SKETCH OF GEN. ANDREW LEWIS.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

By J. A. Morehead.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have made notable contributions to the sacred cause of rescuing from forgetfulness the noble deeds of the founders of our republic. They have suitably marked the graves of distinguished leaders in the war for independence. They have ably assisted in the difficult task of gathering, sifting, and committing to record the invaluable facts that make up the biography of the heroes of the Revolution. All praise to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this noble, patriotic service.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter has not been tardy in claiming the praiseworthy part in this service of our common country. On April 5, 1898, the initiatory steps towards carrying out the special object of the organization were taken when the remains of Gen. Andrew Lewis were disinterred and removed to this favored spot (East Hill Cemetery, Salem, Virginia). For 117 years the body of General Lewis had rested near by, marked only by a boulder with the letters “A. L.” “Should the grave of the old patriot who had fought this country’s battles for 27 years—from 1754 to 1781, from Great Meadows almost to Yorktown—longer suffer this cold neglect?” Here is the answer to Dr. J. P. Hale. The persevering efforts of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter have finally issued happily in the erection of this beautiful monument to commemorate the services of the “Hero of Point Pleasant.”

Gen. Andrew Lewis was born in Ireland. His father, John
Lewis, descended from a Huguenot family, which took refuge in that country from the persecutions that followed the assassination of Henry IV of France. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, who was a descendant of a once powerful clan in Scottish Highlands. Of this union, five sons and a daughter were born, the third son being Andrew Lewis, the subject of this sketch. John Lewis had a lease in County Donegal, where the oppressive treatment of his landlord so enraged him that he took his life, and, a price being set upon his head, he fled to Pennsylvania. In 1730 he was joined by his wife and children and two years later removed to Bellefont, Virginia, near the present town of Staunton, being the first white resident of Augusta county. John Lewis died in 1762, and with his son, Samuel, and with his wife, Margaret Lynn, is buried two miles east of Staunton, his tomb bearing the inscription: “Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish Lord, settled Augusta county, located the town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September, 1678, and died in Virginia, February 1st, 1762. He was a brave man, a true patriot and a friend of liberty throughout the world.”

Gen. Andrew Lewis lived on the Roanoke, in the county of Botetourt. Some of his descendants are now living in Roanoke county. He was born in 1720 in Ireland and died, 1781, in Virginia.

General Lewis did much service in the wars against the Indians. He was twice wounded at Fort Necessity; was appointed by Washington major of his regiment during the French and Indian war, and no officer more fully enjoyed his confidence. Major Lewis commanded the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756, and was made prisoner at Grant’s defeat, where he displayed signal prudence and bravery. His fortitude while a prisoner was equal to his bravery in battle and commanded the respect of the French officers. He was upwards of six feet in stature, and of uncommon activity and strength, and of a form of exact symmetry. His countenance
was stern and invincible, his appearance reserved and distant. When he was a commissioner in behalf of Virginia at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in New York in 1768, the governor of that colony remarked to him, that “The earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along.” In 1774 while representing Botetourt county at the House of Burgesses, Indian hostilities were renewed on the western frontier. Lewis was appointed brigadier-general by Governor Dunmore, and, commanding the forces raised in Augusta and Botetourt, marched down the Kanawha valley to Point Pleasant, where he gained a notable victory over the large Indian force led by the great Shawnee warrior, Cornstalk. Lord Dunmore was to form a junction with General Lewis at Point Pleasant for the purpose of effectively subduing the allied Indian forces. Delaying, to endeavor to negotiate treaties of peace with the enemy, without any warning of the change of his plans having been given to General Lewis, the governor failed to appear at the appointed place of meeting. Here, being engaged by the large force of Indians, General Lewis must needs meet the emergency with his own force of some 800 men. For this reason the historian, Robert R. Howison, well says: “The whole honor of this bloody battle must rest with General Lewis and his gallant men. Dunmore is entitled to no part in it, and little merited the thanks which the Virginia convention afterward bestowed on him.” So it appears that the title of the hero of Point Pleasant was well won by General Lewis.

The prowess of the Lewises, father and sons, particularly of the General, was so thoroughly recognized and feared by the Indians that it gave rise to superstitious rumors. For example, it was thought that the red clover, introduced by the colonists, was simply the indigenous white dyed in the blood of the red men slain by the Lewises in battle. You are doubtless familiar with the lines of Thomas Dunn English:

“The mystery men of our nation
Declared that the blood you have shed
Has fallen so fastly and freely,
That the white clover flowers run red.”
When the war of Independence commenced, Washington considered Lewis the foremost military man in America, and the one most worthy of the position of commander-in-chief of the American army. Lewis was appointed brigadier and took charge of the Virginia troops at Norfolk. In 1776, after Dunmore had burned Norfolk and committed other depredations, General Lewis attacked him at Gwynn’s Island, defeated him, and drove him out, ridding our soil forever of any foreign governor. In 1781, General Lewis was seized with a fever and resigned his command. In the same year he died, twenty miles from his estate, “Richlands,” in Roanoke. In the presence of numerous friends and relations, he was buried on an eminence overlooking the beautiful valley of the Roanoke river.

Thus through the bare outlines of his life-history available, can be obtained glimpses of the strength of manhood, capacity for leadership, and patriotic labors, which characterized Gen. Andrew Lewis. Who can estimate the value of his contribution as pioneer, statesman, and soldier, to the liberties of the American People? The commonwealth of Virginia has well recognized the services of Gen. Andrew Lewis to the country by including the statue of this distinguished soldier of the Revolution along with those of Washington, Marshall, etc., in the plan of the noble monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond, Virginia.

Indebtedness to the various histories of Virginia and to private sources is freely acknowledged by the author of this brief address.

The Continental Hall committee meeting, held in June, was largely attended despite the extreme heat. Much enthusiasm was shown in the matter of urging forward the work upon the building; after remarks by the president general in favor of such procedure (she believing activity in building both business-like and encouraging to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution) it was enthusiastically resolved to go on with the work to the extent of the treasury’s resources in the Continental Hall fund.
The Daughters of the American Revolution will pass over the birthplace of Daniel Boone, and his migration from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and thence to Kentucky, his daring exploits and escapades; leading a nomadic life, and at last making a permanent stand and location at the old Fort Boonesborough.

With a few faithful pioneers and friends, he made the way for thousands who should follow after, in the footsteps he had so faithfully and persistently trod. This was the strongest fortified fort of Virginia within the limits of the present state of Kentucky, and was the main refuge of safety for settlers both north and south of the Kentucky river.

The erection of this first fortress, around whose walls were fought the battles that named our state the “Dark and Bloody Ground,” was begun one day after the Revolutionary war had opened with the shedding of blood at Lexington, Massachusetts. By the 7th of June, 1775, news of the beginning of the Revolutionary war had reached the fort. The location of the fort was about sixty feet from the beautiful Kentucky river on a gentle slope overlooking its opposite banks. The length of the fort was 250 feet, allowing 20 feet for each cabin, and its breadth about 150 feet. There were about 30 cabins; these houses were built of rough logs and were bullet proof. The fort was surrounded by timbers twelve feet high set upright with two heavy wooden gates on opposite sides.

Kentucky was formally taken possession of April 20, 1775. As the Revolutionary war progressed, the fort at Boonesborough became an object of special vengeance on the part of the Indian and Canadian loyalists around Detroit, aiding the British cause. The fort was visited by British spies and suffered three assaults by formidable bodies of British and Indians, once on the 16th of April, 1777, again on the 6th of July in the same year, and again on the 8th of August, 1778.
This old fort being the first firm foothold the white man had made in this—then the redman's land,—proved a veritable city of refuge to many a closely and hotly pursued pioneer by the redskins. Toward the close of the year of 1775 the white settler, emboldened by the example of Boone and a few others, began to pour into its fertile lands.

About 100 feet from the fort stood a beautiful elm tree, under whose shadow sat Kentucky's first legislative body, May, 1775, and of all the grove which surrounded the old fort in Boone’s day, only one solitary monarch of the forest remains. This tree is twenty-two feet in circumference and seven feet diameter, and is still quite well preserved. About 200 feet from the fort are two or three springs of water, both sweet and mineral, surrounded by as beautiful a grove of trees as ever grew.

The land around the fort was staked off into town lots, and each member of the stockade given a portion, and was for several years the capital of the Transylvania, but the town was never built, and the romantic scenery of her hills and bosky dells are still undisturbed by artificial life, which would so soon have effaced the traces of Boone and the red warrior Blackfish and other Indian chiefs, who at that time gave so much trouble.

An amusing incident is told of a Mrs. Nelson, who had come from Virginia to the fort when a little girl, fell heir to one of the lots, and receiving no benefit from it, determined to sell it and effected a sale with Mr. Green Clay for a satin dress.

The ford was pointed out to us where Boone and Blackfish ratified a treaty, and with what interest we gazed on the placid waters of the Kentucky river, thinking of the stolen girls, of their bravery, rescue and return home.

Most of the members of the Boonesborough Chapter are descendants of the co-patriots of Boone; to give a full list would include nearly every prominent family in the state at that period. Our fathers and mothers imbibed from their heroic ancestors those stern and manly traits that redeemed the land.
from the wilderness, and thereby gave the Union one of her chiefest jewels.

As Kentuckians to-day we are not ungrateful, we fully appreciate Boone's arduous task, his privations, his undaunted bravery, his perseverance, and we love to think of his disinterested love for his country, and we love to feast our eyes on the thousands of acres of golden corn blessing her fertile valleys, our matchless blue grass, our fine cattle and superbly grand and magnificent horses, and last our brave and patriotic women. We feel that while we have breath we will sing the praises of our old Kentucky home, and while Boone stands preeminent as a pioneer, we as granddaughters of those co-patriots of his, who shared his dangers, both by day and night, we would also wish them to share in his glory.

We are true to our race and blood, and if this feeble effort of mine could awaken our spirits of patriotism, so as to start Kentuckians to thinking of the old fort as something dear to their memory, instead of something of the past; then we might start a subscription to build a monument to Boonesborough on that memorable little hillside, to those noble men and women, who so nobly prepared the way for Kentucky's greatness of to-day, so that the coming generation, like the Israelites of old may ask, "What meaneth these stones?"

May God speed the work of recognition of such service rendered, and to a liberal response is the earnest wish of the treasurer of the Boonesborough Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

N. J. N.

The souvenir year book of the Kansas City Chapter shows growth and prosperity. It is illustrated by pictures of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Walker, vice-president from Missouri; Miss Gentry, regent, besides several pictures showing places and men identified with early history of Missouri and Kansas.

It is hoped the Daughters see that their year books are sent to such libraries as the New York State Library, at Albany. Many libraries are now making special requests for such pamphlets.
By Mary Anderson Orton.

Salute the flag! for it was born
In need, amid a nation's throes,
It flung its martial folds aloft,
A menace to our bitter foes.

Salute the flag! the standard brave,
Of valiant Continental men,
Who gave their homes, their lives, their all
So dear to men, both now and then.

Salute the flag! 'mid battles' roar
It bears the warring hosts along
And helps to win a righteous cause,
Uplifts the weak, spurs on the strong.

Salute the flag! it rides the prow
Of battleship, the navy's boast,
The iron citadel of war
Whose ramparts grim protect our coast.

Salute the flag! it shelter makes
For other men of other climes,
Brings order out of chaos dark,
And leads the way to peaceful times.

Salute the flag! in times of peace
It throws its shelt'ring folds around
The merchantman who plies his trade
And far to foreign shores is bound.

Salute the flag! it floats on high
Where childish minds are taught to know
And love, the emblem of the free,
The stars which liberty bestow.

Salute the flag! it floats above
The structures reared in national pride,
And proudly points that all may note
The onward march, the length'ning stride.
SALUTE THE FLAG.

Salute the flag! in brave array,
   It heads the civic column proud
And kindly waves its stars and stripes
   In answer to the cheering crowd.

Salute the flag! it limply hangs
   In mute dejection and in grief,
In honor of our country's great,
   Whose span of life was all too brief.

Salute the flag! it marks the tomb
   Of one who fought when sorely tried,
The patriot of "Seventy-six,"
   Who freedom won although he died.

Salute the flag! it shrouds the form;
   Of loyal soldier in his grave.
You cannot know its glory all
   Until you see it fold the brave.

Salute the flag! the shrouded form
   Is slowly sinking from our sight,
And grandly shine the stars and stripes,
   In promise of a brighter light.

The pressure upon the genealogical department is very great, and it has been found impossible to insert the inquiries for many months after they have been received.

The amount of room in the magazine is limited, and every branch of the organization is justly entitled to the full share of recognition in its pages. Upon careful consideration, by the editor of the magazine, it has been thought advisable to limit, as far as possible, the inquiries to ancestors who lived after 1700, in this way aiding those who are especially interested in the Revolutionary period. This decision is in harmony with the object of the magazine—namely, to promote the welfare, growth and interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

When space permits, the genealogical department will be open to all inquiries, as heretofore, but precedence will be given to the later period.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

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

Several persons have been deterred from entering the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on account of not being able to find proof of their descent from Aaron Merrill, a Revolutionary soldier in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, the History of Hampton crediting him with only one child. Mrs. Bell Merrill Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, District of Columbia, has sent the following extract from the town records of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, vol. 2, page 160:

Aaron Merrill by Mercy, his Wife.

John, born Aug. 14, 1776.
Mary, born June 30, 1778.
Moses, born January 18, 1780.
Sally, born March 4, 1782.
Betty, born Dec. 2, 1784.
Hannah, born Oct. 5, 1786.
Aaron, born January 12, 1789.
Eunice, born Dec. 12, 1790.
Wingate, born Dec. 16, 1793.

Obituary Notices of Revolutionary Soldiers.

From Gleason's Pictorial. Copied by Miss Janet Cowing.

Cary.—Jan. 10, 1852, at North Bridgewater, Mass., Mr. Jonathan Cary, 95 years, a soldier of the Revolution.
Bell.—At Coleraine, Mass., Mr. Walter Bell, 94 years, a Revolutionary pensioner and a native of Roxbury.
Pierpont.—Jan. 17, 1852, at North Haven, Mass., Mr. John Pierpont, 91 years, a soldier of the Revolution.
REAL DAUGHTERS

M aria Blake Ringleka.

The Rebecca Park Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Galesburg, Ill., is happy to count among its members, one of the six “Real Daughters” of the state.

Mrs. Maria Blake Ringleka.

Mrs. Maria Ringleka is eighty-eight years old, having been born in 1818, on a farm across the Canadian line, near the town of Rednersville. She is the daughter of Francis Blake, a Frenchman, who came to this country, without friends or kindred, in 1775 or 1776. He joined the army soon after his ar-
rival in this country. He served as a private in Captain Badger's company of Colonel Wingate's regiment of New Hampshire troops during the summer of 1776. After the war he settled in Canada, where, late in life, he married a young woman, Susan Wanamaker. Maria was their oldest child. As her father died when she was only nine years old, she remembers little about him. At one time her mother was ill and expressed a great longing to see a brother who lived a hundred miles away. There were no railroads, no telegraph wires; there seemed no way to get him word, yet wishing to gratify his young wife's desire, Mr. Blake himself walked the hundred miles and brought back with him the brother she had wished to see. At that time he was past seventy and the long walk had wearied him greatly. He died soon afterwards.

Maria grew to womanhood in Canada and married Frederick Cronk, a cooper by trade. They decided to come to the United States and go west to live. The trip was accomplished by wagon and long stops were made in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Finally, in 1846, they reached the village of Henderson, near Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Cronk died soon after their arrival, but his widow with several small children, remained there. In the course of time she was married again, to Mr. Henry M. Ringleka, who died in the spring of 1898. Mrs. Ringleka still calls Henderson her home, although she is living at present with a daughter, Mrs. Henry Martin, in Galesburg.

She is quite deaf and prefers a very quiet life. In the home she is full of energy, claiming, as her privilege, the doing of the weekly mending. In the last four months she has pieced and quilted, without aid from any one, five quilts.—MARY BATES SARGENT, Historian Rebecca Park Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Galesburg, Illinois.

MRS. HARRIET FARRIE.

Boston Tea Party Chapter of Massachusetts was felicitous in April, 1905, in securing Mrs. Harriet Farrie, of Somerville, as the fourth "Real Daughter" since its organization.

Mrs. Farrie, the youngest of twelve children of Josiah, Jr.,
and Joanna Bemis, was born in Quincy, October 30, 1806; married William Farrie, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 27, 1833, and became the mother of several children.

Previous to 1905, she had become deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, as when in friendly intercourse (acquaintances for fifty years) she had listened to stories of our chapter work and evinced much enthusiasm as she wondered if her daughter was eligible to become a member, little dreaming of the advantage in store for herself.

The circumstance of her father (dressed in uniform) entering the home one day and exclaiming, "Peace is declared," and the subsequent illumination of the house as darkness approached, was very familiar to her; but that was in 1814.

How happy was I when inadvertently the data necessary to insure her admission as an honored member of the Daughters of the American Revolution crossed my vision; in two months she was enrolled as a "Real Daughter" and was the recipient of the "Gold Souvenir Spoon" from the National Society.

Mrs. Farrie is a charming companion, as she tells many anec-
dotes of former days and recalls the time when she sat at her father's side while he read aloud from historical volumes.

She loved the flag and a promise of her helpmate that she should possess one, some time, was fulfilled near the advent of the Civil War; she recounts the happy days (when having received from the Charlestown navy yard the bunting cut and all ready to be sewed) she and her daughter, stitch by stitch, fashioned the large flag which still floats on the breeze on all patriotic occasions; yet enveloped within its folds still remains for her the sadness of those days when it was draped in mourning for our three martyred presidents.

Her ninety-ninth birthday, October 30th, was one to be remembered; she was well and entertained friends throughout the day and evening.

Her father, Josiah Bemis, Jr., was born at Waltham, March 14, 1751, and died at Charlestown about 1821. He marched to Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775, and rendered active service until July, 1776. Some time after the war he removed to Quincy, where he owned a stone quarry, and he, with two other masons, tried the first experiment of splitting stone with wedges, which proved successful. He built Nix's Mate in Boston harbor, and also some buildings which are still standing in the city.—Emeline B. Simonds, Secretary Boston Tea Party Chapter.

Miss Edith A. Brockett has prepared a perpetual patriotic calendar for the Orange Mountain Chapter, the proceeds to go to Continental Hall. It is a calendar of the great events in American history and will be found useful to those working among foreigners. Price 25 cents. Address Miss Brockett, at 191 Prospect street, East Orange, New Jersey.

The year book of George Walton Chapter is a beautiful souvenir. The study for the year is Colonial America. Many felicitous quotations, a list of reference books and appropriate illustrations enhance the value of the booklet.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—All Daughters of the American Revolution are beginning to feel the dominant note of present conditions in the call for patriotic education: In the need of assisting our "immigration" to amalgamate into good American citizens. We have also begun to realize that in the mountains of Tennessee and other mountainous districts of the south are men living needing assistance. Men, many of whom are descendants of valiant soldiers of the Revolution. Many chapters have awakened to a feeling of personal responsibility in this matter by the stirring and pathetic appeal of Miss Margaret Henry, of Maryville College, and one of the first patriotic acts of the year of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter was to vote a scholarship to any one Miss Henry might designate among her people. This gift to the living was followed by a pledge to the memory of the dead, and one hundred dollars was promised for Defenders' monument to be erected in our city to mark the spot where defenders made a stand against the invading army during the Revolution. The chapter has also made a beginning in the patriotic education of foreigners, by securing the services of an able Italian lecturer, Dr. Noversi, who gave patriotic lectures to the Italians of our city. A gift of one hundred and fifty dollars was given for Mary Clap Wooster Chapter for Continental Hall. This gift was presented by Mrs. Frank Benedict, who added to this generosity the personal gift of six thousand dollars toward the erection of that magnificent memorial building.

A fair given in aid of veterans of the war called forth the efforts of a contingent of the Daughters of the chapters, and the Mary Clap Wooster booth, besides receiving the largest number of votes as being the most attractive booth at the fair, presented to the chairman the sum of $234.50 as the result of its existence, and the proceeds of one day were devoted to
the sufferers at San Francisco. Able papers have been prepared by the members of our chapter and others, among them an admirable paper on General Hull was read by Mr. Frederick Cogswell. That fascinating subject, "The Missions of California," was treated by Mrs. Albert Holt, and a valuable account of the Lewis and Clark exposition was given by Mrs. George Crittenden. The year has been marked by gifts to the living and tributes to the dead, and a virile chord has been struck in the future work of the Daughters of the American Revolution toward patriotic education.—Grace Salisbury, Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the Norwalk Chapter took place May 18, in the Historical House. The reports of the secretary, Mrs. J. H. Fillow, and the treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Stearns, showed a successful and delightful year's work and entertainment for the members. The southern girl whose tuition is paid by the chapter in Maryville College, Tennessee, sends creditable reports of her progress.

The local work among the foreign citizens was reported by Mrs. A. J. Donley. The reading room has been open each evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, from October 9 to May 16. In that time 3,625 persons have used the reading matter provided at the room and 1,064 books were loaned for home use, 368 of which were in Hungarian or Italian.

Three traveling libraries were borrowed from the Connecticut public library committee and the chapter owns over 100 books in English and Hungarian. Gifts of magazines for the reading room were much appreciated. The increased use of the library was noticeable in contrasting the previous year's statistics with this report: Attendance, 1,903 last year; 3,265 this year. Books loaned, 679 last year; 1,064 this year.

The business was followed by an address on the recent Continental Congress by Mrs. E. J. Hill, the chapter delegate, who was in attendance with the regent, Mrs. C. Swartz. Mrs. Hill had attended all the sessions of the Congress since 1892 and spoke as a veteran versed in all the politics of that lively body.
The election of officers resulted in the retention of last year's board.

**Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter** (West Hartford, Connecticut).—When Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636, with a band of cultivated and resolute men and women journeyed westward from Newtown seeking a desirable location for a new colony, he traversed the fair valley of the Connecticut with its broad, fertile meadows and forest-crowned hills, and purchasing from an Indian sachem territory bounded north and south by Windsor and Wethersfield, and from the Connecticut west several miles to the wilderness, here located.

The colony flourished and when at the time of the Revolutionary War the need of aid came, West Hartford was not backward in responding to the call for troops.

Thomas Hart Hooker, of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, was among the first to enlist, in May, 1775. Freeing his slaves before leaving home, saying, "I will not fight for liberty and leave a slave at home," he bravely fulfilled his duties, and died in Revolutionary service the following winter.

His wife, Sarah Whitman Hooker, a descendant of one of the first settlers, was born at West Hartford, February 27th, 1747, and married February 1st, 1769, Thomas Hooker for her first husband.

She was a woman of strong, independent character, beloved for her gentleness and kindness, and nobly assisted in various ways the work of the patriotic cause.

Several years after Thomas Hooker's death she married Captain Seth Collins, of the same place, and lived to the good old age of ninety years, esteemed and revered by her townpeople, and was buried in the old cemetery, January 5, 1837.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was officially organized in West Hartford by the Connecticut state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, on January 27th, 1906. This chapter was called the "Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter," in memory of the wife of Thomas Hart Hooker, while the regent and registrar elected were direct descendants of this noble
woman—Miss Sarah Whitman Talcott and Miss Mary Whitman.

This chapter has the largest charter membership of any chapter in the National Society and although the "baby chapter" at the time of our organization, we were enabled to nominate a delegate to accompany our regent to the National Congress at Washington in April, having more than the required number of fifty members to be represented by a delegate, a fact we are very proud of.

As yet we have done but little in our infancy, though plans are under consideration for accomplishing the purpose for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have organized, namely, to arouse patriotic, historical and educational interest, and to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

On Decoration day, through our influence, all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated with the "Betsy Ross" flags of thirteen stars, and the graves of Sarah Whitman Hooker and Sarah Whitman Trumbull, aunt of the former and patron saint of the Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Watertown, Connecticut, were covered with flowers.

On the grave of the former, our patron saint, we placed the "National Marker," and hope soon to replace it with a permanent one of stone.

Our work and program for the winter are well started, and with great interest and enthusiasm we are expecting encouraging results.

On June 9th we held our monthly meeting at the Ellsworth House, Windsor, Connecticut, the old historical home under control of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and furnished with gifts from all the chapters in the state. With perfect weather and a merry crowd, who examined the old relics with a critical and appreciative interest, it proved a day of pleasure.—MRS. HARRIETTA TYLER BARBER, Historian.

