OLD FORT MASSAC.

In February, 1902, the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, was authorized to appoint a conference committee looking to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois becoming under the supervision of the state the custodians of old Fort Massac. The committee set bravely to work. What they accomplished the following pages will tell.

A brief, concise and authentic history of the fort was obtained and with an appeal for its preservation sent through the state by the Committee, of whom Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was Chairman.

APPEAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OLD FORT MASSAC.

"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." These are the words which splendidly outline one of the objects of the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In Illinois near the old city of Metropolis—all unknown to so many of us—exists one of the most ancient and most interesting historical monuments on this continent. Around old Fort Massac, overlooking a noble sweep of the Ohio river, cluster historic memories heroic as those which enrich any page of our western annals. Tradition still marks this old site as a temporary fort used by DeSoto's men to protect themselves from the Indians so early as 1542.

As early as 1702 the site of present Fort Massac had been a trading post established by Juchereau for the French who ex-
changed iron, tomahawks, knives and axes for furs and peltry with the Indians. Two years later Father Mermet, Jesuit missionary, established here a branch mission, which he called “Assumption,” for the conversion of the Indians, and here this learned priest first preached the gospel of Christ to savages in this part of Illinois.

“General George Rogers Clark rendezvoused his little army at Fort Massac, and rested several days on his way to the capture of Kaskaskia, and there at Fort Massac the flag of the new union of the colonies was first unfurled within the territory now constituting the state of Illinois.”

“Illini” is the name of the Indians that inhabited this section, with the French affix “ois,” meaning the people of the “Illini.”

The following sketch of Fort Massac taken from various sources of information, conceded to be authentic, gives more in detail the history of this ancient landmark.

“Fort Massac is situated in Massac county Illinois, on the Ohio river far above the highest flood at a point where that river bends from its previous course and turns northwest, and where the land projects to the southeast. It was built by the French government in the latter part of the seventeenth century—more than two hundred years ago. It became one of the chain of forts, beginning at Fort Du Quesne, built subsequently and intended to be used in defense of the claim of the French government to that part of our country once known as the Northwest Territory, and it was for many years occupied by French soldiers. During the short period that Spain owned the French claim to the Northwest Territory, Fort Massac was occupied by Spanish soldiers, and many Spanish coins have been found in the ground in and around the fort, notably one coin of the reign of Charles the Fifth. There is a tradition that there was a Spanish fort a few rods east of Fort Massac, but that is probably not true, though there is a tradition and there are still remaining evidences of a subterranean house at the point indicated.”—Hon W. H. Green.

“History asserts that the fort existed as early as 1710. The Rev. J. M. Peck, in the American Pioneer, dates it back to 1702. Shea’s ‘History of American Catholic Missions,’ says Father
Mermet was at a French post on the Ohio founded by Juchereau in 1710. A letter to Father German dated ‘Caskaskia, an Illinois village,’ November 9, 1712, tells of a fort that could be no other than Fort Massac. The letter was written by Father Mermet and according to notes published in ‘Kipp’s Jesuit Missions’ would place Mermet at Fort Massac in or about the years 1700 to 1703. Marest says the fort was established before Mermet was sent there, having been founded by Juchereau, an officer of the French-Canadian army and a resident of Louisiana during the years 1699 to 1713.

“In 1750 the post had been abandoned and no note of it was taken by the whites of that day. Vivier in 1750 said there should be a good fort on the Auabach (Ohio) river, the only path by which the English could reach the Mississippi. Vaudreuil, when governor of Louisiana, speaks of the need of a fort at the place where Fort Massac stood. A fragment of the French army, other historians say, retreating from Fort DuQuesne at Pittsburg in 1758 rebuilt the fort.

“Marquette and Hennepin’s map, drawn in 1687, which accompanies Breeze’s ‘Early History of Illinois,’ locates an ancient fort by means of a cross mark extending from a point on the Ohio, where Fort Massac stood, to a point on the Mississippi due west. The map of DeLisle, published in 1718, places the ancient fort about where Massac stood. All the old maps examined agree in this particular.

“There are two stories how the old fort got its name. According to one, Indians guised in bearskins decoyed the troops across the river and massacred them and because of this alleged fact the name has been corrupted from massacre. President Roosevelt in his ‘Winning the West,’ says the name was bestowed after the French had built the fort and that it was so named in honor of the engineer who directed the work.

“The fort was built when England was colonizing the Atlantic coast and France was establishing a new empire along the St. Lawrence, the great lakes and in the Mississippi valley. Each had Indian allies, the English the Iroquois and the French the Algonquins. The French chose to pave the way by sending zealous Jesuit missionaries to win the Indians to Christianity.
The trader gave him a fair value for his furs and the soldiers shared his hardships and repelled his enemies. Wherever a village of Indians was found the French established a fort and a mission. The posts were either trading stations or built to protect the traders and the Indians. Such a post, doubtless, was Fort Massac.

"Massac figures in Clark’s conquest of Illinois in 1778, when Fort Massac and Kaskaskia were captured by 153 men without loss.

"History relates hundreds of instances in the American settlement of Illinois in which the fort figured up to 1794, when Washington in an order dated March 31, directed that the fort be rebuilt. The necessity of rebuilding was brought about by
the plan of certain dissatisfied settlers, to invade the possessions of Spain in Louisiana. The settlers were exasperated by the failure of the government to enforce the free navigation of the Mississippi.

"Among the data found concerning the rebuilding, was a diary of one Benjamin Van Cleve, a pioneer, guide and trapper, in which is detailed the work of rebuilding from May 16, 1794, to July 26 of the same year. Old Fort Massac, garrisoned by United States soldiers, remained a post of importance until the second war with Great Britain when it checked the progress of Clark's army in its advance on the Spanish possessions. Of particular interest is its history in that epoch of the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, when the free navigation of the Mississippi was an all-absorbing topic when the Spaniard Carondelet by collusion with General James Wilkinson, an arch-traitor, undertook to excite an insurrection by Kentucky and other settlers.

"From a written letter by Carondelet to Thomas Power, an Englishman and naturalized subject of Spain, and who became a spy in the Spanish service, the whole conspiracy was made plain, the capture of Fort Massac being among the objects sought for. Powers was instructed to carry the plan to General Wilkinson at Philadelphia. Powers reached him, but Wilkinson backed down and sent Powers back to Fort Massac under escort.

"In 1784, $12,000 was sent Wilkinson as pay for his services to Spain. The custodian of the money was murdered on the Ohio by his escorts, who attempted to steal the money. They were captured, but were permitted to enlist in the American army. General Wayne heard of this and discharged them. Afterward General Wilkinson undertook to send them to New Madrid. Chained on a flatboat they attempted under the escort of Charles Smith, of Fort Washington (Cincinnati), to pass Fort Massac, but were stopped by the commandant, Major Doyle, who held them. They were finally released for want of evidence. It is related that Zebulon Pike, whose western explorations resulted in the discovery and first ascent of the Rocky
mountain peak, was once a soldier in Fort Massac."—A. N. Starks, assistant to librarian of congress in Washington.

"Juchereau, the Canadian Frenchman, it appears, did a more prosperous business than Father Mermet, and it is sad to relate that the Indians about this location were incorrigible, and failed to respond to the zealous and well meant instructions of the pious father.

"It seems that southern Illinois, or the territory now known by that name, was a happy hunting ground for the Indians; especially was it prolific in buffalos, and their peltry furnished the most important article of barter in the extensive transactions between the Indians and French traders.

"LaHarpe and Charlevoix tell us that the French in 1700 established a trading post near the mouth of the Ohio, on the site of Fort Massac, in Massac county, Illinois, for the purpose of securing buffalo hides. The neighboring Mascoutins were not long in finding this out, and an active trade soon began, which gathered other Indians from a greater distance, who sought the trading post for the purpose of barter. This collection of Indians could not escape the vigilance of the ever active Jesuit Father Mermet, who saw in it that special providence that permits not the fall of a sparrow unnoticed. The French traders desired their priest, and invited Father Mermet to visit the place and engage in mission work, which he readily did, it being in every way suited to his views and in accord with his purposes and desires in visiting the wilds of North America and enduring the hardships of the wilderness. This co-operative union of the mission with the trading post endured only for four or five years, or until about 1705, when it was broken up on account of a quarrel among the Indians themselves, in which, unfortunately, the French, in trying to keep the peace, became involved to the extent that their lives were endangered, and they fled for safety, leaving behind all their stores of trade and barter, together with thirteen thousand buffalo hides which they had collected for shipment to Canada and from thence to France.

"The mission and trading post, brought to such a disastrous termination in the manner described, was coeval with the mission and village of the Immaculate Conception at Kaskaskia.
which Fathers Marest and Gravier were the founders. Father Mermet followed Juchereau down the Wabash to Massac, remained here, as above shown, until forced to leave, when he repaired to Kaskaskia and joined Father Marest, about 1707. It must be borne in mind that Massac—the modern name is used to avoid tautology—was a trading post for about two years before it was a mission; so it was in 1707 that Mermet retired from Massac to Kaskaskia.

“...It thus appears as a matter of history that the first religious discourse ever preached on the Ohio river was preached at old Fort Massac, about 1702, or two hundred years ago by the learned Mermet, and, he being the first preacher of any Christian church who discoursed the Gospel of Christ in this part of the present state of Illinois, it is natural that the reader should desire to know more about him. History informs us, that “in 1701 Father Marest was joined at Kaskaskia by Father Jean Mermet, who had previously attempted a mission among the Mascoutins on the lower Ohio (Massac) and had also labored at the great village of the Illinois (Peoria).” Mr. Bancroft, the historian, gives us the following in regard to this, the first of the pioneers of Massac county: “The gentle virtues and fervid eloquence of Mermet made him the soul of the Mission of Kaskaskia.” (This was after he had been forced to retire from Massac.)

“Father Mermet continued to labor at Kaskaskia until his death in 1718, and his remains now rest with the forefathers of that historic village.

“Conflicts between the French and English soon brought evil days to dwellers in Illinois. France claimed all the country watered by the Mississippi river and its tributaries—England claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast entitled her to the possession of the country. War soon followed these rival claims, but for a long time Illinois, by its remoteness, escaped the harassments of the conflict. In 1752, the French burnt down the first English trading post established on this side of the Alleghenies, and thus the war began, for the particulars of which we refer the reader, as before stated, to the pages of our
country's history. Braddock was defeated in 1755, near Fort Du Quesne. Who does not remember the part our Washington took in that battle? Washington, who had some experience fighting the Indians, asked Braddock, a British general, to be allowed to fight the Indians in their own way. The Indians were fighting for the French. Braddock's reply is familiar to most school boys:

"High times, young man; high times, when a young Buckskin can teach a British general how to fight!"

"The British general fell a victim to his own folly, but the young Virginian lived forty-four years longer, during which he founded for us our republic.

"One after another, the French forts fell into the hands of the English. Louisburg yielded to Boscawen, Frontenac was taken by Bradstreet, and in 1758, General Forbes began his march, with ten thousand men, for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. The French and Indian garrison, not able to withstand so great a force, blew up the fort, the Indians dispersed, and the French having constructed a sufficient number of rafts, loaded all the munitions of war and stores that they could carry upon the rafts, and fell back down the river, on these rafts, to place themselves in communication with the French line of forts on the Mississippi. On their way towards New Orleans, they passed the mouth of the Shawnee (Cumberland) and Cherokee (Tennessee) rivers, and landed at the point now known as Fort Massac. They were acquainted with this country, many of them, notably St. Ange de Belle Rive and his followers, having gone from Illinois to Fort Du Quesne to help in the defense of that place. It was only 120 miles by land to Kaskaskia and but a little further to Fort Chartres, and they determined, upon the elevated embankment that overlooked the mouth of the Cherokee river, ten miles above, and commanded a view of the 'beautiful river,' eighteen miles below, to erect a fort, and make a final stand against their English foes. The stand was final and from the day—the sad day (to them)—when by order of their superiors, the French garrison at Massac retired to Fort Chartres, no French soldier has trod this classic shore.
Having determined to erect this fort, the work, as historians relate, was speedily accomplished under the direction of a young engineer, M. Massac, who gave the new fort his own name—a name which it has borne from 1758 to the present time—Fort Massac.

"In 1855, Reynolds visited the place, which he thus describes: 'The outside walls were one hundred and thirty-five feet square, and at each angle strong bastions were erected, with earth between the wood; a large well was sunk in the fortress; and the whole appeared to have been strong and substantial in its day. Three or four acres of graveled walks were made on the north of the fort on which the soldiers paraded. These walks are made in exact angles and are beautifully graveled with pebbles from the river. The site is one of the most beautiful on La Belle Riviere, and commands a view that is charming.'"

The earthworks of Fort Massac are well preserved, and very much resemble the remaining earthworks near New Orleans, known as the "Spanish Fort." The graveled sentry walk may also be traced.

The French were vanquished by the English in the war, and peace was made by the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, the French surrendering all their American possessions east of the Mississippi river. But the French garrison held Massac until directed to give it up, by a special order of April 21, 1764. After that, the French held the fort another year, finally surrendering to Captain Stirling of the British army, in 1765.

Fort Massac was not again occupied by troops until trouble arose with Spain, about 1796, when it was repaired and occupied under the special orders of Washington, who had been made commander-in-chief of the United States army.

It was used during the French crisis, under Genet's ministry. Mad Anthony Wayne and General Wilkinson, commanders-in-chief of the army, occupied the fort, and for periods of time made it their headquarters. Aaron Burr made it one of the points where he directed his southern conspiracy, and it was here that he formed his "entangling alliance" with General Wilkinson. To this place he came, to perfect his plot to make an empire out of the Southwest; and here the beautiful wife of
Blannerhasset first learned of the gigantic enterprise her husband was involved in, that swept away a fortune, and rendered her a wanderer from her home in the dead of winter. It was also the scene of many other intrigues in those pioneer days, between Spanish, French and ambitious Americans, male and female.

The fort was repaired and used for defensive purposes during the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain.

And it now remains, though mutilated and in ruins, the noblest and most beautiful landmark of the early pioneer history of the west.

It is for the purpose of rescuing from the ravages of the rapidly encroaching river, and for the purpose of preserving and beautifying this spot, so rich in historic associations, that we ask the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution to co-operate with the committee appointed by the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, in an effort to secure from Hon. Reed Green, of Cairo, its present owner, the relinquishment of the site, and from the state authorities of Illinois, through our representatives in the legislature, its guardianship, and also the appropriation by the legislature of the amount needed for the repair and keeping in repair of this spot, perpetually.

It is the one and the one only relic left in Illinois that as Daughters of the American Revolution we are called on to guard and to guard reverently, as the custodians of a shrine.

The cordial approval and hearty endorsement of this movement by our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, finds expression in these inspiring words: "The preservation of this ancient fortress is of the greatest importance to the people, not only of your state, but of the whole country. Its preservation and restoration are matters of closest concern to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for such places are object lessons in patriotic work, and illustrate its history as well. It certainly is of the greatest moment to the people of Illinois, and of the whole country, that so important and historical a spot should be preserved. For this enterprise I wish all imaginable success, which is the crown it deserves, and will surely attain."

This is not a political, it is a patriotic movement that should
enlist the sympathy and assistance and co-operation of every man who goes to Springfield as a representative or senator in our legislature.

We also trust that in time, a shaft of marble or of granite may mark this spot consecrated to heroes, and add its inarticulate tribute, to the patriotism and devotion of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles H. Deerf,
Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,
Mrs. Richard Yates,
Mrs. J. A. Coleman,
Mrs. Charles Ridgley,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

January 28, 1903, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott appeared before the State Historical Society in behalf of the project for which she has labored so many months.

**Brief Synopsis of the Address of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott upon Old Fort Massac Before the State Historical Society of Illinois.**

In Southern Illinois, almost within the environment of the old city Metropolis, and overlooking many miles of the Ohio river from its rocky heights, are still to be clearly traced the grass-grown ramparts of one of the most interesting forts in our country.

**Probable Date of Erection.**

History gives the probable date of erection of Fort Massac as 1702—when M. Juchereau de Saint Denis, the priest Father Mermet, and thirty-four Indians, left the Mission of Kaskaskia in the Illinois—their object being to form a settlement at the mouth of the Ohio river, there to engage in the fur trade. This concession was obtained from the king (Louis XIV) through the influence of Juchereau's friend, Madame la Comtesse de Saint Pierre. At this fort was preached the first sermon ever delivered on the Ohio river, and here two years later in 1704, Juchereau died.
Origin of the Name.

The origin of the name of the fort is somewhat in doubt, as both history and tradition have left it unanswered positively. To the minister of marines (French) and also to the engineer who constructed the fort, has been given this honor, both bearing the same name, Massaic. It was known by the French from 1758-1765 as Fort Massaic, but after the surrender of the French possessions to the English, it is found on their records as Fort Massac (1763) (1778) and since that date it has born this name officially by Americans.

Military Importance.

That this was a judicious selection for the site of a fort was clearly shown in its history.

It formed one of the chain of five which the French erected to keep the English in their strip of land along the Atlantic coast. Here halted every expedition from Canada, going down the Wabash—and here, too, transpired some of the most interesting events of that historical period known as the Illinois Campaign, when General George Rogers Clark carried out his plan to conquer the English forts northwest of the Ohio river.

The British during this possession of the country (13 years) had allowed the fort to fall into disuse, and thus it remained until Washington gave the order to rebuild it in 1794. England does not appear to have made any attempt to repair and occupy the fort then given up by the French, though urged to do so by her military agents in the west. Had they held and garrisoned Fort Massaic no doubt Clark's expedition to capture the great northwest might easily have been nipped in the bud. This was at the time that trouble began between France and Spain, and threats were made by marauders to go down the river and do damage in the enemy's country. General Wayne was given charge of the fort and its rebuilding, with power to use force to prevent any of these plans from accomplishment.

This was its first occupancy by any military forces of the United States.

Gen. George Rogers Clark rendezvoused his little army at Fort Massac, and rested several days on his way to the capture-
of Kaskaskia, and there at Fort Massac the flag of the new union of colonies was first unfurled within the territory now constituting the state of Illinois. Here came Aaron Burr to arrange and mature his scheme to conquer the Southwest and make an empire of it, and here on this spot he met failure, disgrace and exile. Occupied in turn by French, Spanish and Americans this bulwark of the frontier stood a menace and defense, until the free navigation of the Mississippi river, then this interesting spot in the early history of the country ceased to be of so great importance.

