Arbigland, Where Paul Jones's Father Worked as Gardener.
THE LEWIS FAMILY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Meriwether Lewis, the commander and hero of an expedition which for importance in our country's history has never been excelled, comes of a long line of soldiers, statesmen and patriots.

*Emma S. White, Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter.*

Now that we are beginning to realize the importance of the expedition which had for its object the opening up, for development, of all of our western territory, a growing interest is being manifested in Meriwether Lewis, the hero of this expedition, and the question is often asked who this young man was and from whence he came.

Jefferson was well aware of the sterling qualities of many of the Lewis family and he felt very certain when he chose young Meriwether Lewis for his secretary that his choice was a wise one. And when two years later he commissioned him to blaze a trail through our new possessions, he had weighed the subject well beforehand and felt sure his wishes would be carried out, as they were, to his perfect satisfaction.

In turning back to the early history of Virginia we find that the Lewis family was an unusually noted one, figuring in all the important events leading up to the settlement of the Old Dominion and the future establishment of the Republic, the first of the name to come to America being General Robert and his kinsman, John Lewis. They were the sons of Andrew Lewis, Esq., and Mary Calhoun. John was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1678, and died in Virginia, February 1, 1762. He married Margaret Lynn, a daughter of the laird of Loch Lynn, a descendant of several chieftains of a powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands.
The emigration of John Lewis from Ireland was the result of a quarrel with his landlord, Sir Mungo Campbell, a profli- gate nobleman, who, assisted by some of his followers, undertook to eject Lewis from his rightful holdings. The landlord commenced the attack by firing into the home of Lewis, the first shot killing his brother William, who was ill at the time, also wounding Lewis's wife. This so enraged the husband and brother that he rushed out among his assailants, and with the help of a few friends who had come to his assistance, succeeded in driving his persecutors away, the landlord and one of his stewards, however, being killed in the affray. Lewis had many friends and sympathizers in this affair, but knowing how hard it would be for him to escape censure, and possibly death, they advised him to quit the country. This he did as soon as arrangements could be made for his family to follow him. He also drew up a detailed account of the trouble with his landlord and forwarded it to the authorities. History states that he was eventually pardoned. After various wanderings we find John Lewis a man of affairs in Virginia, whither he came about 1730.

He was a member of the Greenbrier Land Company and acted as their agent for a great many years, and from them received a grant of 100,000 acres of valuable Virginia land.

The white, or wild clover, had long been indigenous to the soil of Virginia, but the red species was introduced by John Lewis. It was told among Indian prophets that the blood of the red men slain by the Lewises had given the peculiar red tinge to this new plant they had seen growing. Such was the awe of the Indians for these sturdy pioneers that this story was very generally believed by them.

The founder and patriot, John Lewis, died in the second year of the reign of George III, having lived through the reigns of five of England's sovereigns.

All of his four sons fought in the war of the Revolution, four of them holding offices of high rank. Samuel, the eldest, was a captain in the war between the English and French colonists; his brothers, Andrew, William and Charles were mem-
bers of his company; all four were at Braddock's defeat, and three of them were wounded there. Samuel left no children.

Thomas, the next son, was one of the first magistrates of Augusta county and was the first commissioned surveyor. On account of a defect in his vision was incapacitated for military duty, but held many offices of public trust. Was chosen, with his relative, Capt. Samuel McDowell, to represent Augusta county at the convention held at Richmond in March, 1775, this being the first meeting held in Virginia to discuss the political situation, his brother William being one of the committee chosen to make these appointments. We find Thomas's name among the first enrolled in the Sons of Liberty, and he represented his county in the House of Burgesses for several consecutive years. He married Jane Strother, a granddaughter of Jeremiah Strother, one of the prominent citizens of the Valley. One of Jane's sisters became the wife of John Madison and another married the eminent lawyer, Gabriel Jones.

John Lewis, eldest son of Thomas, was an officer in the Revolution and was seriously wounded at Point Pleasant.

Gen. Samuel H. Lewis was a grandson of Capt. John Lewis, and Hon. Thomas Lewis's youngest son, Thomas, bore an ensign's commission at fourteen years of age. Of the sons of Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, the eldest, Chas. H., was United States minister to Portugal in 1873; John Francis was United States senator from Virginia in 1874, and Hon. Lemsford Lomax Lewis was judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. General Samuel married for his first wife his cousin Anna, a granddaughter of Col. Charles Lewis, and for his second wife he married a daughter of Judge Lemsford Lomax.

Thomas's daughter, Agatha, married John Frogge, who was killed by Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant. After Captain Frogge's death Agatha became the wife of Capt., afterwards Col. John Stuart, a son of John Stuart, another hero of the Point.

Elizabeth, another daughter of Thomas, married Thomas Meriwether Gilmer and they were the parents of Governor Gilmer, of Georgia.
Andrew Lewis, the third son of John, the emigrant and founder, was born in Ireland. He married Miss Givens. For many years he acted as agent for the Greenbrier Land Company; was a conspicuous figure all through the Revolution. He had command of the southern division of the army which repulsed the Indians at Point Pleasant in 1774. He and General Washington were warm friends and it is said that when the latter received his appointment as commander of the Continental army, he remarked that his choice would have been Andrew Lewis, and it was by Washington's special request that Lewis received his commission as brigadier general. He had charge of the forces that drove Dunmore from Gwynn's Island in 1776. We also find Andrew Lewis doing military duty in 1765, when he was sent with 340 men to attack a party of Indians who were committing depredations at Sandy Creek. Among his officers at this time were such men as David Stuart, John Smith and Alexander Breckenridge. The orderly book of General Lewis from March 18 to August 28, 1776, has been preserved and published. He was also a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for several years and took part in the convention of 1775. Was taken prisoner by the French in 1758 and taken to Montreal. Was a member of the committee appointed to treat with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix. He resigned his commission in 1781 and started for home, but did not live to reach there. He died at Colonel Buford's in Bedford county. He left six children. Three of his sons, John, Samuel and Andrew, served as officers in the Revolution.

Colonel Charles, another son of John, was also a brave soldier, and left behind him a record for courage and bravery seldom excelled. We find him in the very front ranks at the battle of the Point, and here his young life went out, amid the fire and smoke of battle. Maj. A. H. H. Stuart in speaking of him said that his tragic death cast a gloom over the whole army. His wife was Sarah Murray, a half sister of Colonel Cameron, of Bath county, Virginia. They had five children.

William, the fourth son of John the emigrant, adds another to the long list of Lewis men prominent in the public affairs of the Valley. He was born in Ireland about 1724 and came with
his father's family to America. Attended a school kept by Rev. James Waddells, D. D., and afterward took a medical course at Philadelphia, where he met Ann Montgomery, who afterward became his wife. When the call came for men to march against Braddock he volunteered his services and was severely wounded in that engagement. After returning home he continued the practice of his profession for many years, meeting with marked success. He urged the erection of school and church buildings, and was noted for his high regard of everything tending to the uplifting of his fellow men. Was commonly called "The Civilizer of the Border." He received his commission as colonel at the time his brother Andrew was commissioned brigadier general, and his cousin John was commissioned major. When word came that Tarleton was approaching the Valley, Colonel William was confined to his bed by illness and his older sons were with the northern detachment of the army. His wife, imbued with the spirit of the times, called her younger sons, aged 13, 15 and 17, to her side, and after a few words of counsel and encouragement, sent them forth to help defend their country, with the injunction to do their duty or return no more. When word reached Washington of the Spartanlike words of the Virginia mother he enthusiastically exclaimed, "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country and set her free."

Colonel William not only served his country faithfully during the French and Indian war and all through the Revolutionary struggle, but sent five sons to his country's aid in those troublous times, and several of Colonel William's relatives were at the battle of King's Mountain. Lyman C. Draper, in his history of that engagement, says there were no less than twenty-two of the Lewis connection in that battle. Certain it is that no other name appears oftener in the muster rolls of the war for independence.

John, the eldest, served in the capacity of captain at the battle of Point Pleasant; was afterward commissioned major. He spent the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge with Washington. They were warm friends and had attended school together.
The second son, Thomas, was appointed as major of the United States army by General Washington. Was greatly distinguished for gallantry and bravery. He was an officer in Wayne's army.

William T., the third son, served as a colonel in the Revolution; was a member of congress from Campbell county district, 1815-17; and Dr. Charles W., Colonel William's youngest son, served as United States quartermaster.

And now we come to the history of the uncle of John Lewis, who accompanied him when four of the family left Wales. We have followed John into Ireland and when he left there for America he was accompanied by his uncle, General Robert Lewis and two sons, John and William. John was educated in England, where he married Isabell Warner. They were the parents of Maj. John Lewis, a member of the Virginia Council, and John was the father of three sons, all of whom were colonels in the Revolution, Robert, Charles and Fielding. Robert married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Meriwether. Charles married Lucy, daughter of John Taliaferro, and the youngest, Fielding, married first, Catherine Washington, cousin of General George, and secondly, Betty, a sister of General Washington.

Colonel Robert and Jane Meriwether Lewis were the parents of Robert Lewis, who settled on the Dan river in Granville county, North Carolina, from which county he went as a delegate to Halifax, North Carolina, in 1776. It was at this convention that the constitution of North Carolina was framed.

The fifth son of Robert Lewis of North Carolina and his wife, a Miss Fauntelroy, was named William. He was a captain in the State Line during the Revolution. Their home was at Locust Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Meriwether. Their second son, Nicholas, commanded a regiment of militia in the successful expedition of 1776 against the Cherokee Indians; also guardian of his nephew Meriwether, who was the eldest son of Captain William and Lucy Meriwether Lewis. He was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774, being fifth in descent from General Robert, the Welshman, and was the first
man to explore the territory from St. Louis to the Pacific, being selected by Jefferson to lead the famous expedition through that vast stretch of then unknown country.

In a sketch of Meriwether Lewis written by Thomas Jefferson in 1813, he says that he belonged to one of the distinguished families of Virginia and left a comfortable home to aid in the liberation of his country. His good sense, integrity, bravery, enterprise and remarkable bodily powers marked him as an officer of great promise. Was put into a Latin school at the age of thirteen, where he continued five years; at the age of twenty volunteered his services in a body of militia called out by Washington on the occasion of some discontent arising over the excise taxes, and from this position he was transferred to regular service as lieutenant in the line; promoted to a captaincy at the age of twenty-three; also acted as paymaster to his regiment. When he learned of the plan started by Jefferson to send an exploring party into the then unknown country west of the Mississippi river, young Lewis, then acting as Jefferson's secretary, solicited the position of commander of this expedition, a position he was well fitted for in many ways, possessed of courage and perseverance to a remarkable degree, and intimate with the character and language of the Indians. Jefferson says he felt no hesitancy in confiding the enterprise into his keeping, and when asked to name some competent person as companion in the enterprise he chose William Clark, a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Early in 1803 Lewis received his commission as captain of the expedition and in April of the same year a draft of his instructions was forwarded to him, and on July 5, 1803, he left Washington for Pittsburg, where further arrangements had been made for the journey. The party met with many delays, untoward obstructions retarded their progress, and they arrived at St. Louis too late in the fall to continue their journey. Here they waited until the following spring before taking up their work, and it was September 23, 1806, before this band of brave explorers returned to civilization. Their coming was hailed with joy throughout the United States. It was not until February, 1807, that Lewis and Clark reached Washington, when con-
gress, which was then in session, made a donation of lands to these men and their faithful followers, in recognition of their great service to their country.

Captain Lewis was soon after appointed governor of Louisiana and Captain Clark was made general of militia and agent of the United States for Indian affairs.

Lewis wrote an interesting account of the expedition up the Missouri and to the Pacific, which was published in two volumes, in which appeared his life, written by President Jefferson. He was subject to spells of great mental depression, and in one of these, brought on it was thought by the protesting of some of his bills for expenses on his western trip, anxious to have the matter straightened up satisfactorily, he started for Washington, but upon reaching the Chickasaw Bluffs in Tennessee something seemed to aggravate his nervous condition, and it is believed that in a fit of temporary insanity he took his own life, when only 35 years old. His death was a severe shock to his friends, and Jefferson felt as though he had not only lost a warm personal friend, but that a powerful ally and staunch supporter of her rights, had been snatched from the young republic.

THE ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER.

By Mary S. Carpenter.

All honor to our chapter, while we give
A loving tribute to its patriot fame,
For we are honored by its records fair
Of valiant ancestry whose deeds aflame
Doth live and glow within a nation's heart,
A sacrament; of this fair land a part.

All hail and honor to our patron saint,
Elizabeth, enchantress of the star,
Whose virgin whiteness gleams on field of blue
Of ensign and of shield. When near or far
We see this banner floating toward the sun,
We worship freedom and our Washington.
THE ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER.

Thus inspiration of fair woman's powers
Of love and courage, loyalty supreme
Hath often borne fair fruitage in the hour
Of some vexed crisis of which heroes dream,
Her native intuitions lending wings
To rise triumphant o'er material things.

All honor to the widening circlet now
Of patriot chapters where she reverent stands
A guardian at the portals of the past,
With a proud heritage within her hands
To keep in trust untarnished, strong and free,
A gift for unborn millions' liberty.

OUR COUNTRY.

By Sarah M. Davis.

Of all the lands beneath the sky,
What other land with ours can vie,
While floats our star-gemmed flag on high
Above us?
Our glorious flag, the nation's pride.
For which brave men have fought and died,
And hosts where rolled the battle tide
Now slumber.

The first shot fired at Lexington
Proclaimed a valiant strife begun
For independence nobly won
Forever.
Our sires rejoiced to see the light
That dawned from dark oppression's night,
And brought the day so fair and bright
Of liberty.

Thy name a symbol is of power,
And strength to thee a priceless dower,
Unconquered thou, though war-clouds lower
The theme of each true freeman's boast,
About thee.
In every clime, on every coast,
God bless the land we love the most,
America.
THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

Address of Gen. E. P. Alexander, on Alumni Day, West Point Centennial.

"'Once more the light of Jackson's sword
Far flashes through the gloom,
There Hampton rides and there once more
The toss of Stuart's plume.

"'Oh! life goes back through years to-day
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there, the alien shore!

"'And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp-fires quiver,
And sullenly 'twixt us and them
Flows by Potomac's river.'

"The Confederate Veteran! With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric army, which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem, out of space and nothingness, and after a career of four years, unsustained by treasury or arsenal, but unsurpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination. It had followed as a banner, a starry cross, born in the fire and smoke of its battle line; which had flown over its charging columns on many fields, and under many leaders, whose names proud history will forever cherish, and then in a night it also had taken its flight from earth, to be seen no more of men. A federal historian wrote of this army: 'Who can forget it that once looked upon it? That array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentrations of power brought against it, which, receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation.'"
And the whole people who had created that annihilated army and had upheld that vanished flag, and in their behalf had sacrificed its all, now with one consent gave to the cause for which they had striven vainly, but so well, the title, 'The Lost Cause.' And this people mourned over their lost cause as the captive Israelites mourned over Zion: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.' But they buried their grief deep in their own hearts, and, exchanging swords and guns for implements of industry, set themselves to restoring their desolated homes and rebuilding their shattered fortunes.

"And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from the sky, and the whole country, under the new conditions evolved in its four years' struggle, finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth. Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in an undivided country? Who would to-day relegate his own state to the position it would hold in the world were it declared a sovereign, as are the states of Central and South America? To ask these questions is to answer them. And the answer is the acknowledgment that it was best for the South that the cause was 'lost.' The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject as we would a proposition of suicide. Let me briefly review the story of this change of sentiment.