**Colonel Haslet Chapter** (Dover, Delaware).—Friday, June 8, was a red letter day in the history of the Delaware Daugh-
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ters, the occasion being a visit of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society, to Colonel Haslet Chapter. The first function of the day was a luncheon at the home of the state regent of Delaware, Mrs. C. D. Sypherd, of Dover.

The house and commodious porch of Mrs. Sypherd, in its garb of flags, bunting and flowers, were most beautiful; and add to this the lovely and attractive lunch tables and the dainty luncheon served by the pretty young women, and you have a picture long to be remembered. After a very informal reception, Mrs. McLean was escorted to her lunch table by Mrs. Sypherd, state regent; Mrs. Massey, regent, and Mrs. Lucy Richardson, vice-regent, at which time Mrs. Massey welcomed her with a few choice words of appreciation, which met a prompt and beautiful response. After luncheon was served the regent of Colonel Haslet Chapter, Mrs. Massey, again welcomed the president general and gave an opportunity to all the regents and vice-regents of Delaware and Philadelphia to add their greetings in person. Responses were made by Mrs. Sypherd, state regent; Miss Agnes Cummins, state vice-regent; Miss E. L. Crowell, regent Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia; Miss Massey, vice-regent; Mrs. Delaware Clark, regent Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Newark; Mrs. Horace G. Knowles, regent Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington; Miss Syrina Hall, regent John Pettegrew Chapter, Milford; Mrs. Peterson, Speakman's Chapter; the Elizabeth Cooke Chapter, of Smyrna, was represented by the vice-state regent, Miss Cummins, of Smyrna.

A greeting to Mrs. McLean from the honorary state regent of Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, was read by Mrs. Sypherd. "The Blue Hen's Chickens," Children of the American Revolution, were represented by Elizabeth Beers, of Dover. After Mrs. McLean expressed her pleasure and appreciation at being with the Delaware Daughters, she gave an address so replete with beauty, strength and eloquence that not only her admirers were entranced and pleased, but strangers were loud in encomiums of praise. At the close of this address, upon a motion of the honorary regent, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Anderson, Mrs. McLean was elected a Daughter of Delaware. A
feature of the decorations which pleased the president general was a motto on wide white satin ribbon in blue lettering, "Welcome to our President General."

The second function of the day was a reception and garden party at the beautiful home of Mrs. H. A. Richardson, given by the vice-regent of the chapter, Mrs. Lucy M. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson had not forgotten to add all she could in the way of decoration to the already beautiful and magnificent grounds and home. Here were received not only the patriotic women of the Daughters and Dames, but many friends of the hostess as well. Add to this the delightful strains of Miss Brown's orchestra and the pretty gowns of the women, the beautiful lunch room and the picture is complete.

**Elgin Chapter** (Elgin, Illinois).—The Elgin Chapter, Miss Dora M. Dickenson, regent, has been enjoying a series of peculiarly interesting meetings, due largely to the efficiency of our program committee. This committee assigned for our year's study "Women who have had a hand in making our nation's history." The books of reference were "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days," "Dames and Daughters of the Young Republic," by Geraldine Brooks; "Women of the American Revolution," by Elizabeth Ellet; "Through the Gates of Old Romance," by W. Jay Mills; "Peggy O'Neal," "Hugh Wynne," and "The Conquest."

The work was opened by an afternoon devoted to the "Times of Andrew Jackson." Able papers on "Rachel Jackson" and "Peggy O'Neal" were presented. When refreshments were served each napkin was found tied with red, white and blue ribbon, to which was attached a *bona-fide* hickory nut, in memory of "Old Hickory," and a nut less hard to crack in a limerick upon the attached card. Here are samples:

There's a club called the D. A. R.
Whose fame is known near and far.
The Daughters speak loud,
Of an ancestry proud,
And are loyal to stripe and to star.
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There once was a great man, named George,
Who was hero of Valley Forge.
The tree with his hatchet,
He never did scratch it
Though with cherries himself he would gorge.

There was once a soldier named Miles,
Who in love-making knew not the styles;
So he sent John instead,
While Pris shook her head;
But her face it was wreathed all in smiles.

These limericks were read aloud and the names to which they referred pronounced by acclamation, while the ladies ate ice cream with hickory nut sauce.

This meeting set the pace for the season, and several subsequent ones were accentuated by poetic writings. For one, the committee prepared limericks upon the names of members and invited guests. At another, the February meeting, each lady present wrote a bit of love-rhyme to complete the hand-made valentines which the committee furnished.

The strong characters of Margaret Brent, Deborah Sampson, Lydia Darrah and Abigail Adams were ably discussed by paper or talk at one meeting; Margaret Shippen Arnold and Sacajawea at another. At our open meeting, members and guests were delighted by living pictures of belles noted in our nation’s history, which were tersely but beautifully described by the conductor. At the February meeting, “Historic Love Affairs” were set forth by presenting in various ways the love chapters in which figure Priscilla and John Alden (and a direct descendant of this famed couple presented this); Martha Custis and George Washington; Betsy Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton; Dolly Price and James Madison, and a host of others.

The series of meetings concluded with the celebration of Flag day, and a study of Betsy Ross. On this occasion the chapter voted to present the Young Women’s Christian Association, whose building has just reached completion, a large flag. The committee in charge of this meeting had communicated with the great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross, and ob-
tained full information regarding the noted flagmaker, as well as a miniature reproduction in silk of the first flag, made by the descendant's skilful hands.—CARRIE B. LEONARD, Historian.

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Illinois), has just closed its eleventh year of work with a membership of ninety-seven.

In the earlier years, its meetings were for the most part commemorative of historical events. Later, two interesting and profitable years were spent in the study of the history of Illinois. After this there developed a desire to have our chapter stand for patriotic work, on broad, progressive lines, and the past two years have been spent in evolving a plan. Being near Chicago, with its great numbers of foreigners and poor, the field was close at hand and people interested in the vacation school movement, the Frederick Douglas Center for colored people, the John Wertry Reform School, and the juvenile court for delinquents, were invited to address us, outlining in a general way their work and its needs. This furnished the scope of our work for last year, and was preliminary to and preparatory for this year's work.

We were shown clearly that the highest type of patriotism was to inspire others with a love of country. Appreciating that in this way the Daughters of the American Revolution might work out a scheme of practical usefulness, the George Rogers Clark Chapter proposed to the Chicago chapter and chapters of adjoining towns, that they co-operate with us in patriotic work in the poorer districts of Chicago—either in public lecture courses on patriotism, in teaching civics or in some other work along those lines—with the result that a board was formed consisting of the regent and two members from each chapter, to carry out this work for the coming year, the board to plan the work and submit its plan for the approval of the chapters, the chapters to support it as each is able.

Believing also that we have work to do at home, we have striven earnestly to educate public sentiment to a saner observance of the Fourth of July. With its accompaniment of
accident and death, it has come to be a day to be dreaded and our chapter has devoted two days to the consideration of how we can help to make it a safer day. A committee was appointed to inform themselves as to the statutes regulating the use of firearms and explosives and see that they were enforced, and a petition has been sent to the president of the village board urging that the hours for their use on that day be shortened. Although so deeply interested in this serious work, the social side of our chapter life has not been neglected. We always offer a cup of tea with light refreshments after each meeting and we have received twice during the year—once to greet our state regent, Mrs. B. F. Fessenden. At our second reception our own regent, Mrs. H. C. Todd, opened her beautiful house to our chapter and their friends and a very interesting Lincoln evening was enjoyed. We listened to reminiscences of the martyred president, were shown a most interesting collection of Lincoln's photographs and listened to an address by Judge Cutting on the "Ideal American Citizen."

We are supporting a traveling library made up of historical novels and lives of famous Americans, and we have contributed to the fund for Fort Massac, the monument at Arlington and Continental Hall.

We have lost by death this year a beloved and honored charter member and an honorary member, the able and brilliant Mrs. James H. Walker.—Mrs. Nellie C. Beye, Historian.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—We started this year's work with the determination of earning $300 for the Continental Hall fund, and began to study ways and means to accomplish our task.

In November, we held a bazar, which proved a success, socially and financially.

In response to a circular of the national president general asking that the 22nd of February be suitably observed by the Daughters of every state, the chapter gave a successful and attractive Colonial tea and entertainment.

The chairman of the program committee was Mrs. Charles Mountford and she is to be congratulated upon the very fine
program which she gave to those present. Mrs. Annie Thombs
Johnson and Miss Findlay were the vocalists and they were
accompanied by Harry W. Locke. Mrs. Frank I. Moore
played the mandolin and Mrs. Leon O. McKeen the guitar.

Miss MacDonald made a patriotic address and the regent,
Mrs. F. E. Boothby, spoke briefly and told a little story.
There were some other numbers and then the social hour fol-
lowed. Mrs. Frank Merrill in Colonial costume was a stately
dame while Mrs. Bedlow, who served the tea, was more like
a diminutive French duchess. Mrs. Newland Bishop was the
chairman of the committee on refreshments and so it goes
without saying that all details were perfectly looked after.
She was assisted by Mrs. George P. Thomas, Mrs. John
Spaulding, Mrs. R. S. Thomes and Miss Georgia Redlon.
Many of the Sons of the American Revolution were present
and the members of the historical society were well repre-
sented.

The chapter has placed a large number of copies of the
Declaration of Independence in the high, grammar and prim-
ary schools throughout the state.

The treasurer paid over to the state chairman, Continental
Hall fund, $300 for our chapter's contribution.

The Maine Daughters of the American Revolution have
secured one of the $1,000 rooms for the Maine room.

We are making arrangements for a drama in the fall, from
which we hope to realize a goodly sum.—Mrs. C. F. Mount-
fort, Historian.

**Thomas Johnson Chapter** (Baltimore, Maryland), presented
to Governor Warfield on May 23rd, a copy of the resolutions
passed by the chapter commending him for his action in hav-
ing restored the old senate chamber at Annapolis, to its
original architectural beauty. The presentation was made at
the beautiful home of Mrs. James D. Iglehart, vice-regent of
the chapter, who gave a handsome reception to the chapter and
other invited guests, among them being Bishop and Mrs.
Paret, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. De
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Courcy Thom, Admiral Stirling, Judge Stockbridge, Rev. Wm. M. Dame and many others.

The presentation address was made by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, regent of the chapter, and was responded to in a graceful way by Governor Warfield. The address of Mrs. Rogers was as follows:

Your Excellency: For many years the desire of all patriotic Marylanders has been to see the old senate chamber restored to its original architectural beauty. We congratulate ourselves that we have at last an executive in sympathy with the restoration of historic landmarks and that today we can see again the quaint and classic features that characterized the senate chamber in the time of General Washington. The Thomas Johnson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting held February 22, passed resolutions of thanks and approval, which we now offer for your acceptance. Our resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That the members of the Thomas Johnson Chapter hereby express to Governor Edwin Warfield their high appreciation of his excellent work in the restoration of the old senate chamber in the state house at Annapolis. In that historic room where General Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, many notable men have assembled and it is a source of great pride that the governor of Maryland has caused this ancient room to be restored to its former condition."

Those whose names appeared on the copy of the resolutions which was handsomely engrossed and framed were:

Fanny Johnson Rogers, regent; Monterey Watson Iglehart, vice-regent; Mrs. Yates Stirling, recording secretary; Rosalie W. Page, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. F. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Parks Fisher, registrar; Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, historian.

—MRS. JAMES MERCER GARNETT, Historian.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Massachusetts).—The chapter has just had their regular June "outing day" under their new regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Wheelock. The day was spent in visiting historic Boston, the Old South Church, Faneuil Hall, the old state house, etc. The chapter is small, numbering only thirty-one and in a country town of less than four thousand people, but they are alive and patriotic and doing much good work.
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Michigan).—
The annual meeting of the chapter was held on the afternoon
of June 6th, when a very interesting report of the Continental
Congress of 1906 was given by the retiring regent, Mrs. F. A.
Taylor.

The past year has been a prosperous one. A creditable
amount of money ($150) was sent on to Washington for the
Continental Hall fund, which, considering the size of the
chapter made us the "banner" chapter of Michigan.

The coming year the Daughters will bend their energies
towards raising money for a handsome steel and wood flag
pole, to be erected in Bronson Park, July 4, 1907.

A new set of officers was elected and the chapter adjourned
to meet on the first Wednesday in October.

Mrs. E. N. Dingley, the retiring secretary, extended an in-
vitation to the chapter to attend a Colonial luncheon at her
home on Flag day, June 14th.

The spacious piazza, which overlooks the beautiful city of
Kalamazoo was patriotically decorated with flags, bunting and
the large insignia of the society. The Daughters, many of
them, came in Colonial attire—powdered hair and beauty
"patches."

A big dinner bell vigorously rung by the hostess, called the
guests to their places. When all had been properly placed,
the hostess "Mistress" Marion Dingley called upon the chap-
lain to say grace. This she did—all standing—after which a
stanza of "America" was sung. When seated the guests
found at each place, a stick pin ornamented, with a tiny
American flag and the following menu card:

Complimentary Luncheon

By
Mistress Miriam R. Dingley

To the
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter
(Insignia)
D. A. R.

June the Fourteenth,
Nineteen Hundred Six.
Luncheon.
Pork from the Barrel.
Cape Cod Turkey.

Potatoes in Jackets.
Rye and Injun.
Love Apple Sauce.

Cake and Honey.
Chickory, Long Sweetening, Short Sweetening.
Goobers.
Injun Puddin.

Scarlet Runners.
Jell.
Cucumber Pickle.

The luncheon was served throughout from the old-fashioned blue ware, many of the pieces being heirlooms in different families.

Several humorous toasts were given. The regent, Mrs. Annie C. A. Stearns presented the hostess in the name of the chapter a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon, as a souvenir of the day.—CAROLINE Q. KLEINESTRICK, Historian.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—On February 22d the Elizabeth Benton Chapter celebrated the birthday of our nation's hero by giving a most beautiful "musical tea." The regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, Vice-Regent Mrs. John A. Sea, the other officers and assisting ladies, were all gowned in Colonial costumes. Some of the rare old jewels and laces had given a glow and richness to costumes that were worn when the minuet was danced by the stately dames of "ye olden times." Even slippers were in evidence on that occasion, which had threaded the mazes of dances far more beautiful and graceful than our modern "two-step."

Fair maidens dressed as Priscillas, served "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates."

The Sons of the Revolution were especially invited to attend the "tea"—and with their dark clothes, crosses of honor and insignia, made an effective contrast. A musical program of unusual excellence was enjoyed.

Frolic and fun were not alone the features of this pleasant entertainment, a substantial sum was made for Continental Hall.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter has a plan on foot to erect in
Kansas City a monument to the memory of Thomas Benton, who did so much for Missouri. At the March meeting, held at the home of our regent, Mrs. F. D. Tharp read an excellent paper giving a sketch of Benton's life. The project is progressing, and at the May meeting a report from the Commercial Club of the city was read, in which the president expressed a willingness to turn over to the chapter the money that was subscribed by the club some years ago for a statue of Benton. A series of entertainments were planned, the proceeds of which will go to the Benton memorial fund.

At this meeting reports from the National Congress were given by the regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, and the delegate, Mrs. George A. Barton.

The report of our regent, who told of the business routine, made us feel more in harmony with the noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by putting us in closer touch with the broad usefulness of the National Society.

Mrs. Barton reported the social side of the congress, her bright and interesting account of the delightful hospitality offered the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution proved clearly "the tie that binds our hearts" in all parts of the land.

At the graduation exercises of the Central High School, and the Westport High School, of this city, held June 1st and 8th, our regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, awarded medals given by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter to the students in each school standing the best examination in American history. She spoke as follows:

"Teachers, Students and Friends:

This toast was one drunk to woman,—"She needs no eulogy, she talks herself," (of course, a mere man gave this toast!) and lest I warrant the criticism of my sex, that we talk, too much, I will avow my belief that "brevity" is not only "the soul of wit," but in the case of presentation speeches it is merciful.

The medal that I present to-night, is given by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, whose purpose is to foster a spirit of patriotism; to preserve the historic spots in America which commemorate the deeds of its heroes and defenders; to teach the people loyalty to and reverence for the American flag,—which because of the intervention of the women
of this patriotic society, can not float over any place of disreputable or lawless character. It would be the desecration of our "Nation's emblem" were it not so.

For the past six years, it has been the custom of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, to offer to the high schools of this city, medals, to be presented to the students standing the best examinations in American history, believing that there can be no greater incentive to that high order of patriotism, which is the bulwark of our nation, than such study by the youth of our country.

To encourage this study, is to replenish the sacred camp fires lighted by our forefathers at Valley Forge.

The Daughters of the American Revolution realize the debt of gratitude that we owe our ancestors, who braved the battles of an unknown world, whose trials, privations and hardships, have made this free and prosperous land of ours possible.

It is meet that the youth of our country be stimulated and encouraged to know the broad meaning of patriotism.

The Japanese, in contra-distinction to the Russians, in their late war have proved the power of loyalty and patriotism in a nation, without which any land is doomed.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is an unalterable verdict.

At the recent burial services of John Paul Jones, held in Annapolis, Maryland, I watched the splendid and inspiring spectacle of hundreds of young Naval cadets as they marched by me, each so straight, so stalwart, teeming with life and youth, all under perfect obedience to their superior officers, and I thought, no wonder that they and the Army Cadets are called "the Nation's Pride and Pets," for it is to them that our country must look in time of need.

Their's are the young lives to be sacrificed on the alter of heroism, if their country calls.

Then is it not wise to teach them from their cradle days, that the best creed is,—"God and our native land?"

The American History examination papers submitted by those students who have taken part in this contest, show careful study and attention. They are most creditable indeed, and reflect honor upon pupils and the schools.

While only one can receive the medal, the reward comes to all of you, because of the knowledge acquired, and thereby a closer touch with American character and an interest in our country and its institutions. A reward greater than any value that can be expressed in a medal of the most costly design.

As Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, To you, Edward Schauffler and Edward Patterson, I present with pride and pleasure these medals, bearing the insignia and name of a patriotic society that holds in sacred reverence those men who at our nation's dawn
fought its battles, and the women who sat at the spinning wheel, and whose willing hands wove the garments in which to clothe a new nation.

We are Daughters of the Revolution which has given to all this noble land, with its magnificent institutions of learning, which gives without cost to you boys and girls that greatest of privileges, a good education.

Take it, cherish it and say with me,—
“My native country thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love.”

Mrs. John A. Sea, our vice regent, entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution and friends on June 14th, the occasion being a garden fete for the Benton memorial fund.

Our regent, Mrs. Hunter M. Meriwether, delivered an address of welcome. She interpreted some of the mysteries stitched into our flag by the hands of Betsy Ross, thereby awakening in us a sense of investigation. She told us why our flag is called “Old Glory.” She told us about the first Colonial American flag. It showed thirteen stripes bound together by a rattlesnake’s skin and bore the motto, “Don’t Tread On Me,” and was the first to be saluted as the flag of the new republic. The same flag floated from the mast of John Paul Jones’ frigate, The Serapis, and when it was cut from the mast by an English bullet, was rescued by James Bayard Stafford. It is now in possession of his aged granddaughter, Harriet R. P. Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts, who contemplates giving it to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hands of a woman made our first flag and through the intervention of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is not allowed to float over any disreputable place, for it is the flag that knows no stain. Since the white light of Christianity has shone upon the world, women have been emancipated from slavery and inferiority, and wherever this flag floats women are free, therefore it is pre-eminently proper that the Daughters of the American Revolution should celebrate the one hundred and twenty-ninth birthday anniversary of our flag.

May our men all be brave, and our women all be true, so let us give three cheers for the red, white and blue.
At the close of her talk an orchestra played "My Country," and one hundred voices joined in singing praises.

Next we were entertained by twenty young girls who gave an interesting drill.

There's no danger of a Cæsar seizing the reins of our government so long as we nourish and sustain virtuous and patriotic citizenship, trained to honorable service in times of peace, constituting a splendid bulwark in time of war.

Delightful refreshments were served throughout the afternoon.—Urma Lawrence, Historian.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio), celebrated the one hundred and twenty-ninth birthday of the flag at the Arlington Country club, Thursday afternoon, June 14, 1906, with Mrs. Frank Tallmadge as hostess.

The exercises were held in the billiard room. On the stand were seated Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, the orator of the day, Mrs. Henry C. Lord and Mrs. Edward Orton, jr., regent.

On the lawn outside rose the tall club flagstaff and on this was unfurled for the first time, in honor of the occasion, by order of the board of directors, the new club flag.

Mrs. Orton opened the proceedings by extending, on behalf of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to those present an invitation to the Flag day celebration of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in the board of trade auditorium Thursday evening at half after seven o'clock.

This was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," sung most inspiringly by Mrs. Henry C. Lord.

In introducing Judge Stewart, Mrs. Orton stated that on the 13th of February, 1778, Paul Jones entered the harbor of Brest in the American man-of-war Ranger, carrying the flag of the United States, which was then for the first time in history saluted by the guns of a foreign power. Mrs. Orton said that the address about to be presented would show the triumphant progress of the flag since that date and the willing homage accorded it by all the world at the present time.

Judge Stewart gave a charming and scholarly address on
“Our Country’s Flag.” He briefly traced the evolution of the flag from the personal banner of George Washington through the first official flag with its thirteen red and white stripes and its thirteen stars of the thirteen colonial states, and the flag of fifteen red and white stripes and fifteen stars (the flag which was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key when he wrote our national anthem, “The Star Spangled Banner”), down to the flag of to-day with its thirteen red and white stripes and its forty-five stars floating over forty-five states of the Union.

He stated that it was most appropriate that the birthday anniversary of the flag was being celebrated under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, because to them belongs the honor of having first aroused public sentiment against its desecration.

At the close of Judge Stewart’s address the audience rose and under the leadership of Mrs. Lord sang “America” and remained standing at its close through the salute to the flag given by Mrs. Orton. This was a poem written by Mrs. Orton for the occasion.

This closed the exercises. A delightful social hour, followed.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio).—On the evenings of April 26th and 27th, under the auspices of the chapter, was given “A Dream of Fair Women,” for the benefit of the Lancaster hospital fund. Sum realized, one hundred and three dollars and forty cents.—ALBINA VAN METER PEARSE, Historian.

Piqua Chapter (Piqua, Ohio).—As historian for the Piqua Chapter, I would report Piqua Chapter was organized June 14, 1896, with twelve charter members. Mrs. Augusta Isham Boal was the first regent and instrumental in organizing the chapter, which now numbers twenty-five members. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month from October until June. The topics for this year were: October, “The Part the Month of October Played in the Revolution;” November, “The American Thanksgiving Day;” December,

The Piqua Chapter inaugurated the movement toward obtaining the official bronze marker for the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio. Representatives from our chapter and the Miami County Chapter, of Troy, met the Miami county commissioners. They said, “Obtain these markers and we will pay for them.” Twenty-one bronze markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Miami county. The chapter is now arranging to place a bronze tablet on the Colonel John Johnston Indian agency house, which is located near Piqua. The ninety-fourth and one hundred and tenth regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry, which were organized at the beginning of the Civil war, will unite with Piqua Chapter in placing memorial tablets, as this historic spot also marks the site of Camp Piqua, where these two regiments drilled and manoeuvred before leaving for active service. Too, many years ago the Indians had an important village on this same favored ground. The regent, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Robison, has been active and effective in her work and has inspired the other officers.—DAISY MARY SMITH, Historian.

Independence Hall Chapter (Philadelphia) celebrated Flag day by a delightful excursion to the old Trappe church, near Collegeville, Pennsylvania. The journey was taken by train to Norristown, and then by special trolley past the grand view of seven counties and over the picturesque Perkiomen creek to Collegeville and the Trappe. There the pastor of the new and old church, the Rev. Mr. Fegley, met the members of the party, and, with the original key of quaint and curious design, admitted them to the old church. In a brief and interesting address he gave the history of the establishment of this first Lutheran society in this country and the building of the church, together with the part it had played in history. This
old church, built in 1743, is probably the oldest church, in its original condition, in America. Its interior can be seen to-day in all its pristine simplicity. The old wall pulpit with its overhanging top was brought from Germany, the nails, hinges, latches, &c., were all wrought by hand, the benches in the gallery are made secure with wooden pegs, and the numbers of the seats, branded with a hot iron, stand out in relief as if they were carved, the wood having shrunken or been scrubbed away in all the years this dear old church has known. With the exception of a wooden floor instead of the original stone flagging, the church is as it was when its first pastor, Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, presided therein. The old church is opened once a year for divine services. The first Sunday in August is the time selected, and morning and afternoon services are held at that time to accommodate the hundreds of visitors who avail themselves of the privilege of visiting this historic and interesting church. In 1751 its organ was installed. It was brought from Germany and was one of the
first pipe organs used in this country. Its casing is still there but the organ itself has been carried away in pieces by curio hunters.

