a season's pleasant meetings.

The annual June outing was held near home in quaint Old Lexington. The beauty of the town and many historic objects
furnished a delightful day to the Tea Party pilgrims. Lunch-
eon was served at the Russell House, which hotel is furnished
with many interesting antiques. The members scattered in the
late afternoon to meet again in October.—MELLIСENT F.
BLAIR, Historian.

Faneuil Hall Chapter (Wakefield, Massachusetts).—This
chapter has held meetings the second Mondays of each month
from October to May inclusive. The entertainments have been
of a high order and were arranged by an able program com-
mittee. Among those who have contributed greatly to the
profit and pleasure of the chapter are Mrs. Mary A. Liver-
momre, who gave in an eloquent manner her splendid lecture
upon General Grant. Mr. Edward S. Crandon, whose lecture
upon the Puritan and the Pilgrim was highly appreciated; Mr.
Levi S. Gould read an interesting paper upon Ancient and
Modern Middlesex; Mr. Jerome C. Hosmer, one on Early Rev-
olutionary Spies, and Chaplain Pici, recently returned from the
Philippines, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the
Life of the Soldier in the Philippines. The chapter, under
leadership of the pilgrimage committee, enjoyed two pleasant
outings. The first was a visit to historic Faneuil Hall, and
Darius Cobb’s studio, where we saw Mr. Cobb’s great paint-
ing of Washington on the Heights. It then and there became
the desire of the members of Faneuil Hall Chapter that this
grand work of art might be the gift of the Daughters of the
American Revolution of Massachusetts to Memorial Continen-
tal Hall. Our next outing was to Mrs. John L. Gardner’s Ven-
etian Palace, to view the treasures therein contained. Fifty
dollars has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund, ten
dollars for markers for Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, five dol-
lars to Jefferson Memorial Association, and twenty dollars for
prizes for historical essays in the schools. There has been
three entertainments given for the purpose of raising money to
carry on the work of the chapter, and the sum of ninety-three
dollars has been realized. There are eighty active members,
one life member, two honorary members and two “Real Daugh-
ters" who are sisters, Mrs. Mary W. Pratt and Miss Lucretia A. Hopkins.

Our chapter has also an orator, Mr. Elbridge H. Gose, the author of the Life of Paul Revere, the History of Melrose, and other historical works of value. The past year has been an encouraging one under the leadership of Mrs. Frank H. Brown.—Harriet E. Page, Historian.

Fitchburg Chapter (Fitchburg, Massachusetts):—The last meeting of the chapter was on June 11th at the home of Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, of Dean Hill. It was our field day and the day was perfect. The tables were laid in the orchard back of the house, which is of the Colonial times, and furnished with rare old-time relics. After dinner we inspected our work of the year. A front wall of 260 feet long has been relaid at the Dean Hill cemetery, two boulders placed, one on either side of the gateway, and two tablets set in each boulder, one with the names of Revolutionary soldiers inscribed thereon. The other bears this inscription: "Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1903." An iron gate has been hung in place of the old one.

It was voted to relay the remaining wall the coming year.

The site upon which stood the first meeting-house in Fitchburg is not a great distance from the cemetery. It was called the "Lord Barn," from its unfinished condition, which remained such until it was torn down in 1825. A front wall has been laid and a boulder placed in the centre of the wall; a tablet set in center of the boulder marked "Lord's Barn, 1825-1903."

On the 13th of May the chapter formally presented ten facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence to the normal, high, and eight grammar schools.

Voted to continue the subscription to the American Monthly Magazine to be given to the public library.

The chapter have eight new members, making fifty members at present.

Our recording secretary, Miss Ellen E. Arms, has been re-
moved by death. Her loss is greatly felt by the chapter and it will be hard to fill her place.

The chapter has held eight regular meetings. There were three evening meetings for the benefit of those who are unable to meet in the afternoon. The chapter held at the home of Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing, two euchre parties. Tickets were sold at fifty cents and nearly enough was realized to make up the sum needed (with what was already in the treasury) for the work of Dean Hill. The chapter has one “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Harriet Hoar Chubb.—Mary Frances Field, Historian.

Buffalo Chapter (Buffalo, New York).—Flags floated bravely from many a Daughter’s home in Buffalo on October third to welcome Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. While in Buffalo Mrs. Fairbanks was the guest of Mrs. Charles Sumner Jones, a sister of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter. At high noon on Monday Mrs. Truemein G. Avery, of The Circle, gave a handsome luncheon of twelve covers in Mrs. Fairbanks’ honor, and from five to seven of the same day a brilliant reception was given in honor of the national president by the beloved regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Horton, whose charms as a hostess is unexcelled.

Mrs. Horton’s home was thrown open to the members of her chapter and visiting Daughters.

Over the front portico of the fine old mansion floated the starry emblem of liberty, and entering the wide hall a scene of beauty met the eye. The spacious rooms were decorated with roses and from the conservatory screened by palms came the sweet strains of an orchestra.

Mrs. Horton and her distinguished guest stood at the front of the long drawing room and these two handsome women made a charming picture. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a beautiful gown of white silk pongee with the badge of her high office over her breast and she carried a large bunch of American
beauty roses, the gift of the Buffalo Chapter. Mrs. Horton was regal in a mauve brocade, lace and superb jewels.

Soon after five o'clock the guests gathered in the large main hall and in the adjacent rooms to listen to several addresses. A raised dais was arranged for the speakers. In a few well chosen words Mrs. Horton gave the address of welcome. Mrs. Richard J. Sherman also extended a welcome. Mrs. Fairbanks was then introduced and spoke at some length with the eloquence born of sincerity on the subject nearest her heart, the Memorial Continental Hall.

"The beautiful structure which the Daughters have planned for a national headquarters at Washington, in which the organization may meet and may house its collection of relics and historical papers. The corner-stone is laid," said Mrs. Fairbanks, "and the next step will be the putting up of the steel beams, and by next Spring the building will have so far progressed that the next Continental Congress, which meets on April 19, 1905, will meet in the new auditorium. The building is to be a magnificent structure of white marble, a memorial to the many patriotic men and women who aided in the cause of independence, either on the field or with equal patriotism at home.