This interval lasted until again at the close of the Revolutionary War, it was found necessary to protect the great immigration to the west from the Indians of the Southwest and the British. "Mad Anthony" broke the back of savagery, but not until the treaty of Greenville in 1825 was the War of the Revolution broken in the west.

As late as 1812 we find the old fort repaired and put into service, furnished with a new stockade and occupied by the Illinois mounted rangers, who were entrusted with its defense. Then peace and time smoothed and covered its fiercest characteristics and left only the soft tracery of its honored form.

This noble policy of preserving the ancient landmarks of our national growth and struggles, besides fostering a spirit of gratitude to the self-sacrificing heroes of earlier days, teaches its own lessons of patriotism, and duty to the great youth of the land, with whom rests its future, and for whom, we would fain preserve unlowered and untarnished standards and ideals.

I have been asked time and again, why, in this material age, the Daughters of the American Revolution should yield to a mere sentiment in this matter of marking old graves and restoring old historic sites, and have been advised that these two centuries old by-gones should be relegated to the past in behalf of more urgent interests of the day and hour.

I admit it is a sentiment and merely a sentiment, but a patriotic sentiment, strong and ineradicable as a law of nature, which has led the Daughters of the American Revolution to set their hearts and minds to do something which shall redound to the permanence and glory of Americanism.
In the east there are many landmarks of the great struggle that made us a nation, and it is the patriotic privilege of our society in these states, to inaugurate by state and other available means, successful measures for the preservation of the sacred relics of a vanished age, and point to them as object lessons in patriotism. Are landmarks of Illinois' heroic era less sacred than those in other parts of America? We trust not, and it is in this hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois are striving to accomplish a similar patriotic service for our great commonwealth, in preserving at least this one monument of the romantic era of our history.

Difficulties in this task we have set ourselves—of course there are difficulties. Would we succeed in this effort, we women must enlist arms stronger than ours, feet swifter to run and shod with tempered metal—experience in fields we have not entered, and a skill we have wisely not mastered in legislative arenas. To the Illinois State Historical Society and to the men who make, interpret and administer our laws, must our plea be made. Without their chivalrous help, no appropriation for the purchase and care of old Fort Massac can be secured. For this reason it is that a memorial and bill have been presented to the members of the forty-third General Assembly of the state of Illinois, and in this modest effort we are making to preserve under state supervision one of the most ancient and historical monuments in the west, if not the most ancient and historical, we are simply fulfilling our tacit pledge as Daughters of the American Revolution, "to perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments."

It is our hope and prayer, too, that upon this old site, which, though mutilated and in ruins, remains the noblest and most beautiful landmark of the early pioneer history of the west—tablet or shaft may yet rise commemorative of George Rogers Clark and his heroic comrades, and add its inarticulate tribute to the patriotism and devotion of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.
OLD FORT MASSAC.

To Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, vice-president general of Illinois
of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution be all
grateful tribute paid. Not only for the thought born in her
patriotic loyal heart of keeping this site for a public park, a
state possession—but also for the arduous effort, unceasing, un-
tiring, executed by her, until that thought was a fact accom-
plished.

The legislature responded to the Daughters' petition that they
should be the custodians of the honored site, and though time
may soften, they will never allow it to obliterate the traces of
their charge one of the most interesting relics of our country's
history.—EMILY TATE WALKER, Chicago Chapter.

The bill appropriating $10,000.00 for the purchase and im-
provement of Fort Massac, was passed by the Illinois legisla-
ture on May 7, 1903, and was signed by Governor Yates on
May 15th.

Three thousand five hundred dollars were paid for the twenty
acres of ground comprising the park, and sixty-five hundred
dollars are being expended in carrying out the plans designed by
Prof. J. C. Blair, of the University of Illinois, under his per-
sonal supervision.

The Fort Massac commission is composed of the governor of
the state of Illinois, the secretary of state and the auditor of
state, the state regent of the Illinois Daughters of the American
Revolution and two Illinois Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion appointed by the state regent and their successors in office.
all to serve without remuneration. The present board consists
of Governor Yates, Secretary Rose, Auditor McCullough, Mrs.
Charles H. Deere, state regent Daughters of the American Rev-
olution; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, of Springfield, and Mrs.
Matthew T. Scott, vice-president general of the National So-
ciety Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of
the commission.
The following extract from a letter from Mr. J. C. Blair, of the University of Illinois, shows how the work is progressing. It is addressed to Mrs. Scott and dated December 28, 1904.

During the eight weeks in which we have been at work upon the grounds at Fort Massac we succeeded in accomplishing much more than it ever seemed possible in so short a time. The grading is all done, roads and walks are all complete, all dead timber on the place necessary to come away has been removed, the keeper's lodge is in course of construction and everything is in readiness for the reception of the plants in the springtime which go to make up the planting, the fencing and the gateway. When the keeper's lodge is paid for, the money at our disposal will all have been spent. I am in hopes, therefore, that we will have a new appropriation in time for the spring work. What remains to be done will take but a short time so far as present plans are concerned. I have, however, other plans for the museum auditorium structure, for the sea wall, for the improvement of the old fort site itself and for the gateway which I want to present to the Fort Massac commission together with the report which I hope will be ready during the next ten days. I have photographs showing the progress of the work in detail and there are a good many things touching the work which I want to present to you and to the members of the commission as soon as time permits. This I want to do with stereopticon views so that we can actually look at the grounds as they are and can talk more intelligently about them.

The great event in the history of the continent, which we are now met here to commemorate,—that prodigy of modern times, at once the wonder and blessing of the world, is The American Revolution.—Webster.

Let us confess that the heart of man was made to contract a special friendship for its native soil, its kindred stock, and its ancestral traditions.—King.

Every act of noble sacrifice of the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence.—Clay.

What saith the herald of the Lord?
The world's long strife is done;
Close wedded by that mystic cord,
Its continents are one.—Whittier.
THE FLAG.

Marcia Richardson.

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies to-day,
In your land and my land,
And half the world away.
Rose-red and blood-red
Its stripes forever gleam
Snow-white and soul-white
The good forefather's dream,
Sky-blue and true-blue,
With stars to shine aright,
The gloried guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag,
And oh, how much it holds
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight.
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
Red and blue and white—
The one flag—the great flag,
The flag for me and you,
Glorified all else beside,
The red and white and blue.

Your flag and my flag,
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat
And pipers shrilly pipe.
Your flag and my flag,
A blessing in the sky.
Your hope and my hope,
It never hid a lie.
Home-land and far-land.
And half the world around,
Old Glory hears the great salute,
And flutters to the sound.
CONTINENTAL HALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20th, 1905.

MADAM REGENT:

As chairman of the ways and means committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have had frequent inquiries with reference to the introduction of memorial features by states, chapters or individuals, in the Memorial Continental Hall. The architect has been consulted in regard to this matter and submits the following list showing the features which could be utilized in this way and the approximate cost of each. Contributions made for a specific purpose must of course be expended in accordance with the designs of the architect, approved by the building committee. The architect informs me that it will not be practicable to introduce memorial windows as they would not be in keeping with the style of architecture which has been adopted. But as will be seen there is ample opportunity for a choice where chapters desire to contribute to a specific object rather than to the general fund for the construction of the building.

Rooms which may be assigned as memorials, with cost:

- Library ................................................. $ 6,000 00
- Museum ................................................ 5,000 00
- Board Room .......................................... 3,000 00
- Dining Room ......................................... 2,500 00
- Front Vestibule ...................................... 6,500 00
- Two Small Domes, adjacent, $1,000 each, .......... 2,000 00
- Front Lobby, second story .......................... 2,500 00
- Four Front Corner Rooms, 1st and 2nd stories,  
  $1,500 each ........................................... 6,000 00
- Children’s Room ...................................... 1,300 00
- Four Rooms, 3rd Story, $1,000 each ................. 4,000 00
- Four small Front Rooms, 1st and 2nd Stories,  
  $800 each ............................................. 3,200 00
- Two Small Rooms, 3rd Story, $500 each ..........  1,000 00
Eight Rear Rooms, 1st and 2nd Stories, $1,000 each. ............................. 8,000 00

Other parts of building which may be assigned as memorials:
Thirteen Memorial Columns, $2,000 each, ................................. 26,000 00
Ten Portrait Busts in Vestibule, $500 each, ................................. 5,000 00
Ten pairs Mahogany Doors at sides of Auditorium, $100 each, .......... 1,000 00
Glass in Ceiling of Auditorium, ............................................. 4,000 00
Four Boxes in Auditorium, $500 each, .................................. 2,000 00
Three pairs Bronze Doors, Front Entrance, $3,000 each, ................. 9,000 00
Four Chandeliers in Auditorium, $750 each, ................................. 3,000 00
Two Main Staircases, $2,000 each, ........................................ 4,000 00

The builders are making excellent progress in the work of construction and it is expected that our next annual meeting will be held in our own Memorial Hall. Although this will be far from being completed at the time of our meeting in April next what has already been accomplished makes it certain that at no distant day this beautiful building will be completed in all its details as a permanent memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors and as a monument to the patriotic zeal and united efforts of more than forty-two thousand Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very sincerely yours,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
Chairman of Ways and Means Committee,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

For the benefit of the subscribers and readers of our organization magazine who contemplate attending the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March next, the following notice is here inserted:

The Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., of Washington, D. C., propose to erect a reviewing stand for the inaugural parade, the proceeds of which will be for the Continental Hall, an object near and dear to every Daughter's heart. We undoubtedly will
be granted a desirable location and the prices will be same as established by the national inaugural committee. I am sure the fact will be appreciated by Daughters and friends of Daughters, that they will be assured comfortable and well located accommodations.

The stand will be covered and tastefully decorated—an organization emblem being conspicuously in evidence—and we hope our patriotic brothers "The Minute Men," in Continental uniform will serve as ushers. The undertaking has the hearty approval of our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, who is honorary chairman of the committee. The other national officers serving on the various committees are Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, Mrs. Matthew Scott, of Illinois, Mrs. Mary L. Lockwood and Mrs. M. E. L. Davis. The patronage and hearty coöperation of every Daughter and friend who is interested in the erection of the Continental Hall is earnestly solicited. Our president general is of the opinion that the sum of at least $1,000 will be realized if all unite and aid in the work. Surely the feasibility of the project is apparent to every one. Those desiring seats can obtain them by addressing Mrs. Ellis Logan, 1253 Ken-
saw avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., who is chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution inaugural committee.—

FLORENCE R. HILL, Chairman of Press Committee, Daughters of American Revolution Inaugural Stand Committee.

The reader of the magazine from month to month must have been impressed with the interest taken in Continental Hall by chapters far and wide. The coming congress will probably witness a most generous outpouring of funds for the completion of the Memorial so dear to us all. From the reports already coming in from chapters and individuals, the donations will undoubtedly exceed those of any previous year. Money is very much needed to carry on the work so well begun.

The most glowing pages of history are those that record the proud achievements of patriots and heroes to gain national liberty and independence.—Webst.r.
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.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The notices given below were copied from the original obituaries by Miss Janet Cowing, Seneca Falls, New York. With the exception of the last two, they were taken from the American Almanac.

BURNHAM.—April 14, 1847. In Essex, Mass., Mr. Benjamin Burnham, aged 92, a soldier of the Revolution. Also April 16, 1847, Mr. John Burnham, aged 93, a soldier of the Revolution. Also Mehitable, wife of Mr. John Burnham, aged 90, the three oldest inhabitants of Essex. Mr. Burnham and wife were buried in one grave. They had lived together over sixty years.

Burbank.—May 26, 1847. In Brooklyn, N. Y., Elijah Burbank, aged 85 years, a respected resident of that city. He served, under the age of sixteen in the War of the Revolution, in a company commanded by his father in Rhode Island. He was a paper-maker, and made the paper used by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, in printing the first edition of the Bible in this country.

Conkey.—January 12, 1847. In Hardwick, Mass., Mr. Alexander Conkey, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 93. Mr. Conkey was at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the taking of Burgoyne, fought under Stark at Bennington, and participated in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution.

Green.—In Dover, N. H., July 25, 1847. Dr. Ezra Green, aged 101 years, 28 days. He was graduated in 1765, and was, at the time of his death, the oldest graduate. In June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, he joined the American army. In October, 1777, he enlisted as surgeon on board the Ranger, a sloop of war of 18 guns, under command of John Paul Jones, and continued connected with the navy until 1781.
LENT.—February 23, 1847. In Ballston, N. Y., Isaac Lent, aged 102 years, 2 months and 9 days. A native of New York City, and a Revolutionary pensioner.

Morton.—January 21, '1847. At High Hill, Cumberland county, Va., Major James Morton, aged 90. Major Morton served through the Revolutionary war, and was an officer of cool and deliberate courage. By an act of great bravery, he won for himself in the army the honorable cognomen by which Gen. Lafayette recognized him at Richmond.

Marston.—In Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1846, Captain John Marston, aged 91, a patriot of the Revolution. He was a commandant of artillery under General Knox, and was beloved and respected by all.

Spink.—In Hickford, R. I., Nov. 11, 1846, Capt. Oliver Spink, an officer of the Revolution, aged 92.

Stone.—At Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1846, Baltis Stone, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 103 years and 16 days. He entered the army with his father who was killed in the war. He was with Washington in every campaign of the Revolutionary struggle, and witnessed the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Germantown, Red Bank, and others, and yet escaped through all without receiving a wound.

Wilson.—In Charleston, S. C., Capt. Robert Wilson, aged 82, Oct. 31, 1846. He was a native of Pennsylvania, was a boy on board a privateer in the Revolutionary war, in which he was captured and suffered two years of confinement in a prison ship. Soon after his liberation he came to Charleston and was for forty years a shipmaster of that port.

York.—In Standish, Me., Nov. 24, 1846, Mr. Isaac York, aged 89, a Revolutionary soldier, and the oldest inhabitant who was born in Standish.

Dan.—Died in Poundridge, West Chester county, N. Y., on the 8th of March, 1855, Mr. Samuel Dan at the great age of 101 years, 8 months and 18 days. Mr. Dan was earnestly engaged in the War of the Revolution and personally assisted in the building of Fort Washington on the Hudson, was 47 years cotemporary with Washington and 65 years a member of Methodist Episcopal church.—Tribune.

Noble.—Lewis Sanders Noble, a soldier of the Revolution and a trooper in Marion's legion, died on the 19th of April, 1855, in Church county, Georgia, at the advanced age of 104 years. He preserved to the last a hat worn by him in battle and pierced by nineteen bullets. He never would apply for nor accept any pension.—Tribune.

John Den.—Born Richland, Pennsylvania, 1755; died 1848; buried Mt. Tabor church cemetery, Morrow county, Ohio. A Revolutionary soldier.—Margaret A. Stanley.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY FAHEY.

Mrs. Mary Fahey, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution and a member of the Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison, Iowa, was born in York county Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Robert Elliott who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and lost the use of one eye in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was Scotch Irish descent and had reached a high degree in the Masonic order. He died when she was five years of age. She was educated in a Presbyterian seminary and later she and her mother became converts to the Roman Catholic faith. They then moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, where she met and married Richard Fahey at an early age. About 1839 they moved to Fort Massac, Iowa, which has been her home ever since until the last six years, much of her time has been spent with her daughter Mrs. Kate Lowrey of Chicago, Illinois. She has two children living, Mrs. Kate Lowrey, Chicago, and M. J. Fahey, Fort Madison, Iowa. At the age of eighty-seven Mrs. Fahey is active and retains all her mental faculties. She is a great reader and takes much interest in current events.—CORDELIA Egan ThOrner, Ill terien
MRS. EMILY CHITTENDEN CARTER.

We give herewith the picture of Mrs. Emily Chittenden Carter, who was a member of the Wenonah Chapter, Winona, Minnesota, and received through them, the gold spoon in which she took great pleasure. She died November 6, 1903, aged 93 years. One of her last acts was to assist the chapter she loved so well in the exercises attendant on placing a marker on the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. She placed a sheaf of palm branches at the head of the grave.

Her father's record is as follows: Jared Chittenden was born May 3, 1756 at Guilford, Connecticut. He enlisted in Lamb's regiment of artillery in 1775 earning soon the rank of sergeant. He served till peace was declared; was at Valley Forge and at the surrender of Cornwallis. He received 640 acres of bounty land in Homer, New York.

MRS. BETSY ROBERTSON MEAD.

Betsy Robertson Mead was born in Kent, Putnam county, New York, May 23, 1811. She was the youngest of a family of nine children. October 18, 1828 she was united in marriage to Major Mead. In 1850 they started west, locating in Lyndon township. The early history of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, is closely identified with the life of Mrs. Mead and her husband who endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in establishing a home. Mr. Mead's death occurred October 11, 1887, since which time Mrs. Mead has made her home at Onion River.
Mrs. Mead was one of the original Daughters of the Revolution. Her father, Peter Robinson, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, where he was born, May 8, 1761. It was during his young manhood that the colonists severed their connection with the mother country. He took an active part in the long and weary struggle. Mrs. Mead's father was with Benedict Arnold at West Point. During his army life he was intimate with many whose names have since become historic. Mrs. Mead was a member of the Fort Atkinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She died at Onion River, Wisconsin, October 8, 1903.

Patriot Fathers.

Below are given the names of a few "Real Daughters" belonging to the National Society, with the names of their patriot fathers.

Mrs. Sarah Marston Lamprey, Walden, Mass., daughter of Jonathan Marston.
Mrs. Lucy T. Stickney Pillsbury, Georgetown, Mass., daughter of Paul Stickney.
Mrs. Charlotte Fuller Burnham, Ipswich, Mass., daughter of Nathaniel Fuller.
Mrs. Susan Goodrich Maholm, Shelbyville, Ind., daughter of Nathan Goodrich.

All chapters having pictures of "Real Daughters" should see that copies are sent to the National Society at Washington that they may be preserved in the archives.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Sixth Alabama Conference. December 2, 1904. The Sixth Alabama Conference convened in the city of Mobile, on the invitation of the Mobile Chapter.

For the meetings of these two auspicious days, the gallant Elks had tendered their handsome new home. An efficient decoration committee, under guidance of Mrs. Hardwick Hopper, had embowered the spacious audience hall with rich palms, typical of this far southern city, and had added the glow of national colors, while overhead, like a tutelary spirit, the flag itself swung in silken glory.