The Rev. Henry Muhlenberg was not only preacher but teacher as well, and it is interesting to note that the school house on the church green in which he taught was afterwards rented for the use of the first public school in Pennsylvania, and at the rate of ten dollars a year.

During the war of the Revolution, after the battle of the Brandywine, General Armstrong with 4,000 troops encamped on the grounds of the old church four days, and marched from there to Germantown. After that battle many of the wounded were brought back there and the church was used as a hospital, and later, General Washington himself rode up to the church door and expressed his appreciation of the service rendered to the wounded in the old church. General Armstrong returned to the Trappe and again made an encampment on the church green, remaining there until he went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

In the cemetery in the rear of the old church there lies buried the first pastor, Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, and his illustrious son, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg. It was General Muhlenberg, who, while preaching in Woodstock, Virginia, uttered these memorable words, "There is a time to preach, there is a time to pray, there is a time to fight and that time is now," and throwing off his episcopal robes he stood before his congregation dressed in a full captain's uniform. Then and there he raised a company of soldiers from the members of his own church and left the pulpit to enter the army. His remains rest near his father's in the rear of the old pulpit.

The fine marble shaft erected to the memory of Governor Shunk by the citizens of Pennsylvania is also in this burial ground.

The original German Bible used in the old church, the first church records, the old parchment deeds, the first quaint pewter communion service and the odd velvet contribution bags are all in good condition and were duly inspected and admired.
The party repaired to the old Lamb tavern, where a bountiful lunch was served, after which all entered the new church and united in singing patriotic songs and appropriate hymns, a most fitting ending of the enjoyable day. — (Mrs.) CLARA M. H. McGuigan, Historian.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tennessee), has enjoyed a year of marked success. Washington's birthday was observed by a Colonial ball. The decorations were of flags and old-fashioned flowers and there were many in costumes representing historical characters. The entertainment as a whole was a great success. The first part of the proceeds, which amounted to several hundred dollars, will be devoted to the purchase of a flag for the United States battleship Tennessee, and the remainder to the Continental Hall fund.

The chapter has conducted a fine historical course throughout the year and the papers presented each month have been of more than local interest.

The March meeting was addressed by Professor J. D. Hoskins, of the historical department of the University of Tennessee, upon the subject of "America in the Light of the European Upheaval of the Seventeenth Century." The address, a review of last year's literary work of the chapter, was a most scholarly and interesting production.

Dr. Brown Ayres spoke briefly, after which the guests were invited to the dining room, where tea was served.

The chapter, through their regent, Miss Mary B. Temple, gave an informal reception to Colonel and Mrs. John W. Foster, Colonel McFarland, and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Miss Durand, upon the occasion of their visit to Knoxville.

All in all, the year has been the finest in the history of the chapter—more interest and better work.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee), is always "awake and doing" things. It now numbers more than ninety members, and almost every Tuesday in the year is set apart for some sort of meeting, social, literary, historic, patriotic or
philanthropic. There is an *esprit de corps* most charming in its ranks. Its regent, Mrs. Day, has a wonderful faculty for attracting and holding the hearts and hands (i.e., for effort) of her members and friends. Their loyalty and affection for her is beautiful, while her devotion to Watauga and its best interests is an ever-present thought and theme with her. Two days in each year, 22d of February and June 14th, are its distinctive "red-letter days," and are always celebrated with much ceremony and distinction and the public invited, thus fostering patriotic memories.

When the terrible and appalling calamity befell San Francisco, and the voice of mourning went up from beautiful California—the land of flowers and sunshine—her homes in ruins, her children dead, her living hungry and desolate, our city was deeply moved in sympathy and quickly organized a committee for a relief fund to be raised for the sufferers in San Francisco. Among the first to undertake a benefit entertainment was Watauga Chapter. A leading theatre—the Lyceum—was secured, the best local talent in elocution, vocal and instrumental music, a military company, etc., engaged to assist, each freely giving of their best to aid the noble cause. There were many deterring elements against those who were fostering the movement; a popular convention of women was on at the time, the races, a Damrosch concert, an oratorio, a cantata for the same object, and as a climax a heavy rain on the day and evening of the performance; but they worked sturdily on with hope in their hearts, faith in humanity, and loving sympathy for their suffering fellows on the far Pacific slope, until they successfully presented a really artistic and beautiful program on Wednesday evening, May 2d, for the aggregation of talent they succeeded in calling to their aid was of the highest order. The net proceeds, seventy dollars, was forwarded to San Francisco through the Commercial Publishing Company, on the 14th.

More than a third of Watauga's members subscribe for the *American Monthly Magazine*, and we hope to double this list in another year.—J. R. A.
**Fairfax County Chapter** (Vienna, Virginia).—The Fairfax County Chapter, since its organization in October, 1905, has been steadily moving onward. Four new members have been added, two of whom are "Real Daughters." We have been most fortunate in our regent, Mrs. George E. King. She has given her time, her talents, her money and her affection to the work.

A card reception at the home of Mrs. King on New Year's day, a military euchre given February 22d and a concert on March 31st have all served the double purpose of providing the social life so desirable in the chapter and of raising money for the Virginia column in Continental Hall, it being the desire of the Virginia Daughters to have the full amount by the opening of congress. We were enabled to send $16.35 for that purpose and $5 toward the Continental Hall fund.

The social event of our short life was a delightful reception given by the regent, May 10th, in honor of Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson, the founder of the chapter, when resolutions, beautifully engrossed and signed by the twelve charter members, were presented to Mrs. Gibson, as a token of their appreciation of her work. Mrs. King made a very happy presentation speech and Mrs. Gibson replied in a charming manner, saying she would cherish the resolutions while she lived and take pleasure in leaving them to her posterity.

Our annual election of officers occurred on May 15th, the anniversary of the Virginia resolutions of independence. The old officers, who were all by appointment, were elected for the ensuing year and are as follows: Mrs. George E. King, regent; Mrs. Franklin Sherman, vice-regent; Miss Mary Huntington, recording secretary; Miss Miriam Sherman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Arthur G. Coumbe, treasurer; Mrs. Edwin S. Bethel, registrar, and Mrs. Benjamin W. Summy, historian.

While we will probably never be a large chapter, we are most fortunate in our historical setting, and now that the machinery of organization has become adjusted, we are planning to do much historical work in our county.—Kate Strong Summy, Historian.
Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington), began the year with a membership of sixty. We received during the year eight new members. Our programs have been varied and full of interest. The best subject was “John Paul Jones.” November, “Colonial Life in New England.” This subject brought out many humorous and pathetic scenes in the home life of our early settlers, and makes us realize more and more what we owe to the pioneers. December, “Plymouth Rock” and “The Boston Tea Party.” At this meeting we had the Virginia Dare Chapter as our guests. The music and refreshments partook of the Christmas spirit. January, “Historical Music.” This was a delightful program. At its close a guessing contest was given by the hostess. February, “Washington at Valley Forge.” As this was near Washington’s birthday, we made it an open meeting and charged a small admittance to swell our Continental Hall fund. The chairman of the day read a very fine paper on “Mary Ball, the Mother of Washington,” and prepared an enjoyable program. March, “Plantation Life in Old Virginia.” The chairman had prepared such a program that we went home feeling that we had much food for thought. April, “Lexington and Concord” and “Paul Revere.” In listening to this program we realized “’Tis night that brings out the stars”—it was the hard, trying times our forefathers were placed in that developed their strong, sturdy character and made them brave to do or die. At the close of each afternoon we had a social hour. In February we sent a donation to Continental Hall.

In April our hearts were wrung by the awful calamity in the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire. As true Daughters our hearts responded to the call to render assistance to those that were made homeless at that time. In March we sent a contribution to our state historical society to assist in erecting a “shaft” to mark the spot where the first “Fourth of July” was celebrated on the northwest coast. We also furnished a room in the “Woman’s Inn,” where homeless or lonely women and girls can find an economical place to live, with many home-like comforts. It is well to honor the dead and aid in immortalizing their noble deeds in monuments of stone,
but it is more worthy and fitting to assist the living who by force of circumstances need a helping hand. We close the year feeling that it has been one of profit as well as pleasure.—LYDE W. WRAY, Recording Secretary.

OSWEGO CHAPTER’S MEMORIAL TO UNKNOWN DEAD UNVEILED BY MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

On the second of July, with impressive ceremony, the granite shaft, erected by Oswego Chapter, Oswego, New York, to unknown soldiers buried in the military cemetery at Fort Ontario, was unveiled by the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean. The members of the society and Mrs. McLean were met at the entrance to Fort Ontario by the Twenty-third Infantry and Regimental Band, under command of Major Benham, and escorted to the cemetery. The invocation was given by the Rev. David Willis, Jr., after which Mr. David Page Morehouse delivered an oration to “The Unknown Dead.” Mr. Morehouse referred to the unknown graves about them; to the monument, dedicated, it might be said, to the private soldier, and closed with the wish that these sleepers, “with prophetic vision, looking down through the years, might have beheld this scene and might have known that its author and its inspiration was woman.” After Mr. Morehouse closed, Mrs. McLean was introduced. Her speech was entirely extemporaneous and gave great pleasure to all privileged to hear it. She dilated upon the sentiment which the American people feel in connection with the graves of soldiers who fought bravely for their homes and country and fell. Men who had fought and died, leaving no name to go down in glorious roll of honor. They who had simply done their duty. Mrs. McLean also spoke in a commendatory manner of the work done by the Oswego Chapter, which she declared was the youngest and busiest she had met in her journey through seven states. She paid some fine compliments to the beauty of the city of Oswego. At the close of Mrs. McLean’s address, Colonel
Hodges handed to her the rope attached to the flag, veiling the monument, and with the band playing "America," the audience singing, the little shaft, beautiful in its simplicity, was unveiled. "Taps" were played and the great event was over. Mrs. McLean and her husband were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. John T. Mott. Mrs. Luther W. Mott, regent of Oswego Chapter, gave a luncheon in Mrs. McLean's honor at the Country Club. The unveiling exercises were part of the Oswego Old Home Week Celebration.

NOTES FROM MINUTES OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

The Memorial Continental Hall Committee met April 14, 1906, at headquarters. The chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, presided. The following ladies responded to roll call: Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. John C. Hazen, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. Jonathan P. Doliver, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Aline E. Solomons, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. John L. Stevens, Mrs. Charles H. Todd, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. Wallace Delafeld, Mrs. John McLane, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, Mrs. James L. Botsford, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Mrs. Charles E. Bryan, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Miss Anna C. Benning, Mrs. David W. Bruce, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Mrs. William E. Fuller, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, Mrs. Frank Getchell, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Mrs. Clarendon Smith, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. Job Barnard, Mrs. John Paul Earnest, Mrs. John R. Garrison, Mrs. Herbert P. Gerald, Mrs. Benjamin Gray, Jr., Mrs. V. G. Hockox, Mrs. S. Woodson Hundley, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin, Miss Martha J. Mifflin, Mrs. Louisa Key Morton, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, Mrs. George W. Patterson, Miss Caroline B. Pearson, Mrs. James W. Randell, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, Mrs. Parry L. Wright, Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt, Mrs. Ella E.
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Mrs. McLean congratulated the committee on the splendid attendance; reported progress on the work on Continental Hall; mentioned several generous donations which had been sent to be presented by her. She also presented a photograph of the bronze tablet, a bas-relief portrait of William Penn, given to the cruiser Pennsylvania by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moran suggested the inscriptions be placed on the bronze doors relating to some Revolutionary hero, to the founders and to the charter members. Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, presented a handsome book bound in blue to be known as the “Memory Book” for the recording of donations to Continental Hall. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, made the first donation, $10, to the “Memory Book,” followed by similar contributions from Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Deere and Mrs. Botsford.

The report of the ways and means committee, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, was received with high appreciation.

The treasurer general reported $53,000 in the treasury.

Mrs. Howard announced that the Virginia Daughters had, unaided, raised $2,000 for the Memorial column.

Mrs. Patton announced Pennsylvania’s contributions this year to be $3,615.21.

Mrs. S. V. White stated her chapter would have a money contribution for the congress, also that they wished to give a grandfather’s clock. Other gifts and contributions were reported. In response to a chapter which asked to place in Continental Hall a memorial to two heroes of the Spanish war, the president general replied that she was under the impression that a past Continental Hall committee had passed a resolution that no personal tablet later than the Revolutionary period would be accepted, and suggested that they have their names inscribed in the permanent Memory Book. Her reply was approved.

The committee adjourned.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—Mrs. Daniels.

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:
1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

729. PHILLIPS.—Michael Phillips died 1689—wife Barbara. She married 2nd Edward Inman, she died 1706. Children of Michael and Barbara Phillips were John* married Rebecca ——, first child b. 1687; he was made freeman 1696. William*, freeman 1696, married Christiana Barker. James* who died Dec. 12, 1746, married 1st Mary Mowry—had eight children; married 2nd Nov. 25, 1728, Elizabeth Foster—had one child. Richard* b. 1667, d. Dec. 13, 1747, married Sarah Mowry. Joseph* d. 1719, married Elizabeth Malavery. Alice* d. 1702, married Joshua Clark.

James* is on a list of 172 persons over sixteen years of age, and taxable in 1688.

John*, son of James, d. Sept. 8, 1721; his estate was administered by his brother Michael* thus indicating his birth as early as 1700.—(From Austin's R. I. Dictionary.)
769. HOWELL.—Major John Howell who died in Southampton, L. I., Nov. 3, 1696, wife's name Susannah, had a son John, b. Nov. 28, 1648, died March 8, 1692. He married 1st Martha, daughter of John White. She d. 1688. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. He married 2nd in 1690 Mary, widow of Rev. Joseph Taylor; a daughter was b. in 1691.—L. H. S.

I desire to correct the error made in query 769. The statement is that Major John Howell married Martha White of Southampton, L. I., but it was John, b. Nov. 28, 1648, the son of Major John, who married June 12, 1673, Martha White. She died June 7, 1688. Henry their son, b. March 18, 1684-5, removed to Boston; had one child.—A. C. T. Answered also by L. A. H. B.

In "Boston Marriages" is recorded the marriage of Henry Howell and Martha Demming Oct. 13, 1709, by Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton.

770. LAWRENCE.—John Lawrence, son of Henry and Mary Lawrence, b. at Wisset, Eng., bapt. Oct. 8, 1609, came to New England and settled in Watertown, Mass. He died July 11, 1667. He married Elizabeth, who died 1663.—L. O’B. C.

John Lawrence and Elizabeth Adkinson were married Dec., 1653, by William Hibbins in Boston. A daughter Elizabeth was born May 9, 1655.—Boston Town Records.

Querries.

788. BRYAN—BLAYLOCK.—Information is asked for the ancestry of Statia Ann Bryan of Alexandria, Va., who married in 1846 Richard Blaylock. Also the ancestry of Richard Blaylock b. about 1815 in Vir. —M. H. B.

789. (1) CORSON—CARTER.—Daniel Corson of Bucks County, Penn., b. 1754, married about the close of the Rev. War Prudence Carter, daughter of John and Letitia Carter. The ancestry of Daniel Corson is desired.

(2) CARTER.—Was the maiden name of Letitia, wife of John Carter, Letitia Lott? Was she the daughter of Henry Lott, Jr., and his wife Mercy?

(3) MAXWELL—POTTER.—Can anyone tell me the name of the father of Rhoda Maxwell? She married Russell Potter, the son of Amos Potter of Elizabethtown, N. J. They removed to Ohio.—H. C. E.

790. VLIET.—Would like the ancestry of Daniel Vliet, Sr., captain in the Rev. War. His son, Daniel Vliet, Jr., born in Asbury, N. J., July 1, 1752, was a private in his father's company, 1777-1778.—J. R. V.

791. FULTON.—Information is desired of the parentage of Major Samuel Fulton, an officer under George Rogers Clark in Ky. Family tradition says his father came from Scotland, served against the Indians and also served during the Rev. War;—"Thomas Fulton, a member of Captain James Tate's company, 1779-1782; Virginia troops;"
name of wife unknown—three sons, Samuel, William and Thomas—
L. F. I.

792. Fell.—Thomas Fell of Bucks Co., Penn., was a blacksmith with
a forge at the foot of Buckingham Mt. when Washington's troops were
encamped there. In the Fell Genealogy is the statement that Thomas
Fell shod the army horses, as many as sixty a day. Was Thomas Fell
on the Continental payroll? Or can anyone give any further account
of him that would give eligibility to D. A. R.?—B. M. H.

793. Ives-Barrett.—William Ives b. about 1607 married about 1640
whom? He d. in New Haven, Conn., 1648; his widow Elizabeth (?)
married second, William Bassett of New Haven. Her maiden name
and ancestry desired.—C. N. B.

794. (1) Comstock—Lamb.—Ancestry is desired of Medad Comstock
b. at Westfield, Mass., 1763—also of his wife Elizabeth Lamb of Will-
liamstown, Mass., b. at Pomfret, Conn., 1766, married 1783. Was
Simeon Comstock of Groton, Conn., the father of Medad, and was
Asa Lamb of Groton the father of Elizabeth?

(2) Beverns—Seymour.—Also the name of the father of Huldah
Beverns (Blevings) who married soon after the close of the Rev. War,
Levi Seymour, son of Sergt. Elisha Seymour. An Ebenezer Beverns
(Blevings) was in the Conn. troops 1777, and I wish if possible to con-
nect him with Huldah (Beverns) Seymour. Ebenezer Beverns is said
in Goodwin genealogies to have married 1769 Huldah Sedgwick.—
L. A. S.

795. (1) Bauman.—Charles Bauman (Bowman) is said to have been
a captain in Lafayette's regiment, Rev. War, with headquarters in Phil-
adelphia where Bauman afterward lived. His ancestry and military
record wanted and correspondence with descendants.

(2) Clark—Jaques.—Ancestry and information wanted of Rev.
John Clark b. in Kent Co., Md., Oct. 7, 1766, ordained to Methodist
ministry Sept. 1, 1794, by Bishop Asbury. On Sept. 5, 1800, he united
with the Presbytery of the Hudson and May 1, 1801, settled as pastor
of First Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. In 1806 he re-
signed his charge to accept a call at Pittsgrove, N. J., in May, 180(?),
he returned to the church at Pleasant Valley and continued there until
his death Jan 12, 1845. He married about 1793 Mary (Jaques) Hutch-
inson, widow of Rev. Aaron Hutchinson. She was b. 1769, d. 1854 and
was the daughter of Dr. Richard and Ruth (Lott) Jaques of New
Brunswick, N. J.—H. M. Walter, 424 11th St., Washington, D. C.

796. Cook.—Information is desired of Henry Cook of Plymouth,
Mass., b. 1610, in Eng.; married June, 1639, Judith, daughter of John
Birdsall.—C. M. B.

797. (1) Rust—Fairchild.—What was the parentage of Samuel
Rust b. in Exeter, N. H., March, 1794? His father died 1796—possibly
at sea, as he was a sea captain. His mother married second, Mr.
Crockett. When Samuel was twelve years old he was placed in a family in Me. In 1816, he married in Cambridge, New York, Harriet Fairfield.

(a) Stillman.—The Revolutionary record desired of Josiah Stillman of Wethersfield, Conn. He had a daughter Elizabeth b. April, 1747, d. Aug., 1824. She married first, Caleb Wright—second, William Hammond of Pittstown, N. York.—H. M. W.

798. Nash.—Thomas Nash, probably of Conn., married either Noble or Harmon, which? They had sons Noble and Harmon, daughters Elizabeth and Frances. Elizabeth, b. 1756, d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 1837; married Lieut. Richard Johnson. Frances married Col. Richard Sparks of the "Jersey Settlement" of Allegheny Co., Penn., 1777. Any information on the above lines will be appreciated.—K. L. McM.

799. Jones.—Ancestry desired of Richard Jones b. 1800, son of William and Margaret Jones. He lived with an uncle, Levi Jones, who lived at or near Valley Forge, Pa.—G. W.

800. Lounsbery.—Can you tell me the ancestry of the Lounsbery family? Thomas Lounsbery settled in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. His son Charles married Leager. Has the family Revolutionary record?—T. J. McE.

801. (1) Clark.—I wish information of the descendants of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

(2) Earl.—Also of David Earl of Newport, R. I. His son, Caleb Earl, commanded a privateer during the closing years of the Rev. War. Was the father in Rev. service?—F. A. C.

802. Gilman-Smith.—Who was the father of Elizabeth Gilman b. Sept. 5, 1756; married June 5, 1778, Joseph Chase Smith of Candia, N. H. The Smiths came from Brentwood, N. H. I have a record of the Gilman family from 1698, but fail to find the ancestry of Elizabeth. She was related in some way to Gov. Gilman of N. H. and had relatives in Exeter, Doyer, Newmarket and Brentwood, N. H.—Mrs. C. A. M.

803. Martin—Thomas.—I would like to learn of the ancestry and Rev. Record of James Martin and his wife, Sarah Thomas. They were married Oct. 19, 1759. Their early residence was Philadelphia, later at Bedford, Penn., or, as letters dated July 16, 1801, say, "at the crossing of the Juniata." James Martin d. May 5, 1809. Family tradition says he received large grants of land for services for his country. Was Sarah Thomas daughter of Gov. George Thomas of Penn., 1732-1741?—E. A. O.

(2) BATTLE.—Revolutionary service of James Battle of Holliston, Mass., b. about 1732; d. after 1804; lived in Mendon and Milford, Mass.—M. C. C.

805. ACKERSON.—Garrett Ackerson was a captain in the Revolution 1775 from Orange Co., N. Y. The dates of his birth and death desired to complete papers for D. A. R. membership. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress.—L. F. I.

806. LOUGEE—GILMAN.—John Lougee came from the Isle of Jersey 1708; settled in Exeter, N. H.; married 1718 Mary Gilman of New Market, N. H. Whom did their son Edmund marry? Jonathan Lougee of Exeter, N. H., b. 1757, is said to have served as drummer or fifer at Concord and Lexington. I wish to verify this tradition.—H. E. R.

807. HALL—MERRIMAN.—Anna Hall, b. Feb. 26, 1776, at Enfield, Conn., married March 17, 1792, Amasa Merriman. She had brothers, Elam (married Miss Rexford of Patton, Province of Quebec), Levi, Jabez, and Luther. Information of the parents of these brothers is desired or anything of this Hall family.—C. M. B.

808. STARK—LITHERLAND.—A brother of General John Stark is supposed to have served in the Rev. War. His daughter, Nancy Rowe Stark, married Nathaniel Litherland of R. I. Any information of this brother or any clue leading to his identification as the one in the army will be appreciated.—E. R. S. F.

809. BROWER—BENNETT.—I would like to communicate with any heir of Anneke Jans, who can tell the relationship between Barbara Brower, who married in Trinity Church, N. Y., about 1798 her cousin Jacob Bennett, and Nicholas Brower, a captain in the Rev. War—son of Adolphus Brower and Mary Dutcher of Wallabout, L. I.—N. A. A.

810. STROHL.—Daniel, John, Jacob, Nicholas and Peter Strohl were in the Rev. service. Can anyone tell me which was the father of Nicholas Strohl who served in the War of 1812 from Perry Co., Ohio? Also the name of his mother and the names of his two wives.—L. R. S.

811. (1) FOOTE.—I desire the names of the children of Nathaniel Foote, b. 1621, married 1646 Elizabeth Smith, both of Conn.

(2) THOMPSON—JENKINS.—The names of the children of William Thompson and his wife Ann Jenkins who came to America from County Longford, Ireland, in 1737, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y. One son was named George.—D. N. L.

812. NORVELL.—Ancestry desired of Aquilla Norvell, a sergeant in Rev. War, buried near Dumfries, Vir. Also of his wife, Anne Rukard of Md. They had sons, Peyton and Thomas, and a daughter who married William Davis, probably in Richmond, Va.—M. N. J.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1906.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George Marsh, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer another silver loving cup as a prize to the child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1907, 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, District of Columbia.

APRIL MEETING, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Room 406, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 5, with Mrs. Dubois, the national president, in the chair and the following members present:

Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Howard, Miss Hetzel, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Tulloch.

The proceedings were opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, after which the secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported the issuance of the following supplies since the last meeting: 520 application blanks; 225 poems
and pledges; 30 constitutions; 16 lists of officers; 6 permits for stationery. Letters written, 4. The report was accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following list of state promoters for California: Governor George G. Pardee; General Wm. R. Shafter, Mr. J. McHenry, General C. A. Coolridge, Mr. W. M. Jordan, General C. A. Woodruff, Mrs. J. F. Swift, Mrs. H. Gray, Mrs. Ore, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. G. A. Knight, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Charles A. Warren, Mrs. W. F. Bagget, Mrs. C. T. Mills.