"We believe, and still believe, that its sovereignty was intended to be reserved by each and every state when it ratified the constitution. It was universally taught among us that in this feature there was divinely inspired wisdom. It may have been wisdom for that century. Each state was then an independent agricultural community. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, were undreamed of on earth. But, as in nature, whenever the climate has changed, the fauna and flora have been forced to change and adapt themselves to new environments, so among mankind must modes of government be modified to conform to new conditions. The
steamboat, railroad, and telegraph by 1860 had made a new planet out of the one George Washington knew. National commerce had been born, and it was realized that state sovereignty was utterly incompatible with its full development. The 'inspired wisdom' of the previous century had now become but foolishness. Nature's great law of evolution, against which no constitution can prevail, at once brought into play to overturn it forces as irresistible as those of a volcano. But such Darwinian conceptions as those of political evolution had then entered few men's minds. Patrick Henry had said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' Surely it would not be liberty if we could not secede whenever we wished to. Holding these views, we should have been cowards had we not resisted for all we were worth. And posterity should be grateful for our having forced the issue and fought it out to the bitter end.

"Now, I have learned to appreciate the limited range of Patrick Henry's views, and have discarded them in favor of Darwinian theories. I want neither liberty nor death; I want conformation to environment. And as the changes in our planet still go on, and as international commerce has grown up, a Siamese twin to national commerce, I applaud our nation's coming out of the swaddling bands of its infancy and entering upon its grand inheritance. Let it stand for universal civilization. This is but a small and crowded planet, now that science has brought its ends together by her great inventions. Neither states nor nations can longer dwell to themselves. An irrepressible conflict is on between barbarism and civilization. Through human imperfection much that must be done may seem harsh and cruel. Much that has happened doubtless was so to our aboriginals, but for all that we must look forward and not backward and walk boldly in the paths of progress.

"Now, for their bearing upon my story, let me speak briefly of two matters of history. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recent address, has pointed out that it is due to General Lee that at Appomattox, in April, 1865, a surrender of the Confederate army was made, instead of the struggle being pro-
longed into a guerilla war, such as has been seen recently in South Africa. This action does indeed place Lee upon an exalted plane. And it fortunately happened that his rival actor in this great drama was General Grant, a brother graduate of the Military Academy. Our alma mater may cherish the record of that day, when two of her sons, having each written his name so high in the annals of war, now united to turn the nation into the paths of peace. For General Grant, who has been proudly called by his victorious army 'Unconditional Surrender' Grant, now seemed only to seek excuses to spare the Confederates every possible mortification and to save them from individual losses, even at the expense of his own government. His example was immediately followed by every man in his army down to the humblest teamster. Time fails me to describe the friendliness, courtesy, and generosity with which the whole victorious army seemed filled. The news of the surrender and of its liberal terms was received everywhere with similar feelings of generous conciliation. In proof, it is only necessary to refer to the early negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. President Lincoln also fully shared these feelings, and even planned for the South financial compensation for its loss of property by the emancipation of its slaves. Thus, for six days,—from April 9th to 14th,—there was every prospect that reconstruction would be accomplished in the spirit manifested by Grant and under the direction of Lincoln, who, without her knowledge, was at that time the South's most powerful friend. Our treatment would have been not less liberal than that we have just seen accorded by the British to the Boers.

"Oh, the pity of it! That this spirit of peace and good-will could not have been permitted to spread over the whole country, and influence the breasts alike of both victors and vanquished. By the fatuous act of an assassin, in a moment this fair vision was shattered, and in its place, and without fault upon her part, there was invoked against the prostrate South a whirlwind of rage and resentment. Indeed, it is due to the restraint put upon the political leaders of the North by General Grant that the death of Lincoln did not mark for the
South the beginning of an Iliad of greater woes than those of the war itself.

"There resulted many years of bitterness and estrangement between the sections, retarding the growth of national spirit and yielding but slowly, even to the great daily object-lesson of the development of our country. But at last, in the fulness of time, the stars in their courses have taken up the work. As in 1865 one wicked hand retarded our unification by the murder of Lincoln, so in 1898 another assassin, equally wicked equally stupid, by the blowing up of the Maine, has given us a common cause and made us at last and indeed a nation, in the front rank of the world's work of civilization, with its greatest problems committed to our care.

"But there is still one thing more to be said. Was all our blood shed in vain? Was all the agony endured for the lost cause but as water spilled upon the sand? No! A thousand times, no!

"We have set the world record for devotion to a cause. We have given to our children proud memories, and to history new names, to be a theme and an inspiration for unborn generations. The heroes of future wars will emulate our Lees and Jacksons. We have taught the armies of the world the casualties to be endured in battle; and the qualities of heart and soul developed both in our women and men, in the stress and strain of our poverty and in the furnace of our affliction, have made a worthier race, and have already borne rich reward in the building up of our country. But, above and beyond all, the firm bonds which to-day hold together this great nation never could have been wrought by debates in congress. Human evolution has not yet progressed so far. Such bonds must be forged, welded, and proved in the heat of battle and must be cemented in blood. Peace congresses and arbitrations have never yet given birth to a nation, and this one had to be born in nature's way.

"So much for the attitude of the South and the steps through which it has been reached. But bear with me yet a little, for I cannot leave the thoughts and memories evoked by my theme without some reference to a few among the great figures who
moved amid those scenes, lest my story should seem to you as one of Hamlet with Hamlet left out:

"And Love, where death has set its seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steel,
Nor falsehood disavow."

"Shall I name to you at once the Confederate hero who deserves the highest pedestal, who bore the greatest privations, and contributed most freely of his blood to win every victory and resist every defeat? I name the private soldier. Practically without pay and on half rations, he enlisted for life or death and served out his contract. He did not look the fighting man he was. He was lean, sunburned, and bearded, often barefoot and ragged, but in every face burned a light of stern and set purpose. He had neither training nor discipline, except what he acquired in the field. He had only antiquated and inferior arms until he captured better ones in battle. He had not even military ambition, but he had one incentive which was lacking to his opponents—brave and loyal as they were. He was fighting for his home. He was in the ranks, not for what he was to get, but for what he was to do. From the time of Greece to that of South Africa, all history attests the stimulus of the thought of 'home' to the soldier fighting for it. And if some young military scientist among your bright boys can formulate an equation to express the battle power of an army, I am sure he will find the thought of 'home' to be the factor in it with highest exponent. So there was nothing anomalous about the fighting of our army. We fought for our homes under men that we loved and trusted. This brought out the best in every individual, whether private or general.

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"We didn't go into our cause, we were born into it. We fought it out to its remotest end and suffered to the very utmost its dying aches and pains. But they were rich in compensations and have proven to be only the birth-pangs of a new nation, in whose career we are proud to own and to bear a part."
“And to our alma mater, who taught us not the skill to unravel conflicting political creeds—not

“'That acumen to divide
A hair 'twixt South and Sou'west side'—

but rather to illustrate by our lives manly courage and loyalty to convictions, we commend the record of

“'The Old Confederate Veteran, we know him as he stands
And listens for the thunder of the far-off battle lands.
He hears the crash of musketry, the smoke rolls like a sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee.

“'The Old Confederate Veteran, his life is in the past,
And the war-cloud, like a mantle, round his rugged form is cast.
He hears the bugle calling o'er the wide and mystic sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee.

Note—This address is printed here by permission of General Alexander, on account of the intense patriotism it breathes and its devotion to the Union.

General Alexander was chief of artillery on Longstreet's corps and directed the Confederate fire in the famous artillery dual at Gettysburg. This was the first occasion on which the Confederate army had been officially recognized at West Point. Such a speech does much in making us realize we have now "one country, one flag." This glorious consummation has been much helped through the patriotic efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

For He that worketh high and wise,
Nor pauses in his plan,
Will take the sun out of the skies
Ere freedom out of man.—Emerson.
To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Upon October eleventh, 1905, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution will attain its fifteenth anniversary of organization. I, therefore, as your President General, do most earnestly adjure you to bear close to your heart and actively in you efforts the work of continued rearing of our Memorial Continental Hall.

During the past fourteen years about $175,000 (one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars) have been collected for this purpose. At the date of the meeting of the last Continental Congress, April, 1905, this entire sum had been expended in the ground and the building as then used.

The architect informs me that about $275,000 (two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars) are needed to complete the building, the design of which was accepted during the previous administration, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It will thus be seen that a mighty work confronts us, and we—as a great, united Society—must live up to the "high mark of our calling."

It is true that it took about fourteen years to collect the $175,000 already expended upon the site and building of our Hall; but it is also true, that the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has grown and is steadily growing in numbers, energy and influence. Therefore, it is entirely possible to us to raise the necessary sum for the completion of our building, in a much fewer number of years than the preceding fourteen, if we will but gird up our loins, love our object and with heart and soul work for its attainment. Surely such an object should inspire to noblest endeavor! Memorial
Continental Hall is a monument to every individual hero and heroine of the Revolution—to your ancestor, to mine, to every "Daughter's" in the whole wide-spread Society, whether such Daughter lives North, South, East or West. 'Twill be the Mecca of all Patriots—the reverent, loving, tangible evidence that the women of a Republic are not ungrateful. With full confidence in your response to this high call, beloved Daughters of the American Revolution, I beg you to communicate with me, as your President General and Chairman of Continental Hall Committee, upon or before the coming eleventh of October, giving the encouragement of actual gift or the confident hope of a pledge soon to be redeemed.

There are certain business propositions now pending, whereby, thro' our Hall, itself, will come to us financial gifts, if we are enabled so to proceed with the work upon it, as to place our arrangements upon a firm, practical basis. To do this, we need subscriptions as promptly as may be possible. Believing, as I do, that practical sense should go hand in hand with patriotic sentiment in our management of the affairs of the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I urgently press upon you the vantage to be gained by raising, rapidly, a sum necessary to proceed at once in certain important business steps.

During and since the last Continental Congress a larger amount has been subscribed for the building fund, than in any other like period of the Society's history. This is encouraging—let it be a spur to urge us on! Let us keep our fifteenth anniversary—our "Crystal Wedding" as it were (where the pure love of Patriotism is our betrothal tie)—by pouring gifts or pledges into the coffers of our Hall. All that we can do now, let us do!—and for the future redouble our efforts.

Faithfully your President General,

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN.

(Mrs. Donald McLean.)
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN MAINE.

The visit of Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Maine, marks an epoch in the life of the patriotic society in this state, as it is the first time in its history that such an honor has been paid the organization.

She was the guest of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine, all of the thirteen chapters having a share in the entertainment.

On August 12th the distinguished visitors, accompanied by the state regent, Miss Charlotte Baldwin, of Bangor; Mrs. Palmer, the founder of the society in Maine and its only Daughter for two years, with some of the other members of the committee were received on board the Maine, where they were entertained by Captains Pillsbury and Niles and other officers. They inspected the silver and the banner presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this state to the battleship.

Mrs. McLean, with a small party was also entertained delightfully by Captain and Mrs. Shipton at Fort McKinley.

On August 14th the party paid a visit to the Longfellow house by special invitation of the historical society.

On Monday evening the first formal function of her visit took place in the shape of a reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maine in her honor, to which the Sons of the American Revolution and wives, the members of the historical society and their wives, the officers of the Maine and those from the posts in the district were invited.

In the receiving line with Mrs. McLean were the state regent, Miss Baldwin; the state vice-regent, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, of Thomaston; the founder, Mrs. Palmer, and other officers.

During the evening Admiral Evans and his staff called and paid their respects to Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean spoke gracefully to the guests who had assem-
bled in her honor and gave them the pleasure of displaying for the first time in this country the flag which was given by her to Admiral Sigsbee to be taken across the ocean and placed upon the catafalque of Admiral John Paul Jones. The flag was used for this purpose and then returned to Mrs. McLean who will present it to the Continental Hall, the new building of the organization in Washington.

Tuesday the revenue cutter *Woodbury*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the revenue cutter service, left Central wharf for a sail through the harbor among the islands. All members of the Daughters of the American Revolution whether local or visiting were cordially invited to be present. At two o’clock the steamer left Portland pier for Great Diamond island where a reception was held.

On leaving Maine, the President General went to Portsmouth where the representatives of two great nations, Russia and Japan, were endeavoring to find common ground upon which substantial peace could be built.

The President General felt that as the head of a great organization, it was her duty to be in as close touch as possible with the movement for peace, in which every woman in the world may rightly be interested:

As this goes to press the word comes that President Roosevelt’s efforts have at last been crowned with success and that the vast waste of treasure and of still more precious life will be stopped.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, who in spite of the name, stand for righteous peace, will rejoice with Mrs. McLean at this glorious consummation.

“Peace rules the day, where reason rules the mind.”—Collins.
LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL SIGSBEE.

The following will be of interest to all Daughters of the American Revolution:

U. S. F. S. BROOKLYN.
Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 30, 1905.

DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to return to you here-with the silk national ensign sent on board the Brooklyn in June, 1905, for use in connection with the transportation of the remains of John Paul Jones from Paris to Annapolis, Maryland. This flag, you, as president of the national society, put in my charge, I having then been appointed to the command of the John Paul Jones Expedition. The vessels of the expedition consisted of the Brooklyn, Tacoma, Galveston, and Chattanooga. The remains of John Paul Jones were transferred to me at Paris on July 6th, and taken on board the Brooklyn, at Cherbourg, on July 9th, where the casket was placed under a canopy outside my cabin door. The national flag provided by your society was placed over the casket, and there it remained during the entire return passage to Annapolis.

The remains of John Paul Jones were transferred to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, with due ceremony, on July 24, 1905.

I now have the honor to return the flag to you, dear Madam, with its interest increased by historical association.

With my greetings to yourself, and to the officers and members of your society, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

Charles D. Sigsbee, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-chief, John Paul Jones Expedition.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
REAL DAUGHTERS

Sophronia Fletcher, M. D.

Doctor Fletcher was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1806. She was the second of the seven “Real Daughters” of Old South Chapter.

She has been a woman of great ability and still retains her remarkable activity and interest in all that concerns the educa-

Sophronia Fletcher, M. D.

...tional and philanthropic work to which she has been devoted.

She entered the Boston Female Medical College, which afterward became a part of Boston University, and was graduated in its first class of three, in 1854.

Among many different interests connected with her profession, she took to the State House a bill asking for the appoint-
ment of women as physicians to women confined in asylums and prisons, which though not passed at first, later became a law. She was for nine years the attendant physician of the New England Moral Reform Association, and the first woman physician at Mount Holyoke.

Her father, Peter Fletcher, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 5, 1762, and died in Bennington, New Hampshire, October 12, 1843. He was a private in the regiment of guards at Cambridge from July 15 to 30, 1778; private in Captain Hartwell’s company at Rutland from October, 1779, to April, 1780; private in Captain Moore’s company, Lieutenant Colonel Hall’s regiment, from August 1 to October 3, 1780; detached to reinforce the Continental army by act of June 22, 1780; service at Rhode Island by order, July 27, 1780. (Rev. Rolls.)

Doctor Fletcher is also granddaughter of Joshua Fletcher, of Lancaster, who was one of the Committee of Safety; he left his plow in the field at the Lexington alarm.

She resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with her niece, Dr. Leonora Fletcher.—ANNIE C. ELLISON, Historian.

MRS. MARY MELISSA FAYER REED-CHRISTOPHER.

John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Alabama, proudly presents a sketch and picture of its only “Real Daughter.” She accepted with unaffected gratitude the recognition of her claims by the National Society.

Her father, John Faver was one of the patriots, who took part in the battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia, and his services in the war of the Revolution are strongly attested by the records of that state. He removed with his first wife, Henrietta and their children from Virginia to Lexington, Kentucky, thence to Alabama. He purchased a farm in Limestone county, Alabama. The dust of the old soldier and his first wife are mingled with the virgin soil of this homestead. John Faver married in 1836, Mahala Lee, a native of Slough Beat, of his adopted county and state, whose parents, Vardamon Lee and
Huddlestone, his wife, migrated to Alabama from Sparta, Tennessee. When the second marriage was consummated the veteran groom was seventy-three, and the bride twenty-three years of age. Mrs. Mary Faver Christopher is the only survivor of the four children that blessed this union. She was born, 1841, at the Faver farm, and married, first, Arthur Reed. Their sons are prosperous citizens of the county. After his death Mary Faver Reed, became the wife of William R. Christopher, a prominent farmer of West Limestone. Their daughter, and only child, Susan Lee, wife of Jerome Gray, resides at Strange, in that section of the county. Mrs. Christo-
pher exemplifies the perfect type of womanhood described in the Proverbs of holy writ.—AURORA PRYOR MCCLELLAN, State Vice-Regent for Alabama.