"The cost is to be about $400,000; $85,000 has already been paid on the building. When the work now done on the building is paid for, amounting to $92,000, there will be on hand about $3,000. The balance of the money will be raised by the different chapters.

When the speeches were over an orchestra stationed in a palm-lined alcove just off the drawing rooms struck up a lively air, and the women scattered, some to greet the hostess and meet the guest of honor, and others to the dining room, where an elaborate collation was served.

On Tuesday Mrs. Joseph T. Jones, of Buffalo, gave a trolley ride to Niagara Falls in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks. Her guests were the regent and officers of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Terry, New York state regent; Mrs. Hodge, state regent of Ohio, and a few others. It was an enjoyable and informal affair. On arriving at the Falls the private car crossed the bridge to Canada, affording a superb view of the Falls, and after a delicious luncheon at the picturesque Duffer-in Inn facing the great cataract, the party was taken down the river to Queenstown, crossing the bridge to the American side.
at Lewiston, and home along the famous Gorge route, which runs so near the magnificent rapids.

Concerning the Continental Hall, it may be well to say that although there is no doubt that Buffalo Chapter will continue to contribute to this laudable enterprise, it has already contributed liberally to the building fund, having forwarded two years ago, seven hundred dollars, the proceeds of a colonial tea and ball given for that purpose, and there have been other donations. Moreover, the regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, realizing the importance and prestige of this brilliant chapter of five hundred women, the second largest in the National organization, and always in the vanguard of patriotic endeavor, has with her accustomed generosity, pledged herself to give one hundred dollars each year until the Memorial Hall is completed.—LINDA DE K. FULTON, Third Vice-Regent.

DuBois Chapter (DuBois, Pennsylvania).—On the afternoon of September 17 members of the DuBois Chapter went to Brockwayville, a distance of ten miles, to meet with Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Cooper. We were met at the station by the hostesses with a tally-ho and given a ride into the country, after which we were driven to the hospitable home of Mrs. Marshall, when the chapter was called to order by the regent, Mrs. J. Vernon Bell.

Our chapter now contains thirty-six members and three new names were received for membership at this meeting. At six o'clock a luncheon was served, during which considerable merriment was caused by the guessing of conundrums which were given us. At 7.30 we departed for our homes, after having spent a most delightful afternoon.—ESTHER A. BROCKWAY BOWERS, Historian.

Washington.—On June 19, 1904, the second annual assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Washington met at the Tacoma Hotel as the guests of Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma.

Mrs. John A. Parker, state regent, presided. On the platform were Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent; Mrs. Addison Foster, of the National Board of Management; Mrs.
M. A. Phelps, vice-state regent; Mrs. Dyer, regent of Mary Ball Chapter.

The parlors were appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The meeting opened with the salute to the flag and the singing of "America." Mrs. Dyer, regent of Mary Ball Chapter, graciously gave the address of welcome.

A pleasant incident was the relating of the history of the grand old flag which hung back of the platform. At the outbreak of the civil war this flag was presented to General Sprague's regiment by the ladies of Cleveland, and by this regiment carried in their march to the sea with Sherman. At Decatur, Georgia, the flag was planted in the court house square. Our men being driven out of the city, the flag was forgotten in their haste and left floating in the square. Upon discovering this, the general called for volunteers for its recapture, whereupon every man in the regiment volunteered for service. These men returned, captured the city and rescued the flag, which is in custody of the grandson of the general and is held sacred by all the family. It was loaned for this occasion to Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma.

The remainder of the morning was given to reports of officers and business. The report of the committee on education was read and adopted. It was in the form of a resolution:

Resolved, That the state assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution emphatically endorses the efforts of the commissioner general of immigration and his associates in congress in their efforts to restrict foreign immigration. That we favor an educational test; that we condemn the efforts of transportation companies to land upon our shores diseased or pauper immigrants from any country.

At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned to the dining-room for luncheon, where one hundred and ten sat down to tables decorated with the beautiful roses of the season, each table being presided over by a member of the Mary Ball Chapter. At 2 o'clock state regent, Mrs. Parker, gave an interesting and pleasing report of the National Congress, after which each chapter of the state presented a topic for discussion.

Ranier Chapter and Lady Stirling Chapter, both of Seattle, brought forward the question of "term of office of the state re-
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The following resolution, relating to Pennsylvania, explains itself:

"Resolved, That this Board give formal notice, through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, that owing to illness and bereavement, the state regent of Pennsylvania has for the present passed her duties and responsibilities to the state vice-regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, who will receive all communications and transact the business of all Daughters of the American Revolution state matters."

Many chapter reports are in type, but were crowded out and will appear next month.

"When a certain great King, whose initial is G. Forces stamps upon paper and folks to drink tea, When these folks burn his tea and stamp paper like stubble You may guess that this king is coming to trouble."—Philip Freneau.

"Let come what will I mean to bear it out, And either live with glorious victory, Or die with fame, renowned for chivalry."—Shakespeare.

"Shining forth in the heaven above us, They recall every morning anew, The hues of America's freedom, The gay, golden buff, and the blue."

"It is not ours to separate The tangled skein of will and fate."—Whittier.
Parliamentary Law Talks

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the American Monthly Magazine the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Committees.

Referring a question to a Committee.

The assembly, we will imagine, is considering the question "Where shall the meetings of the Twentieth Century Club be held after May first?" A resolution is pending as follows:

Resolved: To renew the lease for one year of the rooms now occupied.

Subsequent action is as follows: [Discussion, recognition by the chair and the seconding of motions is omitted.]

Mrs. Ball—Madam President, Mrs. Ball—I move to refer the question to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair.

President—It is moved and seconded to refer the question to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair—are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Lee—Madam President, Mrs. Lee—I move to amend the motion by substituting "five" for "three" and "assembly" for "chair."

President—The chair can entertain one amendment only at time. As the member's motion shows her intention to amend the motion to refer to a committee in two different places, will she state which amendment she desires to offer first?