For president of Patty Endicott Society, Pueblo, Colorado, Mrs. Margaret Houston.

For president of Stirling Society, New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. Ray Watson.

For honorary state director of New Jersey, Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, to be voted on at the annual convention.

Letters received 51; letters written 52; 60 blanks, 6 constitutions, 6 pledges, 6 poems issued.

These names were confirmed and the report accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 48 applicants and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in their favor provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done and the applicants declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The treasurer reported as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, March 1st</td>
<td>$225 06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance April 1st</td>
<td>$119 96</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
<td>$2,200 87</td>
</tr>
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<td>Continental Hall fund</td>
<td>774 77</td>
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</table>

The report was accepted.

The chairman of the printing committee reported that the invitations for the reception of April 17th were all ready for issue, 600 having been ordered with the same number of envelopes.

She mentioned that the application blanks were nearly exhausted, and recommended a printed form of certificate to be issued to local presidents.

Miss Hetzel announced the death of a young cousin of Miss Yeatman, the director for the District, and on motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to write Miss Yeatman, and express the sympathy of the board.

The president appointed the following ladies as a committee to pur-
chase furniture for the Children's room in Continental Hall with any money which may be given for the purpose: Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Miss Hooper.

Miss Minnie Mickley was proposed and elected a state promoter for Pennsylvania, and added to the foregoing committee to act whenever money for furniture is received from the above state.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Bryant, president of the Trenton-Princeton Society of the District of Columbia, which accompanied the gift of a table for the Children's room in Continental Hall, the money for its purchase having been earned in many instances by the young donors themselves. The table was accepted and the corresponding secretary instructed to write a letter of thanks to the Trenton-Princeton Society.

Mrs. Darwin read letters from Mrs. Hubbard of San Francisco relative to the formation of a new society made up partly from the Valentine Holt Society. On motion it was voted to sustain Mrs. Darwin in her decision that the word "senior" could not be used in connection with the new organization.

The work of the registrar having largely increased she was authorized to employ the occasional services of a clerk.

A letter was read from the Martha Williams Society proposing Mrs. Devlin as a candidate for state director for Pennsylvania. Action could not be taken in the matter, however, as there is no vacancy existing in the state.

Postal cards of Continental Hall of both German and American manufacture were submitted by Mrs. Darwin and she was authorized to use her own judgment regarding the choice between them.

It was moved and carried that she see Mrs. Jamieson and order one hundred of the kind chosen.

After some discussion of the program for the national convention the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

On page 464 of the American Monthly Magazine for May it states that Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell Massachusetts, contributed $10.00. It should be $50.00.

MRS. H. M. THOMPSON.
MEMORIAL TO MRS. FANNIE GIEGER THOMPSON.

Mrs. Fannie Gieger Thompson was born January 1, 1857, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The family moved to Topeka, Kansas, which became their permanent abode after living some time in Ellsworth and on the wild frontier.

In Topeka, Fannie Geiger attended school in the old Bethany College building, and in the present building after its erection. She was married to Dr. Alton H. Thompson, on December 9, 1875. They had two children, Isabel and Wallace. Isabel died in 1897 and from this grief Mrs. Thompson never fully recovered, but with her self-sacrificing spirit she took up the work at hand and, as president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Topeka, took an active part in the movement to decorate and furnish the public school rooms.

At the time of her death in Topeka, February 17, 1903, Mrs. Thompson was the state regent for Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, being elected at the annual conference in Wichita, October, 1901. She was intensely interested in all work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both state and national, taking a lively interest in Continental Hall.

It was her desire that the Kansas chapters should make a feature of their work the marking of historic sites. One of her last interests in this way was the old Santa Fe trail. It was her enthusiasm that first awakened interest in the subject. There will be a memorial tablet to Mrs. Thompson among the monuments placed along the Santa Fe trail, and the Topeka Chapter will place a red granite boulder in Burlingame as a permanent memorial to her.

Being the great-granddaughter of Lieut. William Wallace, who was with Washington's army during that terrible winter at Valley Forge, Mrs. Thompson naturally inherited that intense love of country that made her conspicuous as a member of our association. All who knew her, and particularly the Kansas Daughters, hold in loving remembrance and hearty appreciation this noble woman whose mission in life was to do good to all with whom she came in contact.
IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Jeannette Cook Marsh, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut, died March 3d, 1906. The chapter mourns the loss of a devoted and helpful member.

Mrs. Lillian U. Steenburg, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, died February 8, 1906. She was a loyal Daughter, and was possessed of a bright mentality, a sympathetic temperament and a kindly nature.

Mrs. Nancy Owen Phillips, wife of Dr. A. W. Phillips, regent of Sarah Rigg's Humphreys Chapter, entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 25th, 1906. She was an honorary regent for ten years.

Mrs. Amanda R. Tilson, "Real Daughter," Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis, Missouri, died February 7, 1905. She was a valued member, and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Adeline V. Essex, Jefferson Chapter, died March 9th, 1905. We deeply regret her loss.

Mrs. Belle Tallman, Jefferson Chapter, died recently at the advanced age of 92 years.

Mrs. Mabel P. C. Kenyon, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died April, 1906.

Mrs. Rio Luta Howard, Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia, Washington, died April 7, 1906, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely departure.

Mrs. Wilhelmina McCorkle Moore, King’s Mountain Chapter, Yorkville, South Carolina, died March 25, 1906. Her death is a great loss to the chapter in which she has served faithfully. Resolutions of regret were passed.

Mrs. Henrietta Bartholomew Brown, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died April 5, 1906. Mrs. Brown was one of the youngest members of the chapter.

Miss Grace L. Prentiss, Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, Connecticut, died April 8, 1906. Her death will be sadly and deeply felt by the many friends who enjoyed the pleasure and benefit of her acquaintance.

Anna Deere Wiman entered into rest at Santa Barbara, California, on June first. She was the daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, formerly state regent of Illinois and now vice-president general from that state. Mrs. Wiman was one of the first and most loyal members of the Moline Chapter, although for several years her activity has been restrained by ill health. Her rarely beautiful personality will live in the memory of every one who knew her.—"But yet I know, where’er I go, that there hath passed, away a glory from the earth."
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.
MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1907.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va.

MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,

MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York.

MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.
(Term of office expires 1908.)

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, Georgia, 48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, R. I., Tiverton, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mich., 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. William D. Kearfott, N. J., Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, Georgia, 48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, R. I., Tiverton, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mich., 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. William D. Kearfott, N. J., Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J.

Chaplain General.
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, 1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.
Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.
Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, 1415 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.
Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama, .......... Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, Athens.

Alaska, ..........

Arizona, .......... Mrs. Walter Talbot, 503 7th St., Phoenix.

Arkansas, .......... Mrs. John McClure, Little Rock.
Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, Van Buren.

California, .......... Mrs. Harry N. Gray, 2334 Steiner St., San Francisco.

Colorado, .......... Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin St., Denver.
Mrs. O. W. Mallaby, 1707 Lake Ave., Pueblo.

Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.

Delaware, .......... Mrs. Clarence Draper Sypherd, Dover.
Mrs. Juliet Agnes Cummings, Smyrna.
Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 416 5th St., Washington.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, 1830 T St., Washington.

Florida, ................. Mrs. Agnes M. Cook, Mandarin.
Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church St., Jacksonville.

Georgia, ................. Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome.
Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.

Idaho, ..................... Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park.

Illinois, ................. Mrs. Charles W. Irion, 1131 Post St., Ottawa.

Indian Territory, .........

Indiana, .................. Mrs. William A. Gutherie, Dupont.
Mrs. Nathan Sparks, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.

Iowa, ...................... Mrs. Rowena Edson Stevens, Boone.
Miss Helen Shaw, Anamosa.

Mrs. Alexander M. Harvey, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.

Kentucky, ................ Mrs. Joseph N. McCormack, State St., Bowling Green.
Mrs. Maurice B. Nash, Paducah.

Louisiana, ................ Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.

Maine, ..................... Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.

Maryland, ................ Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Miss Eleanor Murdock Johnson, Frederick.

Massachusetts, ............ Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
Mrs. George L. Munns, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.

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

Minnesota, ............... Mrs. John Edson Bell, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mrs. Alexander T. Biegel, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park.

Mississippi, .............. Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Holly Springs.
Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, 704 N. State St., Jackson.

Missouri, ................. Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Jefferson City.
Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.

Montana, ................ Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
Mrs. Emil H. Rentsch, 8 Excelsior Ave., Butte.

Nebraska, ................. Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, Seward.
Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.

New Hampshire, .......... Mrs. John McLane, Milford.
Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, Derry.

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

New Mexico, ............. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.

New York, ................ Mrs. Henry Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
Mrs. Henry G. Munger, 426 Main St., Herkimer.

North Carolina, .......... Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, Morganton.
Mrs. Thomas Settle, Asheville.

North Dakota, ............ Mrs. Sara M. Lounsberry, Fargo.

Ohio, ..................... Mrs. James L. Boysford, 654 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, 1500 16th St., Washington, and Cincinnati.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

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

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

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 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.'"

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

TUESDAY, April 3, 1906.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, April 3, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was then called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General, in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Weed, State Vice-Regent, Montana.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Announcement was made of the death of the following persons:

Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Honorary Vice-President General, of Massachusetts; Miss Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. S. B. Pinney, State Vice-Regent, of North Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Knight Reen, a "Real Daughter," of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of the Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio.

It was moved and carried that expressions of sympathy be sent, on the part of the National Board, to the families of these deceased members.

Mrs. Thom moved that the regular order of business be suspended to consider the matters of the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Patton, Chairman of the Program Committee, presented the program of the Fifteenth Continental Congress. After corrections and additions it was approved.

In regard to the advertisement of J. E. Caldwell & Co., which is to be placed on the last page of the program, Mrs. Terry moved: That the memorial spoons and the bars also have a place on the official notice of Caldwell & Co. on the last page of the program. Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the necessary expenses of the Congress.

Mrs. Jamieson asked that the Board appropriate $125 for the use of the House Committee.

After a short discussion Mrs. Weed moved to lay the matter on the table. Seconded by Miss Desha. Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Mussey, Chairman of the Press Committee, made a verbal report, which was approved.

The Chair appointed the Board a Committee of General Arrangements, to consider reports of Congressional Committees.

The Chair requested Miss Desha, in the absence of the Chairman of the Charter Members Committee, Mrs. Pryor, to make the report on Reception to Charter Members. Report approved.

Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Credential Committee, said she would report later. As Chairman of the Committee on Music she reported the work of that Committee. Report approved.

Mrs. Lockwood handed to the President General the medal given to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was ordered deposited with other articles of the Society in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Weed rose to a question of information, to ask if the committee on the Montana matter, which the Board at the March meeting had ordered, had been appointed. The President General said that she had been able to secure but two members to serve on the Committee.

Mrs. Lockwood gave notice that she would offer a resolution after
the noon recess in regard to the Committee to consider the Montana matter.

A recess was taken at one o'clock.

**Wednesday Afternoon, April 3, 1906.**

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the State Vice-Regent, of Montana, present to the Board of Management a statement of such facts as she desires to present for a decision as to the constitutionality by the Fifteenth Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried to proceed with the regular business.

Reports of Officers were called.

**Report of Recording Secretary General:** Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that I have carried out the orders of the Board of Management; letters received, 86; letters written, 116; application blanks signed, 381; supplemental papers, 256. I have received a letter from Mrs. Sydnor relative to the preservation of Niagara; a farewell letter from Mrs. Quarles, whose term of office expires with the Fifteenth Continental Congress; Resolutions from the Princeton Chapter relative to the death of Mrs. Swann, also a report of the death of Mrs. Sarah E. Knight Reen, a "Real Daughter," of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, of Pennsylvania. I have to report the death of one of our most distinguished members, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,

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

Report accepted.

The letter was read from Mrs. Quarles, Vice-President General from Wisconsin, bidding farewell to the Board. Mrs. Quarles' term of office expires with the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General express to Mrs. Quarles the regret of the Board at losing her from their councils.* Seconded by Mrs. Burnham. Motion carried.

**Report of the Registrar General:** Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past month: Applications for membership presented, 490; applications verified awaiting dues, 97; applications examined but incomplete, 220; applications received since March 25, unexamined, 90; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 1.
Permits for Insignia issued, 183; permits for ancestral bars, 52; permits for Recognition Pins, 90. Certificates issued, 151. Letters written, 301; postals written, 122.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  
ELEANOR W. JAMESON,  
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

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

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 490 applicants reported by the Registrar General and declared them members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The report was accepted.

The Registrar General asked permission to purchase a new section for the Card Catalogue.

It was moved and carried that the Purchasing Committee be authorized to procure this section for the Card Catalogue.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of March I have to report the following supplies sent from this office: Application blanks, 2,839; Constitutions, 623; Circulars "How to become a Member," 333; Officers' Lists, 236; Miniature blanks, 306; Circulars for same, 306; Transfer cards, 216. Letters received, 219; letters written, 221.

Among letters received was one from Miss Mary Springer, Havana, Cuba, with regard to Daughters residing in Porto Rico and Cuba,—it being her intention to interest them in forming a Chapter in Havana. Another letter from Mr. Louis Klopsch, of the Christian Herald, of New York, asking for a place on our program at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, for discussion of the Japanese famine, has been referred to Mrs. Patton, Chairman of the Program Committee.

At the request of the President General, circulars "How to become a Member" have been sent to Mrs. Knudsen, Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, who has just been admitted to the Society, as she desires to form a Chapter at Kekaha.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  
VIRGINIA MILLER,  
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Mabel Greydene Smith, of Canon City, Colorado; Miss
Ruth E. Johns, of National Military Home, Kansas; Mrs. Clara E. Kimball Waterloo, of Port Huron, Michigan; Mrs. Blanche Hanes, of Herndon, Virginia; Mrs. Julia Randolph Hardenburgh, of Seattle, Washington, and Miss Cornelia J. Spancer, of Bellingham, Washington, and the re-appointment of the following: Mrs. Alice Reed Harland, of Marshall, Illinois. Charter applications issued, 2. Letters received, 154; letters written, 121.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been made: Members cards, 502; ancestors cards, 1,029; corrections, 335; marriages entered, 54; deaths, 62; resignations, 17; dropped, 2; re-instatements, 8.

Admitted membership, March 6, 1906, 55,529; actual membership, March 6, 1906, 45,197.

Through the State Regent of New York the following appointment is now presented to the Board for confirmation: Mrs. Sarah Goodrich Sturdevant, of Norwich, New York, as Chapter Regent. Twelve new members were admitted by the Board at this meeting to form this Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main read a letter from the Pollie Daggett Chapter, of Massachusetts, requesting permission to disband.

It was moved and carried that this Chapter be authorized to disband.

Mrs. Main read a letter from Mexico in regard to appointing a State Regent for Mexico. The question was raised as to the legality of a State Regent being appointed in a foreign country.

Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa, moved: That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be instructed to take this matter to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, for its consideration. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main announced to the Board that Miss Brewer, a clerk in her office, had recently lost her mother, and had been absent from the office in consequence of her bereavement, and offered the following motion: That the absence of Miss Brewer (clerk in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters) on account of the death of her mother, be considered an extra leave, not to be taken from her annual or sick leave. Seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General called attention to the fact that Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, whose term of office expires with the coming Congress, has served on the Board for four years, and she wished to express appreciation of her faithful services.
Miss Williams said: "I do not think I have done anything more than my duty. I wish to say that during the time I have been on the Board I have received nothing but unfailing kindness."

Miss Williams asked to be excused and withdrew.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Committee desires to call the attention of the National Board to the matter of the lease of the rooms used as headquarters at 902 F street. The monthly rent at this time is $246.65. The rooms now used by the President General and the Assistant Historian General are hired on a monthly lease, requiring only thirty days' notice of intention to vacate. The other rooms are hired on an annual lease, dated November 1st, requiring three months' notice before the expiration of that time of intention to vacate. It is therefore necessary, if we should desire to vacate these offices before November 1st, 1907, that we should give notice before August 1, next. Under these circumstances, after careful consideration, the Committee on Supervision respectfully recommend that notice be given to the Washington Loan and Trust Company that on and after November 1st, next, we will hold as monthly tenants only, and we further recommend that such further steps be taken as may be necessary to an understanding with the company, that we are on and after that date to be at liberty to vacate on the giving of reasonable notice.

This recommendation is made because of the uncertainty as to when we may desire to occupy our own hall as business offices.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELLEN SPENCER MUSEY,
Chairman Committee on Supervision, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Relative to the lease of the Daughters of the American Revolution offices in the Loan and Trust Building, Mrs. Hazen moved: That the Chairman of the Supervising Committee consult with the proprietors of the building. Amended by Mrs. Weed: That the Committee have power to act. Amended motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1—31, 1906.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, February 28, 1906, $15,943 23
### Receipts

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<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>$372.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute Books</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,981.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditures

#### Office of President General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>$5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$36.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$45.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for messenger</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$120.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Office of Recording Secretary General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 sectional dater, with dates</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening erasers, moving boxes, report books and making key</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service stenographer</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$111.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Office of Corresponding Secretary General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$30.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Office of Registrar General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binding 5 volumes records</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter for March</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare to Library</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Description</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service,</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>302.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Treasurer General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger, cash book and index,</td>
<td>$20.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing 330 letters,</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting 2 drop lights,</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for messenger,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service,</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>309.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$74.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding paper,</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 volume Massachusetts archives</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 volumes Cothren’s History of Ancient Woodbury</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 volume History of Faxton Family</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 volume History of Eberharts</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy, Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renicke Register of Moravians</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kool Genealogy,</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records of William Spooner</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for messenger,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>94.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Office.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 copy of District of Columbia Directory</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pounds rubber bands, 1 envelope moistener and 5,000 ring clips</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice, towel service, repairing desk, making new lock and cartage</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service,</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>125.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Historian General (Lineage).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 half-tone plates,</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 copies Volume XXI of the Lineage Book</td>
<td>558.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 copies Volume XXII of the Lineage Book</td>
<td>558.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, revising Volume I of the Lineage Book</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,248.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage for Editor</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 1 volume magazine</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and mailing March number</td>
<td>356.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses, March, 1906</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager's salary</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's salary</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>548.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certificates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 253 certificates</td>
<td>$18.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>18.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fifteenth Continental Congress.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13½ days' clerical service for Credential Committee</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President General</td>
<td>$13.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On blanks and constitutions</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>216.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>268.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Regents' Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Continental Hall Committee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jamestown Committee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed plans for Daughters of the American Revolution building at Jamestown</td>
<td>$75.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cable message to London, England, in connection with proposed plans for Daughters of the American Revolution building at Jamestown, .......... 8 06

**Patriotic Education Committee.**
- Postage, ........................................ $5 00
- Stationery, ........................................ 5 14
- Printing circulars, ................................ 7 50
**Office Furniture.**
- 1 top for sectional book case for Recording Secretary General's office, .......... $1 75
- 1 cabinet for Registrar General's office, ................................ 3 00
- Rent of offices, .................................... $246 65
- Rent of telephone, .................................. 10 50
**Total expenses,** ..................................... $3,619 75

**Balance, March 31, 1906:**
- In National Metropolitan Bank, .......... $4,764 59
- In Washington Loan and Trust Bank, .... 24,540 64
**Fort Crailo Fund.**
- Balance in bank at last report, February 28, 1906, .......... $53 08

**PERMANENT FUND.**
- Cash in bank at last report, February 28, 1906, .......... $49,960 83

**Receipts.**

**Charter Fees.**
- Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Connecticut, ........ $5 00
- Brunswick Chapter, Georgia, ....................... 5 00
- Nekoma Chapter, Nebraska, ......................... 5 00
**Life Membership Fees.**
- Mrs. Mary McD. Barr, Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama, .......... $12 50
Mrs. Annie H. Carr, Illini Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Mrs. Sally P. Irion, Illini Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Mrs. Willie S. Lippsincott, Moline Chapter, Illinois, 12 50
Miss Jessie Helen Ross, Gen. James Cox Chapter, Indiana, 12 50
Mrs. Alice L. C. Weist, Richmond Chapter, Indiana, 12 50
Mrs. Kittie V. Loper, Abigail Adams Chapter, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. Margaret D. Maurer, Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. Lynette M. Boyles, Baltimore Chapter, Maryland, 12 50
Mrs. Jeannette A. W. Ramsey, Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts, 12 50
Miss Charlotte Amelia Williams, Lydia Cobb Chapter, Massachusetts, 12 50
Dr. Delia Chapin, Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts, 12 50
Mrs. Emma Lynds, Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Michigan, 12 50
Miss Anna A. Boggs, David Reese Chapter, Mississippi, 12 50
Mrs. Maggie D. Barley, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri, 12 50
Mrs. Willy B. Hughes, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri, 12 50
Miss Ann Gentry Skinner, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri, 12 50
Mrs. Jeannette Hollenbeck, Lewis-Clark Chapter, Nebraska, 12 50
Miss Milicent Crissman, New York City Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Donald McLean, New York City Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. May Johnson Morey, Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Mary Anderson Sayre Dana, Marietta Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Mary Alberta Smyser Johnson, Urbana Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Clara J. Craft, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Miss Louise Harriet Leonard, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Fred Nichols, *Western Reserve Chapter*, 
Ohio, ........................................ 12 50
Miss Ruby Petit, *Western Reserve Chapter*, Ohio, 12 50
Miss Carolyn Edith Poppleton, *Western Reserve Chapter*, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Nettie Richardson Yount, *Western Reserve Chapter*, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, *At Large*, of Ohio, .... 25 00
Miss Annie Miller, *Pawtucket Chapter*, Rhode Island, ........................................ 12 50
Miss Mary Miller, *Pawtucket Chapter*, Rhode Island, 12 50
Mrs. H. Broaddus, *El Paso Chapter*, Texas, 12 50
Miss Lillian Cole, *El Paso Chapter*, Texas, 12 50
Mrs. Lemire M. Morehead, *El Paso Chapter*, Texas, 12 50
Mrs. Edith Clendenin Miller Stephens, *Col. Charles Lewis Chapter*, West Virginia, 12 50
Mrs. Julia Cracraft Hume, *Oshkosh Chapter*, Wisconsin, 12 50
Mrs. Mary Frances Leach, *Oshkosh Chapter*, Wisconsin, 12 50
Mrs. Isabel Maxcy, *Oshkosh Chapter*, Wisconsin, 12 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Mary D. Johnson, *Alaska Chapter*, Alaska, ... $2 00
*Zebulon Pike Chapter*, Colorado, ................. 10 00
*Abi Humiston Chapter*, Connecticut, .......... 9 00
*Fanny Ledyard Chapter*, Connecticut, .......... 25 00
*Melicent Porter Chapter*, Connecticut, .......... 50 00
*Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter*, Connecticut, 7 00
*Mary Washington Chapter*, account Library, Dis-
  trict of Columbia, .......................... 20 00
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, District of Columbia, 1 00
*Alliance Chapter*, account Illinois Room, Illinois, 5 00
Mrs. Olive G. Gallentine, of *Morrison Chapter*, 
Illinois, ........................................ 25
*Rochelle Chapter*, account Illinois Room, Illinois, 35 00
*General De Lafayette Chapter*, Indiana, ........ 20 00
*Council Bluffs Chapter*, Iowa, .................... 10 00
*Marshalltown Chapter*, Iowa, ..................... 15 00
*Betty Washington Chapter*, Kansas, ............. 15 00
*Colonel John Green Chapter*, Kentucky, ......... 20 00
*Jemima Johnson Chapter*, Kentucky, ............. 30 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirit of ’76 Chapter, Louisiana,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Ross Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Job Knapp Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panseuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>14.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>16.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Knox Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia Cobb Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Mattoon Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Colony Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Hadley Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside Inn Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota,</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannibal Chapter, Missouri,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laclede Chapter, Missouri,</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Missouri,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Chapter, New Hampshire,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprisal Chapter, New Hampshire,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Israel Angell Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Plain Chapter, account New York Room,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayentatsyona Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knickerbocker Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minisink Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George R. Henderson, of New York City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter, account Museum, New York,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George Thornton, of New York City Chapter,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account Museum, New York,</td>
<td>10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, of New York City Chapter,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account Museum, New York,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owasco Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johnsville Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioughnioga Chapter, New York,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Ohio,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Ohio,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Connecticut Chapter, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookville Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadolta Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester County Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad Weiser Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dial Rock Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Bois Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Anna Bell, of Du Bois Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Oliver C. Dorney, of The Declaration of Independence Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort McIntosh Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Clymer Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Hall Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, of Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKean Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merion Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venango Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>36.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island</td>
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<td>William Ellery Chapter, Rhode Island</td>
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<td>State Conference of Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodore Perry Chapter, account Chandelier, Tennessee</td>
<td>80.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hermitage Chapter, account Chandelier, Tennessee</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Glory Chapter, account Chandelier, Tennessee</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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Ottaquechee Chapter, Vermont, ........................................ 10 00
Palestrello Chapter, Vermont, ......................................... 20 00
Seth Warner Chapter, Vermont, ........................................ 20 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia, ..................................... 50 00
Tyranena Chapter, Wisconsin, ......................................... 25 00
Kenosha Chapter, Wisconsin, ......................................... 50 00
Kenosha Chapter, redeemed pledge for past five
years at $25 per year, Wisconsin, .................................... 125 00

Continental Hall Committee Badge, .................................. $1 00
Continental Hall Committee Spoons, .................................. 258 50

Commission on:
  Genealogical Charts, ................................................. 2 00
  Jewelled Insignia, .................................................... 156 83
  Recognition Pins, ..................................................... 8 30
  Record Shields, .......................................................... 5 00
  Spoons, ................................................................ 34 70

206 83

Balance in bank, March 31, 1906, .................................... $53,356 21

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

During the month of March two pledges have been received, one
from the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia for
$4,200 for the Library and the other from the Thomas Johnson Chapter
for $100 toward the Maryland Column.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of
the National Board of Management: I am happy to present to the
Board the twenty-first and twenty-second volumes of the Lineage
Book. The work involved is not entirely represented in these volumes,
but it means corrections in the Card Catalogue and changes in many
lines. The increase of interest is shown in the responses received to
our letters.