MRS. JERUSHA BROWN.

On December 12, 1904, Mrs. J. B. Baird, regent of the St. Paul Chapter, entertained delightfully in honor of a distinguished chapter member, Mrs. Jerusha Brown and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Linn, of Canton, South Dakota, who came on for this event. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a patriotic pin to Mrs. Brown from the chapter. The following note of thanks was received:

395 Walnut Street, St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR MRS. BAIRD: I wish to thank you and the members of our chapter for the beautiful pin presented at Christmas. It was a lovely act to do for your eldest sister, and be assured she appreciates all it
means from them, and I shall be proud to wear it—not only for that but also in memory of my soldier father—whose services in the war for independence makes me a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution of the St. Paul Chapter, of which I am, I think, justifiably proud. May it continue to be the banner chapter of the city and state. With love and kindest wishes for each and every member, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jerusha H. Brown.

Mrs. Jerusha H. Brown was born in Vermont, eighty-two years ago. She is the wife of Edward M. Brown and the daughter of Samuel and Sarah C. Hayward. Samuel Hayward in 1781 was a soldier in Captain James Dana's company, David Waterbury's battalion, raised for coast defense, and was for several years under Heath's orders on the Westchester Line.

We have been younger, so they say,
But let the seasons roll,
He doth not lack an almanac,
Whose youth is in his soul.—Holmes.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. DONALD McLEAN, President General

COMMITTEE LIST, 1905

Memorial Continental Hall Committee
(Names were printed in July.)

Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall

Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Chairman. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.
Mrs. Geo. A. Bacon. Mrs. Wm. Lindsay.
Mrs. M. M. Ballinger. Miss Margaret Washington McPherson.
Mrs. Lewis E. Barnes. Mrs. James R. Mellon.
Mrs. M. A. C. Beach. Mrs. Charles D. Merwin.
Mrs. M. B. Beardsley. Mrs. Edward H. Ogden.
Mrs. F. J. Blodgett. Mrs. John E. Palmer.
Miss Rebecca Warren Brown. Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis. Mrs. J. Thomson Swann.
Mrs. Theodore L. A. Greve. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
Mrs. L. F. Gurney. Mrs. Clark Waring.
Mrs. Edwards Hall. Mrs. Mary Canfield Wysong.
Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman. Miss E. G. Lathrop.
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince. Mrs. C. H. Masury.
Mrs. Samuel Ammon. Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder.
Mrs. Henry Churchill. Mrs. Orange B. Rudd.
Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.
Mrs. Edward B. Johnson. Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.
Mrs. Willard Keller.
Committee on Patriotic Education

Miss Ellen Mecum, Chairman. Mrs. W. D. Kearfoot.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson. Mrs. Ralph M. Kirland.
Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Mrs. James M. Arnold. Mrs. Henry E. Mott.
Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter. Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker.
Mrs. Lucian W. Coy. Mrs. E. H. Renisch.
Mrs. W. L. Distin. Mrs. George T. Snell.
Miss Jennie S. Foote. Mrs. Charles H. Terry.
Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler. Mrs. Wallace H. White.
Mrs. John Miller Horton. Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman.
Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde.

Committee on National University

Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Chairman. Mrs. Francis E. Leupp.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins. Mrs. Z. T. Mullin.
Mrs. David Graham Adee. Mrs. George W. Nicholls.
Mrs. Wm. Cline Borden. Mrs. Esther Bradbury Noble.
Mrs. Edward B. Dench. Mrs. M. M. Parker.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Mrs. Charles W. Richardson.
Mrs. John Joy Edson. Mrs. M. George Rythenberg.
Mrs. Henry Gannett. Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker.
Mrs. F. H. Getchell. Mrs. Charles D. Walcott.
Mrs. A. W. Greely. Miss Jane Meade Welch.
Mrs. Francis E. Leupp.
Mrs. Z. T. Mullin.
Mrs. George W. Nicholls.
Mrs. Esther Bradbury Noble.
Mrs. M. M. Parker.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.
Mrs. Charles W. Richardson.
Mrs. M. George Rythenberg.
Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford.
Mrs. J. Thomson Swann.
Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker.
Mrs. Charles D. Walcott.
Miss Jane Meade Welch.
Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of Flag

Mrs. Walter Kempster, Chairman. Mrs. John deP. Douw.
Miss W. M. Ritchie. Mrs. David N. Haynes.
Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson. Mrs. Daniel Hall.
Miss Marion H. Brazier. Mrs. Henry T. McEwen.
Mrs. J. C. Burrows. Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter.

Committee on Legislation in United States Congress

Mrs. James L. Botsford. Mrs. J. C. Burrows.
COMMITTEE LIST.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield.
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden.
Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.
Mrs. Harry Gray.
Mrs. J. A. T. Hull.
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy.
Mrs. James McMillan.
Mrs. Charles H. Masury.
Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan.
Mrs. Robert E. Park.
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens.
Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
Mrs. Charles H. Todd.
Mrs. John R. Walker.

Magazine Committee
Mrs. Robert E. Park, Chairman.
Miss E. G. Lathrop.
Mrs. Clara Cooley Becker.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.
Mrs. W. W. Berry.
Mrs. F. L. Bradley.
Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles.
Mrs. Edward D. Gardiner.
Mrs. Adam Gray.
Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr.
Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy.
Mrs. O. J. Hodge.
Mrs. John Miller Horton.
Mrs. James D. Iglehart.
Mrs. John S. Mitchell.
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Mrs. Mary Wood Swift.
Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb.

Franco-American Committee
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Chairman.
Mrs. Angus Cameron.
Miss Kate Batcheller.
Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.
Mrs. John A. Murphy.
Mrs. Truman H. Newberry.
Mrs. Clarence Postley.
Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.
Mrs. Walter Talbot.
Miss R. Agnes Williams.

Publication Committee
Mrs. C. H. Masury, Chairman.
Mrs. Clarendon Smith.
Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin.
Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks.
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham.
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
Mrs. Thomas Gordon.
Mrs. O. J. Hodge.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Mrs. Henry L. Mann.

Committee on "Real Daughters"
Mrs. William L. Peel, Chairman.
Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.
Mrs. Charles H. Deere.
Mrs. George P. Erwin.
Mrs. George L. Münn.
Mrs. Mary J. Seymour.

Committee on Prison Ship Martyrs
Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman.
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.
Miss Clara Lee Bowman.
Miss Sarah K. Fellows.
Mrs. James R. Mellon.
Mrs. Charles A. Preller.
Miss Elizabeth C. Williams.
Executive Committee

The President General Mrs. Donald McLean, Chairman.
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.
Mrs. J. P. Dolliver. Miss Virginia Miller.
Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. J. V. Quarles.
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere.

Finance Committee

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Chairman.
Mrs. John Russell Young.
Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.
Mrs. Robert E. Park.
Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

Auditing Committee

Mrs. Richard C. Adams, Chairman.
Mrs. John R. Garrison.
Mrs. Lillian Messenger.
Mrs. Fanny Irvin Matthews.
Miss Helen Varick Boswell.
Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson.
Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt.

Printing Committee

Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Chairman.
Miss Mary Desha.
Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.
Mrs. C. C. Bryan.
Mrs. H. P. Gerald.
Miss Aline E. Solomons.

Purchasing Committee

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Chairman.
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton.
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Mrs. Edward Bennet Rosa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock.

Supervision Committee

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Chairman.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins.
Mrs. Kate K. Henry.
Mrs. D. K. Shute.

School City Committee

Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman.
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.
Mrs. Samuel Ammon.
Mrs. Mary Wood Swift.

John Paul Jones Flag Committee (Special Committee)

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman.
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince. Miss E. G. Lathrop.
Miss Clara Cornelia Fuller. Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.
Mrs. Watson A. Bowron. Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.
Mrs. John Stanton. Miss Elizabeth P. Ingraham.
COMMITTEE LIST.

Mrs. Wm. K. Tillotson. Miss Edith Quinby.
Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg. Miss Marion H. Brazier.
Mrs. John W. Vrooman. Mrs. Frank McWatters.
Mrs. Donald McLean, President General N. S. D. A. R.

The President General N. S. D. A. R. member ex-officio of all committees. (Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws.)

The name of Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby was omitted through mistake from the Continental Hall committee printed in August. Mrs. Gadsby has been a valuable member and was one of the first to be reappointed.

WHAT THE SCHOOL CITY IS.

The school city is a method of civic training or apprenticeship, by which the pupils are led by their teachers through the actual governing of their own school community, to perform the duties of active citizenship, intelligently and faithfully. The three divisions of popular government, legislative, executive and judicial, are established. The pupils elect a city council, mayor, city clerk, judge, clerk of court, treasurer and such other officers as circumstances may require.

As the president of the United States is advised and helped by his cabinet, and adult judges by lawyers and decisions of other judges, so the pupil officers are advised and helped by the teachers. The court and the police department are specially valuable means of instruction. The children understand that the offices are not for officiousness but for kindly service to all the citizens.

Among the societies whose officers or conventions have endorsed the school city, are National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution; The American Institute of Social Service; General Federation of Women’s Clubs; General Society of Mayflower Descendants; Franklin Institute; Universal Peace Union; Massachusetts and New York State Federations of Women’s Clubs and the officers of such local societies as the Civic Club, and the Public Education Society of Philadelphia.
The report of the building committee is herewith given, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Continental Congress, requesting the secretary to send such report to be printed in the magazine.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE (A SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE).

Chairman, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General.

A meeting was held at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, April 18, 1903, chairman presiding, present beside the committee, three members of the advisory board, Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. George M. Sternberg, and Mr. Bernard Green. It was decided that the chairman should write the three successful competing architects that at an early date the building committee would formulate a new program for the second and final competition and that their original drawings were returned in order that they might be used in making their new plans but they must be returned to the committee with the second drawings for comparison. Mr. Green stated that the plan accepted from the second competition need not necessarily be the final plan, but would serve as a guide after the architect was chosen as it is the man the committee are to decide upon and not the plan in its entity. After the architect who make the plan which comes nearest to the one required is selected he can then revise it according to the desire of the committee. The chairman then invited the three members of the advisory board to act upon, or with the building committee. One of the gentlemen asked the chairman if the building committee would have authority without first and each time referring the question to the Continental Hall committee? The chairman replied that the building committee had power to act.

At a meeting of the building committee held June 4, 1903, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Mrs. Charles H. Terry was appointed by the president general secretary of the committee and read a letter which was
signed by the three successful architects of the first competition. It contained the following suggestion: "That in order to save the time and labor of the building committee, as well as of the architects, that the judgment be rendered (in the second competition) upon the first drawings submitted." Generals Wilson and Sternberg, members of the advisory board and Hon. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States treasury, who had been elected to serve as expert advising architect to the building committee, assured the members of the committee that there was nothing unusual in adopting this method of deciding the second competition. After a careful consideration of the plans submitted, Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, of No. 1 Nassau Street, was unanimously elected architect of Memorial Continental Hall.

September 29, 1903, the building committee again met pursuant to a call, chairman presiding. The secretary reported the unanimous approval by the Continental Hall committee of action taken by the building committee in electing architect for Memorial Continental Hall. Payment of bills presented by two unsuccessful competing architects was authorized. A recess was taken until October 3rd when the architect, Mr. Casey, and all the members of Continental Hall committee were invited to be present, the latter to suggest changes in plans to be presented by the architect if considered desirable. The changes suggested were adopted at an adjourned meeting of the building committee held the following day. The most radical being those in reference to the Memorial Continental portico, or colonnade, and extension of galleries in order to enlarge seating capacity beyond that called for in the first and second competitions, and to avoid overhanging galleries.

At a meeting held on November 5, 1903, presided over by the chairman, modified plans were presented by the architect. During the examination of these and while discussing the amount of the permanent fund and the manner of spending it in the construction of the building, Mr. Taylor, the expert architect chosen to advise, suggested that with $100,000—
amount on hand, the proper procedure would be to build the brick work after the foundations were completed, then these walls being those of the auditorium could be put under shelter. After a most thorough examination of these revised plans presented and with the advice of the advisory committee and expert architect they were accepted and the architect was instructed to proceed with the preliminary plans or sketches.

At a meeting held December 2, 1903, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, chairman presiding, many questions were considered regarding furtherance of work on the building but no action was taken as the Continental Hall committee had advised the adoption of the following resolution, "That immediately after the adoption of the revised plans to be submitted to the Continental Hall committee by the architect at a meeting to be called upon thirty days' notice, we proceed to build the foundation of Memorial Continental Hall." In accordance with this resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Continental Hall committee and approved by the building committee, the meeting was called on January 8, 1904, with thirty days' notice. At this meeting of the Continental Hall committee held through the courtesy of Mrs. Blount in the theatre of her private residence "The Oaks" with the president general presiding, the building committee exhibited stereopticon views of the revised plans and preliminary sketches while the architect Mr. Casey gave a full and complete explanation of them answering satisfactorily all of the many questions asked. After which they were accepted by a unanimous vote of the Continental Hall committee and the working plans were commenced by the architect on the following day.

On March 3, 1904, a meeting of the building committee presided over by the chairman, was held at the headquarters of the society. The president general announced the appointment of a committee for the purpose of supervising the building of Memorial Continental Hall, Mr. Bernard Green, Superintendent of the Library in Washington as chairman, while General John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States army, retired, was a member, also, General George M.
Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States army, retired. This committee to be called "The Supervision Committee of the Building."

A letter from the architect was read which brought the question of material and its selection before the building committee. After due consideration and with the advice of the supervising committee, members of which were present, and who made many explanations giving much valuable information gained from their experience, all the members of the committee present with one exception voted in favor of marble.

The action of the advisory board and the president general taken (when it was impossible to call a meeting of the committee, but, of which each member was apprised) in authorizing the architect to call for bids for excavation and foundation of Memorial Continental Hall was also confirmed at this meeting. A special meeting, held March 18, 1904, presided over by the chairman and called for the purpose of approving and signing contracts with Richardson and Burgess, the firm to which same had been awarded for "excavation and building foundation of Memorial Continental Hall." It was the lowest bid, $16,000 against $20,000 of others. The contracts were carefully reviewed by the committee in the presence of the architect and members of the supervising committee, who gave all necessary explanation. They were then duly signed by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general and chairman of the committee, witnessed by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, secretary of the committee. The gentlemen duly authorized by the firm then signed. A copy was kept by the society, one given to the architect and another to the contractors.

The last meeting of the building committee before the Thirteenth Continental Congress was held on April 4, 1904, chairman presiding.

At this meeting plans for laying the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall were completed and the first year's work of this committee, which had been reported in every detail to Continental Hall and met with its entire approval, was completed.

The building committee authorized by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, see page 588, Vol. 25, American Monthly
MAGAZINE, still a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, held its first meeting May 6, 1904, the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, secretary.

At this meeting it was suggested that the architect be questioned regarding the probability of the erection of the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall in time for occupancy by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, otherwise it would be necessary to secure another place of meeting at once. A resolution authorized the chairman to appoint a clerk of works for the building any time with the advice of the chairman of supervising committee.

General Wilson spoke of a contemplated absence from the city during the summer. As some member of the supervising committee usually inspected the work each day it was suggested that the membership be increased to five, therefore Hon. James Knox Taylor, of the United States treasury, and Colonel Robert Fleming, another experienced architect and builder, were added to the committee.

At the next meeting, held June 11, 1904, chairman presiding, the condition of the excavation was considered. Members of the supervising committee reported that they were not surprised to find water flowing in some parts of the site, having know it as a swamp. The present contract having been made for definite work this new phase necessitated another contract to cover the expense of excavating deeper. The supervising committee was authorized to determine and carry out all work necessary to insure a stable foundation. The average depth now is fifteen feet below the basement floor, which is level with the lowest point of the sidewalk because of the elevation of the building proper. This foundation is made of solid walls of concrete, no piling having been used, and the cost for this additional excavating and building of foundation was $12,000.