Mrs. Lee—Madam President, I move to amend the motion by substituting "five" for "three."
President—It is moved and seconded to amend the motion substituting “five” for “three.” Are you ready for the question? * * * All in favor of the amendment will say aye. All opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The amendment is carried. The question is now upon the motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The motion as amended is adopted. The chair will appoint Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Mann. [Or, The chair will appoint the committee later.]

The recording secretary will notify Mrs. Blake [in writing] of her appointment and give her the names of the other four members of the committee. She will also give Mrs. Blake a copy of the resolution referred to the committee.

In the committee.

After the committee is organized [see the September number of the American Monthly Magazine] the chairman of the committee will read, or have the secretary read the resolution referred. After consideration of the question, which may extend over several meetings, the following motion is entertained:

To recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

To renew the lease, on the same terms, for one year of the rooms now occupied and to secure an option on a renewal for two additional years.

The foregoing resolution is, of course, subject to amendment by the committee but for the purposes of illustration we will assume that it is agreed to by a majority of a quorum of the committee. The report of the committee to the assembly in this instance should be as follows:

Report of the committee.

Your committee, to which was referred the resolution “To renew the lease for one year of the rooms now occupied” has given the question careful consideration in every detail and recommends the adoption of the resolution modified as fol-
lows: To renew the lease for one year, on the same terms, of the rooms now occupied and to secure an option on a renewal for two additional years.

Respectfully admitted,

MARY BLAKE, Chairman,
ANN BALL,
JANE MANN,
BERTHA JONES,
JULIA GREY.

The report of the committee may, of course, contain the reasons for the decision.

CORRECTIONS.

1. The headquarters during the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April was at 902 F street.
2. Mrs. Julius J. Estey presented the book given by Senator Proctor to the Daughters, and not Mrs. Stranahan, who was not present at the congress of 1904.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

PEORIA CHAPTER, Peoria, Illinois, Mrs. Caroline G. Rowcliff, regent. A small envelope is inclosed, marked "Free Will Offering, Memorial Continental Hall, March Fourteenth."

ONWENTSIA CHAPTER, Addison, New York, Mrs. Mary E. B. Landers, regent. Outlines a varied historical and literary program.

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, Southington, Connecticut.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER, Lewisburg, Penn., Mrs. J. C. Nesbit, regent. The work of the year is on the study of Pennsylvania as a colony.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder, regent. Subject, "Our Territorial Acquisitions."

INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mrs. James Gerhard Leiper, regent. Subjects: Historical Cities of America; History; Literature; Songs of the Nation.

JOHN ADAMS CHAPTER, Boston, Massachusetts, Miss Floretta Vining, regent.

The next issue of the magazine will contain a picture of the foundations of Continental Hall with full account of work to date.

Now is a good time to contribute.
"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—Shakespeare.

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.

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

243. WEST.—If Oliver West of Lee, Mass., was born 1733 and married Thankful Nye, then he was the son of Amasa (Francis, Francis.)—(M. L. F. A., in Newport Mercury.)

283. PUNDERSON.—I find in old numbers of American Monthly Magazine inquiry for Anna Punderson. Anna and Thankful were twin daughters of David* (David*, John*, John*) Punderson and wife, Thankful* Todd (John*, John*, Christopher*). These daughters (according to an old Bible) were born Oct. 5, 1763. Their elder brother (my ancestor) John, was born Jan. 11, 1747. d. Jan. 12, 1836. L. M. P.

334. NEWTON.—In the year 1702-3, Samuel Newton received a grant of land in New London, Cont. The following line of descent from him is probably the one inquired for by "K. T."
2. Christopher Newton and Deborah Sholes.
5. Stephen Witter Newton and Betsey Bell. Their children were Jane Bell and Samuel Newton.—C. N. S.

Israel Camp, 1723-1778, of Durham, Conn., was appointed in 1774, one of a committee to "observe regarding non-importation," and in 1777 one of a committee of inspection. Jan. 24, 1777, the "Council of Safety" at Lebanon appointed committee of inspection to have the oversight of Ralph Isaacis, of New Haven, represented to be "a person inimical to the rights and cause of America."—G. F. N.

Capt. Israel Camp (see Daughters of American Revolution No. 1124.)

Capt. Israel Camp (see Daughters of American Revolution No. 1124.)

Olive Hibbard, who married Caleb Smith, of Hadley, was the oldest child of George and Lydia (Allen) Hibbard. George Hibbard, ninth child of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Strickland) Hibbard, was born at Windham, Conn., January 1, 1746. He resided at Windham until 1780, when he removed with his family to Hadley, Mass., where he became one of the principal settlers of North Hadley, where he died July 13, 1823. Dr. Joseph Hibbard, third child of Joseph and Abigail (Kendall) Hibbard, was born at Windham, January 15, 1703. He married Anna Strickland, who died January 31, 1741. His second wife was Widow Martha (Smith) Gould, who died 1801. He died May 15, 1751. He was a physician, a man of extraordinary perseverance and great moral worth. He was eminent for his learning and skill. Joseph Hibbard, third child of Robert and Mary (Welden) Hibbard, was born in Wenham, Mass., May 15, 1758. He died at Windham, Conn., Feb. 28, 1755. Robert Hibbard, son of Robert and Joan or Joanna Hibbard, was born in that part of Salem now called Beverly, March 7, 1648. He married Mary Walden, of Wenham, Mass., where he lived until 1700, when he removed to Windham, Conn. He died there April 29, 1710. Robert Hibbard was born in Salisbury, England, March 13, 1613. He married in England, Joan or Joanna. He came to Salem with his wife some time between 1635 and 1639. They were members of the First church of Salem. The Baptismal Record of St. Edmund's Parish, Salisbury, England, gives "Robert, son to John Hibbard."

(From "The Hibbard Family," published in 1901, by Rev. A. G. Hibbard, Woodstock, Conn.)—M. A. H.


Ebenezer Adams, married Ruth Merrill; James, b. 1693; Lieut. James, b. 1662; Ensign Edward, b. 1630, married Lydia Rockwood; Henry (Adams Gen.)—Franklin.