Every year brings new complications in this work that require untold
patience and research to unravel; but every effort is made to procure
all data possible to maintain the high standard of the Lineage Book.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.
It was moved and carried that this report be accepted, with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Dolliver.

Mrs. Lockwood requested: *That a motion of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Johnston, who had labored so diligently on the work.* Motion carried.

**REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL:** Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to present the following accessions to the Library since the meeting of March 6th:

**BOOKS.**

*Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland, Great-Grandson of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass.* Compiled by Horace G. Cleveland. Chicago, 1879.


*Register of members of the Moravian Church, and of persons attached to said church in this country and abroad between 1727 and 1754.* Transcribed from a MS. of the Rev. Abraham Reincke and annotated by W. C. Reichel. Bethlehem, 1873.


*History of the Town of Keene, from 1732 to 1874.* By S. G. Griffen. Keene, 1904. Presented by Ashuelot Chapter.


*Obituary addresses delivered on the death of Zachary Taylor.* in the Senate and House of Representatives, July 10, 1850. Presented by Mrs. George W. Baird.


Pamphlets.


Principles for which the American Revolution was fought. By Rufus B. Smith.


Handbook Illinois Society, S. A. R.

The above four pamphlets presented by Mr. Zebina Moses.


Patriotic calendar for Memorial Continental Hall. Compiled by Edith A. Brockett. Published by Orange Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by the compiler.


Yearbooks have been received from four Chapters.

Periodicals.

Bulletin New York Public Library, January, March
North Carolina Booklet, April

The above list comprises in all 34 accessions, 19 of which were books, 12 pamphlets and 3 periodicals; 11 books were presented, 7 purchased and 1 received in exchange; 12 pamphlets were presented.

In addition I have the pleasure of reporting a contribution of ten
dollars for the purchase of Virginia books from Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALINE E. SOLOMONS,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 3, 1906.

April 4, 1906.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

It is with gratification that I report the gift of Mrs. William Lindsay of 75 volumes of History of the Nations Series and four additional books, making the total number of accessions 113.

Report accepted.

Miss Solomons read the following telegram to the Board from Mrs. Lindsay:

"Expressing to-day 74 volumes, History of Nations, and 5 other books, as gift to Daughters American Revolution Library."

It was moved and carried that a telegram of acknowledgment expressing the appreciation of the Board be sent Mrs. Lindsay for this gift to the Library. Motion unanimously carried.

It was moved and carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Solomons for his generous gift to the Library.

REPORT OF MRS. LOCKWOOD, COMPILER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION REPORT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Report of the Society to the Smithsonian Institution was duly forwarded to the proper officer. From very strict orders governing all printed matter in each Department, curtailing largely the output of said Departments, the Committee in charge returned our Report with the request that it be cut wherever possible, courteously leaving it to the Editor of this Report to use her judgment where omissions could be made, without affecting the Report materially. The Editor has therefore the unpleasant duty of cutting the Report, much to her regret, and it remains to be seen, after all this, how much the Smithsonian Institution Committee on printing will forward to the Congress.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Compiler of D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Report accepted.

Miss Miller spoke of an indigent "Real Daughter" whose case was presented to the Board last month and read a letter she had received in reply to the communication which she had written in accordance with instructions of the Board. The proceedings of the Continental Congress on this subject were also read to the Board.
The Recording Secretary General suggested that Mrs. Peel be communicated with on the subject, and asked to prepare a resolution for the Fifteenth Continental Congress, requesting the Congress to authorize a fund for indigent "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Hazen moved: "That Mrs. Peel be requested to prepare a resolution to be presented at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, appropriating a fund for the support of indigent Real Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter in which permission was asked to sell a certain article connected with the Revolution, and asked for instructions in replying. The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Miss Solomons asked permission to place the picture of Memorial Continental Hall in the Belasco theatre for the benefit of Continental Hall fund, on the evening of the play. Mrs. Hodge moved: That this picture be lent to Miss Solomons for the lobby of the theatre. Motion carried.

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

Wednesday, April 4, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Reports of Committees were resumed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Chairman of the Finance Committee reports that during the month of March bills to the amount of $3,619.75 have been authorized, of which the largest items were, as usual, the rent, pay roll, printing and postage. A meeting of the Finance Committee was called for March 26th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main,
Chairman Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Committee has the honor to report that a meeting was held on the 29th of March, when the By-Laws of thirteen Chapters were examined and corrected. This brings the work up to date, as no By-laws received before April 1st, remains unattended to. Seventeen letters have been written; the copies of all correspondence placed on file at headquarters, and the corrected By-laws filed with the Librarian General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main,
Chairman, By-laws Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL. 79

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: The report of the Auditing Committee was presented in the following letter from the Auditor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1906.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Society, D. A. R.: Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer General for the month of March, so far as they appear in the Cash Book. The time since the close of the month has been too short to complete the work; this will be done in about two days. Everything in the way of receipts and disbursements are found to be properly accounted for. As this is the first working day after the close of the month's work, I could not make any earlier report.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. T. Bushnell,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

No report of the Printing Committee, but the Acting Chairman of that Committee stated that the printing had been ordered upon the requests of the officers for their respective departments. As these had been authorized by the Board, they were signed by her as Acting Chairman of the Printing Committee. Report approved by the Board.

Miss Solomons made the following statement: "I have the pleasure to announce since my report of yesterday, that I have received from the Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, Virginia, $10.00 for the Library." This was received with thanks.

Mrs. Weed presented the statement which she had prepared in accordance with the motion made by Mrs. Mussey on the previous day.

The Chair requested the Board to authorize the appointment of a committee to consider Mrs. Weed's statement.

Mrs. Stevens moved: That the President General be empowered by the Board, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to appoint a committee of three to consider the statement made by Mrs. Weed on the matter pertaining to Montana. Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed said: "In consulting with my legal adviser last night I find that I committed myself yesterday to something which I had no right to do. It was in regard to admitting that a certain motion passed the Congress which the records show did not pass; therefore you will find in drawing up this statement, while I have not admitted it, I have not contested it, and will not do so. I have worked very hard over this and tried to make it very plain in every way to every one who did not know about it."

Mrs. Weed then presented the following statement:

The facts in the case are as follows:

In the late Congress a certain State was represented by only one of
the five voters who had the right to be present in the Congress and vote for the State officers. This delegate was seated in the Congress and voted unchallenged in every ballot taken in the Congress up to the last day of the Congress. On the last day of the Congress, in accordance with Article VI, Section 1, of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, she cast the ballot which elected the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent of her State.

This election was reported to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters who certified to it as correct and that officer reported the State's election to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, under the provisions of Statute 142, which completed the election under the Daughters of the American Revolution election laws.

The vote "to confirm" these elections as announced to the Congress has always been recognized as a purely perfunctory and complimentary vote and simply a courteous manner of receiving the announcements of the State elections, and the records of the Society show that it has not always been taken and the records of the Society show, moreover, that the official ruling in this matter was made in 1904, that "the Congress had no option in the matter but to confirm the officers whose elections were announced by the States."

Upon the announcement of this completed election the following incident took place: A delegate from another State arose upon the floor of the house and upon being recognized by the Chair, made the following statement, followed by the following motion:

"Madam President, I have a letter from one of the Chapters of [the State whose election had just been announced to the Congress] and I think there is a letter which one of the delegates here has from another Chapter in [another state]. I shall present this letter to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Madam President; it does not seem to me that this is a place to air all the disagreeable things, and therefore, Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the State Regent and State Vice Regent of [another state] be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation."

This motion was seconded by two delegates, one from the same State as the maker of the motion, the other from another State than the one whose election was contested. The record of the Congress shows that the following is the action of the Congress in this matter: ("No action taken") written on back of motion "Carried."

President General: "A motion is in order to ratify the election of the State Regents and the State Vice Regents."

Mrs. Peck: "I move that the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents be confirmed.

Mrs. Delafield: "I second the motion."

President General: "The motion is upon confirming the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents. All those in favor of ratifying those elections will please aye 'aye,' those opposed, 'no.'"
The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents are confirmed."

Upon this statement of fact as to the action of the Continental Congress in an actual case, the following constitutional points arise:

1. A State's election having been completed in strict accord with Daughters of the American Revolution election law, and announced to the Congress by the national authorities as a legal election, can it be contested by a delegate from another State upon any ground whatsoever?

2. Could it be challenged by the State itself upon any grounds other than a violation of the constitutional requirements in the case?

3. Would such a motion as the above, requesting the investigation of the credentials of the State officers (whose election had been officially announced by the national authorities) unseat these State officers or prevent them in any way from fulfilling the duties of their office and receiving all the privileges attached thereto?

4. All judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being vested in the Continental Congress, and the Board being an administrative body only, can the power to settle a contested election which is purely a judicial act, be delegated to any other body by the Congress. In other words, does the Society hold that the judicial power which it by specific act of Congress took absolutely away from the Board and which it vested absolutely in the Congress, by amendments to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, be delegated back into the hands of the Board by any action other than a constitutional amendment.

5. Upon the passage of such a motion as the above, would not the whole power of the Board be confined to an investigation of the constitutional requirements in the case, and bringing back to the Congress a report of its investigation?

6. Would such a motion give the Board power to act upon the case, when "the power to act" in the matter referred to was not specifically delegated to the Board by the motion, (supposing that the Congress had the power to delegate this authority.)

7. Would the passage of such a motion give to the presiding officer of the Board the right to refuse to the State officer whose election had been so completed under the Daughters of the American Revolution election law, recognition as members of the National Board, thus depriving the State, however temporarily, of its constitutional rights? Would they not be the State officers until proved disqualified?

The Recording Secretary General, in May, having notified these officers that they were the legally elected State officers of their State and having notified them to attend the June Board meeting as the representatives of their State, had the presiding officer of the Board the right to refuse to recognize them as members of the Board when they
attended the June meeting at the order of the Recording Secretary General of the National Society, in whose hands were the official records of the Society?

If the Board had the right to act under the above action, did not such investigation fall under the provisions of By-law XVI, and could the Board take any action on the case until the letter which was the basis of the motion to investigate had been filed, as was promised by the delegate who contested the election, and copies of the same had been furnished three weeks in advance of the consideration of the case, to the persons who were attacked therein?

Could any power in the Society pass upon the case without having given the persons whose reputations had been assailed an opportunity to defend themselves and submit evidence in the case?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the power to take up the investigation of the case and write such a letter as the following to every Chapter in the State whose election had been challenged without having the matter specifically placed in her hands by act of the Board to whom the motion committed the investigation?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the right to refuse to the State officers their inherent constitutional right, both as members of the Society and as members of the Board and as State officers, to see whatever was in the files of her office relating to their State prior to the report of her investigation and the action of the Board upon it?

Was not this action of the officials, confirmed by the Board by silent acquiescence, a case of secret charges passed upon without a hearing being given to the persons attacked in direct violation of their constitutional and parliamentary rights, and in direct violation of the Statutes of the Society covering the case?

Was the action of the Board in confirming these officers in June and in seating them at that time an act within the power of the Board?

Was not the action of the Board in January 1906 in permitting a person not a member of the Board to appear before it in the absence of the State officials of a State,—they not having been notified that such matters would be presented,—or having given their consent in writing for such a presentation,—and discuss matters which related solely to the State in question, a direct violation of the rights of the State as guaranteed to it under Statute 301?

If such a motion as the above was passed by the Congress, was it not the duty of the Board to report back to the succeeding Congress the results of such investigation, and the truth or error of the charges which were publicly made in the Congress, and would not the failure to do this be a direct violation of the personal rights of the members of the Congress?
The special committee withdrew from the room for work and in a short time returned and made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGREED STATEMENT OF FACTS: The Special Committee on Statement of Facts submitted by the State Vice-Regent of Montana, to be presented to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as to the action of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, as to election of State officers of Montana, referring said matter to the National Board and the action of the National Board thereon, respectfully report unanimously in favor of the acceptance of all parts of same, except those bracketed, and considers that it presents questions for constitutional decision.

The other statements are, in the opinion of the Committee, either mooted questions or personal questions, which should be submitted on investigation of individual rights of persons aggrieved.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
Chairman.

EMILY HALL HAZEN,
ELI A BLAINE BOTSFORD.

The bracketed parts referred to by this Special Committee as not accepted by committee are as follows:

Item 1. "The vote to confirm these elections as announced to the Congress has always been recognized as a purely perfunctory and complimentary vote and simply a courteous manner of receiving the announcements of the State elections, and the records of the Society show that it has not always been taken, and the records of the Society show, moreover, that the official ruling in this matter was made in 1904, that "the Congress had no option in the matter but to confirm the officer's whose elections were announced by the States."

Where the word "completed" occurred in connection with "election," also bracketed.

Under 4th item: "In other words, does the Society hold that the judicial power which it by specific act of Congress took absolutely away from the Board and which it vested absolutely in the Continental Congress, by amendments to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, be delegated back into the hands of the Board by any action other than a constitutional amendment?"

Could any power in the Society pass upon the case without having given the persons whose reputations had been assailed an opportunity to defend themselves and submit evidence in the case?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the power to take up the investigation of the case and write such a letter as the following to every Chapter in the State whose election had been challenged, without having the matter specifically placed in her hands by act of the Board to whom the motion committed the investigation?
Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the right to refuse to the State officers their inherent constitutional right both as members of the Society and as members of the Board and as State officers, to see whatever was in the files of her office relating to their State prior to the report of her investigation and the action of the Board upon it?

Was not this action of the officials, confirmed by the Board by silent acquiescence, a case of secret charges passed upon without a hearing being given to the persons attacked, in direct violation of their constitutional and parliamentary rights, and in direct violation of the Statutes of the Society covering the case?

Was not the action of the Board in January 1906 in permitting a person not a member of the Board to appear before it, in the absence of the State officials of a State,—they not having been notified that such matters would be presented, or having given their consent in writing for such a presentation, and discuss matters which related solely to the State in question, a direct violation of the rights of the State as guaranteed to it under Statute 301?

The President General requested that the following questions should also be referred to the Congress:

"Are the Statutes of the same importance as the Constitution and By-laws?"

Mrs. Weed requested that the following question should be presented:

"Are the Statutes in force until repealed?"

These questions were added to the report which, upon motion of Mrs. Brooks, seconded by Mrs. Patton, was accepted.

In accordance with the above report and the instructions of the Board, the bracketed parts of the Statement of the State Vice-Regent of Montana, were referred to the Special Committee, and the others, with the two questions above mentioned were referred to the Fifteenth Continental Congress for decision.

Relative to the Committee to investigate the personal questions in the Montana matter the Chair. stated that three members had accepted positions on it, viz: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, and Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Weed then moved: That the Committee be increased to seven (to be elected by the Board) nominations to be made from the floor, and the Committee to be instructed to begin its work at once, under the provisions of the agreement made on March 7th, 1906, and make such report as is possible to the April 14th Board meeting. Seconded by Miss Desha. Carried.

Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Patton were elected. The Committee, then completed, stood as follows: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Patton.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and
Members of the National Board of Management: The Purchasing Committee met on March 22nd, 1906, and authorized the purchase of a few articles needed in the offices. The Committee recommends that the typewriter used by the Curator be repaired at an expense of $15.00.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  
M.ARIE W. HODGKINS,  
Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hodgkins, Chairman of the House Committee, made her report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Jamieson asked for action on her motion presented the previous day in regard to an appropriation for the House Committee.

As this had been laid on the table, Mrs. Weed moved to take it from the table. Motion carried.

Mrs. Jamieson then moved: That the sum of $125 be appropriated for the immediate use of the House Committee for the Fifteenth Continental Congress. Seconded by Miss Solomons and Miss Desha. Motion carried.

Miss Solomons presented to the Board a request from Mrs. Winston in regard to the seating of Daughters who are not delegates.

This was referred to the Chairman of the House Committee.

Relative to the reception to Charter members, Mrs. Davis moved: That the entertainment to be provided for Charter members on Friday evening of the week of the Congress be referred to the Committee on Entertainment, who, upon consultation with the proper persons, shall have power to act. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked authority to employ extra clerical assistance during the Congress.

Miss Miller moved: That the Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be empowered to secure such clerical assistance for the Continental Congress as she may need. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Miss Mecum made a verbal report of the work done by the Committee on Patriotic Education, and requested permission to distribute the circulars of this Committee during the Congress.

Mrs. Patton moved: That Miss Mecum be empowered to furnish copies of the circular on Patriotic Education, to be distributed in the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Relative to the articles to be sold during the Congress, Mrs. Jamieson moved: That such articles be sold at the Continental Congress as are presented by Chapters, and whose entire profits are to be contributed to Continental Hall, and a committee be appointed to select a
A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, April 14, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order Saturday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Nichols, South Carolina; Mrs. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomon, Librarian General, and Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Fowler, Indiana, Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. Todd, Kentucky; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Delafeld, Missouri; Mrs. McLane, New Hampshire; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Erwin, North Carolina; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Phelps, Washington State; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Spilman, West Virginia; Mrs. Stranahan, Vermont. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Weed, Montana and Mrs. Bratton, South Carolina.

The President General said: "I feel as if we could not proceed with business without a special word of welcome this morning. It is so delightful to see such a large gathering that it is difficult to come down to the real technical business of the meeting,—certainly impossible not to have a word of welcome. I wish each member to know how happy it makes us to hear her answer 'present.'"

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Coy, Arkansas State Regent, regretting her inability to be present at this meeting, also a letter from Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico State Regent, saying that she will attend in the afternoon.
The President General said: "As this is a special meeting of the Board, there will be no minutes read this morning. As I understand it, this meeting is to give the State Regents and other visiting members an opportunity to bring forward any matters of interest to them, for the consideration of the Board. Of course, there will be some routine business, but at the same time, I think the most of us wish to hear from our sisters who are now with us. There are certain reports of officers that will have to be presented.

The reports were called for.

The Registrar General presented the names of 21 applicants for acceptance. It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for 21 applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**Report of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:** Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Laura Alla Wilson Tuell, South Haven, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Sophia Stevenson Olmstead, Three Oaks, Michigan; Mrs. Sara Hawkins Sosey, Palmyra, Missouri; and Mrs. Millie A. Greenfield Worcester, Rochester, New Hampshire.

"The Martha Jefferson" Chapter, of Manchester, Iowa, desires to be formally disbanded, and upon the endorsement of the State Regent of Iowa, it is hereby requested that the National Board of Management declare the Chapter null and void and allow the Charter to be destroyed.

Charter applications issued, 4; Charters issued, 4, viz: "Fowler," Fowler, Indiana; "Richmond-Indiana," Richmond, Indiana; "Ni-quito," Blair, Nebraska; and "Benjamin Franklin," Mexico City, Mexico.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 499 new members' cards; 76 corrections; 38 deaths; 23 resignations; 2 marriages, and 2 dropped for non-payment of dues.

Admitted membership, 56,028; actual membership, 45,636.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main requested permission to disband the "Martha Jefferson" Chapter of Iowa, at the request of the Chapter. It was moved and carried that this request be granted. The charter was accordingly destroyed.
Miss Mecum asked for a suspension of the order of the day that the report on the Montana matter might be presented and added: I was authorized to make this report and I must leave at noon.

It was moved and carried that Miss Mecum's request be granted.

The following report of the Committee was then read:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AND ELECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONTEST OF THE MONTANA STATE ELECTION AND AN INCIDENT GROWING OUT OF IT: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: First: We find, upon investigation, that the contest of the legality of the election of the Montana State officers was not made at the request of any Chapter in Montana, and that the said election at the Fourteenth Continental Congress was conducted in a legal and proper manner and that the officers elected were those who had prior to the Congress, received the endorsement of the majority of the eligible votes of the Montana State delegation to that Congress;

We would, therefore, recommend that the Recording Secretary General incorporate these statements in her Report to the Fifteenth Continental Congress;

The Committee sustains the action of the Board of Management N. S. D. A. R. in declaring that Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin and Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed were legally elected to their respective State offices;

We find from the official records that these Officers were the choice of the recognized delegate to the Fourteenth Continental Congress. We would, therefore, recommend that all such portions of the official report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters as do not appear in the printed minutes be expunged, by having a red line drawn through them.

We would also recommend that wherever the copy of the so-called ballot cast by Miss Helen McCrackin appears, it be destroyed and a correct copy of the original document, now in the possession of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, be substituted, and that it shall be denominated "an announcement of the result of the State elections of Montana."

We also find, from letters written by the former Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, that the three letters, which in the confusion attending the transfer of papers in this office, came into the possession of the present Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, are the personal property of the State Vice-Regent of Montana, and so would recommend that they be expunged from the official records of the National Board, for the reason that they are an incomplete record, in that they give the action of two of the Chapters in March upon the nomination of Vice-Regent, and do
not give the action of these Chapters in December and January on the nomination for Regent.

We would state that we requested Mrs. Main, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Haskell to appear before us in informal session for purposes of information. Mrs. Main, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Haskell complied with our request; Mrs. Draper declined to appear before the Committee, or to file the letter upon which she based her contest, for reasons satisfactory to herself. Therefore, the Committee considers that it can take no further action in regard to matters concerning Mrs. Draper.

We find that Silver Bow Chapter has in its Resolutions, May 18, 1905, incorrectly quoted the Constitution, as legal residence is not a necessary qualification for holding the office of State Vice-Regent or Vice-President General. Therefore, their charges that Mrs. Weed has held office illegally for the years 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, is not sustained. (Art. IV. Sec 3.)

We find that the letter of Mrs. Tallant, under date of May 5, 1905, has been incorrectly quoted in these Resolutions, in that the clause "and no elected delegate to a State Conference to elect State officers" has been omitted. A letter of Mrs. Tallant, under date of May 20, 1905, explains the error of the partial quotation in the omission of the principal point "to elect State officers."

1 We recommend that a notice to this effect be sent to Silver Bow Chapter, by the Recording Secretary General.

(Signed)  
ELLEN MECUM, 
Chairman.  
SARA COOLEDGE BROOKS,  
VIRGINIA S. HODGE,  
MRS. STEVENS.

(Mrs. Stevens afterwards withdrew her name.)

Mrs. Park requested Miss Mecum to read the names signed to the report under consideration. Miss Mecum read the names of the committee as it then stood, viz: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Patton, and said: "We have seven names on the committee, and four met, viz: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Mecum."

Mrs. Park said: "Madam President, I wish to say that in the public press this morning there appeared a list of the members of that committee, and my name headed the list of the members of the committee. I was not consulted. I do not suppose that was necessary. The committee was appointed; but I want to explain that the President General asked me to serve. I agreed to do this at first, then I afterwards decided that I could not do it and was not present. Now, I do not see why the publication of this committee on this matter was given to the public press before it was brought to this Board; therefore, I offer the following resolution: I move that this Board pass a resolution of cen-
sure upon the publication in the Washington Post, this morning, pur-
porting to be a part of the records of this body. Seconded by Mrs.
Patton, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Weed and Miss Desha.