Report from architect made through chairman of supervising committee regarding probability of completing auditorium in time for the Fourteenth Continental Congress stated that the auditorium with permanent roof could be completed in time for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and as the work must
go on it is as well to have it pushed in that direction. Architect also stated that temporary part would not only serve for this coming congress but for others, some of it until nearing the completion of the building, and it would not cost more than the rent of the opera house, where Continental Congress has heretofore been held. The sum reported at this meeting was about that required to complete the work up to the point desired. The president general reported not having appointed a clerk of works, and further stated that the supervising committee delayed the appointment as its members were supervising the work and thereby saved expense. Letters were read setting forth the desirability of marble from the Beaver Dam quarries in Maryland for building purposes. A block of the marble was exhibited which was greatly admired. These communications received careful consideration and the secretary was instructed to reply stating that all plans and specifications for material and labor are sent out calling for bids, the decision regarding the lowest, which must be accepted, is left to the architect and supervising committee, subject to the approval of the building committee.

September 12, 1904, members of the building committee were notified that the bids for preparing the auditorium and such parts of the building as would be needed for the accommodation of the Fourteenth Continental Congress were in and not a day could be lost in letting this first contract. The lowest bid came within the limit of the money in the permanent fund. The building committee empowered the supervising committee to let this first contract, $95,502, leaving a balance in the permanent fund after paying for the foundation of about $2,000.

At the next meeting, held October, 1904, chairman presiding, General Wilson gave a full and interesting account regarding the excavation and work of preparing for the foundation of the building, which was progressing satisfactorily. The workmen in digging unearthed a portion of the floor of a house said to have been the residence of James Madison. Several Spanish coins were also found. In reply to an inquiry why Vermont instead of Georgia marble was selected, it was stated that the chairman of the supervising committee and the architect in con-
sultation preferred its adoption because of its having better building qualities, and it was a little cheaper. Members of the building committee also considered its coloring more uniform.

The thanks and appreciation of the entire committee were expressed by the president general for the faithful and untiring services of the members of the supervising committee, who had rendered such valuable assistance in this difficult and responsible work.

At a meeting held November 1, 1904, chairman presiding, a letter regarding memorials referred by Continental Hall committee, brought the discussion of several applications for permission to place memorials before the committee, and the secretary was instructed to write a letter which should serve as a reply to all such inquiries, stating "That memorials required such careful consideration regarding harmony of color, as well as lines, material, etc., that all applications would be considered hereafter by the building committee in conjunction with the architect.

At a meeting held on December 3, 1904, chairman presiding, chairman of supervising committee again reported work progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Brick walls rising to second floor, marble steps to main entrance being set, and no reason seemed to exist why auditorium should not be ready for occupancy in April, 1905.

The next regular meeting was held on January 10, 1905, chairman presiding. A letter prepared by the secretary at the request of the president general was read, to be sent to the state regents of the thirteen original states regarding the thirteen memorial columns, their cost, size, etc., was read. A paper was prepared by the architect containing list of suitable and acceptable memorials with approximate cost of each. Referring to memorial windows, he wished it made known that such windows would not accord with the architectural features of the building, therefore suggested others in the list. This list met with the approval of the committee and a thousand copies ordered printed for distribution. Plans and arrangements for making the building comfortable for the delegates were considered at length. Colonel Fleming spoke of the highly satisfac-
tory manner in which the work was progressing. The stone was being well prepared at the quarries and promptly delivered, while the workmen had lost but two days.

At the next regular meeting, held on February 7, 1905, chairman presiding, the chairman of the supervising committee reported that Memorial Continental Hall would be ready for the Fourteenth Continental Congress by April, as the last stone had arrived. The roof would be permanent, galleries ready for use, but all would be in a rough condition.

A special meeting was held on February 27, 1905, chairman presiding. The treasurer of the society, a member of the building committee, stated in reply to an inquiry there was in the permanent fund $1,899.26 available. A report was made by the supervising committee as to what was necessary to put the building in a comfortable condition. It was decided that much of the work might be made permanent.

On April 4, 1905, a special meeting of the building committee was called to consider how payment should be made for work on Memorial Continental Hall in preparing it for the use of the Fourteenth Continental Congress. A resolution offered and adopted that the National Board be requested to authorize the necessary expenditures for temporary improvements to put the building in a condition to be occupied by the Fourteenth Continental Congress and other congresses. This completes the record of the work of the building committee for two years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Charles H. Terry) Frances A. M. Terry,
Secretary.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew;—
The conscious stone to beauty grew.—Emerson.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California) held a large reception August 10th to our oldest member, Mrs. Mary P. Benton, at her home where she has resided for nearly thirty years, it being the anniversary of her ninetieth birthday. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Benton, who bears her ninety years remarkably well, being quite active and in full possession of all her faculties, and is still a fine landscape and portrait artist. Mrs. Benton was born in Boston in 1815 and came to California in 1855. She has lived a useful and helpful life. A host of friends gathered to present their greetings and congratulations for the occasion.—Catherine A. Ward, Historian.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut).—On December 6th the regent, Mrs. Edith Noyes Morgan, assisted by Miss Margaret Bindloss, gave a tea at Mrs. Morgan’s home, the proceeds to swell the fund of Continental Hall. One table was laid in “ye old time” ware of pewter which descended from Sanford Williams, and the illumination was with candles in pewter candlesticks.

A letter was received from Memphis, Tennessee, asking for a doll for the bazar which was to start a fund for the monument to commemorate Dorothea, daughter of Patrick Henry. In response a very beautiful young lady started for Memphis, chaperoned by Adams Express Company.

The regular meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. B. F. Holmes, who was assisted in the entertaining by Mrs. Charles Dennison, on January 4th.

January 28th an entertainment was given by the chapter, the proceeds again for Continental Hall. The program consisted of recitations by a popular elocutionist, interspersed with musical selections by favorite soloists of the vicinity. This entertainment was through the efforts of Mrs. Lillian Sparks, who as chairman of committee deserved the thanks accorded her by the chapter.
February 19th, by invitation of Rev. Welcome Bates, pastor of the Baptist church, our Daughters again rallied to enjoy a sermon given before us as guests of honor. The service was permeated with the breath of patriotism. The text, Joshua iv, 6, "That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying—what meaneth these stones?" The subject—the monumental marking of important and historical spots, the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution—that coming generations would know what meaneth these stones.

February 22nd we came to another milestone—the birthday of our immortal Washington. The chapter was entertained by Mrs. Arline Rathbone at her beautiful home. The prominent feature of the occasion was a silver collection, the nucleus of a fund to be called the Margaret fund, in honor of her deceased mother—the object to assist any member of the chapter who might by any freak of fickle fortune find it temporarily difficult to meet expenses of membership. The amount raised was a significant sum. Thirteen dollars exact—the mystic number of the United States—thirteen letters in both mottoes on our great seal. "He has prospered our beginnings."

June 8th, Fanny Ledyard twelve years old. The birthday was celebrated by a banquet at the Crocker House, New London. At the close of the banquet the next two hours were occupied with addresses and papers. The opening and congratulatory remarks were by the regent, Mrs. Edith Morgan. She was followed by Mrs. Eliza Dennison, first regent of the chapter, who told in most pleasing manner of its early existence. Humorous reminiscences of congress were given by vice-regent Mrs. Belle Hoxie. A historical paper was finely rendered by Mrs. Annie McCracken. Miss Mary Burrows, historian, gave an address, the introduction taking the idea of reincarnation of the soul and applying it to the Fanny Ledyard Chapter as reincarnating that heroic Revolutionary woman and carrying it along with the chapter work accomplished. The subject—"The Spirit of American Women."

Quoting the remarks of a public speaker who said "God had always been too busy to create anything grander than an Amer-
ican woman," she asked why is the American woman different from women of other nations. The answer was that her early environments of privations, self-sacrifices and necessary ingenuity to evolve the necessaries of life from the barren wilderness developed her self-reliance, sympathies and helpmate qualities, and secondly the ideal for which the country was founded with liberty and justice for all. These developed a woman different from any nation on earth, and making the American woman what she is. She closed with Rip Van Winkle's toast—The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, "Und may she live long and brosber."

August 2nd, the annual picnic. The day was an ideal one and the drive to Dean's Mills, one of the first settlements of Stonington, all one could wish. In the days of our grandfathers it was a busy hamlet of manufacturing interest, though at this date but few landmarks remain. As a guest of Mrs. Charles Palmer was welcomed by the chapter the former state regent who formed the chapter, Mrs. B. Randolph Keim, who gave a talk on Continental Hall and its grand mission as a memorial to our Revolutionary heroes. "No other building like it in the whole world. Built by women, paid for by women and financed by women."—MARY E. BURROWS, Historian.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut)—Chapter work, 1902-1905—In the records of a society as in those of a person's life, there are always incidents, the outcome of which we would have different. There are things that might have been done, difficulties that might have been overcome, no doubt, but as we look over the record of Sabra Trumbull Chapter for the last three years, we can only say that at all times we honestly strove to do that which seemed best. Patriotic spirit is very active in the hearts and minds of us all, and anything which promotes the interest of our society and the objects for which we are banded together is sure of this chapter's support.

From the first Sabra Trumbull was favorable to the gift to the Connecticut Daughters of the Ellsworth house in Windsor. Money for repairs upon it and towards the purchasing of a rug for one of the rooms has been taken from our treasury,
while many valuable articles have been contributed as personal gifts from members, and, when the "patriotic pilgrimage" was made to Windsor last September, a goodly number from our chapter were there to mingle with the other Connecticut Daughters and their guests, our joy and approval.

Continental Memorial Hall is very dear to the heart of every one of us, and we feel that no memorial erected by the Daughters could be too fine, or demand from us too great an effort to show our appreciation of the Revolutionary heroes, who in the achievement of American independence, left to themselves so glorious a monument, and to us so priceless a heritage. From our treasury we have given sixty-one dollars ($61) to the building fund, by contribution our members gave forty dollars ($40) towards the "Connecticut Column," and last March we were happy to be able to vote one hundred dollars ($100) for one of the pairs of mahogany doors to be placed in the auditorium.

Here and there throughout Tolland county, Connecticut, in which our chapter is located, are old cemeteries, all of which contain graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. Some of these graves are easily found while others are located with the greatest difficulty. Through the untiring efforts of those members who have composed our research committee for the last three years, two hundred and eleven (211) graves have been located and we hope will soon be suitably marked.

In the spring of 1904 Sabra Trumbull Chapter again offered a prize to the Rockville high school. This time ten dollars ($10) in gold was divided equally between the girl who wrote the best essay on "Woman's Part in the War of the American Revolution," and the boy who wrote the best essay on "What Can the Boys of Our City do to Make it More Attractive?" Much interest was shown and very good essays were read.

Three copies of the American Monthly Magazine are subscribed for by the chapter—two for circulation among the members, and one placed in the reading room of our public library.

Our monthly meetings are arranged to improve and instruct ourselves, as well as to promote the interests of the cause for
which we are working. Some of these meetings are shared by friends and some by the general public.

Five lecturers have addressed the chapter in the last three years. Mrs. Grace Salisbury, of New Haven, lectured on "Human Nature as Seen in Woman;" Mrs. Kate Upson Clark's subject was, "Good Citizenship;" Miss Anna M. Soule, of Mt. Holyoke College, treated the subject, "The United States as a World Power," in an able and instructive manner. Hon. Charles Phelps, of Rockville, described most interestingly "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition," while Mrs. Clara Corbin Wilson told of "American Women in Music," and illustrated her lecture by piano selections.

At different times members carefully prepare papers on historical subjects that are helpful and interesting.

For a number of years past our ex-regent, Mrs. Belding, on Washington's birthday has entertained the Daughters of Sabra Trumbull Chapter at her beautiful home in a manner worthy of the event commemorated.

We have now fifty-six members. Ten have joined since our last report, while we are sorry to note that two loyal and faithful ones have passed beyond to new fields and new lessons.

This is a brief summary of the condition of and important work accomplished by the chapter in the last three years, and no small part of the success gained has been due to the faithful and gracious services of Mrs. Celia E. Prescott and Mrs. Jessie A. Jackson, who were our regent and vice-regent through the time.

Last May occurred the tenth birthday of this chapter. In that time there has come into our treasury nearly ($2,900) two thousand nine hundred dollars. Some of it was contributed, but most of it has been earned by the chapter. In a paper recently read before Sabra Trumbull Chapter by one of its charter members, she said, "It has been helpful and responsive to every appeal from every source, and in return has asked and received nothing." When we take up our active duties in the fall under the careful leadership of Mrs. Jessie A. Jackson and Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, our new regent and vice-regent, respectively, we hope to be able not only to maintain the helpful
and independent stand we have taken, but at home and abroad to be living examples of that spirit of justice and right which inspired our ancestors, that we may be an inspiration for high and noble endeavor to ourselves and to others.—Grace Balch West, Historian.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut) —The fourth annual Colonial party of the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter was held Wednesday evening, February 22, 1905, with a large attendance. The hall was decorated with flags, the national colors, and pictures of Washington and other appropriate subjects.

The reception committee, consisting of the officers of the chapter, and many of the guests were in Colonial costume. The refreshment table was very prettily arranged and was illuminated by candles in candlesticks of antique design. Music and dancing formed the principal entertainment of the evening.

An interesting afternoon in the history of the chapter was the open meeting held February 28, 1905, to hear read the prize essays written in response to an offer made by the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter to the pupils of the Killingly high school for the two best essays on "The Louisiana Purchase," the prizes to be five dollars and two and one-half dollars in gold, and were awarded to Master Harrison F. Topliff and Miss Caroline H. James.

The meeting was ably conducted by the vice-regent, Mrs. F. T. Preston. The program consisted of the reading of the essays, an address by Mr. Charles T. Stone, principal of the high school, on "The Spirit of School Contests," short addresses on Napoleon and Jefferson by Rev. Scott Kidder and Rev. M. J. Twomey, and "The Louisiana of To-day," by Rev. W. E. Kugler. A paper was read by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, touching on the work of the chapters of Connecticut and the results accomplished. Mrs. Kinney also presented the prizes with a pleasant word of congratulation for each of the happy recipients.

Following the singing of "America" a reception was held in
the parlors of the church in honor of Mrs. Kinney.—Annie B. Chase, Historian.

**Florida Daughters, May 12.—** On the lawn of the Duval high school the Daughters of the American Revolution formally presented to the pupils of the school, and especially to the class of 1905, the historic osage orange tree given to Florida. The presentation was made by the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

The exercises began with an invocation by Rev. Dr. E. Lyman Hood, pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

After the invocation, “America” was sung by all present.

Dr. W. E. Knibloe, principal of the Duval high school, then stepped forward. He spoke of the courage and nobility of the woman of Colonial days, of the indomitable spirit of the woman of the sixties, and of her granddaughter and great-great-granddaughter, the girl of to-day, the woman of the future. He said that the public owed a vast debt of gratitude to the woman of the past. He spoke of the splendid work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing to preserve historic annals and relics, and to foster in the minds of American boys and girls the spirit of patriotism. After complimenting the Daughters in general, Dr. Knibloe said some very pretty and well-deserved things about the local chapter.

In so doing, he stated the reason of the exercises and how honored the high school felt.

Then he introduced to the assemblage Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, who said:

"On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 17, 1904, the first earth was taken from the land on which the unfinished Memorial Continental Hall now stands, two blocks from the White House; a building of white marble, which is to cost $500,000.