James Wilson was born about 1742, in the vicinity of
St. Andrews, Scotland. He studied successively at Glasgow, St.
Andrews and Edinburgh. Came to America 1766 and served as tutor in
the Philadelphia College. Afterward he practiced law at Reading and
Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then removed to Annapolis, Md., but returned to
Philadelphia, 1778, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was
a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774. Signer of the Declaration
of Independence, 1776. A member of the convention for forming the
Constitution of the United States, 1787. Judge of the Supreme Court,
1789. He married, first, a daughter of William Bird, of Berks Co.,
Pennsylvania. Second, a daughter of Ellis Gray, of Boston, had six
children by first marriage, one child by second. He died at Edenton,
North Carolina, in 1798. His widow married Dr. Thomas Bartlett, of
Boston. She died in England, 1807. (Goodrich's Lives of the Sign-
ers).—L. H. C.

507. (2) RICE-GARLAND.—In my book I find that James Garland b.
1722, married Mary Rice, of Hanover Co., Va. They removed to Albe-
marle Co., Va., and became very wealth. They had thirteen children,
the youngest of whom, Rice Garland, b. 1766, married Elizabeth Ham-
er, daughter of Samuel Hamner and wife, —— Morris. Information
might be secured of the Rice family from the Lynchburg Gar-
lands.—S. H. N.

514. BRADFORD—BRYANT.—Lydia Bradford, who married Levi Bryant,
was daughter of John, b. April 8, 1717, married Elizabeth Holmes.
Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1683, married Sarah Gray. John, b. Feb. 20, 1653,
mapped Mercy Warren. Major William, b. 1624, married first, Alice
Richards. Gov. William, b. 1590, married first, 1613, Dorothy May;
second, 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. William married Alice
Hanson. —— William.

515. PARDEE.—Benjamin Pardee, Jr., was son of Enos, and was a
descendent of George Pardee, who was in New Haven, 1645. Hannah
Beecher was daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Farrington) Beecher.
George Pardee married (second) Dec. 29, 1662. Catharine Lane had
Joseph, b. April 27, 1664, married Elizabeth Yale, had Enos, who had
Benjamin, b. Jan. 5, 1719, d. May, 1777. Married Mary Bradley.—(N.
Y. Mail and Express.)

Hannah Beecher was distantly related to Rev. Lyman Beecher.
The latter was fifth generation from Isaac Beecher, born in England.
The former the third generation from the same Isaac.

QUERIES.

525. SCOFIELD—WATERS.—Ananias Scofield (son of Joseph, b. 1739,
in Fairfield, Conn.), married Martha Waters, daughter of John and
Olive Waters, who lived near Stamford, Conn. Wanted, the ancestry
of John Waters. Family tradition says the Scofield ancestry can be
traced to the Mayflower—1620. Can any one give the line?—M. W. P.
526. Chapman—Clough.—Information desired of the parents of Mary Throop Chapman, b. Nov. 28, 1777, married in Mass., John Clough. She had a brother, Benjamin, b. in Readsboro, Vt., who moved about 1800 to Madison Co., N. Y. There was a Throop Chapman in Readsboro, 1793-1794, and a Throop Chapman who in 1783, with his wife, Deborah (Wilson), resided in Belchertown, Mass. Was the father of Mary Throop and Benjamin Chapman in Revolutionary War? The dates of birth and death of their parents desired.—B. C., Jr.

527. Echols.—The ancestry of Richard Echols (Eckles) is desired. He was probably from Virginia, and his name is mentioned in Meade's "Old Churches of Virginia."—Q. L. E.

528. Rowe.—Matthew Rowe was a prominent man in East Haven, Conn. I desire to learn the name of his wife, and anything pertaining to his ancestors. Cynthia, (Joseph, Joseph', Stephen, John, Matthew'), married Reuben Smith, son of Reuben, Sr., of Litchfield, Conn., and Mary (Hicks) Smith, Easthampton, L. I. Reuben, Sr., was son of Josiah and Abigail (Stoddard?) Smith, grandson of John and Martha (Wait) Smith. The children of Reuben and Mary (Hicks) Smith were Warren, Reuben, Wait, Hicks and a daughter, Lois. A granddaughter of Hicks Smith is said to be living in Milford, Conn. Any information will be appreciated.—E. I. F.

529. Mansfield.—(1) Ethrouphlis Mansfield was wounded in the battle of White Plains. Can any one give information about his family?

(2) Whitney.—Proof is desired of the Revolutionary service of Dr. Charles Whitney, who is said to have served six years in the Revolutionary War.

530. Allen.—The dates of birth and marriage and the names of the children of Ethan Allen are desired. Any information of descendants also will be appreciated.—H. V. F.

531. Clark.—The ancestry of Ashahel Clark, of Bloomfield, Conn., is wanted. He was born about 1766, and died 1860. He married first about 1790, Elizabeth; second, Widow Dorcas Higley.—O. A. C.

532. Hail—Foote.—I would like the ancestry of Sophia Hail, wife of Heber Foote. They had two children, Beeman and Sabring, born in Newtown.—B. F. S.

533. Van Blarcom.—Information in regard to dates of birth and death, and place of burial—also of Revolutionary service of Capt. Hendrick VanBlarcom. He married at Passaic, N. J., 1763, and afterward lived in Belleville, N. J.—M. V. B. M.

534. White.—Revolutionary service of Capt. Johnathan White is desired. He was from Mass. or Conn.—L. S.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of Congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Honorary Presidents, Elected for Life,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
(FOUNDER)

Concord, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

President,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1404 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
2020 1 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 9, 1904, in Room 420, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, with Mrs. Hamlin in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Tulloch.

After prayer by the chaplain the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary and approved.
The treasurer reported a deficit of $8.31. Her report was accepted, and her action in remonstrating with Bailey, Banks & Biddle for their recent poor work in the manufacture of the Society’s pin, approved by the Board.

The registrar reported 24 applicants, and the secretary cast the ballot for their admission to the society.