Miss Mecum: "I want to assure you of one fact,—none of the com-
mittee gave that list. I only arrived in the city last evening."

Mrs. Park: "I am entirely sure of that."

Mrs. Hodge: "I gave not one word to the press."

Mrs. Weed: "Will Mrs. Park permit me just one word. I simply
wish to make a statement. As Miss Mecum said, I had nothing to do
with this and never gave it to the press."

Mrs. Park: "It has been said that this report was taken from the
records in the office, and I would ask how it came into the possession of
the public press; how the press got hold of that article?"

Miss Desha: "I don't think anybody here knows anything about it.
We had a discussion about the Montana matter the night we sat so long,
March 7, 1906, and Mrs. Weed was asked to prepare a statement for
the committee. The next day she left for Virginia and she placed in
my hands, as Recording Secretary General, the statement, which I was
to give to the Committee, in accordance with the request made the
night before, that she would state the points she wished brought before
it. Mrs. Weed remained ten days and on her return, I returned the
paper to her. When the committee was appointed that paper went into
the hands of the Committee, and it is the last time I have ever seen
the paper. Mrs. Weed has not put anything in the paper about it, and
there is nobody here, that I know of, that has the faintest idea how it
got in the paper."

Mrs. Weed: "As State Vice-Regent of Montana and representing
practically the unanimous wish of the State of Montana, I wish heartily
to second this motion, and I ask that Mrs. Park permit my name to go
on first."

Miss Desha: "I think as Recording Secretary General, into whose
hands the article was at that time, I should be permitted to second
this."

Mrs. Park's motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Bryan, State Regent of Tennessee, moved that Mrs. Park be
appointed a committee of one to see the newspaper editor and find out
who inserted the article. In that way we can get at the facts."

Mrs. Park: "I ask that the Chair add two other members to the
Committee. I think it is a matter of such importance that I am willing
to do it in this case. It makes no difference in any contest of this kind
upon which side a Daughter of the American Revolution stands; that
is absolutely out of the question, whether it is our friend or our foe.
It is a thing exceedingly derogatory to our Society and I do most
heartily condemn it, and I want your approval. This makes us a sub-
ject of ridicule."

Miss Miller: "This is in line with what I have said so often this
winter. I do not think private matters should be given to the press, and at every meeting I have entered my protest.”

President General: “The Chair adds Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Chittenden to the Committee, in accordance with Mrs. Park’s request. All in favor of this will please say aye; those opposed, no.” Voted on and carried.

The Committee then stood: Mrs. Park, Chairman; Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Chittenden.

The Recording Secretary General read the following letter, at the request of the President General:

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1906.

To the President General and National Board, N. S. D. A. R.:

LADIES: Whereas, in a letter to the members of Silver Bow Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dated February 9, 1906, from Helena Hill Weed, states “I yesterday filed formal charges of violation by the Silver Bow Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Roberts’ Rules of Parliamentary Law and of those By-laws and Statutes by our Society, for the protection of the personal rights of the members,” and further states that “At the same time I filed charges against individual members of the Chapter, etc., and filed them at National Headquarters,” as Regent of said Chapter, and at the request of said individuals, I respectfully ask the privilege of appearing before your honorable Board at once, or as soon as the present Board can conveniently hear me, for the purpose of making a statement with reference to the matters mentioned in said letter from the said Mrs. Weed.

At the request of my Chapter and said individuals, I have traveled nearly three thousand miles largely for this purpose. I trust you may see fit to grant my request.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL,
Regent of Silver Bow Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. “This arrived from the Regent of the Silver Bow Chapter. You have heard her request. What is your pleasure?”

Mrs. Weed. As State Vice-Regent of Montana: I move that the Board accede to her request and permit her to appear before them at such time as is advisable.

Miss Mecum: I move that Mrs. Haskell come on Monday the 23rd.

Mrs. Weed: I move that she come at a convenient time.

Miss Miller. “This would be well, while Mrs. Weed is on the Board.”

Mrs. Terry. “As the Board has listened to all that has been said on one side, it is only fair to hear Mrs. Haskell.”
Mrs. Hazen: I moved the acceptance of Miss Mecum's report.

President General. "I did not hear a second and I did not put the motion; but I think the matter we are now discussing is germane to the report of the committee; we should have the whole matter."

President General. "Ladies, the resolution is before you with the amendment. The amendment will be voted on first. All in favor of permitting Mrs. Haskell to appear before the Board on the 23rd of April will say aye; those opposed, no."

The amendment was voted on and lost.

President General. "We now revert to the original motion, that she be asked to appear before the Board at a convenient time."

Mrs. Stevens moved to amend: That she be permitted to appear before this Board now. Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Amended motion voted on and carried.

Miss Mecum. "Does this preclude further action on my report now?"

The Chair answered in the affirmative and requested Miss Mecum to convey to Mrs. Haskell the action of the Board.

Mrs. Main said: "Madam President, it is not germane to the matter under discussion whatever, but I simply want to ask the Treasurer General to supply the Credential Committee with money for immediate use. We must get this cashed before 12 o'clock; that is why I speak of it."

President General. "Are these Congressional expenses?"

Mrs. Main. "Yes; but we must have the ready money for telegrams, etc., etc., and if it is not attended to before 12 o'clock, we cannot get it. They objected in the Treasurer's department to giving the money, after the resolution of last month."

President General. "Mrs. Main makes a request that the amount of this check,—ten dollars,—be placed at her disposal, as Chairman of the Credential Committee. The Chair would state once more that the Treasurer General was instructed by the Board last month to furnish all necessary funds for the expenses of the Congress."

Mrs. Mussey. "There is another thing that also concerns the Treasurer General. In the matter of the Memorial Continental Hall spoons, the Continental Hall Committee, at its last meeting, requested the Board to authorize the Treasurer General to pay to Caldwell & Co. on our contract with them, all the moneys received from the sale of that spoon, which was on April 1st, about $437 and somewhat since. (I do not think it necessary for me to explain how the fund stands,) but this action seems to be necessary."

President General. "This is a request from the Chairman of the Spoon Committee."

It was moved and carried: That the Treasurer General be empowered to send to Caldwell & Co. this money for the memorial spoons.

Mrs. Park said: "I would like to speak a moment about the Magazine. The Board granted a request I made, as Chairman of the Maga-
zine Committee, to further the interests of the Magazine. I am very anxious to test the efficiency of an agent, and asked that you would allow your committee the use of $100 in order to advance the Magazine. Now, that was for advertising. We have not enough money to pay a salary, but I wish to engage this agent for the advertising. Of course, we had to pay a high percentage, and it was to test that,—to see if the Magazine could be made to pay,—that we entered into that plan. The Board granted that request, and I now wish to know if the Board will allow that to stand open until affairs are closed with the agent. She is not able yet to return the hundred dollars. I stand personally responsible to you, or to the Treasurer General, for the hundred dollars. I would like to know if you are willing to let this matter stand open for a while."

Mrs. Terry. "Could not this be done by general consent of the Board?"

President General. "Ladies, you have heard the request of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Terry's suggestion that this request be granted by general consent of the Board. If I hear no objection, this will be done, and the matter left in the hands of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee. As I hear no objection, it is so ordered."

The President General announced that Mrs. Haskell was in the Board Room, and presented her to the members of the Board. Mrs. Haskell, after acknowledging the introduction, began her statement and spoke until 1:30 P.M. In the meantime the President General asked to be excused in order to represent the National Society at the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone at the House of Representative, which invitation she had accepted officially some time ago.

Mrs. Park was requested by the President General to take the Chair. At 1:30 P.M. Mrs. Patton moved to take a recess.

The Chair: "Ladies, there is a motion before you to take a recess. It is now half past one o'clock. The Continental Hall Committee meets at 3 o'clock."

The motion to take a recess was presented by Mrs. Fowler: I move that we do now take a recess until 2 P.M. and that Mrs. Haskell be allowed to resume at that time. Seconded by Mrs. Delafield. Motion carried.

At 2:30 P.M. the Board was called to order by the Secretary.

As it was too late to take action, as the Continental Hall Committee was called for 3 o'clock, the Board took a recess until 7:30 P.M.

Evening Session, April 14, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock by the Recording Secretary General.
Members present: Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Solomons, Miss Miller, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Park, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bratton, and others came in later.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have a message from the President General saying that she has engagements for to-night that she does not feel that she can break, but will try to get here later, and asking that Mrs. Park would preside. As Mrs. Park has not come, a nomination is in order for Chairman.

Mrs. Simpson was nominated and declined. Mrs. Estey was then elected and took the chair.

The President General came in later and remained for a few minutes.

When she left, Mrs. Park took the chair.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Cahoon was so ill that she has to go home, and Miss Fox will take the report.

Mrs. Haskell then resumed and continued her statement for three hours. Mrs. Weed then replied. After a discussion, in which many of the members participated, Miss Miller made the following motion: I move the adoption of the report as presented by the Committee this morning. Seconded by Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Rounsaville and Mrs. Chittenden asked to be excused from voting, as they did not feel sufficiently informed on the subject. A request was made for the re-reading of the Committee's report, but it was not available, not being in the room.

Miss Solomons moved the previous question. Seconded by Miss Desha. Motion carried.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned at 12:15 A. M., April 15, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

MONDAY, April 23, 1906.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, April 23, 1906, at the close of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, being the first meeting of the official Daughters of the American Revolution year.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M. by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.
The Chair requested Mrs. Barker, Vice-President General of Rhode Island, to act as Recording Secretary pro tem., this office being vacant owing to the resignation of Miss Desha at the Congress.

The roll was called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Patterson, North Carolina; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Barker, Rhode Island; Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Mrs. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Hardy, Kentucky; Mrs. Evans, Texas, and Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; State Regents, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry Roberts, New York; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Rounsville, Georgia; Mrs. Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Cook, Florida; Mrs. Fessenden, Illinois; Mrs. Guthrie, Indiana; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Miss Baldwin, Maine; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Towles, Missouri; Mrs. Prince, New Mexico; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Erwin, North Carolina; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Bratton, South Carolina; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Miss Swinburne, Rhode Island; Mrs. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Stranahan, Vermont; Mrs. Jamieson, Virginia; Mrs. Phelps, Washington State; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Spilman, West Virginia; Mrs. Mondsoll, Wyoming; Mrs. Langworth, Nebraska, and Mrs. Stevens, Iowa.

The President General addressed the Board as follows: "Before we proceed to business I wish to welcome the new Board, our new State Regents and our new Vice-Presidents General. I am also glad to welcome the members assembled with me last year, many of whom I had not seen until we met again at the Congress. If you only knew with what pleasure I look into your faces, I am sure you would congratulate me upon the opportunity of seeing you here once more. We must all pause to give a special welcome to our State Regent of California, and to say how grateful we are to have her here to-day. Her home is in our hearts, whatever may be the condition in California after the terrible disaster of last week."

Mrs. Swift replied: "Madam President: My home in California is absolutely destroyed. I have no place to go at all. I have had word that my family is safe. This came through the Associated Press; that was all they were allowed to say. So long as my family are alive, I
am not going to make any complaint. I have property but no income; all is destroyed. I am thankful that my family has been saved."

Mrs. Rounsaville moved: That inasmuch as the Continental Congress had expressed its sympathy for California, that the Board now express its personal sympathy for our Vice-President General of California. Motion unanimously carried, and the Board arose as an expression of sympathy.

Mrs. Patton was recognized and offered the following: "I nominate Miss Pierce for Recording Secretary General of the Society to fill the vacancy now existing." Seconded by Mrs. Deere, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Towles, Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Temple.

The Chair read from the Constitution in regard to the election of officers by the Board, and stated that the Constitution required that the nomination be made at one meeting and the election take place at the next meeting; also stated that there is no time limit between the meetings and announced that another meeting of the National Board would be held this afternoon at four thirty o'clock, to be separate and distinct from the present meeting, and will be called for the election of a Recording Secretary General to fill the vacancy now existing in this office.

Mrs. Park, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, read to the Board a circular prepared by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots; also read two documents received from the War Department in reference to the government furnishing markers for historic spots, written in reply to a letter addressed to the War Department by Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, of Macon, Georgia, asking information on this subject. The reply stated that the officials of that department knew of no law by which the government can furnish such markers.

Mrs. Kinney made a supplemental report as Chairman of the Committee on the California Relief Fund, and gave over to Mrs. Swift the sum total collected, $451.75.

This was accepted with appreciation, and Mrs. Swift requested that this be put into a check.

In connection with the appropriation that had been made by the Continental Congress for the California sufferers, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Treasurer General stated that a check had been sent by registered mail, according to the order of the Congress, to Mrs. Swift, who was supposed to have left for San Francisco.

Some fear being expressed for the safety of the check, owing to the State Regent still being absent from that city, and it being further stated that the return of the State Vice-Regent was very uncertain,
the Chair requested the Treasurer General to draw a check for the amount of the appropriation to Mrs. Swift alone, provided this met with the approval of the Board. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Lockwood made a brief verbal report as Compiler of the Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, which was accepted by the Board.

Also presented the following as Chairman of the Committee on Sales made at the Fifteenth Continental Congress:

- Badges: $18.00
- Official Ribbon: 69
- Spoons: $8.75
- Percentage on Music: $5.56
- Caldwell: $7.00

Report accepted.

Mrs. Barker reported that during the time she had charge of the Memory Book in the Continental Congress, $45 had been contributed and stated that the additional sum of $63 had been received by the President General and would be put to this sum.

Report accepted with thanks.

The President General announced that this sum of $63 had been sent to the Treasurer General and requested Mrs. Barker to take the full amount to the department of that officer at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Chair stated that this being a special meeting of the Board, there were not necessarily any reports of officers to be presented, but that a few of the officers desired to report.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents’ appointments were presented for confirmation: Mrs. Florence King Draper, Oxford, Alabama; Mrs. Julia McAlmont Neel, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: The Registrar General presented two names for acceptance by the Board that had come in during the Continental Congress.

It was moved and carried that the Acting Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.
Mrs. Barker announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barker asked to be excused from acting longer as Secretary, being indisposed. The Chair appointed Miss Solomons to take her place.

The President General announced to the Board that she had received from the Secretary of the Navy not only a general invitation for the Congress to attend the obsequies of Paul Jones at Annapolis on the 24th instant, but that he had also kindly offered to give to her a number of engraved invitations for members desiring these souvenirs of the occasion, which cards are very rare. The Chair expressed her appreciation of this tribute paid to the Society and requested the members desiring these cards to leave their names with Mrs. Chittenden, State Regent of Michigan.

The President General also announced that she had been invited to join the party of the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy at the ceremonies at Annapolis, the invitation having just been received that morning.

Mrs. Brown moved: *A vote of thanks for the honor conferred upon this Society by the Secretary of the Navy.*

Miss Temple moved to amend by adding the words: *Especially the compliment in including our President General as one of the official party.* Motion carried as amended by a rising vote.

The Chair inquired if the visiting members had any matters to present to the Board.

Mrs. Morgan Smith moved: *That the clerk now employed temporarily in the Registrar General's office be placed upon the permanent roll of clerks.* Seconded by Mrs. Bratten, of South Carolina.

The Chair invited discussion.

After some explanation from the Registrar General in regard to the temporary work for which this clerk had been employed in her department. Mrs. Main moved to amend Mrs. Morgan Smith's motion, as follows: *That she be retained as clerk in the Daughters of the American Revolution office until the special work for which she is engaged shall be completed.* Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Main spoke of the extra service rendered by Miss Brewer during Congress, which had been most efficient in the preparation of and attention to the Credential List of the Congress and moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay Miss Brewer $10 for her efficient service during the Congress.*

Miss Miller moved: *To amend by making the compensation for this extra work $15.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Lockwood and others and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Chittenden moved: *A vote of thanks to our President General.*
from this Board for obtaining for us the delightful privilege of attending the ceremonies at Annapolis, also for the engraved cards as souvenirs of this occasion. Unanimously carried.

This was acknowledged by the President General.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,

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

Report approved by the Board June 5, 1906.

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MONDAY, April 23, 1906.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, April 23, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Washington, District of Columbia, for the election of Recording Secretary General to fill the vacancy in that office.

The meeting was called to order at quarter to five o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who stated that in accordance with the announcement made at the last meeting of the Board, the matter of the election of Recording Secretary General would be taken up.

In order that the matter of the election might be fully understood, the Chair read from the Constitution in regard to the election of officers by the Board.

Mrs. Main moved: That as there is but one nomination for Recording Secretary General, viz: Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, that the Acting Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Miss Pierce.

This motion was put by the Chair and unanimously carried. The Chair declared Miss Pierce elected Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Solomons announced that the ballot had been cast for Miss Pierce.

Miss Lockwood submitted to the Board a plan in regard to advertising which she, as Business Manager of the Magazine, and Mrs. Park, Chairman, had under consideration for the advancement of the Magazine.

This was stated in detail to the Board and meeting with its approval, Mrs. Park moved: That the Business Manager of the Magazine be empowered to close the contract with the advertising agency upon the terms stated. Seconded by Mrs. Swift. Motion carried.

Referring to the resolution read at the Fifteenth Congressional Congress in regard to publishing the list of Revolutionary soldiers, Miss Temple moved: That authority be given to copy the resolution of Saturday's session and send it to the House of Representatives. Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.
A letter was read from Miss Desha, retiring Recording Secretary General, stating that she was obliged to go to her office this morning, but would turn over to the Recording Secretary General the keys of safe deposit box as soon as notified of the election of her successor.

Miss Miller moved: That this Board extend to our retiring Secretary General, Miss Mary Desha, our heartfelt appreciation and thanks for all the noble work she has done for the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Park, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Sydnor, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Towles, Miss Solomons and all the members present.

The Chair said: "It gives me great pleasure to put this resolution. All in favor will now rise." Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

At half past five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Acting Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved by the Board, June 5, 1906.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1—May 31, 1906.

Approved by National Board of Management, June 6, 1906.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1906, .................. $29,305 23

Receipts.

Annual dues, $6,054; less, $162 refunded, .................. $5,892 00.
Initiation fees, $735; less $45 refunded, 690 00.
Certificates, members, .................. 3 99.
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, 5 98.
Directory, 2 00.
Exchange, 25.
Refunded by Credential Committee of Fifteenth Continental Congress, 23 36.
Refunded by House Committee of Fifteenth Continental Congress, 36.
Life Membership Certificates, 5 99.
Lineage Books, 55 00.
Ribbon, 7 79.
**Official.**

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<td>Engrossing one State Regent’s commission</td>
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<td>1000 white cards, 18 blue cards and 2 sets of buff cards</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 2000 cards</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/60 roll of parchment</td>
<td>15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Office of Recording Secretary General.</strong></td>
<td>244.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Corresponding Secretary General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 application blanks</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Office of Corresponding Secretary General.</strong></td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Registrar General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 record cards and 5 sets of buff cards</td>
<td>$7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 12 books of badge permits</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 2,500 postals</td>
<td>30.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening erasers, engrossing ink and wood alcohol</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 3 volumes records</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 3 volumes records</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>51.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Treasurer General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing 6 chapter receipt books</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 2,000 chapter report blanks</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing headings in ledger and making index for same</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts February, March and April, 1906</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of safe deposit box for 1 year to April 20, 1907</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ream typewriting paper and sharpening erasers</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for messenger</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>45.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>51.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Librarian General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription to Genealogical Quarterly</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. II N. H. Historical Society Collections</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>9.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One copy bath</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel-service, repairing lock on trunk, puncher for file, hand stamp, pad, and cartage</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for messenger</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Historian General (Lineage).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage and freight on Vols. 21 and 22</td>
<td>$29.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 1,000 postals</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 1,000 manila wrappers</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery for editor</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery for Magazine Committee</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 1,000 postals</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving one cut</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 half-tone plates</td>
<td>62.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making one cash book</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and mailing April number</td>
<td>362.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts February, March and April</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor’s salary</td>
<td>166.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager’s salary</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>829.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certificates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 770 certificates</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 certificates</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>218.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>216.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On blanks and constitutions</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President General</td>
<td>5.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>290.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Regent’s Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missouri, .......................... 5.00
New York, ................................ 25.00
Ohio, ................................... 7.08
South Carolina, .......................... 5.00
Tennessee, ................................ 10.00
Texas, .................................. 5.00
Virginia, ................................ 7.00

Stationery.
President General, .................... 13.00
Recording Secretary General, ........ 14.53
Registrar General, .................... 8.97
Treasurer General, ..................... 29.36
Librarian General, ..................... 2.92
General, Office, ......................... 73.17
 Jamestown Committee, ................. 1.42

State Regent's Stationery.
Alabama, ................................ 4.41
Colorado, ................................ 1.42
Connecticut, ............................ 2.77
Delaware, ................................ 1.42
Kansas, .................................. 1.35
Maryland, ................................ 71
Massachusetts, ......................... 1.99
Michigan, ................................ 4.27
Mississippi, ............................. 3.97
Missouri, ................................ 4.27
North Carolina, ......................... 1.42
Oklahoma Territory, .................... 4.28
Rhode Island, ........................... 1.34
South Carolina, ......................... 2.69
Tennessee, ............................... 4.27

Fifteenth Continental Congress.
Telegrams and telephone messages, ... 4.51
Expressage, ................................ 2.56
Postage for entertainment committee, for press committee and on charter members reception cards, ............................. 16.00
Expenses of Credential Committee, .... 10.00
2 reams typewriter paper and rent of typewriter for Credential Committee, ..... 9.00
Rent of typewriter for Press Committee, 10 00
6525 badges and 44 sashes, 251 65
Printing 100 notification cards, 1500 envelopes,
2000 circulars, 3100 ballots, 1400 tickets, 1000
Treasure's reports and 500 invitations to char-
ter member's reception, 103 25
137 1-4 yds. cocoa matting and laying 368 1-2 yds.
cocoa matting, 85 52
Cleaning 1 Turkish rug, 6 72
Hire of 6 kitchen chairs, 3 00
1 flat top desk and 1 table, 23 50
150 gallons spring water and 1 jug, 15 50
3500 programmes, 150 00
Taking down muslin on walls of Continental Hall,
re-decorating Continental Hall and 9 days board
of three men, 1,223 50
1 electric flag, 25 00
Expenses of House Committee, maids, door-
keepers, ice, hauling, cab-hire and telephone, 125 00
Official reader, 100 00
Stenographic and typewriting services during week
of Congress, 24 55
Hotel bill and railroad expenses of Will Casleton
from New York and return, 26 15
Precentor, accompanist, use of piano, furnishing
music programs and services of cornetist for 7
days, 57 00
Spoons for 23 pages, 34 50
Cartage, 6 00
Cataloguing Continental Hall contributions from
April 1904 to April 1906 inclusive, 10 00
1 rubber stamp for Railroad Committee, 1 50
Clerical service, 58 65
Messenger service, 5 10
Car fare to messengers, 1 50.
Voted to California sufferers, 1,000 00

Office Furniture.

1 mahogany costumer for President General's
room, $1 50

*Brass plate and engraving same for desk in Presi-
dent General's room, 3 50

*The President General desires to contribute this desk plate for
the desk, which she presented, and will reimburse the Society to this
amount.