"Two hundred and eleven years ago, within sight of this ground, in a wooded wilderness on the crest of the hill, Washington had met the Red Man’s Court, to lay the cornerstone of the nation’s capitol. The gavel he then used was, through an act of courtesy, used by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, during the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for Continental
Hall. The first earth was turned by Mrs. Lockwood, and was placed in a large flower vase. The roll of the thirteen original states was then called, and each state regent responded by placing in the urn a seed of osage orange. At the close of the ceremonies the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, and other seeds were planted for the forty-five states. This plant will grow from Florida to Massachusetts, and in its wild state reaches a height of sixty feet. It is further proposed that the seeds from each of these plants shall be distributed among the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of the states. Article 11, section 2 of the national constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reads:

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens," and so, when it became my pleasant duty to assign this plant, I found no spot more fitting than the one on which our boys and girls are being developed for performing the duties of American citizens. I take pleasure in placing into the care of the class of 1905, for the Duval high school, this little tree, with the hope that the tree, the school and you, may live long and prosper."

Miss Ida Leonora Aird, to whom had fallen the English honors of the class of 1905, for excellence during the past four years, then stepped forward, and in graceful language, accepted the osage orange tree in behalf of the Duval high school and especially in behalf of the class of 1905, which is to stand sponsor for the historically valuable gift. She said:

"This little child of the vegetable world has a very interesting history. The Osage Indians, from whom it takes it name, used every part of it for some purpose. Under its shades their tepees were built; out of its golden yellow bark their bows were shaped; with the clover-cup flowers they decorated themselves; from the roots they obtained medicine, and in the leaves rich with the brilliant green of health, seldom seen in other species of the orange, is shown the beauty of the forest. Although it is not recorded, I know its long, sharp thorns, so numerous, were sometimes used as school boys use them. The Indians sold the seeds, together with the fruit, which resembles oranges, from one tribe to another, causing the plant to be widely distributed. Its beauty has been spoken of as far back as the time when the great Mississippi Valley, with its thick groves of osage oranges, became ours. It was even carried into the nursery of Bernard McMahon in Philadelphia, where Lord Bagot, at once perceiving its utility as a hedge, introduced it into Eng-
land. In those days the barbwire fence was a thing of the future, but the osage orange could be trimmed and stunted even to the lap of Mother Earth.

"And so we take it, with its history, as our own, and plant it near the walls of our school, confident that its little roots, though strange, will nestle gently in our warm southern soil; that its trunk will grow strong and hardy, nursed by the gentle rains of our sunny clime; that in years to come its spreading branches and glossy foliage will give pleasure and delight to the many, many children who will pause under its grateful shade on their way to these halls of learning."

After the applause which greeted Miss Aird's pretty oration had ended, Miss Alice Corbett, another bright and attractive girl of the class of 1905, stepped forward, and, with a pretty grace and dignity, christened the tree Martha Washington, in these few simple and appropriate words:

"Little child of the forest, Duval's class of 1905 adopts thee as her own, and in her behalf I christen thee Martha Washington, the name borne by the one that helped to make the father of our country first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The pretty christening ceremony ended, Wright Ellis, president of the class of 1905, assisted by Plant Osborne, Burton Barrs and Jonathan Yerkes, of the class, then put in place, at the base of the tree a block of marble bearing the inscription:

"Martha Washington, D. A. R.  
"D. H. S.  
1905."

Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher calling Miss Aird and Miss Corbett to the wide stone steps where the Daughters of the American Revolution were assembled, presented the two young ladies with large beautiful silk United States flags on Daughters of the American Revolution standards. The handsome souvenirs of the honorable positions they had occupied at the exercises were a pleasant surprise to the recipients.

After the presentation of the flags all present joined in the Doxology, and the exercises were over.
Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—Of memorable interest were the exercises at Craigie House, on July 4th, when all Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution united in celebrating Independence day. Following the plan of rotation, the program was this year in charge of Piedmont Continental Chapter, and right well did that chapter, under the direction of its able regent, Mrs. John A. Perdue, acquit itself of the responsibility. On this occasion the chapter house was resplendent in its decorations of flowers, bunting and flags, while the air was vibrant with patriotic music, speeches and cheers throughout the rendition of the program.

The feature of the afternoon was the address of Mrs. W. H. Felton, who said among other things:

"What better work can these noble and patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution find than the training of their descendants in the virtue of patriotism? What endeavor is more lasting or productive of better results as illustrated in the lives of George Washington and General Lee?"

Mrs. Felton gave a brief recital of the history of Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, whose husband was in the Georgia struggle for independence. She told of Sergeant Jasper, who died, in the effort to encourage the southern troops at Fort Moultrie, with the flag in his hand that Mrs. Elliott had made and given him.

The address was very gratifying to the large assemblage collected in Craigie House to do honor to Independence day.

Stirring and patriotic remarks were made by Mrs. Robert Emory Park, vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Georgia, and the telegrams of greeting came from Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A brief talk to the four Atlanta chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution was made at Craigie House by Mrs. R. E. Park, vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia:

"Madam Regent: I congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution upon their observance of the birthday of the American re-
public—not only the greatest day in the annals of our nation, but perhaps the most momentous day in modern history. The United States of America became on that day also the proud mother of many republics. The clanging of the liberty bell in the old state house at Philadelphia went vibrating round the world. France heard, and in a few years, through a Titan struggle of fire and blood and death, echoed the cry of freedom. The South American countries, following their sister of the north, discrowned reigning dynasties and set up republican governments. The great declaration of the equality of man has gone on sounding for over a century, and its clear, high cry has inspired the oppressed with hope in every quarter of the earth. It has penetrated to the heart of darkest Africa; it has sung its hymn of freedom to the islands of the sea; it has pierced the dull, cold ear of autocratic Russia, until to-day her ignorant and down-trodden people are rising with the fury of a blind giant and shaking to its rotten foundations the tottering temple of tyranny. O liberty bell, ‘ring out the old, ring in the new.’ Ring the declaration of independence for all the oppressed of earth. Ring in the birth of new republics—where freedom and peace and truth shall dwell.

“It is inspiring to think that in our new Continental Memorial Hall, our temple consecrated to every heroic memory of the Revolution, and to the birth of the republic, our sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are celebrating with us to-day this Fourth of July, our anniversary of freedom.”

General James Cox Chapter (Kokomo, Ind.) held its first annual picnic at “Forest Avenue,” the suburban home of their regent, Mrs. Nannie L. Ross, on July 19th.

The weather was ideal and the members and their families enjoyed a delightful afternoon, the time being spent in different amusements and the discussion of affairs of interest to the chapter.

At 6 o’clock dinner was served in the grove surrounding the house.

Although our chapter is young, we are well organized because of the energy and executive ability of our regent, and are enthusiastic over the historical study and patriotic work planned for the coming winter.—Frances Wykes Stephens, Historian.

Mexico City Chapter (Mexico City, Mexico).—The Daughters of the American Revolution met on July 2d at the home
of Mrs. N. L. Brinker and formally organized the Mexico City Chapter. The chapter was christened the Benjamin Franklin, and is the first ever organized in a foreign country.

There were twenty-eight ladies present, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. R. M. Snead, regent; Mrs. Philip G. Roeder, vice-regent; Miss Mabelle Ord, secretary; Mrs. Thomas Pugh Martin, registrar; Mrs. Joseph Keeler, treasurer; Miss Mary Ford, historian; Mrs. H. P. Hamilton, chaplain; Mrs. N. L. Brinker, pianist.

Again, every woman in Mexico, who is eligible to membership in the order, is cordially invited to unite with it. If one is uncertain how to obtain the necessary data, the regent, vice-regent or secretary will give advice.

If not for your own sake, then for that of your children, unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is something to be able to trace your ancestry back to the brave and gallant few who made it possible for the weak colonies to become one of the grandest nations of the earth, and the greatest republic.

The next meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution will take place at the home of Mrs. Arthur Wheatley, in Popotla.

**St. Louis Chapter** (St. Louis, Missouri).—It is fitting to mention here that the Daughters of the St. Louis Chapter are deeply indebted to the state regent for her untiring efforts in securing such an interesting and valuable collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics for our room at the World's Fair. Many weary sight-seers enjoyed the hospitality of this room, and quite a large percentage of them proved to be Daughters from our sister states.

Also nobly done was the work of the hospitality committee with Mrs. J. H. Wear as chairman. The unusual demand on the hospitality of the chapter brought about by our World's Fair, made necessary the appointment of a special committee to look after visiting Daughters during those seven months. Mrs. B. F. Gray, chairman of the committee, realized fully the character of the duties and with her corps of able helpers
was most zealous in calling on and entertaining strangers within our gates, thereby sustaining the reputation St. Louis already had for truest hospitality. The entire expense of these entertainments to visiting Daughters was borne by this reception committee, without recourse to the treasury of the chapter. In May Mrs. J. J. O'Fallon graciously tendered her home to this committee for a reception to Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and it was a delightful occasion.

Flag day, June 14th, was celebrated with most appropriate exercises in the Missouri state building, World’s Fair grounds, Mrs. Western Bascome acting as chairman of ceremonies. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, of Colorado Springs were the interesting speakers on this day. Patriotic speeches were made, patriotic songs were sung, and over, above and around us all waved the stars and stripes, and there was a pardonable pride in the breast of each Daughter present, that in her veins flowed some of the blood of those brave men who gave us the right to make that flag and to add those stars one by one as our broad land gradually resolved its vast proportions into these United States of America.

Only a few short months later the beautiful Missouri building was destroyed by fire, during which for a long time a large American flag hung suspended over the western portico. The flames leaped around it most fiercely and for a time it seemed doomed to certain destruction, when suddenly one tongue of fire burned loose its fastenings and down fluttered Old Glory uninjured, to the delight of the waiting people.

To Mrs. Dennison, chairman of the flag committee must be given the credit of the beautiful decorations with flags, bunting and growing plants, not only on this occasion, but at the reception, October 12th, given at the Kentucky building by the St. Louis Chapter, to members of the National Board and visiting Daughters. Although not set apart by them, yet the Daughters of the American Revolution were interested members of the committee in charge of the celebration of George Rogers Clark day, June 24th, which took place in the Kentucky building. A large statue of the distinguished pioneer stood in the large rotunda under an impressive dome, and was
unveiled by Master George Rogers Clark, great-great-nephew of his famous uncle.

October 11th witnessed the gathering of the clans from far and near, for the Daughters of the American Revolution were now to celebrate what has come to be known as "Founders Day," in honor of the founding of our organization. Our national president, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, presided over the congress, and it was our pleasure to listen to many interesting and witty speeches, from some of the most distinguished Daughters. President Francis by request addressed the congress, congratulating it upon its high ideas and patriotic work. After adjournment the entire assembly enjoyed Mrs. Manning's hospitality at a delightful luncheon in the house of the board of lady managers.

The following afternoon the St. Louis Chapter gave a reception to the members of the National Board and to visiting Daughters. Through the kindness of the Kentucky committee, the Kentucky building was the scene of the affair.

Several interesting and instructive papers were written and read by members of our chapter during the early part of the year, notably those of Mrs. Dwight Treadway, on "Historic Sites," and of Mrs. T. D. Kimball, on the "Louisiana Purchase," and how the news was received in St. Louis, and they are well worthy of preservation in the archives of the chapter.

Mrs. W. G. Boyd read a paper in May, on "Women of the Revolution."

As January 17th had been set apart for the Continental Hall tea at the board meeting immediately preceding, Mrs. B. F. Gray invited the ladies present to come to her home on a certain day for luncheon, and to make the little patriotic bags designed to hold the contributions to Continental Hall fund. At luncheon we were served on a cloth made by order of Col. Nicholas Cabell to entertain Gen. George Washington and his cabinet one hundred years ago that day. The cloth is of fine damask, with a unique design in the center of two huge American eagles, each bearing a shield on its back, and each surrounded by thirteen stars. The border composed of baskets of fruit, flowers and horns of plenty. The corner design was
the helmeted head of an English warrior, above one of an American Indian decked with feathers. Coffee was served from an urn owned by Dr. William H. Cabell in England in 1687.

When the little bags were sent out, a request accompanied them, that the contributions be given in the name of the ancestor or ancestors who served in the Revolution. Whether induced by ancestral pride, certain it is that the contributions to Continental Hall were never so large, being $150.

This reception was at the home of the registrar, Mrs. J. N. Booth, January 17th, the anniversary of the wedding of General and Martha Washington.

For fully five years past it has been a cherished dream of the regent, Mrs. J. V. Booth, to have the remains of those old soldiers buried at Ft. Bellefontaine removed to Jefferson Barracks reinterred with appropriate exercises, and erect to their memory a monument which should stay to testify to coming generations that the Daughters of the American Revolution were mindful of those who fell in our country's cause, and wished to do them honor. After many obstacles, and very many delays the efforts were crowned with success, and the heroes were laid at rest in the military cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, and a huge boulder 7x4 of Missouri granite, containing an appropriate inscription, was placed to mark the spot. The boulder was unveiled in June with appropriate exercises.

Let us give honor to whom honor is due. The Daughters of the St. Louis Chapter will always remember this most praiseworthy achievement of a regent, who in taking thought for the chapter's interest, has never lost sight of the high ideals for which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was first organized.—Martha K. Boyd, Historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska) closed its year's work with a picnic, June 17th, its charter day, at the home of our honored state regent, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward. It was a delightful occasion and made doubly so by the presence of the Seward Chapter—"Margaret Homes"—the youngest in the state, whose members assisted the hostess
in making welcome the Lincoln guests. It was an informal affair but the Seward ladies did not forget to prepare a pleasurable program to regale the guests during the disposal of the abundant feast. Such charming informal occasions are a needed relief from the heavier work of the year.

The chapter's nine meetings have been profitable and instructive. The last occurring, this year June 2nd, is the chosen time for the annual award of the gold medal to the successful competitor for the best paper upon an historical subject, chosen by the chapter, written by a senior girl of the high school. There were fifteen competitors and all the essays were of an unusually high order.

The chapter is at last rewarded in the knowledge that there is a genuine interest awakened among the girls of the public schools in American history and in historical subjects as attested by the remarks of the school superintendent to the chapter on the occasion of the presentation.

This year's award gave an increased pleasure to the chapter, since it was the first won by a daughter of a member.

On October 19th-20th the chapter entertained the state association, at which time Mrs. M. J. Waugh threw open her home for the meetings of the assembly and for the social entertainment of delegates and chapter members with their friends.

The chapter has added thirteen new members to its list of 101 last October, but the fell reaper has claimed one of our oldest, most loved and revered members, Mrs. Esther P. Straw Smith.

Two delegates were present at the last congress and with them the chapter sent $50 for Continental Hall fund.—MARY M. A. STEVENS, Historian.

Fort Stanwix Chapter (Rome, New York).—The city of Rome, Oneida county, New York, was the scene of an interesting patriotic event Friday, June 30, 1905, when the handsome bronze tablet commemorating the "Oneida Carrying Place" was unveiled. The celebration was under the auspices of the Fort Stanwix Chapter, assisted by the Gansevoort-Willet Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The tablet,
which is beautiful in workmanship and design, is placed on the northwest corner of the United States government building in Rome. Here in close proximity to old Fort Stanwix, the fort that never surrendered, from whose bastions the stars and stripes were first unfurled in the face of the enemy in a hard battle, was the portage where the boats were carried from the Mohawk river to Wood creek. This portage, called by the Indians De-o-wain-sta, or the Carrying Place, was the only means of communication between the waters of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and the great lakes. It was probably used at a very early date by the Indians, and as early as 1705 it is mentioned in British records. For travel and commerce between the east and west it meant almost as much to the colonists as the New York Central Railroad means to the people of to-day.