A letter was read from Mrs. Burrows, national president, recommending that an exhibit of the society be placed in the exposition at St. Louis. The chair appointed Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel and Miss Tulloch a committee to prepare such exhibit.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported that she had written 40 and received 20 letters since the last meeting.

She presented the following names through Miss Forsyth, state director for New York:

- Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, for re-appointment as president of Hiawatha Society, Syracuse, New York.
- Mrs. Wm. Austin Casler for appointment as president of a society at Cape Vincent, New York.
- Mrs. Wm. H. Osborne, for appointment as president of a society at Mexico, New York.

Through Mrs. Lothrop the name of Mrs. Mary Lydia Amsden Woodward as president of a society at Kenton, Ohio, to be formed under the auspices of Ft. McArthur Chapter, Ohio.

The resignations of the following ladies were presented:

- Miss Lucy Magee, President Lieut. Decatur Society of Geneseo, Illinois.

The following names for state directors were presented:

- Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborn for New Hampshire.
- Mrs. H. W. Moore for Indiana.

On motion these candidates were elected, and the resignations offered were accepted with regret.

Miss Hetzel was authorized to employ Mr. Dent to engross certificates and add date of election, stipulating that he shall forfeit half the cost of any spoiled certificate.

Mrs. Hamlin was authorized to incur the expense of sending the national emblem of the society to the state director for New York.

After a short prayer the meeting adjourned until October.

Respectfully submitted,

Eliza Coleman Tulloch,

Secretary.
IN MEMORIAM

"Only for a season
Our partings are, nor shall we wait in vain
Until we meet again."

Mrs. Clarissa D. Pierce, Nelly Curtis Chapter, Bunker Hill, Illinois, died in Bunker Hill, May 18, 1904. By her death the Chapter is deprived of one of its most loved and respected members.

Mrs. Naomi Ruth (Baxter) Hobart, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, died in Townsend, Massachusetts, September 19, 1904. Mrs. Hobart was a "Real Daughter."

Mrs. Fannie M. McCue, Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia, died suddenly, September 4, 1904. The chapter feels deeply the loss of this interested and active member.

Mrs. E. S. Bowen, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died recently, aged 38 years. She was much loved and the chapter sincerely mourns her early departure.

Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland, died recently at her home, 14 E. Mt. Royal avenue.

Miss Caroline Josephine Nevin, Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, died at her home in Edgartown, September 21, 1904. She was recording secretary of the chapter and will be greatly missed.

Miss Ellen Elizabeth Armes, Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, died July 19, 1904. She will be deeply missed by those who knew and loved her.

Miss Irene Swan Porter, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died September 25, 1904. She was beloved by all and will be sadly missed by the members of the chapter.

Mrs. Marion Flower Hicks Harmon, Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died April 14, 1904. By the death of Mrs. Harmon the chapter loses one of its most intellectual and loyal members.

Miss Emily S. Clymer, Berks County Chapter, was called to her eternal home, September 18, 1904. She bore an honored name and will be greatly missed in the chapter.
Texas has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, the state regent. She had given of her strength and her enthusiasm to the work of the Daughters.

On Tuesday, August 17th, a dispatch announcing the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas, was received in Galveston. In consequence thereof a special meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. L. J. Polk, regent of the Galveston Chapter, and an appointed committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the inscrutable act of Almighty God Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas, has been removed from the scenes of her earthly dwelling place; and

WHEREAS, If in her kindly, gentle nature could be found root or branch of ambition, that ambition was dedicated to the advancement and betterment of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her deep interest in all state work of the Daughters was undeviatingly loyal, charming in social life, she also possessed the divine attribute of the heart. Therefore; be it

Resolved, That we the members and officers of the George Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston, join with our sister chapters of the state of Texas in expressing our heartfelt sorrow for the loss of a devoted member of our association and a most efficient officer; and, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions shall be spread on the minutes of the George Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston, and a copy shall be furnished the state board as a memorial of high esteem and tender love entertained by the members of this chapter for their deceased state regent; and, be it further

Resolved, We feel that our words of admiration and appreciation can bring no healing power to the wounded hearts of Mrs. Henry's husband and family—theirs is the real love, ours but the shadow; therefore we offer them our tenderest sympathy in this the time of their great sorrow, and we earnestly pray that hope and faith may lead them where all burdens are made light.

Similar resolutions were received from every chapter in the state. She came of noble ancestry and nobly did she honor that ancestry.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1904.

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 1905.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
1016 Park Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa,

MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minnesota,
449 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
"Burnett House," Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado.
2018 R Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
1741 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pennsylvania,
400 N. Negley Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Term of office expires 1906.)

MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.,
  108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.
MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Connecticut,
  Bristol, Connecticut.
MISS LUCRETIA HART CLAY, Kentucky,
  Box "466," Lexington, Kentucky.
MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
  1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
  407 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.
MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
  112 Summit Avenue,
  Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. JOHN W. CAREY, Indiana,
  1116 N. Meridian Street,
  Indianapolis, Indiana.
MRS. LUCY BAILEY HENEBERGER,
  Virginia.
  Harrisonburg, Virginia.
MRS. ROSA E. PARKE, Georgia,
  48 Merritt Avenue,
  Atlanta, Georgia.
MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin,
  286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
  "The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

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

Recording Secretary General.
MRS. WILLIAM E. FULLER,
  902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

Registrar General.
MRS. AUGUSTA D. GEER,
  902 F Street,
  Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.
MRS. MARY E. S. DAVIS,
  902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
  902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

Librarian General.
MARY EVANS (MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA),
  902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama, .......... MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
  MRS. AMORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens.
Arizona, ........... MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 505 N. Seventh Avenue, Phoenix.
  MRS. CLARENDON SMITH, 912 S Street, Washington, D. C.
California, ......... MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
  MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, Los Angeles.
Colorado, .......... MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin Street, Denver.
  MRS. O. W. MALLABY, Pueblo.
Connecticut, ....... MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Avenue, New Haven.
  MRS. TRACY BRONSON WARREN, 405 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
Delaware, .......... MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
  MRS. EUGENIA DUPONT, Wilmington.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>MRS. DUNCAN V. FLETCHER, Jacksonville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>MRS. ROBERT S. ROBINSON, 635 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne.</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE W. OGDEN, 815 Prospect Bldg., Des Moines.</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>MRS. W. E. STANLEY, Riverside, Wichita.</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>MRS. ROSA BURWELL TODD, 603 Frederick St., Owensboro.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM L. LIPPITZ, 2201 Scudder Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>MISS ALICE OGDEN, Lovell, Natchez.</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 W. Park Street, Butte.</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>MRS. ABBEYJACKSON, 620 Park Avenue, Omaha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street, Manchester.</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>MISS MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>MRS. SARAH M. LONSDEN, Dayton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>MRS. MARY PHILLIPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>MRS. WILBUR F. REEDER, 501 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES WARREN LIPPS, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.</td>
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</table>
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 Magazine: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, June 13th, for the admission of members and the consideration of any matters pertaining to the good of the Society.