Here, on the stage, with Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent, sat the officers, well representing those noble and patriotic women who compose the society of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution.

To the martial call of a bugle, the assembly came to order and the ritual was read by Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Mickle, after the latter with sweet, earnest manner had given the invocation. Mr. Frederick Dunster, rendered an organ recital, and with magic touch and strong voice led the concourse through such inspiring national airs, as "The Star Spangled Banner," "America" and "Hail Columbia." Then attention centered upon the address of Welcome from Mrs. Richard H. Clarke. She told of warm welcome a thousand fold in the "Proud City of the Waters" for the devoted women of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose hearts beat with lofty and magnanimous aspirations, and, apropos of their patriotic works, in guarding America's historic past, she dwelt with commendable pride upon Mobile's own bright place in the world story, with a muster roll of glorious names, led off by that of intrepid Bienville. Mrs. Ellen Peter Brice, responding in behalf of the visiting chapters, found many gracious things to say of the quaint old gulf city, greenly and fragrantly set with its oranges, magnolias, jessamines, azaleas and pines, and when she had rung in polished
phrase the fame of the men and women who have added to Mobile’s laurel crown in times past, she turned to the present day work of the Daughters of the American Revolution towards inculcating patriotism, and also of Daughters of the American Revolution works during the Spanish War.

The official reader, Mrs. Rawls, read a poem by Mrs. Celia Anderson dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and entitled “Our Heritage,” verses worthy of place here, were space to be found.

Upon roll call, eleven chapters out of the state’s total twelve, responded.

In order came the reading of the minutes of the Fifth Alabama Conference, the reports of officers, the reports of chapters and the report of the state agent of the American Monthly Magazine. Mrs. Clarke moved that the commission received on subscriptions to the magazine be kept as a separate account and handed over to the Continental Hall Fund. This resolution was carried. The chair then appointed a committee on resolutions. Then were reports of special committees, and most important, a reading of the by-laws of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution, with result that it was moved and carried, a committee be appointed for revision.

The afternoon session came to order at the gavel blow of the state regent, and the chaplain, Miss Metta Thompson, made the invocation. Various reports succeeded. Discussion arose as to the disposition of Revolutionary relics pending the completion of Continental Hall. Mrs. Clarke moved the relics be given in custody of a special person. Carried.

Mrs. Smith then introduced Mrs. Aurora McClellan. In prophetic measures Mrs. McClellan set forth the peerless destiny of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their historic research, their preservation of national shrines, their erection of memorials, all leading toward a deeper purer love of country, which shall blossom gloriously in all American hearts. In conclusion she proclaimed that the Daughters of the American Revolution, fifty thousand strong, might hope to set the arbitration of the pen for that of the sword, bringing, as did the
Angels of Bethlehem “Peace on earth, good will toward man.” Then will they have attained their noblest aim.

The second day’s session took place Saturday. The minutes of the previous day were read and approved, also reports of chapter work and special committees. Small chips of marble from the cornerstone of Memorial Hall were given the different chapter regents.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was declared in order. The secretary called the roll and twenty-one delegates answered.

The chair announced that all voting would be by ballot, that while the other state officers would be elected by the conference, the state regent’s nomination must be confirmed by the national body. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith was nominated for state regent, and the rest of the state officers elected.

Mrs. Coleman, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read a crisp perfect report of thanks for all who had aided in making this one of the most pleasant and successful conferences in the records of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution.

A short memorial service was held in memory of those members who had this year passed into the beyond, and the Sixth Alabama Conference adjourned.

As was to be expected in a southern city long renowned for truest hospitality, the social side of the conference can not be named its least feature. Friday afternoon, Mrs. Hortense Addison Batré, president of the Colonial Dames, brought together the culture, beauty and charm of the Alabama Dames and Daughters for an afternoon reception.

Friday night the great rose salons of the Athelstan Club were opened to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the brilliant gathering looked upon a lovely picture of ancestral days, as the season’s debutantes and their gallant cavaliers in all the bravery of paint, powder and brocade, danced the minuet.

Saturday the Sons of the American Revolution, certain distinguished Mobilians, the “knightliest of a knightly race” ten-
dered the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution an automobile ride, the route including the renowned Shell Road and glimpses of lovely Mobile bay, whose waters are historic in many phases of Mobile's life. Minor entertainments, teas, luncheons, dear to the heart feminine, marked the time pleasantly, and the Sixth Alabama Conference presents a record of excellent works amid most cordial hospitality.

A notable feature of the conference was the parliamentary rulings of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, the state regent, the dispatch with which she conducted business, the order she maintained, the impartial calm of her manner, and the high regard she could claim in the heart of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Mrs. Smith has been regent for ten years.—Lucia Weaver Robbins.

The Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—This chapter will soon celebrate her seventh birthday, and now numbers seven times twenty. In entering upon the new year for active work, a program was outlined, full of colonial reminiscences. The prize essay is open to all pupils of high schools throughout the state. The subject being, "The Santa Fe Trail," a subject of endless variety and interest, since it embraces the early days, and entrance into the Rocky mountain region, and our own beautiful mountain and plain city, which like the endless chain will go on and on building into another century.

Lexington Day will be observed by a joint meeting of Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, not only as a social reunion to create a bond of fraternal interest, but lectures will be given by President Slocum of Colorado College, and Rt. Rev. Dean Hart, of St. Johns Cathedral. The subject being, "Privileges of Republican and Monarchial Forms of Government."

The Denver chapter has inaugurated a memorial committee, and will invite all state chapters to join with them to establish a fund to raise memorials in our city.

When the cruiser Denver went into commission last June at Galveston, Texas, the Daughters of the American Revolution of that city were extended the pleasure of presenting the gift of
the Denver Chapter, a beautiful silver pitcher, thus cementing
a bond of loving fraternity. The state conference will meet
in Denver in March.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, Historian.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter (New Canaan, Connecticut).—The chapter after doing some admirable work in the way of collecting and preserving valuable bits of Revolutionary history, and marking with appropriate memorials the resting places of those heroes of '76, has turned its attention to the affairs of to-day. In conjunction with the local Grand Army of the Republic post, it sent to the school board a recommendation that the daily "salute to the flag" be made a part of the school routine. Accompanying this recommendation, went the following resolution:

"Believing that the best way of teaching patriotism is by instilling into the minds of the coming generation a love and reverence for the nation's flag, the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter earnestly requests daily 'Salute to the Flag' with the regular exercises of the school."

daily 'Salute to the Flag' with the regular exercises of the school."

The recommendation was approved by the board of education.

The chapter also offered a handsome ornament in the way of a gold and silver and enameled badge, as a prize for the best essay written by a member of the coming graduation class of the public school.

The chapter has had a pleasant and profitable year, with more work in the way of original papers than heretofore.—EMMA W. DEMERITT, Historian.

George Walton Chapter (Columbus, Georgia), held a regular meeting on January 5th, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes. An account of Jonathan Bryan and the Appalachee Old Fields, was read by Mrs. Dismukes, describing Major Bryan's attempt, in 1774, to make a province of the land lying between the Appalachee river on the west, and St. Mary's on the east, by purchasing this immense tract of land from the different tribes of Indians. Mrs. Wm. P. Harrison read of the Provincial Congress of July 4, 1775. Miss Maud
L. Dismukes read a paper on the "Qualification of Voters." Mrs. V. de G. Waddell on the "Petition to the King," and Miss M. L. Redd of the "Liberty Boys."—Sarah P. Epping, Historian.

**Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter** (Effingham, Illinois).—The historian's heart sinks on receipt of yours of December 14, requesting a report of our chapter work for the year just past, for we could hardly find a Revolutionary soldier's grave in this locality to mark, not if we used an electric searchlight. Our regent, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, is one of the most indefatigable women of the times, working wonders in organizing a chapter where there were so few to join. She inspires us to take deep interest in current affairs pertaining to our great republic and add our offering for the advancement of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The past summer the chapter spirit of '76 sent $5.70 to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. We have enjoyed a pleasant and profitable year. The November meeting, with Mrs. Bessie Kagay, all of the old officers were elected by acclamation.

Flag day exercises were celebrated June 13, in accordance with the custom of the chapter. This year students from Austin College were chosen to write essays upon the subject: "The Cause that led to the Revolutionary War." While one prize was originally offered, $5.00 in gold, the excellency of the essays were such that in the final reward it was decided to give a sec-
second prize. President Lugenbeel, of Old Austin, very generously donated a beautiful set of American historical books, which was given to each of the other contestants, thereby creating a feeling of contentment. Prayers and remarks were made by the Rev Dr. Morton and the Rev. Mr. Pool; singing of "America" by Daughters and audience; piano solo by Miss Iola M. Gilbert, doctor of music for Old Austin; a patriotic solo, Mrs. Carlisle. The college chapel, where the exercises were held, was handsomely decorated, and Miss Hallie Sherwood dressed as Priscilla at the spinning wheel, brought to mind ye old time recollections. The large crowd of citizens and students listened attentively to the patriotic program.

We voted to continue the subscription to the American Monthly Magazine to be given to the public library, thus casting our bread upon the waters hoping it may return with an increased membership for Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter.

This last year our chapter issued its first year books. It is our majestic purpose to preserve the records of the heroic deeds and sacrifices made by our ancestors for the land of the free and to foster patriotism. We practice parliamentary drills as set forth in the American Monthly Magazine. We gave a banquet in June, at the residence of Mrs. George M. LeCrone.

The fabled dog of nursery rhymes that dame Hubbard cauldred so faithfully could be likened to our treasury just at present, and like her, we are hoping for the future. We have enjoyed our studies very much. Our state of Illinois from 1673 to 1904 was well perused, interspersed with ancestry and other instructive papers. These carefully prepared papers become the property of Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter. The ensuing year we take up the study of the thirteen original states. Although we dwell in far away Egypt, we wish to emulate from our more enlightened sisters lessons of their experience for our future development.—Mrs. George Montgomery LeCrone, Historian.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—At the close of the season of 1903-04 the consensus of opinion of members was that the program social, literary, and that of the study class,
had been delightful. There was variety surely, music, recita-
tions by talented readers, poems by our own chapter poet, Mrs.
J. H. Walker. A day for and with the children; historical
stories. A colonial tea, where all appeared in costume.
"Kaskaskia," by our regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden; business
meetings with reports from delegates to the thirteenth Conti-
nental Congress and the study class brought to our memories
the Indian tribes and their attitude toward the colonists pre-
vious to the Revolution. A fitting close to the days of study
being "Uncle Sam and the men who made him famous," by
Mrs. Harry D. Hammer, during which were shown fifteen thou-
sand less or more cartoons; a sort of history of such art from
its beginning.

At the annual meeting in May, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden was
elected regent.

Flag Day is always appropriately celebrated with patriotic
program.

On June 25th, just at the close of the Republican Convention
held in Chicago, our regent Mrs. Fessenden and members of the
board of directors gave a luncheon to Mrs. Charles W. Fair-
banks, wife of the vice-president elect, and Mrs. General
Frederick D. Grant. Again on October 28th, our chapter enter-
tained the president general of the Daughters at a reception.
Mrs. Fessenden and officers of the chapter received the hun-
dreds of women present. Cordially greeting all the guests
seemed not to tire, but to make Mrs. Fairbanks ready for the
earest talk she gave later, urging all to preach the blessed doc-
trine of simple living with high ideals, and that the highest of
human ideals were found in the simplest homes. Pleading that
all Daughters deny themselves, dress more in keeping with this
thought and each one save some offering for Continental Mem-
orial Hall. As Mrs. Fairbanks finished speaking all hearers
enthusiastically sang forth "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Later
Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, vice-regent, gave a luncheon for Mrs.
Fairbanks and the board of directors of the chapter.

Another memorable occasion came November 17th, when
the chapter was honored by the presence of General and Mrs.
Frederick Funston. Assisting Mrs. Fessenden in receiving
the 1,000 guests who came to welcome the General and his wife to their new home, Chicago, were the vice-regent Mrs. Lytton, General and Mrs. Lloyd Wheaton, and Governor-elect and Mrs. Deneen.

Full of social gaiety as our season has been, patriotism is our study. The December lecture by Rev. J. S. Stone, upon "The Perils and Problems of the Republic," was well worth the hearing, and we are following a course, and learning "How to make Patriotic Citizens."—Lucy D. Hall Fake, Historian.

**Kewanee Chapter** (Kewanee, Illinois).—With the opening of our fall work we stepped into our own chapter house. The building is the first farm dwelling erected in our now thriving city. As the increase in population became great and business houses multiplied, the little home found itself upon one of the principal streets. The Masonic order buying the property upon which to erect a building for their own use, kindly gave the house to the chapter, with the understanding that it be restored to its pristine glory. Last summer committees of Daughters labored faithfully superintending the completion of its restoration. It is beautifully located opposite one of our parks. This is the first chapter in Illinois to own a chapter house.

In the hope of increasing our membership and in appreciation of the many who had assisted in procuring and restoring the house, it was thrown open to the public one afternoon and
evening, the reception proving beneficial to the guests as well as the Daughters. The interest and enthusiasm of our faithful regent, Mrs. A. W. Errett, does not falter and she is ably supported by the chapter. Two of our numbers have within the past year “found the peace which passeth all understanding” and are at rest.

May the coming year prove as helpful to us as the past. If so, we can truly say—It is well.—BERTHA PRATT DAY, Historian.

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Florida).—At the annual meeting of the Jacksonville Chapter, Mrs. Lawrence Haynes was elected regent. Mrs. D. W. Fletcher and Mrs. D. G. Ambler were endorsed as state regent and state vice-regent.

The year which was closed by the meeting has proved a prosperous and pleasant one. Meetings were held regularly and besides the local business, the programs were varied with papers, readings, guessing contests and music.

The first state conference in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Florida was held in this city last February and certainly marked a progress in our development. At the business meeting the Daughters were entertained by our chapter regent, and the next evening by our state regent, Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, at a delightful reception.

For about three years this chapter has devoted its energies to raising funds for a drinking fountain to be donated to the city. So at the annual meeting its members were pleased to learn from the report of the fountain committee that their work was finished, as the fountain was in use by the weary and thirsty wayfarer. This fountain is a large handsome bronze one, surmounted by an electric light and inscribed with the name of the chapter, and having accommodations for men, horses and smaller animals. It is placed at a corner of the busiest streets of the city and fills a long felt and much needed want, and although our chapter has been unable to make any profound historical research, we feel that we have made a beginning, at least, in public spiritedness and patriotism and hope to grow in the good work.—ANNIE M. LOCKE, Secretary.
Jean Espy Chapter (Fort Madison, Iowa), was organized November 14, 1901, with a charter membership of 21, Mrs. George B. Stewart being chosen regent. Under Mrs. Stewart's able and efficient management the order grew and prospered, the membership having almost doubled at the end of the first year.

One of the notable women of the chapter, an honorary member, is Mrs. Rachael Wilson Albright, a granddaughter of Betsy Ross, maker of our national flag. Mrs. Albright is in her 93d year, and is a woman of exceptional mental equipment. She is an interesting conversationalist and relates countless anecdotes and episodes in the life of her illustrious grandmother, one of which "The Flag" I will relate in her own words as told to me.

"Grandma never had her likeness taken (laughing heartily) not withstanding the many copies of her in the act of making the flag. (I had just told her of my World's Fair Souvenir). Grandma Ross was a skillful needlewoman and exquisitely neat; her patch work and crewel embroidery were the envy of her female friends. She lived in a little home at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It was here that General George Washington with Col. George Ross and Robert Morris called upon her and laid before her the plan for a flag containing thirteen stripes, alternate white and red with a blue field, dotted with thirteen stars, and asked her if she could make it. She replied, 'I will try.' Grandma suggested to the gentlemen a five-pointed star in place of the six-point used, demurring that the six-point was the star of Heraldry. Washington remarked that it would be difficult to cut a five-point star exactly proportioned, whereupon grandma turned to her table and with a few deft clips of her dainty scissors, held up to view a perfectly proportioned five-point star, to the admiration and delight of her eminent audience. This star was at once accepted. The flag thus designed and constructed is 'Old Glory,' which was adopted by Congress June 14th, 1777, and was at once unfurled to the breeze, by the Continental armies."

"A quiet house, a quiet street,
A needle and a thread,
A scissors and a square of blue,
Some strips of white and red
And slender hands that deftly stitched
The shining stars across;
'Twas thus the flag of Liberty
Was made by Betsy Ross.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

"Though Father Time has worn to rags
The ermine robes of kings
And left the guns of war to rust
Among forgotten things,
Though crowns and scepters at his touch
Have turned to dust and dross,
Yet not a broken stitch has marred
The work of Betsy Ross.

"In stately hall and lowly home
This day its colors wave,
The shelter of the world's oppressed,
The beacon of the brave.
Let the glory on the nation's shield
Among the stars emboss
The thread, the needle and the name
And fame of Betsy Ross."

MINNA IRVING.

Mrs. Albright, herself also a "skillful needlewoman" occupies her declining years in manufacturing beautiful silken flags, exact copies of the original Colonial pattern.

Jean Espy chapter is also the proud possessor of a "Real Daughter" in the person of Mrs. Mary Fahey, born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1817 and who now at the age of 88 is hale and hearty, retaining her mental faculties to a wonderful degree.

Miss Florence Espy, the chapter's registrar, is a genealogist of no small ability and whose services are in general demand here and elsewhere. Miss Espy represented our chapter at Davenport, Iowa, where she presented before the conference an interesting paper on "Chapter Organization," which was enthusiastically received and quoted.

Among pleasant notable social events in our chapter history is a colonial tea, held at the home of the late Colonel J. B. Morrison, the ladies appearing in costumes.

An interesting program of old-time songs, given by Mrs. Casey, Mrs. G. Walter Smith and Miss Lucille Morrison accompanied on piano by Miss Bessie Lee Davis, was rendered, after which luncheon was served.

Mrs. Toma Espy Morrison, the hostess on this happy occa-
sion, has exerted her influence in the preservation of the "Old Fort" established at this place in 1813. The old well, is kept in good order, yielding excellent water to the eager pilgrims in quest of ancient lore.

On May 9, 1903, Jean Espy Chapter accepted an invitation extended by the Keokuk chapter to meet with them at Keokuk, Iowa. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of plans for the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers of the Revolutionary war who are buried in Lee county, and in a delightful drive about the city of Keokuk. The afternoon's pleasure was drawn to a close by the serving of dinner, at the home of Mrs. J. A. M. Collins.