The tablet marking this place was donated by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. "The border is composed of Indian arrowheads and wampum. The tablet shows an Indian alert as he watches from behind a tree, his canoe in the stream at his feet. On one side is the insignia of the Daughters, a distaff and spinning wheel."
A line at the bottom reads: "Erected by Fort Stanwix Chapter, D. A. R." The exercises connected with the unveiling of the tablet were carried out in an admirable manner. At 3 o'clock p. m. the Rome city band marched to the Rome Free Academy building, and, placing themselves at the head of a large body of school children, escorted the little ones to the government building. At the government building a platform draped with flags had been erected, on which were seated the Daughters and the speakers; below this were benches occupied by the school children, who were to sing, while all around were gathered a large number of interested spectators. The exercises opened with a selection by the band, followed by the song "America," by the children. The tablet was then unveiled by the regent, Mrs. John C. McMahon, and the vice-regent, Miss Eugenie Stevens, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the people cheered heartily. Charles C. Hopkins, president of the Gansevoort-Willet Society, Sons of the American Revolution, then gave an address containing many interesting fact concerning the Carrying Place. Among other things he said:

"This year 1905 is well selected for the marking of the site of the Carrying Place, for it was in 1705, just two hundred years ago, that the Oriskany Patent was granted, and in that grant it is believed mention is first made of the Oneida Carrying Place. Without doubt the Indians used the portage long before this date in transporting their canoes from the Mohawk river to Wood Creek. It was called the Great Carrying Place by the English, and later the Oneida Carrying Place, the change in name occurring between the years 1700 and 1724.

"That this locality was of great military importance is evident by the number of forts that guarded the route of the carrying road. Just when the first fort was erected here is unknown. In 1724 a petition by New York merchants to the Provincial Assembly mentioned the Carrying Place, and complained of certain advantages possessed by the French traders among the Indians; and there was a tradition that the French had early built here a stockaded fort. If the French had no fort here probably the first ones were Forts Bull and Craven, the latter situated at the eastern end of the carry on the Mohawk. In 1736 the New York assembly was petitioned for a fort here, and Fort Craven is probably the outcome of the petition. There were certainly forts here earlier than 1754, during the French and English war. Fort Williams, named after Captain Williams, existed prior to 1756, and was
destroyed in that year by General Daniel Webb. It was located on the Mohawk river, a short distance above the site of Fort Craven.

"Fort Newport, on Wood creek, at the western end of the carry, existed in its complete state as early as 1758, for it is shown on the 1758 map in the Documentary History of the State of New York. It is said never to have been garrisoned. It was named after Captain Newport, who was massacred here during the French war. An old map of that portion of the Erie canal near the old United States arsenal and Wood creek, carefully made with great detail, designated on it the position of the grave of an officer killed during the French and Indian war. The grave is on the west side of Wood creek and near the Erie canal. Possibly, yes, probably, this is the grave of Captain Newport.

"The English saw the great importance of this locality and its portage as a military point, and in 1758 constructed Fort Stanwix, one of the largest of the Colonial forts. Its cost was about sixty thousand pounds sterling. Its shape was nearly but not quite rectangular in plan, with bastions projecting from the four corners. Its circumference is compared on a drawing of it in the State Library at Albany, showing the fort 'as erected' with the circumference of Forts Edward and William Henry, and it was larger than either. It was occupied only one year by the English, or until the end of the French war, and it then went into decay, being rebuilt in 1777 under Colonels Gansevoort and Willett. What took place here during the Revolutionary war, what disaster awaited the Mohawk valley had Fort Stanwix fallen into the hands of St. Leger, how well the defense was made here by the fort's garrison and what standard was raised over the fort and carrying place, is local history, too well known to you to need repeating. The armies of Burgoyne and St. Leger did not meet at the junction of the Mohawk and the Hudson, and no line of British forts was ever built from Albany to New York.

"It was through here that General Shirley made his inglorious campaign in 1754 and 1755 to Oswego and return to Albany; here DeLery in 1756 came from Montreal with a force of French and Indians to take the portage. At Fort Bull he found Captain William Bull in command and defeated him, destroyed his fort, and put to death most of the garrison; but Fort Bull, on account of its position was repaired and garrisoned during the Revolutionary war, with daily communication with Fort Stanwix. In 1758 Colonel Bradstreet passed over the road on his way to capture Fort Frontenac. Many treaties were held there. At one time Indians numbering nearly two thousand were said to have remained here during two months agreeing on a treaty. Lafayette, Governor Clinton, Baron Steuben and great Indian chiefs came here to lend their aid in settlement of disputes and in treaty making."
The band played a patriotic medley and the children sang "Hail Columbia." This was followed by an address by Prof. William K. Wickes, of Syracuse, historian general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the children, and the exercises concluded with "Yankee Doodle" by the band. Among the guests from out of town were several chapter regents, and Mrs. Henry Roberts, of Utica, state vice-regent of the New York State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—S. ANNA DAVIS, Historian, Rome, New York.

**General William Floyd Chapter** (Boonville, New York),—
At Otter Lake there was a notable gathering of Daughters of the American Revolution, to meet Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society. The hostesses were Mrs. A. B. Capron and Miss Kate Griffith, of Boonville, and their guests, from several chapters in the Mohawk Valley and in the towns to the north of Utica, numbered over 200.

The day was an interesting one and the rain only served to increase sociability. The morning was spent in getting acquainted and after luncheon, which was served in the pavilion, there was a meeting at which Mrs McLean, Mrs. Frances Roberts, of Utica, state vice-regent; Mrs. H. Gilbert Hart, regent of Oneida Chapter, and several other regents spoke.

An informal hour passed in which all had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. McLean. Then the Daughters were invited to the pavilion. It is in a wood near the hotel. The interior was decorated with flags, and bunches of water lilies which had been gathered from the lake in the morning were suspended here and there.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Mrs. Capron called the meeting to order and after a few remarks, asked all to sing "America." Then the Lord's prayer was repeated by all standing and Mrs. Capron introduced Mrs. McLean, saying what a great pleasure it was to have with them the newly elected president general of the National Society.

Having some of the water lilies twined about her wrist, Mrs.
McLean stepped to the center of the room and after the applause had subsided began to speak with the cordiality which gains her so many friends.

She said:

"Madame Regent, State Vice-Regent and all Daughters—It is such a pleasure to be here to-day. I came here distinctly and entirely for this occasion and it is a superlative pleasure to meet the members of a chapter with the name Gen. William Floyd, which is very dear to me—the name of one of those men who signed the document which has made and preserved us a nation. It is a great happiness to me that he is connected with my family by marriage and by warm personal friendship.

"I belong to New York State; to-day I belong to you and I want you to take me in and make me one of yourselves. That sentiment of love and friendship which gave me the start as president is the only proper one for this kind of an organization. Men may and do have business methods, etc., but women need womanliness. Womanly women must have love as a cornerstone. It is the only thing which can make us take up the big things of life and carry them to completion.

"This chapter is a remarkable organization, starting only two years ago and having over one hundred members. There is not another like it in the country."

Turning to Mrs. Capron she expressed appreciation for her efforts and continued:

"There is no encouragement as the encouragement of commendation. It has gained success for me all through my career. Let us not seal up our admiration for each other, for life is so much easier when it is expressed.

"I consider this a remarkable gathering in the North Woods, which seems so shut off to New Yorkers. Yet we come here, surrounded by those to whom we can express admiration, around this lovely, gem-like lake and most delightful woods whose shade is so cool and inviting after the glare and sun of New York City. * * * And I shall always associate water lilies, these big, sweet, white, odorous things, so redolent with the purity of the lake and of the sweet welcome I received, and so redolent with that which is lovely in life, a glimpse of which has been given us to-day.

"I want you to help me, I want you to hold up my arms. I came from among you and therein shall my strength be. Many believe that the National Society is at Washington. I want you to get rid of that idea at once. You are all the National Society; I am a member of the National Society. That it is homogenous, that we act always and ever together, depends the success of the work in Washington."
"The other chapters in the Mohawk valley have all done fine work. Every bit of help and encouragement extended to you, you must return and come and help me build Continental Hall. Every hand should help it, just as though it were in Utica or anywhere near you. It belongs to every individual Daughter because you have all helped with it. The main walls are standing and the glass roof is on. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have been placed there and the architects say that $275,000 are needed to finish it. We must finish it. We can't start a monument and not complete it. We must do the work, for unfinished it would be worse than never commenced. We must remember that it is a monument to those reverend gentlemen, and, after that, that it will perpetuate our own memories if it is finished in this generation. Let us rise to the mark of our high calling."

She then spoke of the return of John Paul Jones's body.

"It is a thought that touches deep this return of our naval hero's body. General Porter who has always given me his help and support deserves great credit for the fatigue and expense which he has undergone. Fort Stanwix first flung the American flag to the breeze on land, but John Paul Jones was the first one on the seas. He was so often beaten but never conquered. The fact that he was not an American makes him the greater hero. He brought to us those sterling, courageous Scotch qualities and he possessed the romantic idea of forming a government on liberty. It was a wild chimera of the imagination to our forefathers. But John Paul Jones came, gave his services and founded our navy.

"With Admiral Sigsbee I went to the battleship from which the guns which bellowed at Santiago, were protruding; and the flag, which represented us all, was left there and carried away to Paris. It will enshroud John Paul Jones when he comes back to his own; for he gave up his own to be with us.

"Now we women who have sent the flag which is to wrap him as a mother wraps her arms around her home-coming son, have given him that which is greater than all the honor of nations. For nothing is to him as that flag which is still his own as though it had never gone from him. All those brave men are now waiting for the eternal summons. Think what it will mean to us to finish our work, return to them and say: 'We have loved you and served you; we have come back not entirely unworthy of you. Take us into your arms from which we came.'"

"Let us before the end of the program give three cheers for our president," suggested Mrs. Capron, and the "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," was given with a will.
Miss Traffern then rendered a delightful medley of national airs and Mrs. Frances Roberts was introduced. She said:

"Madam President General and Daughters all: This day belongs pre-eminently to the president general. It was a wise thought of your regent that made this our meeting ground of to-day. In those stormy Revolutionary days, the days that made this day possible, Otter Lake looked down into the great military track below into our own Mohawk Valley. In it Otter Lake sat in calm judgment and if in the profound stillness of a century and a quarter ago there came to her ear the boom and clash of Oriskany, she would a story to us unfold if she could. She might tell us how beacon lights and signal fires warned the dwellers in the valley of the oncoming of St. Leger; how there came up in the stillness the sound of the paddle and canoe of the not far away Ontario, and I fancy Otter Lake would be at her best and gleam and laugh and sparkle her merriest as she would tell how triumphantly St. Leger came and how ingloriously he went, and she would point with pride at the gleaming lights that to-day mark the course of our valley. *

"To-day as we are assembled here under the protecting folds of Old Glory, under the blue dome of heaven and under the inspiration of these nature influences, it is not difficult to hear from the whispering trees the invitation, 'Daughters come again,' and 'we will, will we not?'

Mrs. Roberts was warmly applauded, and "Star Spangled Banner," suggested by her address, was sung.

Mrs. Capron then called upon the regents of the various chapters to give brief reports of the work they are doing. Mrs. Suter, of the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, told about the pedestal for which they are working and mentioned other activities. Mrs. Keller congratulated the Boonville Chapter on its progressiveness.

Mrs. McMahon, of Rome, invited the Daughters to call on their city and see the tablet which has been erected on the postoffice. She also told about the grave markings.

Mrs. Rudd, of Ilion, said that they are still grieving over the loss of the members of their chapter who have left to form the Frankfort Chapter, but they rejoice that it will make New York have the largest number of chapters and that Massachusetts will still sit in the rear.

Mrs. H. Gilbert Hart, of Oneida Chapter, Utica, took the opportunity of thanking the newly elected president general for her beautiful thought of placing the flag around the body
of John Paul Jones and of afterwards placing it in Continental Hall. "We should do all we can toward this building, not only as a repository for the flags, but as a monument to enshrine the memories of our ancestors for all time."

Mrs. Broadbent, of Cazenovia, said that they had given $130 for Continental Hall, and mentioned the finding of lonely unknown graveyards.

Mrs. Watson, of Frankfort, said they were only recently organized, but that the chapter was a vigorous baby and, that it would be heard from later.

**Melzingah Chapter** (Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York) celebrated Chapter day by the unveiling of a tablet on the old mill, at Brinckerhoff, New York, which dates from Revolutionary times. It is not known when the original mill was built, but it was burned down early in the Revolution, and rebuilt by order of General Washington.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

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STAR MILL
Built by Abram Brinckerhoff
Burnt about 1777.
Rebuilt by order of George Washington
while the soldiers were encamped at Fishkill.
Placed by Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R.,
June 10th, 1905.
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Among the guests was Mrs. Terry, state regent. The Rev. C. F. Mayhew delivered an address on "Keeping Alive Our Traditions." Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, chapter regent, spoke on the events which took place in that neighborhood during the Revolution, and unveiling the tablet, presented it to Mr. Dudley, the owner of the mill, who in accepting it, presented Melzingah Chapter with two cannon balls found in the ground near the mill. After luncheon Mrs. Terry spoke on state work. The old Brinckerhoff house was then visited, it having once been the headquarters of General Lafayette, Melzingah Chap-
ter having placed a commemorative tablet on the grounds of the old house a few years ago. Melzingah Chapter has been successful in marking a number of historic places in this neighborhood so rich in Revolutionary associations.—Mary A. Husted, Historian.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the guest of Quassaick Chapter, July 21st. She was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and in the afternoon she addressed a gathering of Daughters and their friends on the lawn of the residence of Miss Skeel, at Balmville.

The regent of Quassaick Chapter, Mrs. William Vanamee, presided, and introduced Mrs. McLean. She said: “I feel it an honor to receive Mrs. McLean on this platform. She needs no introduction to this audience or to any audience in New York state. She is equally well known south and west as a brilliant speaker and as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are very fortunate to have her with us this afternoon. For her presence here we are indebted to her friends, to her patriotism and to her enthusiastic energy in finishing Continental Hall in Washington. I take great pride,” Mrs. Vanamee concluded, “in presenting Mrs. Donald McLean.”

Mrs. McLean was received with applause. The Daughters had expected much from their distinguished leader and she fulfilled expectations.

Among other things she said:

There are so many things I could say, about the Daughters of the American Revolution that I scarce know where to start to tell; I scarce know which would be the more interesting to you. You know, most of you, the history of the organization as I, your president general. We know we are nearly fifteen years old. We will celebrate our crystal anniversary in October. We have grown, three or four hundred of us, to be fifty thousand. We are located in every state of the Union and many localities outside the country, but not outside the Union. We know no bounds to our power. As far spreading as the govern-
ment is, so is the Daughters. Generously and with a sweet magnanimity we share all our blessings. That is sufficiently general to please everybody whether they believe in keeping the Philippines or not.

The main work of the Daughters is to instill patriotism, whether it is done by rearing monuments, erecting tablets, placing boulders, the teaching of children or education in the public schools—all the channels in which women work to arouse the patriotic spirit.

I am not so narrow as to desire only to build a memorial hall, yet that memorial, the speaker pointed out, was something tangible. Like a wedding ring which binds the wearer in all the betrothal of love, so does that circle of patriotism find expression in the erection of the memorial which it is proposed to complete in a few years.

Mrs. McLean believed in the chapter work at home. She believed in the local work. She desired to aid it personally or by spoken word.

You in turn will be generous enough to aid me in the great concentrated work which is before us. The Daughters of the American Revolution can leave no unfinished work. It depends on such women as you whether it will be or not. In fourteen years the society has raised $175,000 and it is all spent. The foundation is there, and four walls and a roof of glass. To finish it will require, the architect says, $275,000 more.

The hall was up; we have the incentive and no true patriotic American woman would see such a project fail. She knew they would help. It was a memorial to their ancestors. In a narrower view it was a memorial to themselves. It was a tribute to those who made and preserved the nation. She urged the Daughters to rise and shine and do their patriotic duty now. She expected that during the year every chapter would aid in the work.

Mrs. McLean apostrophized Washington. She did not approve of the efforts to bring Washington down from his pedestal even to bring him nearer to us. Better to worship such a nature than to become unduly familiar with it. He possessed the virtues of uprightness and endurance and these compass the earth. Mrs. McLean made passing reference to the other great generals of the Revolution from the Empire state and from the south. If Ohio had been in existence at that time...
she would have all the generals in the army. Mrs. McLean made this statement in the light of present knowledge of Ohio. For the sake of the glory of the original thirteen it was probably well that Ohio was not in the Union at that time.