The meeting was opened at half-past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Carey, Vice-President General, of Indiana; Mrs. Park, of Georgia; Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia; Mrs. Terry, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Howard, of Virginia; Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Eagan, State Vice-Regent of Florida; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General, arrived later in the course of the meeting.

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

Mrs. Main, District State Regent, as Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws, asked permission to make a special report. This being granted, Mrs. Main read communications from the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Boston, inquiring if it would be permissible to introduce a certain section in their Chapter By-Laws, and asked for a ruling of the Board on the subject, and also gave the action of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws relative to the proposed section.
The Chair invited discussion.

After some expression of opinion, Mrs. Park moved: "That the National Board sustain the recommendation of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws,—that the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter be requested to place Section 6, Article 11, and also the rules regulating the duties of the Chapter Officers relating to the State conference, among their rules and not among their By-Laws, to avoid future complications."

Mrs. Park was requested to take the Chair, the President General withdrawing to attend a meeting of the Building Committee of Memorial Continental Hall.

The Chair called for the reports of officers.

The Recording Secretary stated that she had no regular report, as this is a special meeting; but announced regrets for this meeting from: Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Coy, Arkansas; Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Jewett, Minnesota, and Miss Williams, Maryland.

**Report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters** was read, as follows: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I wish to present for confirmation the election of Mrs. Lucian E. Coy, of Little Rock, Arkansas, as State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Philip D. Scott, of Van Buren, Arkansas, as State Vice-Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, of Springfield, Illinois, as State Vice-Regent of Illinois, and Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, of New Orleans, Louisiana, as State Regent of Louisiana.

The following regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Melissa J. Douglass, Princeton, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland; Mrs. Jennie Shuler Putnam, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Scofield Clifford, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. Mira L. H. Lantz, Keyser, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet L. Smith, Ravenswood, West Virginia; Mrs. Anna Richards Hill, Wheeling, West Virginia; Miss Jane M. Spaulding, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances L. Dunham, De Pere, Wisconsin; Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mary O'Rourke Whitaker, Chapter Regent at Tyler, Texas, presents her resignation for acceptance.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents, appointments are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Clara Teague Burch, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, Cohasset, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lily Frances White Byrnes, Hammonton, New Jersey; Mrs. Willie Hunt Jeffress Lewis, Bristol, Virginia; Mrs. Minta H. Garrison, Nacogdoches, Texas; Mrs. Annie McKay Brown, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary O'Rourke Whitaker, Beaumont, Texas, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Jessie Dunham MacMurry, Webster City, Iowa.

Letters received, 177; letters written, 134.

In connection with the card catalogues, there have been: 43 corrections; 42 deaths; 13 resignations; 1 dropped for non-payment of dues; 8 re-instatements; 128 marriages; 505 new members’ cards; 1,164 ancestors’ cards, and 46 letters written.

Respectfully submitted,

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

At the conclusion of the reading of this report, Mrs. Howard moved:

“That the election of the State Regents of Arkansas and of Louisiana, and the State Vice-Regents of Illinois and Arkansas be confirmed.”

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, and unanimously carried.

Upon motion, the report was then accepted.

At quarter past one o’clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

---

MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 13th.

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

Mrs. Carey was requested to take the Chair.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was presented.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lillian Lockwood, Business Manager:

### RECEIPTS.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Subscription, as per vouchers and cash register</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of extra copies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>29 50</td>
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<td>Cuts (paid for by individuals)</td>
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**Total Receipts:** $358 79

### OFFICE EXPENSES.

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<td>“ postage, 2 months</td>
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**Total Office Expenses:** $97 07
OFFICIAL

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<td>&quot;express, extra magazines from Harrisburg, April&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;mailing lists from Harrisburg, April&quot;</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;mailing lists from Harrisburg, May&quot;</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;express magazine envelopes from Harrisburg,</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;plates to Harrisburg,</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartage on magazines to post office,</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare, to deliver magazine,</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printer's bill, April number, including postage</td>
<td>$270.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer's bill, May number, including postage</td>
<td>$238.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary, Editor, two months</td>
<td>$166.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary Business Manager, two months</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly payment, Genealogical Department</td>
<td>$251.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Editor</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing Business Manager's accounts</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill &amp; Wallace—500 bill heads,</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 receipt postals</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 subscription blanks</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Caldwell &amp; Co., stationery for Editor</td>
<td>$6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts and Magazines</td>
<td>$17.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Cullen, photograph of cornerstone laying</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodges—1 cash book</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 memorandum book</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Falcon files</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses as per itemized account rendered and attached</td>
<td>$0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$923.98

As our contract for printing the Magazine expires this month, it is necessary to consider the bids submitted and award the contract for the year beginning with the July number. Four firms have submitted bids: The Harrisburg Publishing Company; McGill & Wallace, Washington; the Vail Linotype Co., and the E. T. Smith Co., of Cleveland.