Other interesting events in this year's history, include a lecture delivered by Hon. W. S. Hamilton. The subject selected was "When Louis XIV was King of Illinois." The lecture was a masterly effort, which showed a familiarity with early history. Present regent is Mrs. S. J. Mason.—CORDELIA EGAN THORNBER, Historian.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa).—The November meeting of the chapter was held at the Douglass Inn with Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Crowthers as hostesses. An entertaining program was given which was opened by repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert and singing of "America." The regent, Mrs. Richards, spoke of the Colonial Hall now in progress of erection at Washington, D. C., also of the work done by the Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, in raising a peace memorial tablet. Miss Hanson gave a pretty piano solo, after which Miss Edelin gave a reading.

Miss Brainard sang very nicely and Mrs. Mack read of the voyage of the Mayflower. The program closed with a violin solo by Miss Schiffenbaker, which was greatly enjoyed. A lunch was then served.

The Waterloo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met with Mrs. C. L. Kingsley, December 8th, at the Irving House parlors, and was most royally entertained. Mrs. Childs was the guest of the chapter.

A complete review of the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

was given by Mrs. E. L. Johnson, which was instructive and profitable. A fine violin solo was given by Master Keith Crowther and Mrs. L. L. Brooks gave a pretty instrumental solo. A supper was served.—Mrs. P. J. McCARICK, Historian.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—Before the first regular meeting for the season of 1904-05 calendars for the year were sent to all members, and the first meeting was honored by the presence of a “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Morse, of Westborough, Massachusetts, who read an interesting paper she had prepared relating to the members of the Brown family: John Brown, a Scotchman, and founder of the family, who arrived in America in 1632—her father, Frederic Ferdinand Brown and Deacon William Brown, in whose family lived the noted slave Crispus Attucks, who was the first man killed by the British in the War of the Revolution.

The regent, Mrs. William T. Forbes, in her annual report, reviewed the work done during the preceding year by the different committees.

The Continental bazar held in Boston during the second week of December, 1904, claimed for a time the interest of many of the members and the chapter’s table in charge of the vice-regent, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, was one of the most attractive in the hall—it netted the chapter, two hundred and fifty dollars for its contribution to the state fund for the Continental Memorial Hall, now building in Washington, D. C., and won many well deserved compliments for the committee in charge.

Two booklets have been published this year, one containing an address on “Old Age and Immortality” by George Frisbie Hoar, and one a “Book of Beverages,”—“Being Recipes secured from those House-wives most Notable for their Skill in the preparation of choice delectable Beverages for Winter Nights and Summer Noons.” These booklets and patriotic postal cards decorated by members of the chapter, were for sale at the Continental bazar and later, at home, for the benefit of the chapter treasury.

Thursday evening, January 12th, the chapter united with the
other patriotic societies of the city in their annual banquet, at which Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution was present and spoke for the chapter. On the afternoon of the 12th, Mrs. Bates, vice-regent, gave a tea at her home for Mrs. Masury, to which were invited the members of both the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Bancroft Chapter Daughters of the Revolution.

One of the features of the decoration for the tea was a display of flags for all the periods of American history; these flags were marked and numbered so that the guests might understand them and what time they were used, and dated from the ensign of Henry VII, first planted on American soil in 1497, to Old Glory of to-day.

Another “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Almira P. Johnson of Milford, Massachusetts, who observed her one hundredth birthday in June, 1904, has become a member of the chapter making five “Real Daughters” and one honorary “Real Daughter,” and each one has been visited on her birthday by members of the committee of which Mrs. John H. Orr is chairman.—Ella W. Harlow, Historian.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—At the eighth anniversary of the chapter, observed January 26, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. L. F. Gurney, gave a brief synopsis of the work done by the chapter during the years since its organization, which included the decoration of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, placing a tablet to their memory in city hall, observing patriotic days, holding special meetings with prominent speakers, placing a case for a loan collection of relics in the Old Bridgewater historical building, and taking under consideration a memorial to Deborah Sampson; also one to mark the site of the first church and training field of the Revolutionary and other soldiers up to 1898. The observance was a delightful affair including tableaux, a reception to state and local officers, orchestra and refreshments.

The chapter has a membership of 371 and is the largest in the state.
Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—Held its last meeting at the residence of Mrs. William F. Heald, January 9th.

The following ladies were chosen to attend the next Continental Congress in April:

Mrs. Walter B. Page, regent, and Mrs. George V. Herrig as delegates with several alternates.

Mrs. Appleton and Mrs. Heald each gave an account of the day spent at the bazar, lately held for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Boston.

Pepperell, through its patriotic chapter was represented at the St. Louis Exposition by four exhibits, the first being several views of the beautiful Lawrence Library, the gift of the late Charles F. Lawrence of New York, a native of Pepperell. The views were taken by Mrs. Edgar W. Blake, a member of the camera committee, a careful photographer, for the library exhibit. Another was the commission of Colonel William Prescott, the commander at Bunker Hill, loaned through the courtesy of his descendants, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, one of the chapter's honorary members, and her brother, Mr. Linzee Prescott. There were also two old powder horns, once owned by the great-grandfathers of Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Page, and loaned by those ladies; that of Captain Benjamin Fletcher, of Chelmsford, being carried at Concord, at the North Bridge battle. Captain Edmund Bancroft's horn, which bears the date of 1737, was carried at Bunker Hill, by his oldest son Lieutenant Edmund Bancroft. These horns are elaborately carved. The horn of Captain Bancroft antedates by several years, any of those described in the American Monthly Magazine a year or two since.—Lucy Bancroft Page, Regent.

Seacoast Defence Chapter (Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts).—Organized in 1896 with 12 members has increased to 69. Since its organization it has raised over $1,800, which it has expended in placing markers at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, in erecting a liberty pole, in providing flags, in procuring a tablet, and in the purchase of a building costing over $1,600, and which now contains several hundred antique ar-
ticles. The building is opened each afternoon by some member of the chapter. We have had calls from Daughters, not only of different chapters but from different states. Late in the summer our state regent, Mrs. Masury, was a guest of the chapter. During the spring and summer there were sales of fancy work and cake. In the spring there was a lecture. In July a member—Mrs. Joseph Chase—opened her home and there was a large whist party on a spacious veranda overlooking the harbor. In August, Mrs. C. B. Smith, also a member of our chapter, opened her beautiful home in Cottage City in honor of the regent, Mrs. W. M. Randall, and a “military euchre” was given. Mrs. Smith was aided in her undertaking by Mrs. H. P. Perrine, of Trent Chapter, of Trenton, New Jersey, and the affair was a success, realizing $114, which left us without a debt and with a small sum in the treasury.—Mrs. Henrietta M. Hollister, Historian.

Montana State Conference. — The first state conference in Montana was held at the home of the state regent, Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, in Butte, on December 17, 1904. In a state of such “magnificent distances” as ours, it is not easy to gather for a conference. The interest shown in this meeting proves that the spirit of our ancestors still lives in our grand mountain state. Reports were read concerning the patriotic work done by each chapter in the state, and by-laws were adopted. An entertaining talk on the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, was given by Mrs. McCrackin. Mrs. Martin gave a full account of Montana’s memorial alcove, in Manila. A box of books will soon be sent for this alcove. Mrs. White read a paper on “Our Flags,” which was full of patriotic interest. Miss Hawley presented the subject, “The American Monthly,” in an entertaining manner. After the program the ladies present enjoyed a patriotic “tea.” It is hoped that the state conference will be a settled feature of each year’s work in Montana.—Ethel M. Bruce, Historian.
The marking of Nebraska's one historic spot, August 3, 1904, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the state historical society, was an event of importance to Nebraska's people.

Nature wore a smiling face for the gay crowd—for fully three thousand people were present—that filled excursion trains on their way to St. Calhoun, where, one hundred years before, Lewis and Clark met and held council with the Indians and where, later, Fort Atkinson was established.

Brigadier-General S. J. Wint represented the United States Government, and a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry assisted in making the event a memorable one.

The council scene was reenacted by Dr. Z. D. Clark, of Omaha, a grandson of the pioneer, and S. Arion Lewis, a relative of the explorer, just as it might have been viewed from the neighboring hilltop a century before.

A large boulder, found on a Nebraska farm, near Lincoln, suitably inscribed, marks the spot where the treaty with the In-
dians was made and was unveiled by Mrs. S. D. Pound, of Lincoln, amid strains of martial music.

After the ceremonies, the crowd gathered in small groups to enjoy a basket luncheon before the trains bore them to their homes.—LILLIEN MAYHEW C. GAULT, Secretary State Conference.

Monument Chapter (Minneapolis, Minnesota), held the first of its "Flag Day" meetings, June 14th, at the home of Mrs. A. C. Wellington, in St. Anthony Park. Old Glory waved a hearty welcome from the flag staff and portals of the porch. Inside our starry banner reigned supreme, draped in the doorway, up the staircase, at every vantage point where its inspiring folds could reach the eye. The dining-room was decorated in the chapter colors. All made an appropriate setting for the inspiring program. The guests of honor were our state regent, Mrs. W. M. Liggett, and Mrs. William P. Jewett, vice-president general. Our vice-regent, Mrs. C. B. Shore, presided.

Mrs. Liggett brought hearty greetings to the chapter from the state, and our state flower, the Moccasin, which occupied a place of honor over the fireplace, silently shared with her the honor of representing our grand old Minnesota. The little daughter of the hostess recited Margaret Sangster's poem, "The Flag," with good expression. Mrs. Young sang for us with firm spirit, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and "Barbara Freitchie." Miss Woodward charmed us with her beautiful rendition of "A Man Without a Country," and again in a piece entitled, "George Washington." Mrs. Sykes read an interesting paper on "The Flag and Flag Day." Mrs. Galloway played a favorite patriotic medley. Mrs. Jewett gave us a delightful talk apropos of the occasion, and Miss Boyd's violin solos, "Greetings to America" and "Les Adieux" were exquisitely executed. Mrs. B. F. Meek officiated most ably at the piano.

So our first meeting in commemoration of our national emblem ended, and is not only a pleasurable memory but a promise for the future.—RECORDING SECRETARY.
Eunice Baldwin Chapter (Hillsboro, New Hampshire).—This chapter was organized January 8, 1898, with sixteen charter members, one a “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Eliza H. Haslet.

The gavel used to call the meetings to order is made of cherry, the wood cut from one of the old trees at Mount Vernon, and was presented to the chapter by Madam Haslet.

In looking over the seven years that have passed, we feel that some good work has been done. More than forty graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been repaired, the headstones reset and the ground graded. We have had one loan exhibit, where many valuable as well as interesting relics were shown. An “Old Ladies’ Tea Party” was given in connection with it. About fifty dollars was realized from the exhibit. Ten dollars was sent to the Continental Hall fund, also three dollars to the Jefferson Memorial Road.

The past year has been one of pleasure and profit under the leadership of our regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Story, a direct descendant of John Emery, who came from Romsey, England, June 3, 1635, on the good ship James. Two of our members, the Misses Pierce, are great-granddaughters of Governor Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and grandnieces of President Franklin Pierce. Interesting papers have been written on various subjects, mostly historic. The ritual is used at the opening exercises of the meetings.

Ten dollars was sent to the Concord Memorial Hospital, in memory of our “Real Daughter,” Mrs. E. H. Haslet, toward a fund for a free bed for children. We have had some relics given us and hope in the near future to have a place to keep them. A Daughter of the American Revolution spoon was given Mrs. Minnie Clement, our first bride. Two trees from the old Pierce estate were sent to Stark Park, Manchester, New Hampshire, to be planted in the Daughters of the American Revolution Arc. On Decoration Day wreaths and flags were placed on the graves of thirty-eight Revolutionary soldiers, and on the grave of Eunice Baldwin, for whom our chapter was named. A prize was offered to the children of the grammar school for the best essay on “History of the Town of
Hillsboro.” The prize was awarded to Milward Brown, the grandson of one of our members, Mrs. Josephine Brown.

A tablet of white marble, with gilt lettering, has been placed in each of the Congregational churches of the town—one at the Centre, to the memory of Rev. Jonathan Barnes and his wife, the other at the Bridge, to the memory of Rev. Seth Farnsworth and his wife. On Sunday, November 27th, special services were held at both churches. At the Centre the pastor, Rev. Mr. France, used for a part of his scripture reading the original Bible of the Rev. Mr. Barnes, which he used one hundred and thirty-two years ago. He was the first minister of the town, and was ordained November 25, 1772, and preached for nearly thirty-three years. Mr. Theodore Barnes, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a great-grandson of the Rev. Mr. Barnes, unveiled the tablet and gave a short sketch of his life and work while pastor of the church. The tablet was presented to the church and society by Mrs. Katie Farrar, in behalf of the chapter.

At the Bridge, the unveiling and presentation of the tablet to the church and society by the regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Story, was performed with much grace and dignity. Two hymns, appropriate to the occasion were sung by the congregation, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. McPhie, of Boston, Massachusetts, who supplied the pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. Farnsworth was the first minister of the church. He was ordained November 23, 1836, and died March 26, 1837. Before the close of the coming year we hope to place other tablets.—MARY J. HASLET, Historian.

Samuel Ashley Chapter (Claremont, New Hampshire).—The chapter has had a pleasant and progressive year. The chapter has placed markers at ten Revolutionary graves during the year, making fifty-eight that are marked in town, the others having been marked previously. Two were decorated near town. Washington’s birthday was observed at the home of Mrs. H. B. Glidden, by a colonial entertainment. Flag day was celebrated by a patriotic picnic, at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. P. P. Coburn. The fine grounds and rooms were
elaborately decorated. The state regent, Mrs. John Walter Johnston, was present; the past regent, Mrs. Bradley, of the Reprisal Chapter, of Newport, New Hampshire, and the regent and members of the Ascutney Chapter, of Vermont. A banquet was given to the members at the November meeting by six hostesses.—L. E. CHELLIS STORY, Historian.

General Lafayette Chapter (Atlantic City, New Jersey).—In accordance with the wish expressed by the president general that there should be a general observance by the chapters of the wedding day of George and Martha Washington, General Lafayette Chapter assembled on the afternoon of January 16th. The meeting was called to order by the regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, who then spoke most interestingly of its object and made a strong appeal for Continental Hall. It is hoped that the result of this appeal may be soon seen. Mrs. J. G. Adams, one of our members gave a short account of Daughters of the American Revolution day, at St. Louis. An interesting paper upon “The Courtship and Wedding of Colonel and Mrs. Washington,” read by our historian, closed the exercises.—ISABELLA L. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The Mahwenawasigh Chapter (Poughkeepsie, New York), has had an interesting history during the year 1903-1904. The chapter numbers ninety members. Washington’s birthday was appropriately celebrated. An address was given on “Washington,” and some of the problems which confront the nation today. The chapter offered two prizes to pupils of the high school for the best essays upon the subject of the “Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by New York.” The first prize was a gold medal, the second a book.

Mention should be made that the chapter voted to contribute ten dollars toward the utility fund. The chapter regrets its inability, at the present time, to make a definite pledge toward the work of Memorial Continental Hall, but it hopes to contribute sometime this year. There have been two important lines of work carried on during the past year. First, the beginning of the restoration of the Clinton House, the old resi-
dence of Governor George Clinton. The "Clinton Museum," as it is called, is used for a chapter house. Seven hundred dollars have already been expended by the chapter in the work of restoration. The other great achievement was the erection of a tablet on the new court house in Poughkeepsie, to commemorate the fact that

"The People of the State of New York by their convention assembled in a former court house which stood on this ground ratified the constitution of the United States of America July 26, A. D. 1788."

On Saturday, April 30, 1904, Mahwenawasigh Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary and did honor to the most important event in the history of Poughkeepsie, the most important in the history of the state, and one of the most important in the history of America, by unveiling a tablet in memory of the ratification of the American Constitution by the state of New York. The tablet is a well proportioned bronze panel designed by Mr. Paul Cabaret & Son, of New York. The inception of the idea of a tablet or monument of some sort originated with the first regent of the chapter, Mrs. Edward S. Atwater. Nearly seven hundred dollars were raised for the erection of the tablet. Over one-half was contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the rest by the patriotic citizens of Poughkeepsie. The cost of the tablet itself was about four hundred dollars. The exercises connected with the unveiling exercises were as follows:

Invocation, Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, D. D.  
State Salute, By Co. K, First Regiment  
Unveiling, Mrs. Edward S. Atwater and Miss Myra H. Avery former regents.  
Presentation of the Tablet, Miss Jane E. Bushnell, regent  
Acceptance of the Tablet, Mayor Hine

The second part of the program was as follows:

Historical address, Miss Myra H. Avery  
"The Hudson River in the Revolution," Mr. Walter Seth Logan of New York City, president of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution.  
At the close of the exercises a luncheon was served to one hundred and fifty guests.—CLEONA GLASS, Historian.

GREETING TO MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER, APRIL 30, 1904.

Fredrica Davis Hatfield.

Sons and daughters from over the sea,
Mahwenawasigh!

English and Irish and Dutch are we,
And some of us French; but all true to thee
Mahwenawasigh!

Grandfathers landed on old Plymouth Rock,
With grandmothers come from ancient Dutch stock,
Ancestors mixed as "pudding-stone-rock,"
Cross and recross to make up our flock
Mahwenawasigh!

Pinched by famine and menaced by foe,
In the cruel winters of long ago,
They worked and they prayed and for freedom they wrought,
Freedom of speech and freedom of thought,
Is it nothing to know that the peace of to-day,
Is the fruit of their toil, of their steadfast array,
'Gainst oppression?
Be true to the path they've blazed out for you,
From old Plymouth Rock to Pacific's deep blue!
Be true to the right and be not afraid
To assail all error, wherever arrayed,
For home and for country, for duty and right—
Stand firm Mahwenawasigh; and God be your light.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio).—The year 1904 was marked by diligent study, by payment of all dues to state and national headquarters, and by a gift of twenty dollars to the national fund for Continental Hall, at Washington. Our delegates represented us at conventions and returned to us stores of enthusiasm for patriotic feeling and work. Our first meeting, in September, received great inspiration from the visit of the state regent, Mrs. O. J. Hodge. We are very proud of our new designation, "The Banner Chapter," at the last National meeting in Washington. It was said that no other chap-
ter in the country has published a record of the Revolutionary soldiers of its county; no other chapter has had five "Real Daughters." Our "Record of Revolutionary Soldiers" received honorable mention at the congress of Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, and also by the two best periodicals of its sort in the country, "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record." The latter says: "This

New Connecticut Chapter, of Ohio, has set a fine example to its fellows, in thus perpetuating local history." Many libraries without any solicitation have placed our "Records of Revolutionary Soldiers" on their lists. Valuable historical works have been added to our chapter library through exchange. The remaining books were purchased by the Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio. The library of our New Connecticut Chapter now numbers one hundred and seventy volumes, besides pamphlets.