3,389 66
1 oak cabinet for Recording Secretary General's office, ........................................... 42 25
1 hassock for Recording Secretary General's office, .......................... 50
1 hassock for Registrar General's office, .................................................. 50

\[ \text{Total} = 48 25 \]

**Continental Hall Committee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>$ 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone messages</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 1000 postals</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ways and Means Committee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing 3 sets placards</td>
<td>$5 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter By-Law Committee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>$ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bolts D. A. R. ribbon</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoons for 18 “Real Daughters,”</td>
<td>42 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of offices</td>
<td>476 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of telephone</td>
<td>21 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>$8,268 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount transferred to Permanent Fund by order of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, ....................................... $10,000 00

\[ \text{Total} = 18,268 81 \]

Balance May 31, 1906:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$3,289 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Washington Loan &amp; Trust Bank</td>
<td>14,417 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,707 66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{Total} = 35,976 47 \]

**Fort Crailo Fund.**

Balance in bank at last report, ............................................. $53 08

**PERMANENT FUND.**

## Official Receipts

### Charter Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter Name</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasadena Chapter, California</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deane Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Chapter, Missouri</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmyra Chapter, Missouri</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New York</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. George Moffett Chapter, Texas</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, Texas (reissue)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Nicolet Chapter, Wisconsin</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $4700

### Life Membership Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. May M. Woodside</td>
<td>Denver Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Eliza H. J. B. Robinson</td>
<td>Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Caroline P. Stokes</td>
<td>Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lottie Lee Jones</td>
<td>Sara Franklin Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Eleanor Carey</td>
<td>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Martha Carey</td>
<td>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Ruth Carey</td>
<td>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Fannie Waite Pearson</td>
<td>Francis Shaw Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. M. Tutwiler</td>
<td>Baltimore Chapter, Maryland</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Barnard</td>
<td>Sophie de Marsac C. Michigan</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alice Barnard Davis</td>
<td>Sophie de Marsac C. Michigan</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sophia Fuller Sweet</td>
<td>Sophie de Marsac C. Michigan</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary P. Hopkins</td>
<td>of Minnesota</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Maria H. Tomb</td>
<td>Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Sarah Belle Lee</td>
<td>Polly Carroll Chapter, Missouri</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mrs. Jessie Paris Williams, Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey, 12 50
Mrs. Julia C. Parker, Jersey Blue Chapter, New Jersey, 12 50
Mrs. Sue W. Hopkins, New York City Chapter, New York, 12 50
Miss Clara J. Wedge, Patterson Chapter, New York, 12 50
Miss Mary Zehring, Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Laura A. Dallas Elliott, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Flora K. Johnston, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Miss Pauline Kimball Johnston, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Miss Marie Pauline Jones, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. May T. C. Whitaker, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. B. F. Owen, Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Miss Lillie J. Huston, Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Gertrude Bailey Tener, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Edith Bailey Gordon, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Mary Ann Cassel, Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Miss Emma Julia Taylor, Andrew Pickens Chapter, South Carolina, 12 50
Mrs. Mary Townsend Hay, Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin, 12 50

Continental Hall Committee Badges, 412 50
Continental Hall Committee Spoons, 26 00
Commission on Recognition Pins, 17 90
Amount transferred from Current Fund by order of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, 10,000 00

Continental Hall Contributions.
Andrew Jackson Chapter, Alabama, 5 00
Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama, 10 00
General Sumter Chapter, Alabama, 50 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter Name</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephens Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa Chapter, Alabama</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa Chapter, Arizona</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Caroline E. B. Butler, of California</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas Valley Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>31 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial State Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo Chapter, Colorado</td>
<td>43 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>125 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judea Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>5 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of Mary Clap Wooster</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, account of Memorial to Nathan Hale, Connecticut</td>
<td>16 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. Prescott, of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, New York</td>
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Deborah Champion Chapter, New York, .......... 25 00
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, New York, .......... 9 00
Fort Greene Chapter, New York, .......... 300 00
Mrs. Frank W. Lupton of Fort Greene Chapter, New York, .......... 10 00
Gansevoort Chapter, New York, .......... 100 00
Mrs. P. K. Dederick of Gansevoort Chapter, New York, .......... 100 00
General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, New York, .......... 100 00
General William Floyd Chapter, New York, .......... 41 00
Jamestown Chapter, New York, .......... 50 00
Johnstown Chapter, New York, .......... 100 00
Le Ray de Chamont Chapter, New York, .......... 10 00
Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, account Memorial to Nathan Hale, New York, .......... 5 00
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York, .......... 10 00
Minisink Chapter, New York, .......... 50 00
Mohegan Chapter, New York, .......... 75 00
Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York, .......... 3 50
New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 180 00
Mrs. Watson A. Bowron of New York City Chapter, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, New York, .......... 50 00
Mrs. Elmer J. Post, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 50 00
Mrs. H. E. Stevens, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 50 00
Mrs. C. H. Jones of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 100 00
Mrs. James W. Randall of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 100 00
Rubinstein Club, through Mrs. Donald McLean of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, .......... 1,000 00
Olean Chapter, New York, .......... 100 00
Miss Maud D. Brooks, of Olean Chapter, New York, .......... 5 00
Miss Kate McKie of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, New York, in honor of Mrs. A. D. Geer, of District of Columbia, .......... 75 00
Onondaga Chapter, New York, .......... 200 00
Onwentsia Chapter, New York, .......... 30 00
Otsego Chapter, New York, .......... 5 00
Patterson Chapter, New York, .......... 75 00
Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter, New York, .................. 20 00
Saratoga Chapter, New York, ...................... 50 00
Saugerties Chapter, New York, .................... 25 00
Silas Town Chapter, New York, ...................  5 00
Skenandoah Chapter, New York, .................... 25 00
Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York, .................... 100 00
Tuscarora Chapter, New York, ...................... 50 00
West Point Chapter, New York, ..................... 60 00
White Plains Chapter, New York, .................. 25 00
Willard's Mountain Chapter, New York, in memory of Miss Abbie Whipple Sherman, 100 00
Wiltwyck Chapter, New York, ....................... 20 00
Mrs. Charles Burhans, of Wiltwyck Chapter, account memorial to Nathan Hale, New York, 5 00
Mrs. Frances H. Larkin, of New York, .......... 100 00
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Jr., of New York, daughter of President General, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, 50 00 4,248 50
Edward Buncombe Chapter, North Carolina, .... 10 00
Elizabeth Maxwell Stege Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina. ........ 100 00
Mary Slocumb Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, ..................... 20 00
Mecklenberg Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, ...................... 100 00
Salem Centennial Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, .................. 100 00 330 00
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, of North Dakota, .... 5 00 5 00
Ohio Chapters, account Ohio Room, Ohio, ...... 800 00
Columbus Chapter, account Ohio Room, Ohio, ... 100 00
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, account Ohio Room, Ohio, ........................................... 25 00
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Ohio, ....... 25 00
Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio, ....................... 31 43
George Clinton Chapter, account Ohio Room, Ohio, .................................................. 10 00
Mrs. Jennette Sands, of Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, account of Ohio Room, Ohio, .......... 1 00
Urbana Chapter, account Ohio Room, Ohio, .... 15 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, account Ohio Room, Ohio, ..................................................... 100 00
Walter Deane Chapter, Ohio, ....................... 10 00
Western Reserve Chapter, account of Ohio Room, Ohio, .............................................. 100 00 1,217 43
Oklahoma City Chapter, Oklahoma, ................ 18 00 18 00
Bellefonte Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 50 00
Mrs. A. W. Cook, of Brookville Chapter, Pennsylvania, to enroll Mrs. Sarah J. Haines on the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, .......................... 50 00
Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of Chester County Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, 25 00
Delaware County Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 20 00
Donegal Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 30 00
Fort McClure Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 5 00
Germantown Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 15 00
Harrisburg Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 100 00
Independence Hall Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 75 60
Lawrence Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 35 00
Lebanon Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 25 00
Liberty Bell Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 25 00
Lycoming Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 100 00
Philadelphia Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 891 25
Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, of Philadelphia Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 21 00
Mrs. Frederica C. T. Getchell, of Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, to enroll Mrs. Donald McLean on Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, .......................... 50 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Philadelphia Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 21 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, .......................... 50 00
Philadelphia Chapter, from sale of Chapter badges, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, 9 00
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, .......................... 10 00
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<td>Marquis de Lafayette Chapter</td>
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Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, of Rainier Chapter, account
  Memorial to Nathan Hale Chapter, Washington, .......... 20 00
  Virginia Dare Chapter, Washington, ..................  5 00  177 00
Mrs. J. N. Camden, of James Wood Chapter, account
  West Virginia Room, West Virginia, ..................  50 00
James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia Room, West Virginia, .......... 50 00
Mrs. Annie C. Spilman, of James Wood Chapter, account
  West Virginia Room, West Virginia, ..........  50 00  150 00
Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, ........................  50 00
Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, .........................  62 35
Mrs. Louise K. C. Thiers, of Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, .......... 37 65
Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin, ..........................  35 00
Steven's Point Chapter, Wisconsin, ...................  5 00
Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin, ............................ 10 00  200 00
Cash, account Memorial to Nathan Hale, ................  1 00  1 00
From the Blue Memory Book, .......................... 110 00  110 00
Cash, ..............................................  1 00  1 00
Commission on music, ..................................  56 56

$90,586 54

EXPENDITURES.

First payment of front corner sections, ........... $10,000 00
Second payment on front corner sections, .......... 9,899 00
1,610 mahogany chairs for Continental Hall, .... 8,855 00
Continental Hall Committee Spoons turned over to J. E. Caldwell & Co., by order of National Board of Management, .......... 591 25 $29,345 25

Balance in bank May 31, 1906, ...................... $61,241 29

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

LIST OF PLEDGES.

Made at Fifteenth Continental Congress, April '18, 1906.

Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, for the Board Room, .......... $6,000 00
Mary Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, ..................  25 00
Continental Dames Chapter, District of Columbia, ........ 10 00
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<td>Thirteen Colonies Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
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<td>Barbara Standish Chapter, Illinois Room, Illinois</td>
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<td>Fort Dearborn Chapter, Illinois Room, Illinois</td>
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<td>Princeton Chapter, Illinois Room, Illinois</td>
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<td>Ravalli, Oro Fino and Yellowstone Park Chapters</td>
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<td>for a memorial, Montana</td>
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King's Mountain Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ........................................... 66 00
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, .............................. 10 00
Mary Adair Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ........................................ 52 50
Moultrie Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ........................................... 55 00
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ..................................... 17 95
Rebecca Motte Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ....................................... 96 00
Star Fort Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ............................................ 33 50
Sumter's Home Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ........................................ 71 00
Swamp Fox Chapter, account South Carolina Column, South Carolina, ................................................ 45 00
State Conference of Texas, account Texas Room, Texas, ................................................................. 45 00
Texas Chapters, in memory of Mrs. John Lane Henry, account Texas Room, Texas, ........................... 300 00
Betty Martin Chapter, account Texas Room, Texas, .......................................................... 50 00
Jane Douglas Chapter, account Texas Room, Texas, .......................................................... 50 00
Lady Washington Chapter, account Texas Room, Texas, .......................................................... 100 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, account Texas Room, Texas, .......................................................... 75 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, for Ann McCarthney Ramsey Society, Children of the American Revolution, account Children of the American Revolution Room, Virginia, .............................. 50 00
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, account West Virginia Room, West Virginia, ................................. 42 00

Balance of building fund on hand May 31, 1906, ........................................................... $61,441 29
Amount contributed for special features, ............................................................. $33,314 88
Less special feature funds made available by the donors for present use on condition that the desired special features be made good at a later date, .............................................................. 8,401 56

Amount of special features held in trust .......................................................... $27,913 12
Balance due on contract, .......................................................... 4,515 00

Total fund not available, .......................................................... $32,428 12

Total building fund available for present use, .......................................................... $28,813 17
There are still some unredeemed pledges of 1904 and 1905, and as some of these were pledged again at the 1906 congress I would like advice on the matter.

As the safe is too small to accommodate all the cash books and ledgers, I would like permission of this Board to rent a safe deposit box large enough to hold the books until we can move into our new Continental Hall. Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. Davis,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Ladies, you will notice that in our current fund we have a balance of $17,707.66, but from this fund must be paid the $5,500.00, which the Fifteenth Continental Congress voted for the erection of a building at Jamestown, leaving a balance of only $12,207.66 available for the running expenses of our society. I understand the Fifteenth Continental Congress voted a small sum to defray the expenses of the School City and Children of the Republic work. If this is so, then the current fund will be still further reduced, but how much I am unable to say, as I do not think any stated sum was named in the motion. The bills to the members at large will be sent in July, and I hope the returns from these will increase our fund, but I would advise the strictest economy during the next four months.

In regard to our permanent fund, I will say that it has increased very much since my last report, and notwithstanding bills to the amount of $29,345.25 have been paid out of this fund since that time, we have at the present date a balance of $61,241.29. But all this money is not available for building purposes, as we still owe $4,515 on the contract for the two front corner sections now being erected, and of the $33,314.68 contributed for special features in Continental Hall, $27,913.12 is held in trust for special features, and therefore cannot be used for any other purpose, leaving only $28,813.17 for the general building, and this $28,813.17 includes the $5,401.56 which has been contributed to special features, but which sum the donors are willing should be used for general building purposes. If the $5,401.56 is used for the general building, then the special features for which this sum was contributed cannot be finished until there is sufficient money in the general building fund to replace the money used from the special funds.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH

CONTINENTAL

CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Continued)

Washington, D. C.
April 16th to 21st, 1906.
Maricopa Chapter, as yet the only one in the territory, looks back upon the past year with feelings of pride at the marked advance in the work of the society.

The meetings were largely attended, interesting programs furnished and general interest aroused in the work of the order.

Last April we had the great satisfaction of sending one of our members as delegate to the Continental Congress, Mrs. Harriet Van Dorn Du Bois Vickers, who returned to us full of enthusiasm for the new year work.

At the first regular meeting in October the following officers were elected: Mrs. Walter Talbot, state regent; Mrs. Clarendon Smith, state vice-regent; Mrs. Harriet V. D. Vickers, Chapter regent; Miss Almira M. Fowler, secretary; Mrs. C. P. Buckley, treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Thomas, registrar; Mrs. E. C. S. Brown, historian and delegate; Mrs. C. H. Davidson, alternate delegate.

The chapter resolved to make an effort to send a creditable contribution to Continental Hall fund, using as a means a series of teas, the first being held at the residence of the chapter regent.

In accordance with the "Washington letter" we observed the 22nd of February by a Colonial tea held at the residence of Bishop Kendrick. The house was beautifully decorated with graceful pepper boughs, flags and flowers; Mrs. Vickers, the chapter regent, received...
the guests, attired in a charming costume of yellow and white; she was assisted by the following ladies in quaint old time gowns, powdered hair and family jewels:

Mrs. A. J. Edwards, as Martha Washington, in lavender gown and old lace; Miss Elizabeth Kendrick's, flowered gown of green and white; Miss Florence Tweed, in pink and white organdy; Miss Almira Fowler, in old fashioned pink and blue brocade; Mrs. Elizabeth C. S. Brown, old rose moire antique short gown, and embroidered petticoat, Miss Anna Archer and Mrs. Bessie Chushman in dainty white gowns and kerchiefs.

Mrs. Walter Talbot, territorial regent, presided in the tea room, assisted by Misses Crossan, Parker, Bowyer and Mrs. C. H. Davidson.

The Arizona School of Music furnished a delightfully patriotic program, about two hundred ladies called during the afternoon and the finance committee proudly reported the neat sum of fifty dollars.

In April a special meeting was called at which several matters of importance were considered; first the advisability of beginning the work of marking the historic places of the territory, and the neglected graves of the pioneer founders of our great commonwealth. A motion was passed resolving this work should be started by marking the grave of Col. C. D. Poston, first delegate to congress; also to erect a tablet at Navajo Springs, commemorating the re-establishment of the territory by the United States government in 1863; an interesting account of this event was read by Mrs. E. C. S. Brown, her selection being taken from J. Ross Brown's valuable work, "Adventures in the Apache Country."

Following the transaction of the regular business and by an enthusiastic consent it was decided to express to Senator Joseph B. Foraker the deep appreciation of his magnificent work in the senate in behalf of Arizona in the recent statehood fight.

In accordance with the recent ruling regarding non-resident state vice-regents, Mrs. E. C. S. Brown was elected to succeed Mrs. Clarenden Smith, who has so ably represented our infant society in the past.

When the news of the terrible disaster at San Francisco flashed across the wires, our chapter regent rallied her forces and together with the woman's club sent a car load of good clothing to the needy ones, besides a contribution of $16, the entire balance of our treasury.

Owing to our short social season it seems impossible to hold more than five meetings a year; for when interest reaches its culminating point, Dame Nature asserts her time honored sway, and with meek resignation, we watch the rising thread of mercury warning us of the approach of the summer siesta, and with deep regret we lay down our work, fold our hands and murmur softly "Manana."

Elizabeth C. S. Brown,
Historian.
Iowa has thirty-one chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, with a growing membership of between 1,300 and 1,400, seventy members-at-large and forty-four in the state belonging to chapters in other states.

The effort of the past year has been to bring the chapters and members into a harmonious whole that more effective work may be accomplished.

During the year one new chapter has been fully organized, Black Hawk, of Cedar Falls. Seven chapters are in process of organization, and two waiting for regents to be appointed. Martha Jefferson Chapter having been at rest for several years, it is recommended that its charter be recalled.

Ashley Chapter adds pertinent questions to its lessons in history; observes patriotic anniversaries. A handsome flag was given to their library. Donated five dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Abigail Adams Chapter remains the largest chapter in the state. Mrs. Andrews, of this chapter, is a “Real Daughter.” One of the young members of the chapter has been recently demitted to organize a chapter of young women, which goes to show that the work is being carried on enthusiastically. The chapter gave twenty-five dollars for a public bath in connection with social settlement work in Des Moines, and sends fifty-eight dollars for Memorial Continental Hall.

Boone Chapter has recently assumed the support of a room in Eleanor Moore Hospital. Twenty dollars were given to Memorial Continental Hall. Flag day was observed last June. Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie, former vice-regent, gave a paper.

De Shon Chapter supports a room in Eleanor Moore Hospital, setting aside twenty dollars annually for that purpose. February 21st the chapter gave a little play for the benefit of the hospital, realizing a neat sum thereby.

February 22nd DeShon and Boone Chapters united in an entertainment for Continental Hall. Mrs. D. P. Edwards appeared as Aunt Dinah, a “Southern Mammy.” The entertainment was a success, bringing honors to Mrs. Edwards and money for Continental Hall.

Clinton Chapter mourns the loss of two “Real Daughters,” Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Buckley.

Cedar Falls Chapter gives four meetings this year to “The Mother of Washington and His Times,” thus bringing its members for a continued length of time into thought and sympathy with the Revolutionary period. A “Real Daughter” is counted in the membership. At the request of the chapter, April 19th is set apart as Paul Revere day by the school board for patriotic exercises. Daughters of the American Revolution medals were awarded for the best orations this year.

Black Hawk is a very new chapter, organized in January, at Cedar
Falls. May their record be as great as the historic Indian chief after whom it is named, and on whose hunting ground they are camped.

Council Bluffs Chapter also occupies historic ground, being the place where the Indian chiefs met in council with the Lewis and Clark expedition. The verity of the information thus gained from the Indians is remarkable.

This chapter has two "Real Daughters" as members; the state vice-regent also belongs to this chapter. Its contribution to Continental Hall is fifteen dollars.

Dubuque Chapter brilliantly entertained the state conference in October, the governor of the state being one of the speakers on that occasion. Twenty-five dollars were given by the chapter towards the purchase of books for the public library. Mrs. Collier generously donated, in the name of her chapter, fifteen dollars toward Continental Hall. The chapter is active socially and along study lines.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter celebrates Flag day and Washington's birthday. Four names are on the list of those removed by death.

Fort Dodge Chapter is studying the history of Iowa. Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, historian general, belongs to this chapter. Lucy Deming Olsen, a member for only a short time, is mourned by the chapter.

Frances Shaw Chapter continues in great good work. Three members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are on the library board. The Lineage Books have been placed in the library, and the chapter is about to place a memorial tablet there to honor Frances Shaw, after whom the chapter is named. Professor Butler, of Chicago, delivered a course of lectures under the auspices of the chapter. Thirty dollars is their contribution to Continental Hall.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter celebrates Washington's wedding day, February 22nd, and Flag day. Their study is along patriotic lines.

Marshalltown Chapter has presented a large flag to the Young Men's Christian Association; also furnishes a copy of the American Monthly Magazine to the association; gives books to the soldiers' home, located at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown and Spinning Wheel Chapters united in furnishing a patriotic program for one day at the Chautauqua Assembly.

Martha Washington Chapter is studying the history of the state. The chapter takes pride in looking after the welfare of its "Real Daughters."

Old Thirteen Chapter gave a flag to the library and placed a set of Lineage Books therein.

Okamapado sends year book but no report.

Pilgrim Chapter mourns the death of Mrs. Shrader, a "Real Daughter," also the death of Mrs. Fanny Fracker Statsman.

On June 14th, the regent, Mrs. Cox, gave a dinner to vice-president and Mrs. Fairbanks, an event of great note to the chapter.
Pilgrim Chapter is planning to entertain the Mississippi valley conference in October, at the same time the state conference.

Penelope Van Princess Chapter celebrated February 22nd by giving a military whist party. The decorations were particularly appropriate, being flags and pictures of George and Martha Washington. The point or fact whose capture availed the most was the sixty dollars realized for Continental Hall.

Priscilla Alden Chapter is studying historic women. The chapter gave a reception to which the state regent was invited and gave a short talk.

Nehemiah Letts Chapter, composed of descendants of Nehemiah Letts, enjoys many family gatherings. Christmas, 1905, they had a good old-fashioned Christmas gathering to which the Daughters brought their husbands and children, and every member gave everybody else ten cents' worth of presents. The Christmas tree bore over two hundred gifts. Mrs. McCray gave the chapter a gavel made from the wood of an old sycamore tree grown in the old churchyard at Jamestown. One little daughter has been born into the chapter and presented with a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon.

Stars and Stripes Chapter had the pleasure this year of marking the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, John Morgan. Impressive exercises were held over the grave, and a descendant made an address. A "Real Daughter" is on the list of members. Washington's birthday and Flag Day were celebrated. Sixteen Lineage Books have been placed in the library.

Waterloo Chapter had several meetings of special interest during the year, social events. A large reception was tendered by the chapter to the visiting Daughters attending the biennial of Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Many fine papers have been heard by the chapter. The coming year's work is the history of the earliest inhabitants of America. Ten dollars have been given to Continental Hall.

Mrs. John L. Stevens, State Regent.

LOUISIANA.

The past year has been fraught with prosperity to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Louisiana. At each meeting there were names presented for membership, and we have marched forward under the banner of success. There has not been the slightest jar to mar the peaceful tranquility of our body; like an undivided house we have worked faithfully together. I am indebted for the generous assistance of my co-workers and members of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution. My thanks are also due them for honoring me
for the sixth time as their state regent. We have been fortunate, as our organization has lost none by death and only two or three by resignation. Instead of giving the brides the regulation bouquet, I suggested that they be presented with a gold Daughters of the American Revolution badge, a never fading but lasting reminder of the "Spirit of '76." On the 22nd of February our ever zealous and efficient chapter regent, Mrs. Harrison, entertained us with her usual charm-

Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

ing hospitality. The Daughters gave their usual contribution to buy historical books for the Howard library where we hold our meetings. We also contributed to the painting of the portrait of our former president general, Mrs. Fairbanks. I sent congratulations by telegram to Mrs. McLean, our president general, on her election. We also sent our usual contribution to the Continental Hall fund. The state regent of Louisiana has been honored by being placed on several important
committees. There are several neglected graves of soldiers of the American Revolution in the old St. Louis cemetery here, which will receive our loving care. I will also ask that Daughters of the American Revolution markers be sent to be placed over the graves of my great-great-grandfather who was a colonel in the war, and also his brother who was a captain; they lie side by side in our family cemetery near Richmond, Virginia. Their graves are marked by marble tombs, but the remembrance of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be appreciated. The past year has been a phenomenal one in many respects. Our southern land has shaken off the shackles of poverty and now prosperity is smiling on every side. One of our most popular presidents (Roosevelt) made a visit to this land of flowers and five of our members were invited to receive him at the grand reception given at the St. Charles Hotel. The cause of woman's advancement is ever uppermost in my heart and very dear to me is the great future of our loved organization. It is my sincere wish not only to have the Daughters of the American Revolution as an historical and literary body, but hope in the not far distant future that she may reach out the sheltering arms to our needy sisters and give them substantial relief by offering them a home or a pension; for this object I shall use my best energy and endeavor.

MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Editor of the American Monthly Magazine: In the June number of the monthly a mistake occurs in the report I made at the national congress, as state vice-regent for South Carolina.

I stated that Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, was the only one that enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining our president general during her brief visit to the Palmetto State last February. I will greatly appreciate your giving space to this correction. My own chapter, King's Mountain, extended a cordial invitation to Mrs. McLean to be our guest, but time did not permit her to accept.

Very truly yours,

VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON,
State Regent for South Carolina.
MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1906.

The congress met at 10.35 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the prayer of Rev. Osborne Ingle, the chaplain of the Frederick City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the lifetime rector of your president general.

The Rev. Osborne Ingle, of Frederick, Maryland, offered the following prayer:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

O God, for as much as without Thee we are not able to please Thee; mercifully grant that Thy Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rule our hearts. And especially do we implore Thy guidance and blessing for Thy servants assembled in the interest of our beloved country.

May the Spirit of Heavenly wisdom first pure then peaceable, direct and prosper all their consultations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and patriotism, may be established among us for all generations.

Help us O Lord, we beseech Thee, to cherish the memories of the men and women who stood firmly for duty in the early days of our national life. May their eventful and stirring histories not be lost upon us and our children. Sustain in us the unyielding devotion to country that sustained them in dark days and in deferred hope. May we, like them, never despair of our land, founded as it is upon righteousness. In every event that faces our national existence, give us the will to do what is right, that like our ancestors, we may impress our times with the simplicity, sincerity and steadfastness of our lives.