The speaker made reference to the bringing of the body of John Paul Jones to America. Such a daring spirit could well be held up for admiration. Seven times beaten yet he still fought on and declared that he had not yet begun to fight. That is the spirit which should animate Americans in their battling with wrongs of any kind. Wherever the American idea is attacked that should be the spirit of the defenders.

Mrs. McLean said that money was a good thing, but there was something beyond mere sordid, earthly things. The greatest thing in the world, the magnum bonum was love. Love casts out all meaner things, and when love for person is enlarged into love for a nation and the flag, it was a beautiful thing. By invitation of Captain Sigsbee, Mrs. McLean had gone on the Brooklyn and had seen the arrangements for the carrying of the body of the hero to America. It was at her suggestion that an American flag was taken on the vessel to be laid by the Daughters on the bier of the hero. Thus in the tender embrace of the Stars and Stripes the great commander was coming back to his own. The remains would be placed in a tomb at Annapolis reserved for naval heroes.

Mrs. McLean touched briefly on the growth of the society. From the handful who had gathered at the first congress there were a thousand at the last meeting.

Mrs. McLean said in conclusion that she was proud of her office. She asked for the aid of all Daughters in holding it up to its high standard. The Daughters everyone on the same level should go forward to that greatest achievement of women—that is, being true representative American women.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the members of the company were presented to Mrs. McLean. She greeted each cordially.

Tidioute Chapter (Tidioute, Pennsylvania) was delightfully entertained July 5th at the Outing Club by one of the members,
Mrs. George Sill, of Warren, Pennsylvania. The club house was appropriately decorated with bunting and flowers. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served.

As the meeting was more of a social than of a business nature, no regular program was carried out.

Remarks were made by many of the ladies and the afternoon was interspersed with singing.

Massanutten Chapter (Harrisonburg, Virginia).—The Colonial veranda of Mrs. Talfourd Haas was gay with bunting, flags and patriotic emblems in recognition of July 4th, under the auspices of Massanutten Chapter. The meeting was called to order by the regent, using a gaily bedecked little drum and stick for a gavel. It was a noticeable fact that the attendance of Daughters on this patriotic occasion corresponded to the number of colonies whose bold and wonderful act set the new name “America” among the nations of the earth. Preliminary to the day’s program, the chapter paid a passing tribute to the memory of that ideal American, the Hon. John Hay, whose mortal remains, at that hour, lay in state at Cleveland, Ohio, guarded by soldiers. The regent then opened the program by reading that marvelous document, “The Declaration of Independence.” Mrs. Heneberger followed with several selections from the National Society’s statutes, specially that asking for frequent display of the flag, the repeated use of the song “Star Spangled Banner,” also the closing of the Daughters of the American Revolution national offices whenever the United States offices are closed for any event. The poem was read and Miss Wilmuth Gary’s picture exhibited, representing Rodney’s ride as he bore the vote of Delaware to that critical meeting of the Continental Congress, July 1776. There were many interesting things presented by the various readers, describing how the declaration was developed and completed, as well as the claim of the Mecklenburg resolution. The program closed with an enthusiastic rendering of “America.” The refreshments carried out the patriotic effects. Little silk flags
decorated each serving, and an attractive little bunch of fire-crackers proved more toothsome than dangerous.—Mary Lynn Conrad, Recording Secretary.

**Patrick Henry Chapter** (Martinsville, Virginia).—Among the blue hills of Virginia, a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has begun its mission of patriotic work.

Acting by authority of the National Board, Mrs. Mary Cabell Smith organized the Patrick Henry Chapter on June 15th, at her beautiful home in Martinsville, the county seat of Henry, one of the two contiguous counties jointly named for the orator who once had his home among the ten thousand acres of land which were here owned by him.

Seventeen charter members were enrolled, ten applicants waiting, with others wishing to join later. Mrs. Smith, formerly a member of the Danville Chapter, and belonging to a well-known Virginia family, declined to continue as regent and the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, regent; Mrs. Mary C. Smith, first vice-regent; Mrs. Martha Spencer Lee, second vice-regent; Mrs. Alice K. W. Gravely, secretary; Miss Flora Redd Whittle, historian; Mrs. Keziah Drewry Carter, registrar; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Barbour, chaplain; Mrs. Virginia Williams Brown, treasurer.

Beginning under favorable conditions, this little chapter hopes to be a loyal and helpful branch of the state and national work, and to be ready for both the knowledge and inspiration that it may receive at the meeting of the state conference this fall, in the nearby city of Roanoke.—Alice K. W. Gravely, Secretary.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late."
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.

Question. Is not an appeal from a ruling made by the Chair always debatable?

Answer. No. When it relates to priority of business, or indecorum in speaking, and when it follows an undebatable motion, it is undebatable. At all other times it may be debated. The foregoing rule, however, does not apply to the presiding officer, as she may give her reasons for her ruling at all times whether the appeal is debatable or not.

To illustrate the case of an appeal following an undebatable motion, let us take the case when an undebatable motion is pending, such as the motion to lay a question on the table, the previous question, the motion to suspend the order of business, etc., when, if a member appeals from the decision of the chair the motion (the appeal) must be voted upon at once with the single exception of the privileges that may be exercised by the chairman. It is a convenient rule to remember that when an undebatable motion is pending there is but one debatable motion that may supersede it, and that is a motion growing out of a question of privilege. It should also be remembered that when the vote is a tie on an appeal from the decision of the chair, the chair is sustained. The governing principle here is
that a majority vote is required to reverse the decision of the chair.

**Question.** "Is it possible to make any correction in the minutes after they have been approved unless the motion to approve is reconsidered?"

**Answer.** Yes, minutes may be corrected regardless of the time that has elapsed since they were approved. A reconsideration of the vote on the approval of the minutes is never necessary. The purpose of minutes is to provide an organization with a correct record of the business transacted at its meetings. Therefore, it would not be reasonable to require an affirmative vote on the motion to reconsider before the assembly could consider and arrive at a decision on a proposed correction.

What constitutes an honest correction of the minutes is frequently misunderstood. The correction must be in exact accordance with what took place, or what a majority of the assembly believes took place. Mistakes may have been made, the action taken may have been irregular, but the remedy for such conditions lies in further parliamentary action, and not in a correction of the minutes.

**Question.** "The by-laws of our chapter requires a member to be either present or to have signified her willingness to serve in case of election to make her eligible to nomination. Is the presiding officer justified in refusing to allow a name to be placed before an assembly to be voted upon if this rule is not complied with?"

**Answer.** Yes, she is not only justified in such a ruling, but it is her duty to make the necessary inquiries if there is the slightest doubt in the matter.

**Question.** "Has the recording secretary the right to make motions?"

**Answer.** Yes. She also has the right to discuss any question that comes before the assembly, but in both cases she should be careful how she exercises the right. It is frequently abused.

Observe how parts with parts unite,
In one harmonious rule of right.—Blackstone.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see
Freedom's established reign: cities and men
Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

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 is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

burg—was commissioned Lieut. in the Berkshire Co. militia, 1764. He was son of Ensign Stephen, b. Hadley, Feb. 3, 1695. Married May, 1719, Abigail Loomis, b. May 3, 1701 (daughter of Nehemiah and Thankful (Weller) Loomis). He was son of Ensign Stephen, b. April 9, 1668. Married May 8, 1694, Lydia Belden (daughter of John and Lydia Belden of Wethersfield, Conn.). He died June 5, 1722. He was son of Lieut. Joseph, bapt. in Eng. Ap. 1st, 1626. Married in Eng. Joanna ——. She died in Hadley, Mass., Sept. 14, 1666. He married, 2nd, Abigail Terry, b. in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 21, 1646 (daughter of Stephen Terry, of Wiltshire, Eng.). He died June 27, 1707. She died May 29, 1717. He was Lieut. in Aaron Cook's Co. He was son of Martin and Prudence (Bird) Kellogg, bapt. in Great Leights, Eng., Nov. 5th, 1595, son of Phillipe Kellogg.—Mrs. G. A. D. (From "The Kellogs in the New World.")

608. Lewis.—Colonel Charles Lewis, son of Pioneer John Lewis, was born in Virginia in 1736. He died Oct. 10, 1774. He married Sarah Murrey and left the following issue:

1. Elizabeth, born 1762, died unmarried.
3. Captain John, born 1766; died 1843; married Rachel Miller.
4. Mary, born 1768, died unmarried.
5. Thomas, born 1771, died unmarried.
6. Col. Andrew, born 1772; married Margaret Stuart in 1802; died 1833, leaving issue.
7. Charles, born 1774; married Jane Dickerson in 1799 and left issue at his death in 1803.

Col. William Lewis, son of Pioneer John, of Augusta Co., Va., was born in Ireland in 1724 and married Ann Montgomery. He died in 1811. They had issue, viz:

1. Margaret, married James McFarland.
2. Major John, who married 1st, Jane S. Thompson; 2nd, Mary Preston; left issue and died in 1823.
3. Major Thomas, born 1761, died 1804.
4. Alexander, born 1763, married and left posterity and died 1804.
5. Col. Wm. I., born 1766; died 1828; married Elizabeth Cabell.
6. Agatha, born 1774; married Oliver Towles; died 1843, leaving issue.
8. Dr. Charles W., born 1780; married Mary B. Irvine; had issue.—S. L. G.

608. Lewis.—Col. Wm. Lewis married Anne Montgomery, April 8, 1754, and died at the Brick House near Sweet Springs in Augusta Co., Va., 1811. His wife died at the same place, 1808. They had issue:

1. Margaret, born 1756, married James McFarland and went to Pitts-
burg. They had 11 ch.—names unknown except first two, Margaret and James.

2. John, b. 1758, m. first Jane Sophronisba Thomson, 1788; m. second, Mary Preston, 1793; issue 10 ch.


4. Alexander, b. 1763; d. 1797, leaving one son.


6. Agatha, b. 1774; m. Col. Oliver Towles, of Campbell Co., Va., 1794; d. 1843, leaving 8 ch.


616. NEWCOMB.—Capt. Andrew1 Newcomb, b. in Eng., probably Devonshire. The first mention of him in New Eng. is in Boston records, where he married his second wife Grace, widow of William Ricks. He was a mariner, and, from Boston and New York records, was "master of ye Shope Edmund and Martha." His will is in Suffolk Co., Mass., records. Lieut. Andrew2 his son, b. about 1649, was living, 1666, near Portsmouth, N. H. His first wife, Sarah ———, died about 1674. He removed to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, 1675, and married, 1676, Anna Bayes, b. about 1658. He died between 1704 and 1708. He was one of the proprietors of Edgartown and held civil offices. He was chosen Lieut. about Apr. 13, 1691.

Simon1, b. 1666, probably at Kittery, York Co., Me., married about 1687, Deborah ———. In 1713 he moved to Lebanon, Conn., where he died Jan., 1745. He was on various committees in town affairs and held several civil offices. His will in Windham Co., Conn., shows a good estate.

Thomas1, b. 1692 in Edgartown, married at Nantucket, 1712, Eunice Manning. She died 1715. He married, second, 1720, Judith Woodworth, of Lebanon, and moved 1739 to Salisbury, Conn. He was one of the original proprietors of that town. In 1746 he moved to "Little Nine Partners," Dutchess Co., N. Y. The inscription upon his gravestone in Washington Hollow churchyard is "T. N. 1761."

Simon1, b. in Lebanon, 1736, married 1758, Sarah Mead, and lived in "Nine Partners" till 1781, when he removed to Pittstown, N. Y., and died there 1819.

Thomas1, b. at "Nine Partners" (now Pleasant Valley), May 7, 1763, married, first, Abigail Harding, of Pittstown, N. Y., who died 1802; second, Mary Stilson, who died at Dayton, N. Y., 1844. He died July 4, 1842.

Thomas1, b. Nov. 8, 1800, in Argyle, N. Y., married, 1823, Silvia Cooper. She died Jan. 27, 1836. He married, second, Deborah Farnsworth. (From Newcomb Genealogy.)—L. B. N.

**Queries.**

636. (1) **Van Dyck.**—Wanted the date of birth and the maiden name of the mother of Dr. Cornelis Van Dyck, the son of Hendrick Van Dyck, of New Amsterdam, who was ensign in the service of the West India Company 1639-40. Cornelis was born 1642—was probably baptized in the Dutch church in N. Y. City. He was a physician in Albany and magistrate and commissary. He died 1687.

(2) **Whitney.**—Information of the Whitney (or Whittier) family. John Whitney was living in N. Y. City Dec. 29, 1772, when his daughter Hannah married Rev. Thomas Ustick. She was born Oct. 16, 1750. John Whitney moved to Fairfield Co., Conn., and established there a bell foundry after 1772. He probably was a descendant of the Whitehair family of Southampton, L. I. The name of his wife is desired.—F. K. D.

637. **Mix—Hotchkiss.**—Information is desired of Samuel Mix, of Conn. and his wife Mary Hotchkiss, dates of birth and death, and ancestry of both. They had sons, Amasa Hotchkiss, b. 1783; Titus Freeman, b. at Ridgebury, Conn., 1788, and daughter Esther, who married Alva Hurlbut.

A Samuel Mix was in Rev. service in Conn., 1780. Was he the one whose wife was Mary Hotchkiss?

638. (1) **Buck—Norton.**—Ancestry desired of John Buck and wife Zeriah Norton, who are thought to have lived in Vt. 1758, where a son Peregrine Buck was born, and a daughter who lived in Sandy Hill, N. Y., prior to 1827, when she moved to Ohio. Peregrine Buck served in an Albany Co., N. Y., regiment in Rev. War.

(2) **Lovett—Ballou.**—Also ancestry of Mary Lovett, b. 1696; married, 1716, in Providence, R. I., Nathaniel Ballou.

(3) **Peck.**—Maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Peck, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.; married 1715. He died 1733. She married, second, John Clogston.

(4) **Smith.**—Who were the ancestors of Experience Smith, of Norwich, Conn., who married May 24, 1778, Elisha Swan, of Stonington, Conn.?

(5) **Young.**—Ancestry desired of Dr. Isaac Young, who died in Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, aged 81 years; also the maiden name of his
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

wife Mary, who died 1819, aged 63 years. They had sons James and Samuel—both clergymen.—C. F. C.

639. (1) SPENCER.—The ancestry is desired of Capt. Spear Spencer, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Spencer Co., Ky., and Spencer Co., Ind., were named for him. Also ancestry of Moses Spencer, who served in Continental Line, Penn., and afterward lived in Ky. and Tenn. He married Jane Brooks.

(2) WILKINS.—Ancestry of John Wilkins, of Romney, W. Vir. Did his father have a Revolutionary record?

(3) DAVIS.—Ancestry of Truett and Eli Davis, who belonged to the Snow Hill, Md., branch, some of whom went to Vir. and then to Ky.—L. W. M.

640. WELLS—SHERBURN.—The exact date of marriage is desired of John Wells, of Loudon, N. H., and Elizabeth Sherburne (?) about 1770. Was she the daughter of Jethro Sherburne?—I. F. M.

641. HURLBUT—CAMMET.—Ancestry wanted of John Hurlburt, b. in Stanstead, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1792; died Aug. 19, 1857; married Lois Cammet, who died May 4, 1840.—E. J. T.

642. McCUBBIN—DORSEY.—Zechariah McCubbin was captain in a Maryland regiment in Rev. War. His ancestry, the name of his wife and dates are desired. Communication is desired with anyone interested in the family. He was born in Anne Arundel Co., Md., and had a daughter Mary, who married Feb. 23, 1786, Harry Woodward Dorsey, son of Samuel Dorsey.—Mrs. P. A. B.

643. WILLIAMS.—Samuel Williams of Groton, Conn. (Henry, William), married, first, whom? Had children—Samuel, b. about 1746; Olivia, b. 1748; Christopher; Lucy and Esther. He married, second, May 28, 1758, Mrs. Margaret (Huntington) Tracy, of Norwich, Conn. The name of the first wife and her ancestry desired—I. W. S.