Among our new members this year we are found to count
three “Real Daughters.” But for the death of Mrs. Nancy Doty Pearly, we could now have five names upon our roll. Our November meeting was a red letter day, because spent with Mrs. Susan Murphy Truby, a “Real Daughter.” The roll call was answered by incidents from the Revolutionary times. These were delightfully supplemented by stories from the army life of Mrs. Truby’s father, related by her granddaughters. It was a pleasure to leave with Mrs. Truby a reminder of our satisfaction in counting her one of the members of our New Connecticut Chapter.

The furnishing of a room in the new Painesville Hospital last summer was interesting work. Everything was complete for such a room, each resident Daughter making a gift. Mrs. Truby, one “Real Daughter,” gave a Daughter of the American Revolution shield, which was placed on the door.—(Miss) LAURA J. KING, Historian.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter (Toledo, Ohio).—The foyer of the Valentine theater, of Toledo—considered one of the handsomest in the country—has been procured this year by the Ursula Wolcott Chapter for the monthly meetings. The first meeting was held in the afternoon and was largely a social affair. A short literary program was followed by a delightful tea furnishing an opportunity for the Daughters to talk over the summer vacation and the future work for the winter.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter is just now congratulating itself over the brilliant success of a card party, given January 21, for the purpose of increasing the Continental Hall fund. The foyer of the Valentine, with its handsome furnishings and its rare works of art, never looked more beautiful—adorned with flags and flowers and the presence of fair women. It was remarked that the old Continentals in their ragged regimentals would have been as proud of their daughters as their daughters are of them could they have looked in upon the brilliant assemblage. Two hundred and twenty Daughters and their friends were graciously received by Mrs. E. D. Gardiner, regent; Mrs. Walter J. Sherman, vice-regent; Mrs. Ferdinand Welch, past regent, and Mrs. Henry N. Adams, registrar.
Three exquisite prizes were awarded the successful contestants at thirty-four tables of six-hand euchre, played progressively. The general prize was drawn for by all present, those who played and those who did not. The tally cards were embossed in the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem, and those who took no part in the game assisted in keeping score, and the chapter feels that the party was a great success, giving an afternoon of rare pleasure to the many guests present, substantially increasing the Continental Hall fund, in which every true Daughter is so deeply interested, and establishing for the future a high standard for such social events.—Josephine Ormond Calder, Historian.

Berks County Chapter (Reading, Pennsylvania).—Although the Berks County Chapter has always faithfully and worthily carried out the sterling principles of the National Society, the enthusiasm of the chapter has never been quite so keen as during the past year, with Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim serving as regent. There are now on roll sixty-one members, an increase of twenty-eight since Mrs. Keim took up the work.

Two prizes, respectively ten and five dollars in gold, are offered yearly to graduating pupils of the girls' high school of Reading. "The Wyoming Valley Massacre" is the title of this year's essays.

Thus far two hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund by individual members of the chapter, to be held intact for the memorial columns in honor of Pennsylvania as one of the thirteen original states.

An exhibition of Revolutionary relics, loaned by members and friends of the chapter has come to be one of the interesting features of the year's program.

The chapter has received its by-laws and reprinted them. It also issues a printed program with two stated subjects for each meeting, upon which papers are written. Music and refreshments relieve the possibly too-highly patriotic strain. During the past year five dollars was contributed to the purchase of a bronze tablet for the cruiser Pennsylvania. Taken as a whole,
the chapter has impressed upon this locality the fact that it is
good to stop every little while to think of the brave men and
heroic women who established the great republic.—Katharine
Benade, Historian.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—The
Daughters of the American Revolution of Lehigh County, led
by their regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell, entertained the state con-
ference at Allentown, November 16, 17 and 18, 1904.
The state regent, Mrs. W. F. Reeder, on account of
the death of her husband, was unable to attend, and
the state vice-regent, Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker,
presided. The 16th was se-
lected as "Military Day,"
on which the Liberty Bell
Chapter erected a beautiful
bronze tablet on the court
house, commemorating the
going of Companies B and
D. Pennsylvania National
Guard, to the Spanish-
American war. The ad-
dress, presentation and un-
veiling of the tablet were
made by the regent, Mrs.
Robert Iredell. The response and acceptance for the county,
was made by Presiding Judge, Frank M. Trexler, and
the Mayor of Allentown, Mr. F. E. Lewis, responded for the
City. General J. P. S. Gobin made a stirring address. Com-
panies B and D, of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Na-
tional Guard, Colonel C. T. O'Neill, commanding, with staff
and field officers, paraded and attended the exercises, which
took place in the court house. A large number of Pennsylvania
Daughters of the American Revolution were present, includ-
ing the vice-president general of the National Society, and other distinguished women. The scene was an imposing one. Mrs. Robert Iredell, regent, presided, while Mayor Lewis was master of ceremonies. After the exercises the unveiling took place on the plaza of the court house. The regent, surrounded by her chapter officers, awaited the signal of the regimental bugler, who gave the salute to the colors, when she drew the flag, exposing to view the beautiful tablet, made by Paul E. Cabaret & Company, of New York. Then followed the "Star Spangled Banner." Many were the congratulations to the regent and her chapter.

The morning of the same day was taken up with the opening exercises in Zion Reformed Church, under the floor of which the Liberty Bell was secreted during the Revolution while the British occupied Philadelphia. After an invocation by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Hocker, there was an address of welcome by the Mayor, F. E. Lewis, and then an address by the regent, Mrs. Iredell, followed by a solo, beautifully sung by Mrs. Charles D. Shready, then Mrs. Robert James Berger, daughter of the regent, rendered, in an artistic manner, "I will praise Thee, 0 Lord." This was followed by the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the audience joining.

The following day, Thursday, was given up to business pertaining to the state affairs of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution. In the evening a reception was given to the visiting Daughters and a large number of friends by the regent, at her residence.

On Friday morning, November 18, a business session was called, which adjourned at twelve o'clock. The whole conference then assembled at two o'clock to go to Bethlehem, where a reception was given the visiting Daughters at the old Sun Inn, after visiting the historical spots. This ended the eighth annual conference of the Daughters of Pennsylvania.

At the closing session, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution are indebted to the Liberty Bell Chapter for a delightful week of exceptional interest. From the opening exercises in the beautiful church built on hallowed ground to the final visit to historic Bethlehem, will be a pleasant memory
to the fortunate attendants to the eighth conference. We desire to thank the Liberty Bell Chapter for giving us the privilege of listening to the eloquent words of Judge Trexler and General Gobin, which filled us with fresh enthusiasm, and we congratulate the chapter on the splendid work it has accomplished.

To the regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell, we especially extend our thanks for her interesting and instructive addresses, as well as for her delightful hospitality extended to visiting Daughters. We thank the city of Allentown, which has so warmly welcomed us through the gracious words of its mayor, Mr. F. E. Lewis. We would express our sincere appreciation to the members of the press, who have courteously recorded our proceedings, and also to the ladies who so kindly sang for our entertainment, and indeed to all who have contributed so generously to the pleasure of our visit.

(Signed) M. F. Hancock, M. B. L. Lieper, R. Y. Robinson.

—Mrs. R. J. Berger, Secretary, Liberty Bell Chapter.

Commodore Perry Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—Through the zealous and untiring effort of Commodore Perry's regent, Mary Bates Toof, the chapter has placed a handsome sum in bank from the proceeds of a successful bazar. The "affair" was unique, and this young and progressive chapter, bearing the distinction of being the only naval one in the south, has rejoiced over the sympathy and cooperation extended them by chapters all over the country.

Our distant sisters have fully shown the deep interest they felt in the worthy and patriotic movement of erecting a monument to Dorothea Henry Winston, the daughter of Patrick

Mary Bates Toof.
Henry, who sleeps in beautiful Elmwood. As we honor the Revolutionary “hero,” so should we love and revere the memory of his “daughter,” for, as we reflect upon the noble deeds and self sacrifices of such women in those times that tried men’s souls, we are just as proud of the “heritage” left us by our “foremothers,” as by those of our sturdy forefathers who fought and died for their country.

The bazar lasted only three days, and in that short time many called to view the many maids and madams, dames and demoiselles that arrived from every nationality, as well as to admire the Revolutionary “heroes” among them, costumed in the dress of that period. The Memphis Chapter in thanking those who so generously responded to the call of their regent, have felt that touch of close, sweet comradeship that will bind their hearts in loving sympathy to every Daughter of the American Revolution.

The following chapters contributed, some giving money instead of dolls:

Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Anniston Chapter, Alabama; Madison Chapter, Jackson, Tennessee; Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington, Indiana; Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts; Quincy Chapter, Quincy, Illinois; Tyranena Chapter, Lake Mills, Wisconsin; Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee; Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville, North Carolina; Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois; Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, Connecticut; Birmingham Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama; Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee; Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia; Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut; Mary Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minnesota; McKinley Chapter, Middleton Springs, Vermont, sent a box of “maple sugar” that gave satisfaction and sold well. Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, Maine; Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Carthage Chapter, Carthage, Illinois; Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts; Elder William Brewster Chapter, Freeport, Illinois; Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City, Missouri; Lagonda Chapter, Springfield, Ohio.

Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma, Washington; Grand Rapids Chapter, Michigan; Wauseon Chapter, Ohio; Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana; Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, New Hampshire; Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, Ohio; Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, LaFayette, Indiana; Nekui-Antigo-Siebah Chapter, Antigo,
Wisconsin; Betsey Ross Chapter, Fairbury, Nebraska; Rebecca Mott Chapter, Charleston, South Carolina; Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw, Michigan; John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Alabama; Elizabeth Ludington Hagens Chapter, Morgantown, West Virginia; Dorothy Q. Chapter, Crawfordsville, Indiana; Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville, Ohio; Joplin Chapter, Joplin Missouri; Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island; Elgin Chapter, Elgin, Illinois; Jackson Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia; Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Vermont; Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Washington; Ruth Cragin Chapter, North Anson, Maine; General Knox Chapter, Thomaston, Maine; John Paul Chapter, Madison, Indiana; Woonsocket Chapter, Rhode Island.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan; Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee; William Ellery Chapter, Newport, Rhode Island; Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington; San Diego Chapter, California; North Shore Chapter, Highland Park, Illinois; Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth, Ohio; Anne Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont; Lewis-Clark Chapter, Fremont, Nebraska; Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts; Wilford Chapter, Wilford, New Hampshire; Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst, Massachusetts; Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio; Mystic Chapter Mystic, Connecticut; Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; Campbell Chapter, also Nashville Tennessee; Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Hermitage Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, and Wau Bun Chapter, Portage, Wisconsin. There are also many individual contributions.

At the next state convention, which meets in October, in Memphis, Commodore Perry Chapter will unveil the monument, and it is earnestly desired that the members may have the pleasure of entertaining those who have assisted them in bringing this patriotic cause to a happy consummation, and take this opportunity to invite as many as possible to be with us on that occasion.—Flora Clarke Huntington, Chairman Press Committee.

Memphis, Tennessee, January 11, 1905.

Rebecca Crockett Chapter (Gainesville, Texas).—It is with much pride the Rebecca Crockett Chapter tells of the first year and a half of its work.

Organized June 25, 1904, with twelve charter members, by its regent, Mrs. Thomas M. Bosson, a former member of the
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, Indiana, it now numbers twenty-four, and other women are earnestly searching for family records. Our name at once suggests the "Lone Star State," for here Davy Crockett, with other martyred heroes bravely met their fate, defending the Alamo against Santa Anna and his horde of Mexicans.

Thermopylæ had its messengers left to tell the dread tale of disaster, but the Alamo had not one. Rebecca Crockett, the noble mother of Davy Crockett, was the wife of John Crockett, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at King's Mountain, with the North Carolina troops.

We hold monthly meetings and have been studying the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At our memorial meeting, November 4, 1904, in honor of our late state regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Colonel W. B. Denson, a life-long friend, delivered a feeling and excellent address.

Our red letter day so far has been January 17, 1905, the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of George Washington's wedding day. Mrs. C. Newcomb Stevens, an enthusiastic member, hospitably entertained us. The program was appropriate to the occasion. Miss Isabella Davis read an interesting account of the courtship and Mrs. Thomas Bosson gave a sketch of the life of Martha Washington and a vivid description of the wedding in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New Kent County, Virginia, January 6, 1759. Mrs. C. L. Potter beautifully sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "Blue Bells of Scotland," and an old love ballad, "How Can I Leave Thee." A luncheon was served.

Our finances have done us credit. We contributed one hundred dollars towards the furnishing of the Texas state building at the World's Fair, twenty-five dollars towards the Continental Hall fund, five dollars towards the Alamo fund and Daughters of the American Revolution spoons to baby Catharine Hudson Rose and baby Annie Elise Criss.

We have offered a prize of five dollars to the member of this year's graduating class of our high school, who will write the best essay on "The Boston Tea Party."

We have the Lineage Books, Smithsonian reports, Saffell's
Revolutionary Records and the American Monthly Magazine.

We shall give our Colonial Tea, Washington's birthday, for the benefit of Continental Hall and a memorial to Mrs. John Lane Henry.—Susan F. Bosson, Regent.

Texas State Conference.—The fifth annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution met at 10 A.M., November 14, 1904, in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, Houston.

The Texas Chapters were fully represented. In no other state could the chapters be so far apart, but in spite of the long railway rides the ladies came in bright and full of enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. D. F. Stuart, regent of the Lady Washington Chapter. After the Lord's Prayer and the singing of "America," Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster delivered a cordial and pleasing address of welcome. Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, upon whom the duties of state regent devolved after the death of our dearly beloved Mrs. Henry, responded in a beautiful manner, giving a resumé of the year's work in Texas. I would like to give all of this paper, but knowing the Magazine's preference for short reports, I quote only a small part, as follows:

"These words of welcome to which we have just listened are, I am sure, a source of great pleasure to the Daughters who are assembled here to-day from all parts of the State, and in their name, I thank you for
them. * * * * * But a tinge of sadness o'ershadows it all. We miss the dear presence of one that we loved who, though gentle as a child, was a tower of strength in our deliberations; whose every word was law and whose unerring judgment was our trust. If our loss did not encourage to higher and better effort she had lived in vain. Not so, for as long as our association exists in Texas, the name of Cornelia Henry will be engraved on every heart." * * * * *

Mrs. Stuart then vacated the chair which Mrs. Sydnor took while the business of the conference was being disposed of. The reports of chapters were very encouraging, showing much interest in their work.

Eulogistic letters on the life and character of Mrs. Henry, from Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Kirk, vice-president general of Georgia; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent of Alabama; Mrs. Annie Semmes Bryan, of Tennessee; Mrs. Clara H. Fuller, recording secretary general, and Mrs. Eleanor G. Howard, state regent of Virginia, were read, after which the election of officers was had.

Mrs. Sydnor was the first Houston lady to become a Daughter of the American Revolution. She was the first regent of the Lady Washington Chapter, which she organized. This office she resigned to become the first state vice-regent.

With a wide experience in the affairs of various patriotic organizations, joined to a charming personality, we think Mrs. Sydnor all that could be desired in the successor to Mrs. Henry.

The Betty Martin Chapter, through Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, regent, extended an invitation to the Daughters to meet in Temple next year, which was accepted.

At three o'clock a short but beautiful memorial service was held in honor of our late state regent, in the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Sydnor being in charge. Mrs. A. V. Lane, regent of the Jane Douglass Chapter, read a glowing tribute to the indomitable will and magnetic energy of its organizer and first regent, which was sincerely appreciated. Mrs. Mary Hunt Affleck, one of the state's most gifted writers and best beloved Daughters, read an exquisitely touching poem from her own pen. Appropriate music was rendered by several of Houston's best singers, and lovely flowers, of which Mrs. Henry was so fond, added their sweetness to the occasion.
Owing to circumstances, it was decided to forego the gaieties usually enjoyed at the meetings of our conferences, but from five to seven o'clock an informal reception was given at the hospitable residence of Mrs. D. F. Stuart, chapter regent, to afford the Lady Washington Chapter an opportunity of meeting the visiting Daughters and their friends.—A. E. Yocum, State Secretary.


Every thing which throws light on the early settlements is of value and interest. The Plymouth colony had frequent dealings with this son of the forest and these dealings are portrayed in a vivid manner. The various events which culminated in King Philip’s time form an instructive part of the book. That he was not unmindful of his friendship to the white settler is shown by his revealing the plot against the Weymouth people.


The Boston Latin School is older than Harvard and has a history almost as interesting. One of its most famous teachers was Ezekiel Cheever. The life, influence and characteristics of this venerable man are delightfully set forth. Dr. Hale’s account of the school and Cotton Mather’s tribute to the well-loved schoolmaster form entertaining parts of the volume.

Several valuable and important books must wait the next issue for an adequate review. Among them may be mentioned “The Makers of the American Republic,” Heath’s “Memoirs of the American War,” “Legends of the Iroquois,” “Travels through the Middle Settlements,” “John Adams and Daniel Webster as Schoolmasters.”

Year Books Received.

Report of the Seventh Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Virginia. This report contains much of interest. A full list of the officers of the different chapters, the chapter reports showing the work accomplished during the year, the reports of the state officers and committees as shown at the conference.
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.

Reconsideration. When an assembly wishes to regain possession of a question previously voted upon the proper parliamentary agent to use is the motion "to reconsider the vote." This motion, if carried, has the effect of placing before the assembly a second time the question in exactly the same shape it had assumed before the vote on it was taken. If the motion to reconsider the vote is lost, the question previously acted upon is not affected in any way whatever. The motion to reconsider cannot be amended; it is debatable when applied to debatable motions, not otherwise. Also, when debate has been closed by the ordering of the previous question the motion to reconsider the vote on a subsidiary motion would be undebatable. This motion to reconsider has several peculiarities. For instance, it must be made by a member who voted upon the prevailing side of the former question, except when the vote was by ballot. Any member may second it, however. It must also be made on the same day or the next succeeding day on which the vote sought to be reconsidered was taken. "Next succeeding day" means literally the next twenty-four hours and not the next weekly or monthly meeting.