I have drawn up a schedule of their comparative bids which I submit for your consideration. It will be seen that that of the Harrisburg Publishing Company is again the lowest.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] 

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.
The Chair invited discussion on the bids referred to in this report. Mrs. Mann moved that the publishing of the Magazine be continued with the Harrisburg Publishing Company. Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 1—May 31, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank transferred by retiring Treasurer General, $17,033.84

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, $1,667.00, less $92.00 refunded, $1,575.00
Initiation fees, $392.00, less $7.00 refunded, 285.00
Certificates, 1.00
Fees for additional ancestors, 1.00
Exchange, 03

$1,862.03

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Telegrams, expressage and key, $4.85
Clerical service, 50.00

$54.85

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

Telegrams and record book, $3.40
Engrossing 20 Regents' commissions, 2.90
Engrossing 10 charters, 5.00
Clerical service, 110.00

121.30

Office Recording Secretary General.

Telegrams and hauling, $1.61
Clerical service, 100.00

101.61

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Wrapping paper and paste, $1.35
500 printed postals, 6.75
Clerical service, 30.00

38.10
### OFFICIAL

#### Office Registrar General

- Binding 5 volumes Records and 13 additional papers, $18.00
- Expressage, office supplies, and car fare for messenger, 3.66
- Clerical service, 225.00

**Total:** 246.66

#### Office Treasurer General

- Bonding, $40.00
- One rubber stamp, 1.25
- Mimeographing 400 letters, 3.50
- Auditing accounts, February, March and April, 30.00
- Telegrams, notary's fees and report paper, 1.47
- Clerical service and extra service, 225.00

**Total:** 301.22

#### Office Librarian General

- Clerical service, $60.00

**Total:** 60.00

#### Office Historian General

(Lineage Book.)

- Postage, $30.00
- Freight, expressage and telegrams, 25.00
- Clerical service, 110.00

**Total:** 135.30

#### Postage

- President General, $10.30
- Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, 99
- Recording Secretary General, 1.00
- Corresponding Secretary General, 50
- Registrar General, 2.30
- Application blanks, 15.00
- 16,000 stamped envelopes, 345.60

**Total:** 375.69

#### State Regent's Postage

- New Jersey, $5.00
- Pennsylvania, 5.00

**Total:** 10.00
## General Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One dozen typewriter ribbons</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, expressage and car fare for messenger</td>
<td>$11.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $117.55

## Certificates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 204 certificates</td>
<td>$20.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $50.40

## Magazine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts, February, March and April</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's salary</td>
<td>$83.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager's salary</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office for May</td>
<td>$229.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of telephone for May</td>
<td>$14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six bolts Daughters of the American Revolution ribbon</td>
<td>$27.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $229.65

## Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One visitor's register, packing and expressing same</td>
<td>$17.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Thirteenth Continental Congress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,335 badges</td>
<td>$287.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500 ballots and 1,000 amendments</td>
<td>$49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$22.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel and traveling expenses of one member of the Judicial Committee</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $431.27

## Total expenses.

**Total:** $2,501.20

## Balance May 31, 1904:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$696.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Loan and Trust Co.</td>
<td>$15,698.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$16,394.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$18,895.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICIAL.

Fort Crailo Fund.

Fort Crailo Fund, .................................................... $51.00

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, transferred by retiring Treasurer General, .... $65,138.64

RECEIPTS.

Charters.

_Ann Arbor Chapter_ (re-issue), Michigan, .... $2.00 $2.00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Ellen B. Camp, _Green Woods Chapter_, Connecticut, ................... $12.50
Mrs. Abbie M. Newcomb, _Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter_, Connecticut, .......... 12.50
Mrs. Ella Merchant of District of Columbia, .................. 25.00
Miss Suemma V. Coleman, _Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter_, Indiana, ............. 12.50
Mrs. Mary J. Hubbard, _Columbus Chapter_, Ohio, ............................ 12.50

Interest, .......................................................... 82.50 82.50
Commission on Recognition Pins, ................................. 8.30 8.30

Contributions.

_Sarah Ludlow Chapter_, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut, ........ $25.00
Miss Tillinghast, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut, .......... 5.00
Miss Calista A. Baker, of _Mary Washington Chapter_, District of Columbia, .... 25.00
Advertisements in Directory, prepared for Thirteenth Continental Congress, .... $130.00
_Piedmont Continental Chapter_, Georgia, .... 10.00
_North Shore Chapter_, Illinois, ................................... 4.00
_Springfield Chapter_, Illinois, .................................. 80.00
_Stars and Stripes Chapter_, Iowa, .................................. 3.00
_General Edward Hand Chapter_, Kansas, ................................ 6.00
_Baltimore Chapter_, Maryland, .................................... 200.00
_Abigail Batcheller Chapter_, Massachusetts, ....................... 5.00
Mrs. Emeline B. Simonds, of _Boston Tea Party Chapter_, Massachusetts, .... 10.00
Mrs. H. C. Hogdon, of Old South Chapter, Massachusetts, ........................................ 10 00
Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts, ................................................................. 50 00
Miss Mary J. E. Clapp, through Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, .................. 200 00
Jacob Bennett Chapter, New Mexico, ................................................................. 10 00
Astenrogen Chapter, New York, ................................................................. 25 00
Gansevoort Chapter, New York, ................................................................. 25 00
Programs sold to Kanisteo Valley Chapter (at Army and Navy table), New York, 9 00
Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania, ...................................................... 25 00
Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania, ................................................................. 20 00
Agnes Woodson Chapter, Texas, ................................................................. 25 00
Albemarle Chapter, Virginia, ................................................................. 30 00
Blue Ridge Chapter, Virginia, ................................................................. 10 00
Commonwealth Chapter, Virginia, ................................................................. 25 00

EXPENDITURES.

One half-tone plate, ........................................................... $5 00 $5 00
Balance May 31, 1904:
In American Security and Trust Co., .................................................. 66,248 44

Balance in bank, ........................................................... $66,248 44
U. S. registered bonds, transferred by retiring Treasury General, ......... $5,000 00

Total assets, counting bonds at face value, ........................................... $121,248 44

Respectfully submitted,
M. E. S. Davis,
Treasurer General D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, as presented in the following letter from the Auditor, was submitted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 13, 1904.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, D. A. R.

Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the monthly examination of the books and papers of the Treasurer Gen-
eral, covering the period to May 31, 1904, which examination consists of checking off every item in the Cash Book, verifying the posting into the Ledger, examining all vouchers representing disbursements and verifying the trial balance, and I find the accounts correct, the balances agreeing with those admitted by Mrs. Davis.

I have also checked off the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine for the same period and find them correct.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. T. BUSHNELL, Auditor.

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the Board of Management: The Supervising Committee report that after careful consideration of the business of this Office, they do not recommend any advance in the salary of any clerks during the summer. The Registrar General's office will be increased by statute twenty dollars per month by Miss Ashton having served six months on August 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
CLAARA H. FULLER.

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

The Treasurer General presented for the consideration of the Board a matter connected with her department, on which she required instructions.

After some discussion Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, be authorized to refund the money due the Washington Loan and Trust Company,—$22.83,— for protested check, from the permanent fund." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the former Treasurer General be empowered to make the necessary change in her report, to correspond with the Treasurer General's in the matter of the protested check."

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Louisiana Purchase Exposition, made a very interesting statement to the Board of her visit to St. Louis; of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit there, and of the proposed celebration of "Daughters Day" at the Exposition.

Upon motion of Mrs. Park, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Lockwood for her efforts in the interests of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The President General resumed the Chair.
Mrs. Mann read a letter from Mrs. Delafield, State Regent of Missouri, offering, on the part of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis, the rooms of that Club for the use of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution during the Exposition.

It was moved and carried that this invitation be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Mann also read a letter from Caldwell & Co., the official jewelers of the National Society, and received instructions for replying to the same, viz: That the Board would take the matter under advice.

The Board decided that no action could be taken on this letter until the October meeting.

Mrs. Mann asked that instructions be given her in writing to Caldwell & Co. about the price of the Daughters of the American Revolution rosettes, this information being desired in order to quote the prices.

The Board decided that these rosettes be sold for 25 cents.

The Recording Secretary General, on the part of the Registrar General, read the following:

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: “Before action is taken relative to the resolution passed by the 13th Continental Congress, making a charge of 25 cents for each additional ancestor filed, should not a copy of the resolution be sent to each Chapter Regent? If so, when shall it go into effect, and who will send out notices, and from what time shall we begin to charge them?”

The Chair asked for a full discussion of this matter.

The following was then presented to the Board:

WHEREAS, The objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as set forth in its Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 1, “to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion and celebration of all patriotic anniversaries.”

AND WHEREAS, To demand twenty-five cents payment on each additional ancestor is not only contrary to the Constitution, but obstructs the objects of the Society in “preserving the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots,” and the “encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution,” therefore,

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee on the Reports of National Officers at the 13th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being contrary to the Constitu-
tion, cannot go into effect until that clause in said Constitution relative to the objects of the Society is amended.

(Signed)  
SUSAN RIVIERE HEITZEL, ex-Registrar General and ex-Historian General.
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,  
State Regent, Virginia.
ALICE M. CLARK, Honorary Vice-President General  
and ex-Registrar General.
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, ex-Librarian General and ex-Treasurer General.
MINNIE F. MICKLEY, ex-Registrar General.
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT, ex-Registrar General.
MARY DESHA, Honorary Vice-President General.

Miss Desha stated that in looking into the matter of the resolution passed at the 13th Continental Congress, making a charge of 25 cents for each additional ancestor's paper, it was found to be in conflict with the Constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, hence the action taken as embodied in the above statement.

The Chair expressed the opinion that there appeared to be advantages on both sides of the matter, inasmuch as the work of the Registrar General's office was largely increased by these additional papers.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the recommendation to charge 25 cents for additional application papers, accepted by the 13th Continental Congress, be not enforced until the 14th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Terry and others. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry, as Chairman of the Program Committee of the New York State Federation, requested permission to use the picture of the proposed Continental Memorial Hall, in the slides, at the entertainment to be given by the Federation on American Art.

Mrs. Park was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Desha brought to the consideration of the Board the matter of printing the new Constitutions and the proposed Amendments, to be sent to the Chapters throughout the country.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "To refer the printing of the Constitutions, the Officers' Lists and the Committee Lists to the Printing Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Upon a suggestion from Miss Desha, that all amendments be sent out together, Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Amendments to By-laws be sent out with the Amendments to Constitution."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that ten thousand copies of the Constitution be printed. Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

A letter from Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, was read by the Cor-
responding Secretary General, addressed to the National Board of Management.

It was stated that this matter had been presented to the Board at a previous meeting. The consensus of opinion was that it could not be acted upon at this time, it being a special meeting of the Board, and called for stated purposes.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to so notify Mrs. McCartney.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Weed, regarding her testimony in the matter of the case of Miss Baird-Huey, as conducted by the Judicial Committee.

The Chair inquired about the records and papers to which Mrs. Weed referred, as being in the hands of Mrs. Boynton, a member of the Judicial Committee.

It was stated that those papers, so far as any one present was aware, had not been returned yet to the office.

This being the case, the Chair ruled that no action could be taken in the matter until the October meeting of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to reply to Mrs. Weed, that the subject matter of her letter could not be considered until the October meeting; also, to express on the part of the Board, sympathy in the illness of Mrs. Weed and her children, with sincere wishes for their recovery.

The matter of the Directory, which was ordered by the 13th Continental Congress, to be published, was considered.

Various suggestions were made as to the best method of compiling the Directory.

Mrs. Terry and others spoke in favor of the different States furnishing their respective “Daughters” lists, in order to simplify the work.

Mrs. Lockwood suggested that the compilation of the Directory be placed in the hands of Miss Stone, and expressed the opinion, that while it might appear, at first view, that the plan of apportioning to each State the preparation of its list of “Daughters,” would simplify the work; yet considering the delays that this method would undoubtedly meet with, it would be wiser to place the entire matter in the hands of some competent person, to be assisted by others selected by her for the work.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Cabell, of Virginia, acknowledging resolutions of condolence from the Board on the death of her husband; also resolutions from the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter on the death of Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, a “Real Daughter” and the oldest Chapter member.

At half-past six o’clock, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.