644. DEAN—WEED.—Lebbins Dean and Rhah Weed, of Stamford, Conn., were married there. They removed 1821 to Columbus, Ohio. Information desired that will connect their ancestors with the Rev. War.—W. D. Dean.

645. (1) COLE—PIERCE.—Wanted the ancestry of Elizabeth Cole, who married May 6, 1635, Thomas Pierce, of Charlestown, Mass.

(2) LONG.—Who was Robert Long, of Charlestown, Mass., who had daughters Anna (married Lieut. James Converse) and Elizabeth, who married Capt. James Parker?

(3) WHITTEMORE—THOMPSON.—Wanted the ancestry of Frances Whittemore, who married Jonathan Thompson, Jr., of Woburn, Mass.


children, Thomas, Reuben, Paul and Silas (twins), Margaret, Anna and Elizabeth, were born.

(6) Woodward—Hammond.—Parentage of both George Woodward and Elizabeth Hammond, of Watertown, Mass. Their daughter Sarah married Stephen Gates, b. 1640; d. 1706, at Acton, Mass.—G. M. P.

646. (1) Pellet—Smith.—Abigail Pellet married Sept. 24, 1729, Abiel Smith, of Litchfield, Conn. Can any one give her ancestry? Was she related to the Mass. family of that name?

(2) Wright—Tryon.—Whose daughter was Esther Wright, who married about 1725 John Tryon, son of David Tryon, of Glastonbury, Conn.? He afterward lived in W. Hartford and in Litchfield, where he died. Was Esther the daughter of Samuel Wright, of Northampton and Conn., who married about 1700 Lewis?—C. H. T.

647. Turner.—Wanted maiden name of the wife of Henry Turner. He was a Revolutionary soldier from Conn., 1780, under Col. Seth Warner.—E. B. J.

648. Williamson.—The name and residence desired of Master Williamson, who went with Capt. Standish and six musketeers to treat with Massasoit, in 1621. My third grandfather, Robert Williamson went from Vir. to Ga. His son Robert Williamson was in the Revolutionary war and received a land grant of 750 acres. His sons were Benjamin, Robert Mickleberry and George. Were they connected with Master Williamson of the Plymouth Colony? Any colonial record will be appreciated.—K. E. D.

649. (1) Cosby—Overton.—David Cosby of Louisa Co., Vir., married Mary Overton. Was she a relative of Col. James Overton of Vir., who married Mary Walker?

(2) McCall—Cosby.—The ancestry is desired of Margaret McCall, who married James Overton Cosby in Elbert Co., Ga., in 1797.

(3) Ricketts—Barron.—Information of Reuben Ricketts, who married Rebecca Barron. His father was Reason (Rezin) Ricketts; who was his mother? Were either father or son in Rev. war? Who were the parents of Rebecca Barron? Did her father have any Rev. record? Reuben Ricketts moved from Maryland to Ky.

(4) Lacy.—Would like to correspond with descendants of Gen. Edward Lacy. When a boy he went from Penn. to S. Car., with the Adairs. He married Miss Harper. What relation was she to Robert Goodloe Harper? Her ancestry is desired.—R. I. W.

Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names.—Numbers, 1:2.
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."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

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MRS. EDNA WHITHED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,
MISS JULIA TEN-NEYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,
MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

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1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

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1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Alexandria, Va.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
The Cecil, Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE MARSH,
916 Twenty-third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. HERSHEL B. MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WALTER H. WEDD,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 1ST, 1904, TO APRIL 1ST, 1905.

April 1st, 1904, balance, ........................................ $121 11

RECEIPTS.

April 1st, 1904, to April 1st, 1905—

From fees, .................................................. $418 00
From badges, .................................................. 117 00
From certificates, .......................................... 12 00
From charters, ............................................... 3 00

Interest on investments ($84.27, less $7.50 accumulated interest on Nailor notes), .................................. 76 77
Lewis Mortgage note paid in, .................................. 1,500 00
Drawn out of Savings Bank, .................................... 500 00
Gift from Mrs. Hepburn Smith, ................................ 3 00

Total, ....................................................... $2,750 88
Disbursed, .................................................... 2,605 70

On hand, ..................................................... $145 18

Investments.

Nailor Notes (4½ per cent.), ................................... $2,000 00
Interest Savings Bank, ......................................... 87

Continental Hall Fund.

Continental Hall fund, April 1st, 1904, ..................... $330 00
From Molly Pitcher Society, .................................. 10 00
From Sergeant Wm. Jasper Society, .......... 25 00
From Philadelphia Society, .............. 10 00
Interest, ................. 6 10
Appropriated (Mrs. H. Smiths' gift), .... 3 90

Total, ................................ $2,531 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges), .......... $96 80
Bailey, Banks & Biddle (certificates), .... 25 00
Rent, .................................. 129 50
Convention expenses, April, 1904, ....... 175 73
Printing, ................................ 13 25
Engrossing certificates, .................. 3 50
Keys for headquarters, ................... 90
Lettering door twice, ...................... 2 75
Illustration for Smithsonian Report, .... 2 50
Copy of Certificate of Incorporation, .... 1 50
Treasurer (stamps, $9; stationery, 75 cents), 9 75
Vice-President for Organization (stationery, postage, &c., for programs, notices about "Loving Cup," &c.), 16 41
Recording Secretary (stationery, postage, &c.), .... 8 05
Recording Secretary, acting Corresponding Secretary (stationery, postage, &c.), .... 5 00
Registrar (stationery and postage, $18 49; cab, 30 cents, clerical assistance, $1; binding records, $54; box for papers, $10; book case, $26 50), .... 110 29
Transferred to Continental Hall fund (Mrs. Hepburn Smith's gift, $3,00), .... 3 90
Invested in Nailor mortgage notes, ....... 2,000 00
Left in Savings Bank, .................... 87

Total disbursed, .......................... $2,505 70

V. BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1905.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George F. Baird, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer a second silver loving cup as a prize to the Child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1906, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island has seven societies of the “Children,” all in healthy condition, and their reports, given in alphabetical order below, are compiled from the records sent to the annual convention of 1904 and of 1905.

**Commodore Abraham Whipple Society** was organized under the care of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 17, 1896, with a membership of fourteen. The members now number seventy-six. April 19th is their charter day.

During the year 1902-3, the society presented a large flag to the Boys' club of Pawtucket, with copies of our pledge of allegiance and the accompanying poem, “Our Flag of Liberty,” both beautifully inscribed and framed. A fine facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, the gift of their state director, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, is a cherished possession of this society.

They gave $3 to the McKinley memorial fund and have set aside $5 for the proposed room of the “Children” in Memorial Continental Hall.

During the year 1903-4 the subjects of their study were Rhode Island landmarks, and the meetings have thus been made very interesting. A field day is usually observed each year, and the spot last visited was what is known as “Nine Men's Misery.” It is marked by a rough stone monument erected to the memory of nine men massacred on the old Waterman farm near Cumberland during the Indian wars. The rendezvous for this outing was the Cathedral Oak, near the home of the great Blackstone, and within a stone’s throw of his last resting place. Thus the Children are learning by study and association to venerate “the ancient landmarks which our fathers have set up.”

On February 22, 1904, the junior section of the society gave a Washington tea party, which added a neat sum to their treasury and at the annual meeting held at the residence of the state director in November, 1904, this society was awarded the prize banner offered by the Samuel Ward Society of Westerly. Those who have read the sixth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution will remember that this banner must be held for three successive years before it can become the absolute possession of any society. The society's cash balance reported in April, 1905, was $63.33.

**Commodore Silas Talbot Society**, of Providence, was organized with nine members on January 30, 1896, in the Gaspee room, at 209 Williams street. This room, a part of the Sabin tavern on South Main street at the time of the Revolution, is the very room where the attack on the Gaspee was planned.

Silas Talbot, the society's hero, was enrolled as captain in the navy directly after the battle of Lexington, served through the Revolution, was wounded thirteen times, and spent more than a year on the prison ship Jersey. At the end of the war he retired to private life with the
rank of commodore. When the frigate Constitution was to be built at
Boston, he was engaged to oversee its construction, and in 1799 he
commanded this vessel on a West Indian cruise.

In 1899 the society received from its organizer, Mrs. William R. Tal-
bot, a beautiful gavel made from an oak timber taken from the Sabin
tavern or Gaspee House. In 1900 the society had thirty-nine members,
but eighteen had reached the age limit in 1904, leaving but twenty-one
then on the roll. These members are now without a president, and will
soon scatter unless a new head can be found. The devoted state direc-
tor, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, makes an urgent appeal that some one
living on the east side of the city of Providence will volunteer for the
patriotic service of leading these earnest young people in ways of use-
fulness. Such an appeal ought not to be made in vain.

General James Mitchell Varnum Society, of Edgewood, Rhode Island,
numbered in April, 1905, but seven members with two applications pend-
ing. All the Children, with the exception of one lad now on one of the
United States school ships, are very small. But they have $10 in their
treasury and hope to accomplish something as they grow older.

Their hero was one of Rhode Island's foremost sons, and they adopted
his name because the mother of their organizing president was born in
the old house yet standing in East Greenwich, erected by General Var-
num. The room is still shown where Lafayette slept and many pieces
of the old furniture yet remain in the house.

L'Esperance Society, of Bristol, Rhode Island, organized under the
care of Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now
has but ten members, since eight have been "graduated." The society
has been several times entertained by the parent chapter and by the sis-
ter societies of the state, but illness in the family of the president has
prevented much active work during the past year.

Joseph Bucklin Society, of Providence, Rhode Island, was organized
December 30, 1895, with thirteen charter members, by a member of
Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. During the
ten years, sixty-six members have been enrolled, though but one of the
original members now remains among the present forty. Visits have
been made to several historic places, papers on subjects of patriotic in-
terest have been written by the Children, and they have listened to
many eloquent speakers, who have told them about the historic land-
marks of the state and the origin of the flag.

A beautiful banner, presented by their first president, is highly prized,
and in November, 1903, they were the first to win the other prize ban-
er, costing $27, which was offered by the Samuel Ward Society, of
Westerly.

Their meetings are held on patriotic anniversaries. They have given
$5 for the restoration of Pohick church, $5 for the General Nathanael
Greene statue fund, and $5 to the Memorial Continental Hall. They
had $20 remaining in their treasury in April, 1905.
Their name commemorates the youth who fired the first shot in the famous attack on the Gaspee and wounded Lieutenant Duddington of the English army.

Lucretia Allen Society, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, is under the guidance of General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and had nine members in the spring of 1905, though when organized in March, 1898, it had fifteen charter members. Six have reached their majority and gone on to other fields of work. The remaining members keep up their interest by holding regular meetings and many original papers on subjects of local interest have been read by the members. They have given $5 to the General Greene statue and had $5 in their treasury in April.

Their heroine, Lucretia Allen, lived in a house just south of Allen's Harbor. Her father, Judge John Allen, was a strong friend of the colonies and secretly aided them, in every way possible to him, with supplies of provisions. It is supposed that a Tory neighbor with whom he had a difference, informed the British about these supplies, for early on a cold May morning in 1779, when she was nine years old, a party of British soldiers came ashore, seized all Judge Allen's stock, made him prisoner, drove his family from the house and set it on fire. Little Lucretia, with her mother and two other children, fled in their night clothes to a neighbor's house, but the little ones were so cold that their mother sent the girl back to beg the soldiers for something to cover the children. One of the men threw her a bed quilt, but that was all.

Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, organized in August, 1895, now has sixty-four members. The president is Mrs. John P. Randall, of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The first historical work of the society was undertaken in connection with the William Latham Society, of Stonington, Connecticut. They placed a simple wooden tablet in the tree in Stonington known as the Whitfield Elm, under whose spreading boughs the Rev. George Whitfield preached on July 19, 1747. A picture of this tree and tablet appears on plate forty-nine of the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report.

A marker was placed on the grave of Captain John Pendleton, one of the few survivors of the party who left Watch Hill in 1777 to join in General Sullivan's attack on the British in Narragansett Bay, but were overtaken by a storm off Point Judith and wrecked.

The Children have raised money in various ways for their work and have devoted the proceeds to several different objects. For the statue of General Greene they gave $40. Their contribution of $10 for Memorial Continental Hall appears on pages 75 and 282 of the fifth Daughters of the American Revolution report. The Prison Ship Martyrs monument fund received $5 from these young patriots and $5 were given for the liberty pole and flag placed at Westerly. A copy of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country" was placed in each
of the two grammar schools of the town and a colored facsimile of the painting of Washington crossing the Delaware was presented to the high school.

For three successive years this society won the prize banner offered by the state director to the society which showed the greatest increase in membership and most activity in patriotic work. The banner thus became in 1903 the property of Samuel Ward Society. To stimulate further activity the society therefore offered of its own accord, the second banner which has now been won, as before mentioned, by the Joseph Bucklin and the Commodore Abraham Whipple Societies, successively.

On September 7, 1904, a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled at Weekapang, five miles from Westerly, to mark the birthplace of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, grandfather of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and their chosen hero. A picture of this tablet appears among the illustrations in the seventh Daughters of the American Revolution report, and a history of Samuel Ward himself is given on pages 375, 376 of the sixth report. Mrs. Howe was one of the speakers on the occasion of the unveiling. Though advanced in years, her expressive voice rang sweet and clear as she brought before those present, her honored grandfather, who once trod the fields and breathed the air of that locality. Governor Utter was also present and his earnest, thrilling words reminded the young people of their heritage and of the opportunities opening before them. The cost of the tablet and of the necessary unveiling expenses was $132 and there were still $30 remaining in the treasury in April, 1905.

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IN MEMORIAM

Sleep is not, death is not;
Who seem to die live.—Emerson.

MRS. WILLIAM L. BLANTON (Sarah Elizabeth Allen), charter member of Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville, Texas, died August 2, 1905. She was an enthusiastic member, the historian of this young chapter, and will be greatly missed.

MRS. FLORENCE MCALLISTER STACKHOUSE, charter member, Swamp Fox Chapter, Marion, South Carolina, died suddenly, May 20, 1905. An enthusiastic member, and her earnestness is greatly missed.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1905.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
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(Term of office expires 1906.)

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Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont.</td>
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<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>Ellen Spencer Mussey, 416 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville.</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>James A. Rounsville, Rome.</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
<td>David H. Tarr, Teton.</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park.</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>James M. Fowler, Lafayette.</td>
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<td>Indian Territory</td>
<td>Richard C. Adams, Fort Gibson and 1319 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>John L. Stevens, Boone.</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Charles H. Todd, 603 Frederick Street, Owensboro.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>J. F. Emmore Thom, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>W. J. Chittenden, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>J. Eddon Bell, 2401 Park Avenue, Minneapolis.</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Alice Quitman Lovell, Box 214, Natchez.</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Wallace Delafeld, 5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis.</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>William Wallace McCracken, Hamilton.</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>S. C. Langworthy, Seward.</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Conrad Holleneck, 606 East Military Ave., Fremont.</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Ellen Mecum, Salem.</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>George B. Foraker, Morganton.</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Sarah M. Lounsberry, Fargo.</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>James L. Boysford, 664 Wick Avenue, Youngstown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 7th Street, Portland.</td>
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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

How to Become a Member

Mary E. Carpenter, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma City.
Lena Darrell Gardner, 330 East 10th St., Oklahoma City.
Alexander E. Patton, Terrace Villa, Curwensville.
Minnie Fogle Mickley, Mickleys and 902 F St., Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth H. Swinburne, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
Stephen F. Fisk, 14 Main Street, Pawtucket.
Henry Warren Richardson, Columbia.
Virginia Mason Bratton, Yorkville.
Chas. B. Bryan, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
Edwin S. Gardner, Saundersville.
Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston.
Thomas Groce, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
Mary M. F. Allen, Park City.
F. Stewart Strahan, St. Albans.
Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.
Moses A. Phelps, 2118 Second Avenue, Spokane.
Baldwin Day Spilman, Parkersburg.
Martha J. Silver, Inwood.
Thomas Hoyt Brown, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Oden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle.
Henry B. Patten, 238 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne.
"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 fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"