Entered on the Minutes. If, to the motion to reconsider, the words "and entered on the minutes" are added when first made the effect is to suspend action on the original motion until it is acted upon or passes the time limit. In the case of a permanent organization where regular meetings are held weekly or monthly, its effect shall last until the close of the session next suc-
ceeding the one at which the motion to reconsider was made, provided there is not held, upon another day, an adjourned meeting of the one at which the reconsideration was moved. When the suspension effect of the motion to reconsider extends to the next session no one may call it up at the meeting at which it was made but the mover, but at a later meeting any member may call it up. The motion to reconsider that has been entered on the minutes, if called up, takes precedence of all motions except those to adjourn and to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. The motion to reconsider requires only a majority vote in any case, and it may be applied to main and subsidiary motions with the following exceptions:

To adjourn.
To suspend the rules.
Affirmative vote on motion to lay question on the table.
Affirmative vote on motion to take question from the table.
Electing to office a member who is present and does not decline.

Form of motion to reconsider:

Mrs. Holt: Madam President. I move to reconsider the vote on the resolution "To appropriate $50.00 for a traveling library." [Seconded.]

President: It is moved and seconded, to reconsider the vote on the resolution [states it]. Are you ready for the question? * * * All in favor will say "aye." All opposed will say "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion to reconsider the vote is carried and the question is upon the resolution, "To appropriate $50.00 for a traveling library."

Mrs. Gray: Madam President, I move to amend the resolution by adding "composed of historical works." [Seconded.]

President: It is moved and seconded, to amend the resolution by adding [states amendment.]

It must be remembered that when the vote on a question is reconsidered and the question is brought before the assembly a second time, any motion may be applied to it that would have been in order before the first vote was taken.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

For inquire of the former age, and prepare thyself for the search of their fathers.—Job VIII.

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 residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry 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.

543. KINNEY.—James Kinney was in the second N. Y. regiment, 1779, Col. Van Cortland.—N. Y. in Rev., p. 34.

544. GRISWOLD.—Amaziah Griswold married Dec. 15, 1777, Bethiah Parks in Woodbury, Conn. He was in the 7th company, 7th regiment, Conn. Militia, 1775, Col. Hinman.—Ancient Woodbury, Conn, in Rev.

546. (2) HULL.—John Hull, probably son of Richard, was at Derby, Conn., 1668. In 1687 he exchanged his house and land in Stratford with Benjamin Lewis, of Wallingford, and that town set off to him 700 acres between the north side of Broad Swamp and the Quinnipiac River. He married; first Mary —— ; second in 1692, Mary Jones; third, in 1699, Rebecca Turner. He died in Wallingford Dec. 6, 1711, aged about seventy years. He had eight children, and the inventory of his estate shows the amount each child received during his life; the names were John, born March 14, 1662; Capt. Joseph, Born 1662, married, first, 1691, Mary Nichols; second, Hannah —— ; Benjamin, M. D., married, 1695, Elizabeth Andrews. He died 1741. Ebenezer born about 1763,
married 1706, Lydia Mix, died before his father. Jeremiah, M. D., married 1711, Hannah Cooke, died 1736. Mary, married John Prindle. The other two children are supposed to have been Samuel and Andrew.—C. I. I. (Tuttle Genealogy.)


In the history of the town of Lancaster, Joseph Blood, of Bolton, is mentioned as having marched with the men of Lancaster, Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and again as one of the four survivors of that march who was living in 1825.—G. M. P.


In the signers of the Mayflower Compact, Vol. 3, there is mention of the Brewster book which is now I think in the Boston Library. The book passed from Elder Brewster to his son Jonathan, who came to America in the "Fortune" and was handed down through Benjamin, Daniel, to Daniel, jr., the latter, having no children, gave it to his nephew Nathan Freeman, who placed it in the Boston Library.

Nathan Freeman had an elder brother, Caleb, born 1716, who married Zipporah Tracy. Their oldest daughter, named Lucy, born 1739, died 1743. Another daughter, Lydia, born 1754, married John Lathrop, of Norwich, Conn. Their daughter, born 1777, named Lucy Lathrop, married Thomas Southworth, and was my great-grandmother.—G. M. P.

542. (1) Beeson.—Edward and Richard Beeson, brothers from Davonshire, Eng., accompanied William Penn to America, 1682. Richard was single, Edward was married and had four sons, Richard, Edward, Jesse and William. Richard, son of Edward married 1706 Charity Grubb, daughter of John Grubb, who came from Deal, Eng., with William Penn, 1682. His wife, Mary Perkins, came from England when a child in the ship Kent, 1677, with her father and mother and other children. William Perkins died on the voyage. Richard Beeson and wife
Charity resided at New Castle, Del., for five years, then moved, 1730, to West Nottingham, Penn. In 1736 to Frederick Co., Vir., and in 1758 to Rowan Co., N. Car.

Their children were, Edward of Berkeley Co., Vir., who married Widow Stroud; Phebe, married John Harris; Richard, married Ann Brown; John, married Mary Varnum; Charity, married Mordecai Mendenhall. Edward of Martinsburg, Vir., (who married Widow Stroud) had children: Edward, who inherited the homestead near Martinsburg; Jacob, born June 1, 1741; Henry L. b. May 17, 1743, and Mercer. The last three moved to Uniontown, Penn. Mercer went to Fleming Co., Ky., and served in the Revolutionary War. Richard moved to Stroud Station, Ky., and also served in the Rev. War. Peter went to Pensacola, Florida, and John went to East Tennessee.—F. T. L.

557. (1) SMITH—BISSELL.—Abigail Smith was the oldest child of Abiel Smith and Abigail Pellet, married Sept. 24, 1729. Abiel was the son of Nathaniel Smith and wife Ann Haskins, of Taunton, Mass., where he was born before the family moved to Litchfield. Nathaniel's father was Nathaniel, and his grandfather, James Smith, who was in Weymouth, Mass., as early as 1639.—C. H. T.

Ancient Windsor says (page 82) Zebulon Bissell (Lieut. Isaac's Thomas', John') born 1724 was Revolutionary soldier. Was taken prisoner at Ft. Washington, died at Woodbury, Conn., on his way home, from the effects of poison given him by the British after the exchange of prisoners. His estate was settled in 1777.

560. (1) WHITMORE—HALL.—There was a Francis Whitmore born in Medford, Mass. (not Medfield), Oct. 4, 1714, who married Jan. 1, 1739, Mary Hall. He was son of John Whitmore, who married Mary Lane, of Bedford, Mass. In “Medford in the Revolution,” by Miss Wild, it is recorded that Francis Whitmore and wife Mary had a son Francis born August 16, 1741, who married Dec. 30, 1764, Elizabeth Bowman, at Menotomy (now Arlington, Mass.). He served in Boston, 1776. Loaned money for bounty, July and Sept. 1776. He was taxed in Medford, 1766-1792. He was in business with his father “on the Kennebec” in 1770. Usher’s “History of Medford” says, “Capt. Francis Whitmore, who married Mary Hall, engaged in business in Medford, but his too generous method of dealing embarrassed his affairs. Having bought a township on the Kennebec, he moved there with his eldest son Stephen. He was engaged in shipping masts for the royal navy which gave much offence to the squatters on the Crown lands. He died April 27, 1794. and his wife died Oct. 20, 1791.—E. W. G.

578. (8) SPARHAWK.—Nathaniel Sparhawk, birth unknown, mar. 3 Oct. 1649, Patience, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Sybil Newman. Nathaniel Sparhawk died Jan. —, 1687. He was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Angier) Sparhawk. This Nathaniel Sparhawk was b. 16 Feb., 1597-B, and came to Cambridge, N. E., with his wife Mary. He died 28 June, 1647. His wife, died 25 Jan. 1644. He was the son of
Samuel Sparhawk. His wife, who was born Aug. 21, 1603, was the daughter of John and Ann (Sherman) Angier. Her brother, Edmund Angier mar. Ruth Ames, the daughter of the celebrated Dr. William Ames.

John Angier, the father of Edmund and Mary Angier, was born April 2, 1576, the son of William and Ann Angier. He married May 15, 1601, Ann Sherman, the daughter of Edmund and Ann (Pellette) Sherman. Ann Sherman was born March 7, 1580.

Edmund Sherman, who died Dec. 22, 1600, married Ann Pellette, April 25, 1570. She died June 8, 1584. Edmund Sherman was the son of Henry and Agnes Sherman, who were the ancestors of the Sherman family of this country who have given so many statesmen and warriors to the nation.

The name of the father of Samuel Sparhawk was probably Lewis, but that has not been proved. (See Page's History of Cambridge and the New England Genealogical and Historical Register for July, 1896.)—Mrs. E. M. A.

548. INGALLS.—I can partially answer my own query, from the Ingalls Genealogy just published by Dr. Charles Burleigh. Samuel Ingalls, eighth child of Edmund and Ann Ingalls, married Ruth Eaton. Mary Ingalls, a younger sister, married John Eaton. Can any one give the ancestry of Ruth and John Eaton?—H. D. C.

QUERIES.

580. ROCHESTER.—Information desired of Colonial or Rev. service of John Rochester, b. in Westmoreland Co., Vir., 1746. He served as sheriff—was captain of militia, and in 1785 was vestryman in Cople Parish. Was he one of the signers of a resolution by Richard Henry Lee in 1765?—W. T. H.

His name is not in the list of the signers of that resolution.—L. B. N.

581. WILEY.—Information desired of James W. Wiley, of Vir., said to have been on Washington's staff. Any facts concerning him or his descendants will be gratefully received.—M. P. P.

582. (1) JONES—PARKE.—The parentage is desired of Asa Jones, b. 1755, d. 1834, who married Nov. 30, 1780, Lucy Parke, of Plainfield, Conn., b. Sept. 16, 1758, daughter of Nehemiah Parke, of Plainfield. Their daughter Lucy Parke Jones, b. April 21, 1788, married March 17, 1816, Abner Chapman Tarbell, of Colchester, Conn., b. Aug. 24, 1791, son of William Tarbell, of Colchester. Can A. J. R., who answered No. 515 in December No. A. M. Mag. give this information?

582. (2) TARBELL.—Colchester, Conn., Town Record says "William Tarbell and Ann Chapman were joined in marriage in March, 1772," and gives births of eleven children from Iantha, 1773, to Abner Chapman, 1791, and Charlotte Butler, 1793. I wish to trace back the an-
ceštry of this William Tarbell, who served in the Revolution in Hyde's and McGregor's Cos. and as corporal, Fourth Conn. regt.—M. C. W.

583. Tunison.—Information is desired of the relationship of Garret Tunison, b. 1751, in Somerville, N. J., married Sarah Eyck and served as surgeon in Rev. War to Teunis Nyssen (or Denyse) who emigrated from a village near Arnheim, the Netherlands, about 1638 and settled on Long Island. Garret Tunison had eight or nine children, two of whom, Jan. and Cornelius married sisters, daughters of Tunis Gysbertse Bogaert. Removed to Somerville, N. J., dropped the surname of Nyssen (or Denyse) and called themselves Tennissen (or Tunison). One of their sons, probably Cornelius was undoubtedly the ancestor of Garret Tunison. The complete genealogical chain is greatly desired—H. J. T.

584. Holcomb.—Information is desired of the colonial service of Thomas Holcomb, who settled in Windsor, Conn., 1635, and the names of his sons and grandsons. Did a grandson, John, b. 1685, marry a Miss Grimes of Virginia?—M. L. F.

585. Justice—Umstead.—What were the names of the parents of William Justice who married Eleanor Umstead, of Frederick, Md.? Any Colonial or Revolutionary information will be appreciated.—M. L. F.

586. Horton—Terry.—Information is desired of John Horton, b. in Goshen, N. Y., July 30, 1763. Married in Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1785. Deborah Terry, b. May 25, 1766, daughter of Parshall Terry and wife Deborah Clark. John Horton was son of Lieut. Israel and Sarah (Lee) Horton. He moved to Wyoming Valley in 1787, and in 1792 to Terrytown, Penn., where he died May 25, 1844. He is called major in the family book. Where and when did he receive the title? Lieut. Israel Horton was b. at Cutchogue, about 1728. Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Goldsmith) Horton. He married 1755 Sarah Lee, daughter of Rev. John Lee, of Lyme, Conn.—J. W. B.

587. (1) Mansfield.—Wanted the ancestry of Robert Mansfield, who married Mourning Clark, in Orange Co., Vir. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781, and saw the sword of Cornwallis delivered by General O'Hara to Lincoln, who represented Washington.

(2) Clarke.—Knowledge of the ancestry or the descendants of Mourning (Clark) Mansfield is desired.

(3) Berry.—Information desired of Joseph Berry, b. in Eng., came to America in 17— to survey lands for his brother-in-law, Lord Fairfax, of Virginia, whose sister Rebecca, he married. He died in Frederick, Vir. He received a grant of land nine miles square on the Shenandoah River in Virginia, including the place now called Berryville.

(4) Hodge—Berry.—Information of Jonathan Hodge and his ancestors. He was b. Oct. 1791 in North Carolina, went to Barron Co., Ky., and in 1812 married Nancy Berry, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mathews) Berry, granddaughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Fairfax) Berry.—H. F. M. S.
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

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 Officers, 1903.

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

Vice-President Presiding,
MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,
MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
JANUARY MEETING, 1905.

The first meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution for the year 1905, was held on the morning of Thursday the 12th of January, at the Headquarters of the Society, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Members present: Mrs. Burrows, National President; Miss McBlair, Vice-President Presiding; Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Hooper and Miss Tulloch.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Secretary’s minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization reported that she had sent out 247 circulars, concerning the award of the loving cup
offered by Mrs. Horton for the child or Society raising the largest amount of money for the Continental Memorial Hall, written 32 letters and received 24.

She presented the following names for confirmation:

Fort Quiatemon for the Society forming at Lafayette, Indiana.
Mrs. Annette Winter Bull as President of Fort Quiatemon Society.
Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau as President of Society at Albion, Michigan.
Miss Laura A. Bradley as President of Society at Marshall, Michigan.
Mrs. John Charles Thompson to succeed Mrs. Harriet Knight, whose time has expired and who does not desire a re-appointment as President of Daniel Boone Society, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Mrs. A. J. Eimermann, State Director for Wisconsin.
Mrs. Henry Boehmer as President of Philadelphia Society.
Mrs. L. Foster Jack as President of Delaware County Society, Wallingford, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mary Laflin to succeed Mrs. Eimermann as President of George Rogers Clark Society, Wisconsin.

This report was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that she had sent permits for stationery to Mrs. F. Church, State Director for Michigan; Mrs. H. M. Moore, State Director for Indiana; 12 sets of blanks to Mrs. Gross, Marshalltown, Iowa; 10 sets of blanks to Mrs. C. G. Bull, Lafayette, Indiana, and 10 constitutions and lists of National Officers to Mrs. H. M. Moore, Lafayette, Indiana. Her report was accepted.

The Treasurer reported $12.51 as the amount on hand December 1st, receipts during the month $31.00, expenditures $24.70, leaving a balance of $18.81 on hand.

Her report was accepted.

The Registrar was not present. Her report was read by the Secretary. It presented the names of 18 applicants and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the Society provided all dues were paid. This was done, and the report accepted.

Mrs. Howard stated that a committee had been appointed by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to confer with the Society of the Children of the American Revolution in regard to the admission of members of the latter Society to the first named, and moved that a committee from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution be appointed.

The motion was seconded and carried and the President appointed Mrs. Janin, Miss McBlair and Mrs. Marsh to constitute such committee.

The rest of the session was taken up with a discussion of means by which interest in the Society may be quickened, and suggestions for instructions to be sent State Directors to facilitate the prompt collection of dues to help Presidents of Societies in the matter of furnishing
some object to enlist the children's energies, or to entertain them at their meetings.

Finally, Mrs. Darwin was asked to inquire into the feasibility of procuring the leaves from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE which contain articles on this subject with a view of having them printed and sent to State Directors and Presidents of Societies.

On motion it was decided that sufficient money to defray the cost of such printing be appropriated.

The meeting then adjourned.

Very respectfully,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,

Secretary.


To-day we are all interested in the history of our family and many are writing genealogies and histories. It is to help such that this book is written. It is a good book to read if one is thinking of embarking upon that difficult and pleasing task—that of writing a genealogy.

'Tis with our judgment as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Nature, like liberty, is but restrained
By the same laws which first herself ordained.

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do;
Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown proposed as things forgot.
Without good breeding truth is disapproved;
That only makes superior sense beloved.—Pope.

Let us then rely on the goodness of our cause, and the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions.—Washington.
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. SUSAN H. (PERKINS) WHITE. Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, passed away January 9, 1905.

MRS. MARTHA J. COOLIDGE, charter member, Watertown Chapter, Watertown, Massachusetts, died November, 1904. She was a faithful and earnest member.

MRS. ALMA PARK VALENTINE, honored and beloved regent and charter member, Bennington Chapter, Bennington, Vermont, passed from life, August 4, 1904. She will ever be held in grateful and loving memory.

MRS. SAMANTHA ROBINSON SWIFT, charter member, Bennington Chapter, Bennington, Vermont, died August 3, 1904, greatly mourned.

MRS. WILLIAM N. JOHNSON (Grace Everett), Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pennsylvania, died suddenly, January 23rd, 1904, at Rome, Italy.

MRS. MARY ADLE DAVIS, "Real Daughter," Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, died October 28, 1904, aged 94 years.

MRS. MABEL FORD WATT, Astenrogen Chapter, died January 21, 1905, aged 36 years.

MRS. SUSAN HUNTINGTON COOLBAUGH, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, died December 30, 1904.

MRS. ALFREDA SPOERL, Wyoming Valley Chapter, died December 31, 1904. The deaths of these two members were a great loss and the chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow.

MRS. MURRAY REYNOLDS (Stella Dorrance), Wyoming Valley Chapter, died suddenly November 12, 1904. Descended from a noble ancestry she honored them in her good deeds. Her loss is deeply felt by the entire community.

MRS. MARY SARGENT GILMORE, Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Florida, died at her home in that city, December 28, 1904. She was one of the most esteemed members.

ANNA RODMAN JONES FERGUSON, charter member and vice-regent, Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania, was recently called home. The chapter passed resolutions expressing their great sorrow.

MRS. FANNIE DOWNS BURRELL, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville, New York, died in Canisteo, New York, August, 1904.

MRS. CORNELIA M. TRINKLE, Jersey Blue Chapter, died at Atlantic City, December 30, 1904.
INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17, 1905.

The following Associations have granted a reduction of a fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., April 17-22, 1905.

The Trunk Line Association, i. e., composed of the following companies:

- Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburg, Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof).
- Buffalo & Susquehanna.
- Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.
- Central of New Jersey.
- Chesapeake & Ohio (Huntington, W. Va., and east thereof).
- Chesapeake Steamship Co.
- Cumberland Valley.
- Delaware & Hudson.
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
- Erie (Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk, Salamanca, and east thereof).

- New York Central & Hudson River (Main Line and Branches, including R., W. & O., Adirondack and Penn. Divisions, but not including stations on the Harlem & Putnam Division).
- New York, Ontario & Western.
- Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.
- New York, Philadelphia & Western.
- Northern Central.
- Philadelphia & Erie.
- Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.
- Washington Southern.
- West Jersey and Seashore.
- Philadelphia & Reading.
- Norfolk.

- Bangor & Aroostook R. R.
- Boston & Albany R. R.
- Boston & Maine R. R.

The New England Passenger Association, i.e., territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

- Central Vermont Ry.
- Grand Trunk Ry.
- Maine Central R. R.
- Portland & Rumford Falls Ry.
- Rutland R. R.

The Central Passenger Association.—The territory of the Central Passenger Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.
The Southeastern Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river.

The Western Passenger Association.—The territory east of the Missouri river and west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and Trans-Missouri territory.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau.—Covering state of Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories, and state of Missouri south of Missouri river.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from April 17th to April 22d, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than April 13th nor later than April 19th.

   Be sure that, when purchasing your ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agents will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, in the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall, 17th Street, between C and D Streets.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on April 18th, 19th and 20th. A fee of 25 cents will be collected for each certificate validated. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent’s arrival, or, if you arrive at the meeting later than April 20th, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated, and consequently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.
6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates, obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey: Provided, however, That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled, up to April 26th, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate, available at all times for children of prescribed age.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.
The headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are located in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, 902 F Street, N. W.

The Committee on Hotels and Railroads, at the personal request of several members, has secured the following information which is here printed, by order of the National Board of Management.

By applying, in advance, to the Metropolitan Cab Co., 1405 E Street, N. W., the exclusive use of a coupe seating two persons, can be secured for the entire week of the Continental Congress for $25.00, the coupe to be at the disposal of the person renting it at any and all times the same as if it were a private conveyance.

**HOTELS—EUROPEAN PLAN.**

The New Willard, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street, opposite Grand Opera House; Rates—Single room, $2.50 and up.

The Raleigh, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rates—Single room, without bath, $2.00 and up.

**AMERICAN PLAN.**

The Everett, H street, between 17th and 18th, $2.50 per day.

The Riggs House, 15th and G Streets. Rates—Single room, $3.00 and up; two in a room, $6.00.

The Richmond. Rates—Single room, $4.00 and up; two in a room, $7.00.

The Bancroft, Cor. 18th and H Streets. Rates—$2.50 to $3.00 per day.

The Arlington Hotel, Vermont Avenue, between H and I Streets. Rates—$5.00 per day.

The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H Streets. Rates—Two in room, double bed, $3.50.

The Cochran, Fourteenth and K Streets. Rates—$3.50 and up, two in room; $4.00, one in room; $4.50 with bath.
The Ebbitt House, Fourteenth and F Streets. Rates—$3.00 per day.
The Elsmere, H Street between 14th and 15 Streets. Rates—$2.00 to $2.50 per day.

Committee on Railroads and Hotels:

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Chairman.
MRS. WALTER H. WEED,
MRS. ALTHEA R. BEDLE,
MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS,
MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT,
MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH.

"All chapters or members desiring to place on sale, during the coming Continental Congress, articles or souvenirs upon the sale of which a percentage accrues to the Continental Hall fund, are requested to communicate at once with the Committee on Souvenirs, stating fully articles, terms &c.

(Signed) HELENA HILL WEED (Mrs. W. H.)
Chairman Souvenir Committee.

The Rochambeau,
Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

In looking over the Amendment to Article X, Section 5 of the By-Laws: "Strike out 'February' and insert 'April.'" which is to be brought before the coming Congress, I feel compelled to call your attention to this fact. If this amendment is passed, representation to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, held April, 1906, will be based on the 1906 dues received by the Treasurer General on or before March 22nd, 1906. Con-
gress convenes during the week in which the 19th of April falls, and according to Article V, Section 3, of the Constitution, representation is based on the dues of the official year then current. If the election of delegates is changed from February 1st, to April 1st, and dues are payable on or before March 22, the dues then current will be the 1906 dues, and representation to Congress that year will be based on the 1906 dues. There will be no representation based on the 1905 dues, if this amendment is passed. The passing of this amendment would require all dues, including 1906, to be in the hands of the Treasurer General on or before March 22nd, 1906, as that date is the limit set to receive dues. As this amendment states that April 1st is the latest date for the election of delegates, it would give the Treasurer General only nine days to credit the 1906 dues of about 42,000 members before the books would have to be turned over to the Credential Committee, and thus give that Committee only thirteen days to examine the credential blank for each chapter. If the clerical force was increased twice its number and they worked night and day, it would be utterly impossible to credit these dues and have a correct credential report for Congress.

I would suggest that an amendment to this amendment be offered by striking out 'April' and inserting 'March,' thereby making the election of delegates and alternates, March 1st—a month and a half prior to Congress and basing the representation to the Fifteenth Continental Congress on the 1905 dues received by the Treasurer General on or before March 1st, 1906. This would give the chapters almost one year in which to pay their 1905 dues, as they have now, and a month later for the election of delegates and alternates; whereas if this amendment is passed as it now stands, the chapters would only have nine days in which to pay their 1906 dues and have those dues credited by the Treasurer General.

Miranda Barney Tulloch,
Chairman Committee on Credentials.
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,
Waterloo, Iowa.

"The Normandie," Washington, D.C.

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,
1802 R Street, Washington, D.C.

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

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

MRS. JAMES R. MELLO, Pennsylvania,
400 N. Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICIAL.

(Term of office expires 1906.)

Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Mass.,
Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Connecticut,
Miss Lucretia Hurt Clay, Kentucky,
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, N. H.,
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Md.,
Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, N. J.,
Mrs. John W. Carey, Indiana,
Mrs. Lucy Bailey Heneberger, Va.,
Mrs. Rort. E. Parke, Georgia,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin,
“The Normandie,” Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Mass.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Connecticut,
Bristol Connecticut.
Miss Lucretia Hurt 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, Va.,
Harrisonburg, Virginia.
Mrs. Rort. E. Parke, Georgia,
48 Merritt Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin,
286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. William E. Fuller,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

Mrs. Augusta D. Geer,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Henry L. Mann,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Davis,
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, 353 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. Tracey Bronson Warren, 405 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
Delaware, ...... Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, Claymont.
Mrs. Eugenia DuPont, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia,  Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 2145 K St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Duncan V. Fletcher, Jacksonville.

Georgia,  Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, “The Kimball,” Atlanta.
Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, Athens.

Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, 1125 South Fifth Street, Springfield.

Indiana,  Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette.
Mrs. Robert S. Robinson, 635 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne.

Iowa,  Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Oak Terrace, Davenport.
Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, 814 Prospect Bldg., Des Moines.

Kansas,  Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Riverside, Wichita.
Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, 1735 P St., Washington, D. C. (and Topeka).

Kentucky,  Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, 603 Frederick St., Owensboro.
Mrs. William Warren, Danville.

Maine,  Mrs. A. A. Kendall, 10 Henry Street, Portland.
Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldwin, 136 Cedar Street, Portland.

Massachusetts,  Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers.
Mrs. Dana A. West, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.

Michigan,  Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Mrs. James P. Bratton, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.

Minnesota,  Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.
Mrs. Charles Telford Thompson, 502 S Ninth Street, Minneapolis.

Mississippi,  Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Natchez.
Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs.

Missouri,  Mrs. Wallace DelafIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. Western Bascome, 3750 Westminster Place, St. Louis.

Montana,  Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 W. Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin, Hamilton.

Nebraska,  Mrs. Abraham Allee, 620 Park Avenue, Omaha.
Mrs. Jasper LeGrand Kellogg, 1844 D Street, Lincoln.

New Hampshire,  Mrs. John Walter Johnston, 1819 Elm Street, Manchester.
Mrs. John R. McLane, Milford.

New Jersey,  Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem.

New Mexico,  Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe.

New York,  Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
Frances W. Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.

North Carolina,  Miss Mary Love Springfield, Waynesville.
Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Salisbury.

North Dakota,  Mrs. Sarah M. Loundsberry, Fargo.

Ohio,  Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.
Mrs. H. M. Weaver, 191 West Park Avenue, Mansfield.

Oregon,  Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.

Pennsylvania,  Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, 303 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.
Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, Moore Hall, Phoenixville.

Rhode Island,  Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
Mrs. Edward I. Johnson, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
OFFICIAL.

South Carolina, MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia.
MRS. GEORGE N. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.

Tennessee, MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
MRS. EDWIN GARDNER, Saundersville, P. O.

Texas, MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.

Utah, MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
MRS. C. H. NORTH, Shoreham.

Virginia, MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria.
Washington, MRS. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
MRS. M. A. PHELPS, Spokane.

West Virginia, MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.


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 Na-
tional 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 ac-
cepted 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 death, resignations, mar-
rriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held
Tuesday, January 3rd, at Daughters of the American Revolution head-
quartes, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.
The meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the
President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, who requested the mem-
bers present to unite in the Lord's Prayer,—the Chaplain General being
absent.
The roll call was then made by the Recording Secretary General.
Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs.
Weed, Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Quarles, Vice-President
General, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General;
Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary Gen-
eral; State Regents: Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; State
Vice-Regents: Miss Mecum, New Jersey.
The President General stated that inasmuch as it had been decided
at the last meeting of the Board that this regular meeting in January
would be an adjourned meeting until January 10th, there were no regu-
lar reports of Officers required at this time; but that any business for
the good of the order would be considered.
Mrs. Weed read some letters she had received in regard to the ad-
mission of members from the Society of the Children of the American
Revolution to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revo-
lution. It was decided to delay action in this matter until the meet-
ing on January 10th.
Mrs. Tulloch announced to the Board the illness of Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, State Regent of New York.

Mrs. Weed moved: “That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to send Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, State Regent of New York, a letter expressing to her the loving sympathy of all the members of the National Board, in her illness, and their earnest hope for her early and complete restoration to health and strength."

Seconded by Mrs. Quarles. Unanimously carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Eagan, State Vice-Regent, of Florida, announcing that she had shipped to the Board Rooms a box of oranges, addressed to the President General, which she offered with cordial greetings to the members of the Board and the committees, also the clerks in the office.

It was moved and carried that this gift from Mrs. Eagan be acknowledged with a vote of thanks, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to transmit to her this action of the Board.

There being no further business, it was moved and carried at quarter of eleven o'clock to take a recess until January 10th at ten o'clock A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Clara H. Fuller,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday, January 10th, by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made. Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Walker, Vice-President General, Missouri; Mrs. Foster, Washington State; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania.

The President General spoke to the Board of the bazar held recently in Boston by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in aid of the Continental Hall fund, and expressed the gratification it had been to her, to witness so striking an evidence of the fact that the love of patriotism and of the association, which engenders this love of
country, is still glowing in the hearts of the Daughters throughout the land.

Mrs. Estey was requested to take the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting of December 6th were read by the Recording Secretary General, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

The reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Since the December meeting of the Board I have to report that all instructions given me at that time were promptly attended to. The various departments of this office were notified of the action of the Board bearing on their respective duties, viz: the Treasurer General and Registrar General were informed of the resolution passed in regard to the admission of members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the requirements therefor; the Treasurer’s office was also informed that the Board had ordered the expenses of the Committee on Maury Memorial to be paid from the Society’s fund, this committee having been authorized by the Thirteenth Continental Congress; the Librarian General was requested to refer all books containing Chapter Constitutions to the Committee on Chapter By-Laws before acceptance of the same for the Library; the Business Manager of the Magazine was notified that she had been empowered by the Board to accept the offer of Moore & Wall, advertising agents, to obtain advertisements for the Congressional number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The letter to the State Regent of the District in regard to giving work to a lady who had made application for a position, was sent, according to the instructions of the Board, also a letter of condolence to the former Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Albert Akers, on the death of her sister, Miss Lucy Burton Howard Pickett, and to the State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Deere, in her recent illness.

All additional committee appointments have been sent out, as made by the President General.

Number of letters and postals written, 160. I have signed 433 certificates of membership and 655 application papers. I am happy to report that the work of my desk is up to date.

Regrets for this meeting of the Board have come from the following: Mrs. Putnam, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Henneberger, Vice-President General, Virginia, and Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA H. FULLER,

Report accepted.

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
OFFICIAL

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of December I have to report the following: Application blanks sent out, 1,539; copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, 157; Officers' lists, 139; Circulars "How to become a Member," 139; Miniature blanks, 139; Circulars for same, 139; Transfer cards, 65. Letters received, 34; postals received, 33; letters written, 28; postals, 58.

(Signed)
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., January 10, 1905: Applications presented, 378; "Real Daughters," 1; applications verified awaiting dues, 108; applications examined but incomplete, 126; applications received since December 25, 105; Badge permits issued, 411; bar permits issued, 40; recognition pins issued, 183; certificates of membership, 810. Resignations from the Society, 47; reinstated, 7; dropped, 9; deaths, 47. Number of letters written, 161; postals, 85.

Respectfully submitted,
AUGUSTA D. GEER,
Registrar General.

It was moved that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was then moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Liberty Tree Chapter of Boston, Massachusetts, desires to be dissolved; the members have been transferred to other chapters, to at-large membership, and some have resigned from the Society. I herewith in the presence of the Board, therefore, destroy the charter, and ask this body to declare the chapter null and void.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Adelaide Spafford Woods, Sacramento, California; Mrs. Helen Francis Yeaton, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary J. Borden, Albuquerque, New
Mexico; Mrs. Clara Woodbury Davis, Mexico, New York; Mrs. Annie Campbell Lee, Vermilion, South Dakota; Mrs. Birdie Winchester Powel Avery, Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Fanny Allen Palmer, Ligonier, Indiana.


In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 492 new members' cards; 614 ancestors' cards; 262 corrections; 84 deaths; 15 resignations; 7 reinstatements, and 73 marriages. Admitted membership, 49,804; actual membership, 41,197. Letters written, 36. Respectfully submitted.

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

Report accepted.

Following the acceptance of the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the President General expressed her regret that a Chapter with so good a name as that of the "Liberty Tree" Chapter, of Boston, should have to be dissolved.

Mrs. Tulloch made some explanation as to the necessity of disbanding, and the charter was then formally destroyed in the presence of the Board.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

December 1—31, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, Nov. 30, 1904, $11,442.68

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, $1,011, less $25.00 refunded, $986.00
Initiation fees, $338.00, less $2.00 refunded, 336.00
Certificates, 1.00
Exchange, 0.05

$1,323.05
$12,765.73

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Clerical service, $50.00

$50.00
**OFFICIAL.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 printed parchments</td>
<td>$12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage and sharpening erasers</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>120 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>133 20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 printed postals</td>
<td>$6 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>1 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, stenographer</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>119 77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 printed application blanks</td>
<td>$83 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>113 65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Registrar General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage, rubber bands and car fare to Library</td>
<td>$3 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>255 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>258 95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Treasurer General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One letter copy book</td>
<td>$1 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making two keys</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber bands and 4 dozen pads</td>
<td>4 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulers, sponges and sponge cups</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>230 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>237 35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Volume German Records of New Jersey</td>
<td>$6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 12 volumes</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>2 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76 88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Historian General.**

*(Lineage Book.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One dozen special pencils</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>111 00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ice, towel service, ink, erasers, 1 dozen pen holders and car fare for messenger</td>
<td>$6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $108.80**

### Postage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President General</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>$2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>$3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application blanks</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>$172.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $206.30**

### State Regent's Postage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $5.00**

### Certificates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 564 certificates</td>
<td>$56.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $56.40**

### Magazine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 printed postals</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and mailing November number</td>
<td>$250.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's salary</td>
<td>$83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager's salary</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor Genealogical Department</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $440.87**

### D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading proof of Sixth Report</td>
<td>$33.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $36.90**

### Directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage, telegram and cord</td>
<td>$3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of compilation of Directory</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $503.30**
## OFFICIAL

**Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.**

1,000 programs for D. A. R. day, .................. $35 00  35 00

Rent of offices for December, .................. $229 65

Rent of telephone for Dec., 248 excess messages and putting up extra station, .................. 14 65  244 30

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**Balance December 31, 1904—**

- In National Metropolitan Citizens Bank, .............. $744 24
- In Washington Loan and Trust Bank, ......... 9,283 82  10,028 06

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$12,765 73

**Fort Crailo Fund.**

Fort Crailo Fund, .......................... $51 51

**PERMANENT FUND.**

Cash in bank at last report Nov. 30, 1904, .............. $41,751 84

**RECEIPTS.**

**Charters.**

- Potomac Chapter, District of Columbia, .......... $5 00
- Vineville-Macon Chapter, Georgia, .......... 5 00
- Mary Breutzer Chapter, Iowa, .......... 5 00
- Paducah Chapter, (reissue), Kentucky, .......... 2 00
- Joplin Chapter, Missouri, .......... 5 00
- Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Virginia, .......... 5 00  27 00

**Life Membership Fees.**

- Mrs. Adelaide T. Hoblit, Lincoln Chapter, Illinois, .......... $12 50
- Mrs. Louisa P. Richards, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, .......... 12 50
- Mrs. Edmund T. Lukens, of New Jersey, .......... 25 00
- Miss Evangeline Lukens, of New Jersey, .......... 25 00
- Miss Gertrude Lukens, of New Jersey, .......... 25 00
- Mrs. Charles M. Ernst, Irondequoit Chapter, New York, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Charles T. Downes, *New York City Chapter*,
New York, ........................................ 12 50
Mrs. Lucy Allyn Voris Baird, *Cuyahoga Portage Chapter*, Ohio, ................................. 12 50
Mrs. Mary E. Mengel, *Berks County Chapter*, Pennsylvania, ........................................ 12 50

Continental Hall Contributions,
Mrs. Sarah Worcester Deming, of California, ........................................... $5  00
Miss Inez Florence Deming, of California, ................................................ 5 00
Mrs. Emma Jane Burke Hall, of Michigan, ..................................................... 50
*General William Floyd Chapter*, New York, .................................................. 20 00
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, of *Cincinnati Chapter*, Ohio, .................................. 100 00
*Fort McArthur Chapter*, Ohio, ................................................................. 6 00
*Martha Pitkin Chapter*, Ohio, ................................................................. 10 00
*Beverly Manor Chapter*, Virginia, .............................................................. 10 00
*Mount Vernon Chapter*, Virginia, ............................................................... 55 00

Commission on Recognition Pins, .............................................................. 13 80

$42,154 14

**Expenditure.**

Final payment on foundation for Continental Hall, $7,942 25
Second payment on account of Auditorium, 3,963 61
Clerk of works, ................................................................. 104 00
Clerical service for Filing Committee, ................................................... 13 00

$12,022 86

Balance December 31, 1904, ................................................................. $30,131 28
Balance in bank, ................................................................. $30,131 28
U. S. registered bonds, ................................................................. 55,000 00

Total assets, counting bonds at face value, ........................................... $85,131 28

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. Davis,
*Treasurer General.*

Report accepted.
The Treasurer General stated that, in her opinion, it would soon become necessary to sell the bonds of the Society to meet certain payments on Continental Hall, and asked for a consideration of this matter by the Board, also for instructions as to the proper time for the selling of these bonds, etc.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: “That the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, be authorized to sell the United States Bonds (permanent fund) in her care when necessary, in order to enable her to pay the authorized bills on account of construction of Memorial Continental Hall.”

Seconded by Mrs. Rosa and Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The nineteenth volume of the Lineage Book is now at the publisher's. Of the twentieth volume, one-half of the records have been reviewed, edited and typewritten. For this half of the volume it has been found necessary to write one hundred and nineteen letters, requesting further information. Fifty-seven replies have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUISE PEARSONS DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: As far as the work of the Compiler of the Daughters of the American Revolution Report of the Smithsonian Institution is concerned, I desire to say that this work is ready, waiting for the State reports. A letter has been received from Doctor Karl Lamprecht, Professor of History, in the University of Leipzig, Germany, requesting certain volumes of our Reports to the Smithsonian Institution—which letter I will read to you later—and this, I think, is quite a tribute to our Society. We will have to ascertain from the Smithsonian Institution about these Reports, and will have to buy them, at a cost of three dollars for the numbers requested, though it is possible we may be able to procure a set from Congress, free of cost. I simply make these statements now, but will have a full report in February.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have to report the following
books, pamphlets and periodicals received in the library since my report of December 6:

Books.


New York and the War with Spain. History of the Empire State Regiments. Published under the direction of the State Historian. Albany. 1903.


The following list of forty-six books was presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry:


Psalms of David in Meter. According to the version approved by the Church of Scotland. Francis Orr & Sons, Glasgow. 1844.

Jamieson’s Sermons. Vol. II. Title page missing.


The Life of Justification Opened: or A Treatise grounded upon Galatians ii: 11, By John Brown. 1695.


Guthrie's Grammar. Astronomical Geography, Political Geography. Title page missing.


Lessons in Reading. Title page missing.


Cynthia and Orsamus, with the Tragical Account of the Unfortunate Loves of Almerin and Desdemona. William H. Morse, New Haven. 1802.


Guthrie's Gazetteer. Title page missing.


Steel's Naval Chronologist of the Late War from its Commencement, Feb., 1793, to its Conclusion in 1805. Including also a copious description of Lord Nelson's Victory off Cape Trafalgar, in 1805. 4th edition. London. 1806.

The Little Louvre; or the Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures. By Jacob Abbott. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Pamphlets.


Periodicals.

Bulletin New York Public Library, ............................................ December
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, ........................................... October
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, .......................... January
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly (2 Nos.), ........................... October
Owl, The, ................................................................. December
The above list comprises seventy-four books, four pamphlets and eight periodicals. Seventy books were presented and four were received in exchange. Four pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA.

December 31, 1904.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That a special vote of thanks be sent to Mrs. Terry, the State Regent of New York, for the great interest she has shown in the advancement of the Daughters of the American Revolution library." Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary was requested to transmit this action of the Board to Mrs. Terry.

Miss Bowman informed the Board that the second volume of "The Patron Saints" had just been published by the Connecticut Daughters, and spoke of this book containing valuable unwritten history of the Revolutionary period.

Mrs. Estey moved: "That a special vote of thanks be sent to Miss Harriette E. Noyes for her generous gifts to the Daughters of the American Revolution library." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Mrs. Tulloch announced the continued illness of Mrs. Terry, and moved: "That an expression of sympathy from this Board be sent to Mrs. Charles H. Terry, State Regent of New York, upon her prolonged illness, with regret that she cannot be present at this meeting." Seconded by Mrs. Rosa. Motion carried.

Announcement being made of the recent bereavement sustained by the State Regent of Vermont in the death of her husband, as well as the loss of a sister, Mrs. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, the following was offered by Mrs. Weed: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to send to Mrs. F. S. Stranahan, State Regent of Vermont, the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the National Board of Management in the deep afflictions she has suffered during the past months in the death of her husband (which occurred in July, during the summer recess of the Board, and has just been brought to its attention), together with the additional sad news of the death of her sister, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, widow of ex-Governor Smith, of Vermont, which occurred last week." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion unanimously carried.

Upon motion, this was made a rising vote of sympathy.

Mrs. Dolliver moved: "That expressions of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, upon the death of her husband, Judge Sanders Johnston, and to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, upon the death of her brother, Judge Johnston." Seconded by Mrs. Geer. Motion carried.
Upon suggestion of Mrs. Howard, this was made a rising vote of sympathy.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Supervision, stated that this committee had no regular report to make, except to make one recommendation, viz: That in consideration of the long and faithful services of Miss Semmes and Miss Minnie Marshall, in the department of the Treasurer General, their respective salaries be increased five dollars per month, payment to begin January 1, 1905.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That this recommendation be accepted." Motion carried.

At the request of the Chairman of Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Weed informed the members of this committee present, that there would be a meeting of the committee at the New Willard this evening, at eight o'clock.

The President General said: "The Chair considers the subject of patriotic education one of the most remarkable and worthy of our Society; indeed, our Society itself may be considered a great educator, and it is proper we should have a special committee for advancing patriotic education. The chairman of this committee is no longer a member of the Board, but if the Chair hears no objection, she will report to the Board later.

The Chair stated that the time had arrived for the appointing of the committees for the Continental Congress and requested the cooperation of the Board for the committee to be first appointed, that on Hotels and Railroads.

Mrs. Geer nominated Mrs. Estey, Vice-President General of Vermont, who had served efficiently as chairman of this committee at the last Congress. This being numerously seconded, was voted on and carried. The names of Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Bedle were later added to this list.

The House Committee was announced, as follows: Mrs. Howard, chairman; Miss Williams, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Lippitt and Mrs. Park.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON "REAL DAUGHTERS": Madam President General and Members of the Board: As chairman of the Committee on "Real Daughters," I have the honor to report that I have received one photograph of a "Real Daughter," from Oakland, California, Mrs. Harriet A. Heal Hills, and have acknowledged receipt of same to the chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main inquired what is the proper disposition to make of these photographs of "Real Daughters." Mrs. Howard called attention to
the fact that there was action taken by the Board some time ago on this point, which required all such photographs to be turned over to the chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

Report of Committee on Chapter By-Laws: Madam President General and Members of the Board. As chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws, I have the honor to report as follows: During the past week I have received, through the courtesy of the Librarian General, the by-laws of twelve Chapters; but have not as yet been able to call together the committee to examine them. In four of this number, I find the first three to five sections of the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, printed at the beginning as the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, while two head their booklet as “Constitution and By-Laws of Chapter _______,” thus mixing up the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, with what are essentially Chapter By-laws.

I have been informed that the Board objects to the Chapters reprinting any part of the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, basing such objection upon Statute 120, which was passed by the Board in 1896. It does not seem to me, nor to those whom I have consulted upon the subject, that this Statute should be so interpreted. It is hardly possible that every one of the forty thousand odd members of our Society should even have a copy of our National Constitution, and those first paragraphs are of vital importance. They give in a nutshell the raison d’etre of our existence, and should be fully understood by every member that they “may be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them.” And as the by-laws should be carefully examined by the committee, the danger of mistakes in these first sections should be minimized; therefore, this committee would most respectfully recommend that Statute 120 be interpreted to mean the reprint of the whole Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE E. MAIN, Chairman.
CLARA H. FULLER.

A discussion of some length followed the reading of the report of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws; but no definite action was taken on the recommendation, viz: That Statute 120 be interpreted to mean the reprint of the whole Constitution of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

At half past twelve, it was moved and carried, to adjourn until two o’clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o’clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.
The report of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws was resumed for further consideration.

The point under discussion was as to the advisability of rescinding the motion which prevented the Chapters from reprinting the National Constitution of the Society.

The Chair suggested that this matter be brought before the Continental Congress, where it properly belongs.

After further discussion, Mrs. Park moved: "That the report of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws be accepted with its recommendations." Seconded by Mrs. Thom. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved: "WHEREAS, Statute 184 authorized the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters to compare Chapter By-laws with the Constitution of the National Society, and to correct errors found therein, and Whereas, by order of the Board, this authority has been delegated to the Committee on Chapter By-Laws, at the request of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Resolved, that State Regents be requested to notify Chapter Regents that if they will forward their by-laws to this committee before having them printed, they will often save the expense of a reprint." Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

The question that had been discussed at a previous meeting in regard to the admission of members of the Children of the American Revolution to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was, at the request of the Registrar General, again brought to the attention of the Board, there being some complications which the resolution passed at the previous meeting did not appear to fully cover.

Miss Bowman moved: "That questions arising in regard to the admission of members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution into membership of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be referred to a committee for consideration." Seconded by Miss Williams. Motion carried.

Mrs. Tulloch suggested that the committee to be appointed to adjust the requirements for admission from the Children of the American Revolution Society to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should invite the committee of the Children's Society to confer with them when the meetings are held.

This suggestion was accepted, and the following committee was named by the President General: Mrs. Howard, chairman; Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Geer and Miss Bowman.

Mrs. Howard presented, on the part of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Virginia, a request for permission from the Board for the Chapter to send out appeals in aiding with the establishing of a reference library in connection with the high school.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Board grant the permission asked by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, as explained by the State Re-
gent of Virginia, with an expression of commendation." Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

Attention was called to the request made by Dr. Karl Lamprecht for certain volumes of the Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, as presented in the report of the Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. Davis moved: "That bound volumes of the Smithsonian Report, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be sent to Dr. Karl Lamprecht, LL.D., Ph. D., Professor of History in the University of Leipzig, Germany, in compliance with his request." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board an invitation from the Potomac Chapter, of the District, to attend a colonial tea, on January 17th, for the benefit of Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Park moved: "That we acknowledge the courtesy of the Potomac Chapter with pleasure, and wish them success in their patriotic entertainment." Seconded by Mrs. Pennypacker. Motion carried.

The chairman of the Credential Committee made a verbal report of the progress of the work of the Credential Committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and asked for authority to complete the arrangements for the badges.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Credential Committee be empowered to proceed with the making of a contract for the badges for the Fourteenth Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

A letter was read by Mrs. Mann, from Miss Forsyth, of New York, acknowledging the letter of condolence sent her by the Board on the death of her uncle; also a letter from Mrs. Terry, State Regent of New York, expressing appreciation of the messages from the Board upon her recent illness.

At half past four o'clock, it was moved and carried, to take a recess until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 11, 1905.

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

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

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day, which were approved.

Mrs. Mann reported to the Board the results of her efforts in the matter of procuring the volumes of the Smithsonian Report, Daughters of the American Revolution, for Dr. Lamprecht, of the University of Leipzig, Germany.
Mrs. Davis moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be empowered to purchase those volumes and make the best arrangement possible for sending them off." Amended by Mrs. Bedle, "That these volumes be bound for presentation." Motion as amended voted on and carried.

Mrs. Crosman, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, appeared before the Board and made the following report:

Madam Chairman and Members of the National Board of Management: I come before you this morning with a heart full of rejoicing, for I assure you that never was a committee appointed that we more needed. The work of the committee is going to fill a place that is most important. We have held two meetings; at the first meeting, December 7th, there were six States represented. Ever since the organization of our Society there has been work done of this nature, but it has usually been State or Chapter work. Not until the formation of this National committee was the work done systematically, or any prospect of its being done so. I believe the idea of our President General is to adapt the methods of our efforts to the needs of the different localities, which necessarily vary; but that we must, at the same time, crystallize and concentrate our work as much as possible and form a sort of bureau of information where Chapters may apply who wish to know what to do and how to do it; that we must disseminate this information whenever asked for it, and that we learn from the failures of the Chapters the work we should avoid, and that we may know by the success of the Chapters along what lines to proceed and be always ready to receive suggestions and ideas about this great work, holding ourselves in readiness to aid the work in the future. Just what is the best and most practicable method of doing this is what lies before your committee as its end and aim. Of course, we realize that this work will spread and in the future be one of the main features of our Society after our memorial age has passed. After we have reared all our memorials, this work will still go on—this teaching the native-born children what are the rights and duties of citizenship. We shall endeavor to make good citizens of the youth of our land. There may be other and different things which will come into the line of our work, such as helping them not only educationally but physically; perhaps going out and doing some philanthropic work among them. As yet, all that is misty and vague, but it doubtless lies before us and in the future will be well defined. Letters which have come to me on this subject would delight your hearts. We hope to receive succinct reports from States that we can tabulate and bring before you in the future. We hope that this meets with the approval of the President General and of the Board.

Upon motion, the report of the Chairman of Committee on Patriotic
Education was accepted, when Mrs. Crosman, thanking the Board for its courtesy, withdrew.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Treasurer General be and hereby is authorized and empowered to pay from the current fund of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, all bills of the Committee on Patriotic Education for printing, stationery and postage—all such bills to be countersigned by the chairman of this committee." Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

Some names were presented as candidates for pages at the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution. By general consent of the Board the consideration of this matter was deferred until after the appointment of the Chairman of Pages.

Mrs. Estey, Chairman of the Committee on Hotels and Railroads, for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, inquired about the appropriation for this committee in defraying certain expenses connected with the work of the committee.

This was discussed, and it was decided that the chairman of the committee should present the bills for expenses so incurred, and the payment thereof would be met by the Society's fund.

At twelve o'clock the Board went into informal session.

At quarter past twelve, on motion of Mrs. Howard, it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 11, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock. In the absence of the President General, Mrs. Bedle was elected to the Chair.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Lippitt, in connection with the matter considered in informal session:

"It is resolved by the National Board of Management at its meeting on January 11, 1905, that no entertainment purporting to be under the auspices of the 'Daughters of the American Revolution' or the 'D. A. R.,' shall be permitted, unless a written permit shall be shown on request, signed or countersigned by a State Regent, an officer of the local Chapter, or the Recording Secretary General, or her authorized representative.

"Any person, or persons, defying this ruling of the National Board of Management, thereby incurs the liability of legal proceedings." Seconded by Mrs. Park and others, and unanimously carried.

Some details of the Congress were taken up for consideration. In regard to the proposed entertainment, Mrs. Main moved: "That the Board recommend to the Program Committee that the dedicatory exercises of the Continental Hall, which are to take place on Monday evening, April 17th, shall be in lieu of the usual reception." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.
Mrs. Howard requested permission of the Board for a Chapter in Virginia to send out circulars, and make some explanation to the Board as to the object of these circulars. This being approved, Mrs. Howard moved: "That the National Board of Management approve the circular letter presented by the Chapter in Morgantown, West Virginia, and permission be, and hereby is, given to the said Chapter to send out these circulars." Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion unanimously carried.

The Chair requested that the reports of committees be resumed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The following is a list of the relics presented:

The Great Seal of the State of New York; presented by Mrs. Clayton North, State Vice-Regent of Vermont. This is the first design ever used by the State of New York, and was adopted in 1778.

Lamp, found near a tree, about 1800, by Lester Griswold, found near the old military road leading from Bennington and Rutland, through to Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga; presented by Mrs. William C. Griswold.

Hand-wrought nails from the "Old Meeting House," at Westminster, Vermont, built in 1769-70, used as a place of worship until 1835, when it was given up to the town. It was destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1896; presented by Lillian C. Newton, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Photographs of ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga; presented by Mrs. George B. Bascom, Ticonderoga, New York.

Photograph of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet A. H. Mills, a member of Oakland Chapter; presented by Mrs. B. C. Dick.

Photograph of Mrs. Matilda Markham Smith, "Real Daughter," presented by Mrs. William Little.

Photograph of the fireplace at Crown Point; presented by Mrs. William W. Moore, Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont.

Fragment of dress that belonged to Madam Hancock. The darns were by her own hand—the Governor having rebuked her for her extravagance, as these textures were at that time very expensive. Owned by Eliza Ela Reed, Point Shirley, Winthrop; presented by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence Gray EsteY,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the month of December I have approved bills to the amount of $2,737.67. Of these the largest have been $250.54, for publishing the American Monthly
MAGAZINE; $229.65 for rent of offices; $1,065.00 for pay roll; $500.00 on account of compilation of Directory.

From the permanent fund I have approved bills to the amount of $12,022.86; $11,905.86 to Richardson & Burgess on account of work on Memorial Continental Hall; $104.00 to George F. Sacrey for service of clerk of works, and $13.00 to Agnes Gerald for clerical service on Continental Hall records.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Miranda Barney Tulloch,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEES: This was presented in the form of the following letter from the Auditor:

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: Madam: I have the honor to report that I have made a complete examination of the accounts of the Treasurer General of the National Society, and of the Manager of the American Monthly Magazine, to December 31, 1904, and find them correct; both as to summaries and detail.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. T. Bushnell,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

Greetings were received from the State Regents of California, Kansas and Ohio to the President General and the National Board.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried, at quarter of four o'clock, to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Clara H. Fuller,
Recording Secretary General.
D. A. R. Recognition Pin

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