May the resources upon which we draw be enduring, rather than material and perishable, that this and other generations may see in us the loyal children of loyal sires. So may our influence live through the ages, and our country and the world be the better because we have lived. In the attainment of this end graciously assist us through Him, in whom are the treasures of wisdom and goodness, thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Lord, save the state. And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee.
Mr. Percy S. Foster, in response to several requests, sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the congress joining in the chorus.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS BY OFFICIAL READER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement about the Memory Book. At the Continental Hall committee meeting, a month or six weeks ago, it was decided by resolution to have a book outside of this hall, in the vestibule, or in one of the contiguous small rooms, wherein all persons coming to this congress, whether members of it or not, could, by placing their names, record the fact of their contribution of any sum they choose to the building fund. It is unnecessary to record the amount of the contribution. If you desire your name recorded in this Memory Book, it will be placed in the archives of this society. The state regent of Rhode Island, Miss Swinburne, will have charge of it, and she will allow you to inscribe your name, and thus achieve immortality. [Applause.] You can leave with her any sum you see fit to contribute to this fund. That is what is meant by the Memory Book.

As I said, every morning I feel like bidding you welcome, and I do now welcome you, but will not stop for a further dissertation upon it, although I hope you feel and will heartily reciprocate the sentiment.

We will proceed to business and listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read by the official reader.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President, I should like to know if the reports of the national officers are submitted to the National Board before they are brought to the congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, they are congressional reports.

MRS. MURPHY. Then recommendations that are brought in by the national officers' reports are not recommendations from the National Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The National Board, of course, has the authority to request the Continental Congress to give it information on certain points, and it is upon that point that any information is brought from the board to the congress.

MRS. MURPHY. That is a matter of recommendation. Recommendations are not from the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not consider there was any recommendation at that moment, Mrs. Murphy, and that was a communication from the National Board which was ordered to be presented. Certain communications, that is, were ordered by the National Board to be presented to the Continental Congress for constitutional construction only.
Mrs. Murphy. Then they are not recommendations of the National Board.

President General. Not at all. You have heard the minutes of yesterday morning as read. If there are no corrections they will stand approved as read. I hear no corrections.

Reader. Madam President General, as a question of privilege I should like to make a statement. I ask the indulgence of the house while I read the minutes of the evening session, purely as handed to me, not in typewritten form, and I have not had time to read them over.

Recording Secretary General. May I ask the indulgence of the house in regard to these minutes, as they were handed to me in the last fifteen minutes here. I have tried to give you the motions that were made last night and the action that was taken last night, but I have had to call them out in a very few minutes, from a large mass.

The official reader read the minutes of the evening session.

Mrs. Buel. Madam President General, I want simply to change one word. I moved that the report of the magazine committee be accepted. I understood that it was so read.

President General. Your resolution was to accept it, and you correct the minutes to that effect?

Mrs. Wiles. Since Mrs. Buel has spoken of that matter, and my suggestion was as to her motion, I wish to say that I understood as Mrs. Buel has just stated, and I did not move to change the word that Mrs. Buel had used at all, but simply to add that the recommendations be referred to the committee, and Mrs. Buel accepted the suggestion.

Mrs. Ballinger. May I ask that I be told what the amendment was to which my name was put? I did not understand anything about it. I did not hear what it was.

President General. Will the official reader read it again?

The official reader read as follows:

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, moves to amend, that the report be accepted, and that the recommendations be referred to the committee on recommendations. Mrs. Buel accepted the amendment to her motion. Mrs. Ballinger repeated the same amendment. Mrs. Draper asked if there was to be no discussion of the recommendations. Miss Desha stated that the evening was set aside for the reports of state regents, etc.

Mrs. Ballinger. I moved that the report be accepted without the recommendations.

Mrs. Room. I wish to say that I rose to a point of order; and was about to state the grounds of my point of order, but the Chair did not recognize me.

President General. Your point would have been well taken if you had been recognized. The committee formed to act upon the recommendations in the reports of national officers is not the committee
necessarily to act upon the magazine. You recollect that at the morn-
ing session the report of the business manager was accepted. Of
course not being a national officer it was accepted, but did not go to
the committee. So with the report of the chairman of the magazine
committee, which was merely deferred from yesterday morning until
last night. It was perfectly proper to accept it with or without its
recommendations, as the ladies saw fit. I will say another word on
this. I have been informed by the chairman of the magazine committee
that one or two things mentioned by her in that report were mentioned
as suggestions, and not as recommendations. Of course, there is a
great difference in that. A recommendation, once accepted, you are
bound to follow; but a suggestion is merely offered as an idea. If
the chairman is here present, I will ask her to make her statement.
This is simply to clarify the situation.

Mrs. Park. The suggestion as to the change of the name of the
magazine was put distinctly as a suggestion to be considered by the
congress. The suggestion came to me from various quarters as chair-
man, and I was compelled to submit it to you as a suggestion for your
consideration, not as a recommendation from me. It was a matter
that you were to act upon, or to discuss, afterward. The only recom-
mandations at all contained in it were suggestions to the state regents
as to the best methods of organizing their state committees.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, may I make one correction in re-
gard to the parliamentary inquiry which was raised by me? It was
the Chair, and not Miss Desha, who made the statement that the even-
ing had been set apart for the reports of state regents. Would it be in
order now to announce that as soon as the corrections of the minutes
have been completed, I would like to move a reconsideration of the
vote on the report of the magazine committee?

President General. That will be in order after the minutes are ap-
proved. We are now discussing the minutes. Are there any further
corrections?

Miss Miller. I could not hear a word of the report last night, and I
would like to ask whether it was the report of the whole committee or
simply the report of the chairman of the committee? The chairman
has spoken of it as being her personal views.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move that the minutes be accepted as corrected.

Mrs. Park. Madam President and Daughters, I stated distinctly that
we have been able to have only one meeting, which occurred Monday
afternoon. I then submitted my report to the committee. I asked them
if they accepted this report, and if it met with their approval. It met
with their unanimous approval. I would be very glad if any members
of the magazine committee who are present will sustain that state-
ment.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move the acceptance of the minutes as corrected.
President General. Ladies, I must bring you back to the business in order. You are considering the adoption of the minutes. That is the relation of what took place yesterday, not a further and general discussion of any general subject in it. That can be brought out at some other time.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move the acceptance of the minutes as corrected.

President General. The recording secretary general wishes to speak.

Miss Desha. I would like to ask Mrs. Buel to state again what her motion was.

Mrs. Buel. Simply a motion to accept the report.

Miss Desha. What was your motion, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. Wiles. Why, Madam President, I think, to make my own position clear, it will be necessary to say that when Mrs. Park faced the audience we understood every word, but when in her courtesy she turned and addressed the ladies on the platform, with her back to us, we did not hear one word, and consequently in her report we partially heard these suggestions. I distinctly heard the word "recommend," but without knowing in what connection it was. The lady from Connecticut moved that the report be accepted or adopted, using one of those words, which you know mean the same thing, and I do not remember which word it was. Then I rose, having heard the word "recommendations," and knowing that there were very valuable suggestions here which were worthy of full consideration before the congress, and consideration at a fuller meeting than we had last night, I asked if the mover of the motion would not accept the suggestion that the report be adopted without its recommendations, and the recommendations be referred to this committee. I knew that the committee dealt with the reports of the national officers, and as Mrs. Park is a national officer, I thought that was a good way to dispose of it, since I thought the time should be given to the reports of the state regents. Mrs. Buel immediately accepted this suggestion, and I think the remarks from the other side of the house came simply because the ladies had not heard everything. There certainly was not the least friction or the least misunderstanding, or any trouble whatever except from not hearing.

President General. The Chair would state that Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, had, of course, a perfect right to offer a resolution that these recommendations be referred to that special committee. It is only that that special committee is formed to consider the recommendations of national officers, and would consider this only by special action when referred to them. Now, Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, offered a resolution to accept the report. Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, amended to the effect that the report be accepted without its recommendations, which should be referred to the committee which reports on the recommendations of national officers. That is correct, is it not?
Mrs. WILES. That is correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That resolution was carried. Now, Mrs. Ballinger, what was your motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. My motion was that the minutes be accepted, as corrected, but we did not understand that those reports were to be settled by anybody in the National Board. They belong to this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, you are perfectly correct. Do not fear your rights are invaded before they are. Your Chair will protect them. [Applause.] Every committee formed at this congress, when provision is made therefor, reports back to this congress for official action.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That is right, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we understand the situation of the minutes now. Mrs. Ballinger has offered a resolution that the minutes be accepted as corrected.

The question was taken, and the motion agreed to.

Miss DESHA. When I offered the motion last night to cut off all discussion, which I had not any right to do, I think, I moved that in consideration of the fact that we had invited the state regents of this great organization, to whom I have looked always as the senators and the higher body of this congress, to be present on this platform to speak to us. I did not think it was very polite to continue the discussion here on the report of the magazine committee and cut them out entirely last night. Therefore, I moved that we accept the report with its recommendations, and then stated to Mrs. Park that I would immediately move a reconsideration this morning, so that we could have those valuable suggestions, and this house could decide what it wanted to do with our magazine. Therefore, Madam President, I move a reconsideration of the report of the magazine committee, to be considered at any time the house sees best.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution to reconsider the report of the magazine committee which has been seconded. As chairman of the magazine committee, Mrs. Park, would you be willing to make your report again?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I think it would tax the patience of the Daughters too much if I read that long report again, as some of my co-workers on the National Board said to me, "Mrs. Park, that report was entirely too long." Now, as I had but the one opportunity during the year to meet with them and discuss it, in my zeal for the magazine, I embraced it. I took too long, I am sure, but I do not see very well how I could cover the ground in a less time. I am delighted to have it reconsidered, because I believe it is the one business enterprise in which we are engaged, and I would love to have the intelligent and active cooperation of every Daughter of the Ameri-
can Revolution. I would like to have them discuss these suggestions, and I would be very glad to put before them everything that was in the nature of a recommendation or a suggestion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution before you is to reconsider the report of the magazine committee. Is it seconded? Mrs. Park has spoken to the resolution.

MRS. MURPHY. Is Mrs. Park opposed to having her report reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a very direct question to ask the Chair. The Chair would be glad to have Mrs. Park answer it.

MRS. PARK. I beg pardon. I did not hear the question.

MRS. MURPHY. I want to know if Mrs. Park is opposed to having her report reconsidered.

MRS. PARK. Not at all. I am perfectly willing, if the voice of the majority of the house should carry it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution which is before you has been seconded, that the magazine report be reconsidered, and considered at any time the house may name.

MRS. BALLINGER. Is Mrs. Draper in the house, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know.

MRS. BALLINGER. She called for that.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, may I state the reason why I wished to move the reconsideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

MRS. DRAPER. Because, Madam President General, I understood that there were suggestions as well as recommendations; and just as soon as it was reconsidered, if the house agreed with me to reconsider it, I was going to move to postpone consideration until a certain time. That was my reason for wishing to move a vote of reconsideration, so that we could then consider the whole report, as well as the recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the report of the magazine committee was accepted last night. Is it your wish to reconsider that and have the report re-presented to you at some future time? The resolution has been offered and seconded.

The question being taken, the motion was lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution is lost, and the report will not be reconsidered.

The next business on our program, the regular business before us, is the consideration of amendments to the constitution. I have just received a communication from the commandant of the marine corps, General Elliott, through whose courtesy we are to have a concert tendered to us Friday afternoon by the Marine Band. We are asked which we would prefer, to have the concert here in our hall as it has been announced, or to have it in the navy yard, which the officers
would have elaborately decorated for the occasion. They have thought that it might be more of a novelty for the visiting Daughters to go to the navy yard, although they are perfectly willing to come here.

Mrs. Orton. I move that we accept the invitation to go to the navy yard.

Mrs. Bell. I second that.

The motion was carried.

President General. The amendments to the constitution having been sufficiently distributed, the official reader will adopt the precedent of last year; she will read to you the provision of the constitution. She will then read to you the proposed amendment. Any point of elucidation between the constitution and the proposed amendment the official reader will be very glad to give you, and the Chair will be glad to give you any information.

Dr. McGee. Madam President General, as the mover of the amendment which is first on the list, I would like to waive the privilege it gives me, in favor of the amendment which you will find on page 8, relating to the method of making amendments. That amendment, in my opinion, should take precedence, because it will affect all our actions, and I think it is a very desirable one to be acted on at once. Therefore, I waive my small privilege in favor of that one.

The official reader read the proposed amendment to article IX, as follows:

Amend article IX, section 1, by inserting before the last clause, "and it shall require a two-thirds vote to lay any proposed amendment on the table."

Proposed and seconded by Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, B. M. Draper, Mary M. F. Allen, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Mabel Hutton Goode, Sophie Waples, Floretta Vining, Rosa B. Todd, Mrs. D. M. Griffith, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper.

Miss Huey. Madam President General, members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, the proposed amendment which bears my name and that of eleven other members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, is offered to you in the interest of fair play and justice. Our constitution very properly requires a two-thirds vote to adopt a proposed amendment, but too often it has been our custom to table an amendment, which defeats it, by a majority vote. In other words, the conditions under which we defeat a proposed amendment are not those under which we adopt a proposed amendment. The amendment before you is that in the consideration of the proposed amendment it shall require a two-thirds vote to table. That will make the condition of defeating a proposed amendment by tabling it, require a two-thirds vote, and make the condition exactly the same as that under which you adopt an amendment. I feel sure that every fair-minded woman
here realizes the importance of making these conditions equal. It requires no argument, and I move, Madam President, that it be adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution, ladies, is there any discussion?

Mrs. WILES. It does not seem to me a very vital matter whether this carries or not, and I do not wish my remarks to be understood as opposing the amendment, but I think the argument made in favor of it is fallacious, and might carry more weight to some minds than it does to mine, for this reason: We are now able to defeat a proposed amendment to the constitution by a one-third vote. Two-thirds carries it. A one-third vote now defeats a resolution proposing an amendment, and under the present rules a majority can lay it on the table. We are going to make it more difficult and make the conditions more uneven to my mind than they are now; because whereas one-third can defeat an amendment, if we adopt this proposition, it will take a two-thirds vote to lay it on the table. The motion to lay on the table is to dispose of it until some favorable opportunity. That is the fair use to be made of it, and very often it is absolutely necessary that a proposed amendment be laid on the table in order that we may find out what action the congress is going to take on some other proposed amendment first. We lay it on the table so that we can get this information which we need in order to act intelligently, and then take it from the table if we choose to do so later. I think very often it is assumed that the motion to lay on the table is made to kill it, when it is really made simply to postpone action, which is fair, and then it is not taken up again, because the ladies have changed their minds and do not care to take it up again. The argument made in favor of the amendment convinces me that it is not wise.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam President General, as a rule, when an amendment is laid on the table, the object is to kill it. If it is moved to lay it on the table for reconsideration, the time for reconsideration is usually stated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion, ladies? There being no further discussion, the motion of Miss Huey is to accept this amendment. Is it seconded?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

Cries of "Question."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. Those in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." You will recollect, ladies, it takes a two-thirds vote to accept an amendment, and the Chair does not consider that a two-thirds vote was then recorded. Miss Huey, I want to deal with absolute fairness with every amendment here. There was not a full vote of the house.

Miss HUEY. No, it was not a full vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not wish to start the consideration of
these amendments by re-stating the vote on every question. I wish you would listen attentively and intelligently and vote fully, so there may be no uncertainty.

Mrs. Masury. For the last ten minutes, ladies, while this amendment was being considered, it was as quiet in the back part of this hall as it was possible to be, and there was not a whisper. Yet we could not hear the ladies who spoke. They must either come to the platform or speak louder.

Mrs. Henry. How can we ascertain the vote unless it is counted?

President General. I was going to ask whether Miss Huey considered it a full vote.

Miss Huey. I did not, and I should not have been satisfied.

President General. Ladies, if there is an overwhelming vote one way or the other, it is always possible to know whether it is a two-thirds vote. For instance, if 99 vote in the affirmative, and 1 votes the other way, there is no uncertainty as to its being a two-thirds vote; but when there is the slightest chance of uncertainty, there must be a counted vote. It requires two-thirds to adopt any amendment. The resolution is before you to adopt this amendment. I am going to put this resolution again this time, for the sake of fairness, but I am not going to adopt the precedent of repeating every resolution for the convenience of those who have not been attentive. [Applause.]

Dr. McGee. Is it in order to make a remark with regard to the amendment now?

President General. The resolution has been offered and seconded and is before the house. I think the time for discussion of it is past.

The vote was again taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was adopted.

President General. By your constitution the amendment is now in force. You will act accordingly, and we will proceed to the next amendment.

Official Reader. The Chair instructs me to remind the ladies that they are requested to send all their motions to the secretary in writing. Miss Huey will send up hers. We will now go back to the first proposed amendment which is to amend article IV, section 1.

At the close of the first paragraph: Strike out the words "and such other officers as shall be found necessary," and insert the word "and" before the words, "one librarian general."

Signed by Anita Newcomb McGee, Ellen Straw Thompson, Mary Desha, Harriet Baird Huey, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Lizzie G. Gerry, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Florence Hildreth Nesmith, Mary Evans Rosa, Bell M. Draper, Sarah Morris Ogden, Mrs. M. C. Thornton, Mary C. Prince, Mrs. H. Gould Jefferies, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross.

Dr. McGee. Madam President General and ladies of the Fifteenth
Continental Congress, one festival day in far Japan, I met a little friend of mine, aged 10, wearing a very pretty kimono, and I asked her if it were a new dress. "Oh no," she said, "I have been wearing this as my best dress ever since I was four years old." Over in Japan they make the clothes for children elastic, so that they can wear them for a great many years, and I am sure the mothers in this country wish we might do it likewise here.

It is not such a far step to go from the elasticity of children's clothing to constitutions, as it may seem, for this is even more difficult to write a constitution to fit the early days of an organization when it is small and weak, and its future is unknown; it is a very difficult thing to do that and have a constitution fit all its details many years afterward when it is full grown and strong. The constitution of the United States is considered to be something unique in the matter of constitutions, since it, like Minerva, sprang full grown from a great and mighty brain; but when the constitution of our society was written, they did not know how great it was to be; and even had they known, they had to write it elastic, and necessarily now, after fifteen years of growth and progress it does not always fit our needs. There are both gaps and excrescences in our present constitution, and I could not offer any more convincing evidence of that than the report made yesterday from the board, asking no less than twelve parliamentary questions on what was really a single point in the constitution. When our present constitution was written, the society was very small. I was not a member then, and cannot tell you how small, but I know many years ago, when I was a national officer of the society, I compiled the first directory of the organization, and then, after having been in existence some years, we had achieved the vast number of 4,000 members. One year later we had 8,000 members, and from that time forth this society has grown, not irregularly, but steadily year by year, an average of 4,000 members every year from that time to this.

Now this fact of a constitution necessarily needing amendment, after such lapse of years and such great growth, I am sure will be patent to you all. Miss Desha, one of our founders, who had, I believe, a very large share in the original writing of the constitution, will certainly realize that she has also been one to suggest many amendments as time went by. The amendment which I have proposed is one relating to a clause put into the constitution for the needs of a very young organization, when the number of national officers who were needed to carry it on was unknown. For that reason, after they enumerated the national officers whom they saw at once were necessary for the society, they added the temporary clause that such other officers as may be found necessary might be added thereto, by a small vote. Now, barring honorary officers, who I believe, have been added without amending the constitution, only one time has action been taken under
that clause. That was in 1895, eleven years ago. It is eleven years since that clause in the constitution has been of any use to this society. At that time, I will tell you the action that was taken, but I will state that there is a name in the resolution, and although the lady has long since passed away, I will omit her real name and call her Mrs. Smith. This action is reported in the American Monthly Magazine, volume 6, page 450, at a congress held in the old church. Many of you, perhaps, were there on that occasion when the tellers reported the vote on vice-presidents general. Twenty were reported elected, and this resolution was offered.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Smith being the twenty-first on the list, and whereas it is unconstitutional to have more than twenty vice-presidents general, and whereas it is evidently the will of this congress that Mrs. Smith be a member of the National Board, and whereas by a provision of the constitution of the society it has power to appoint such other officers as may be found necessary--

The clause I am speaking to--

—therefore the committee of tellers do respectfully recommend that this congress create the office of assistant historian general and instruct the recording secretary general to cast the ballot of the congress that Mrs. Smith fill such office.

That motion appeared before the congress without the slightest warning, creating an office and filling it, and that motion was carried without any debate, before we had half time to realize what it was. Now, Madam President, such a condition of things still obtains as to the clause about which I am speaking. Any time you may have a similar motion introduced, to create any office you please, and to have somebody fill it by vote of the recording secretary. Now, this motion passed at this time will not affect any individual at all, but next year, if this amendment is adopted, we will not elect an assistant historian. I think this will be no loss to the society, for this reason: The previous assistant historian has found great difficulty in having any duties to perform. In fact, the office has been considered of so little importance that it has never been considered worth while to name it in the constitution, and it has never been considered worth while to give it any regular duties in the by-laws, as all the other officers have. It has always been considered a temporary office, not worthy of this permanent position. I think that is a mistake. I think all our national officers should have sufficient position to have their offices in the constitution and their duties defined in the by-laws, but all this time has elapsed without this being done. I consider it absolute proof that this position is not considered permanently necessary to the society. Then by looking over the past records, you will find that our present assistant historian is the first one who has really found duties to perform. As you well know, our present assistant historian, who necessarily retires
next year when her present term of office is over, is a lady who is always willing to find duties. She is very much more so than most of us, I imagine. I cannot speak too highly of the work she has done during her term of service as assistant historian. She was our first historian general, and as such she prepared the first Lineage Book of the society herself. As assistant historian general, she has offered to prepare the report made annually to the Smithsonian Institution, but this is a voluntary matter on her part, and when we have another assistant historian, if we do have one, it is very doubtful indeed whether she will be willing to carry on that work. Even if she is so willing, I think that is a work which should be assigned, not necessarily to some one on the board, but that careful selection should be made of the most competent person to perform that work, regardless of her official position on the board. Mrs. Lockwood, the present assistant historian, of course, holds the position until the close of her term of office this year, so that it does not affect anyone at the present time; and next year, instead of this congress electing an assistant historian general, I would propose that the board select the most competent person to carry on that work. There is no necessary connection whatsoever between the preparing of the report to the Smithsonian and the work of the National Board. The report to the Smithsonian is, in the main, a report of the chapter work. It necessitates a great deal of correspondence over the country to obtain that. I have always been an advocate of having the work of the organization as far as possible distributed about the country. I think the heavy work of the society falls very much on the Daughters who live here in Washington, and where a piece of work can be done outside by other Daughters, it is their duty and privilege to take up such work. The editor of the magazine is not in Washington, and this report to the Smithsonian has not always been prepared in Washington. One year it was prepared by a committee, the chairman of which was away, and I know one year the lady who was preparing it was working on it up in West Virginia. The person to prepare the report to the Smithsonian may be selected from anywhere in the country, and not limited to some one because she is on the National Board.

I hope I have made these various points clear; that, in the first place, as the provision now stands, it is an excrescence not suited to the present size of the society. Secondly, the present assistant historian is not affected by this. She will continue her excellent work until the time when she is necessarily obliged to leave it, under the constitution. Thirdly, the choice of the person to prepare this report, which has only been the work of the assistant historian in the last three years, may be assigned to some person equally competent with the present one; or for that matter, she herself may continue it, if she so desires. She cannot continue on the National Board as assistant
historian, because her four years will be over; but if the board so desires, Mrs. Lockwood may be named to continue to prepare this report. I consider it highly desirable that when we find a Daughter who is eminently fitted for this work, we should continue her, because there is no relation between this work and the work of the National Board.

We have heard a good deal about a certain surgical operation which takes out a little piece of one's anatomy that is considered unnecessary, although it is supposed that it was formerly of some use, but which is now liable to cause a lot of trouble; and when you have a little clause in the constitution which is liable to get us into trouble in the future, it is well to take it up in advance before the snarl comes. Therefore, I rise to offer this measure of prevention, which I think very desirable. I offer this amendment and move its adoption.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Lockwood. As far as this goes, I want you to understand distinctly that this resolution does not affect me one particle. I will have done my four years' work before this resolution can come into effect; but I will say that it is rather a reflection on you to say that there is nobody who could be elected to a national position that will be capable of doing this report as I have. There are a thousand of you who can do it, and all you have got to do is to be elected to it, and I know you will do it. Now there comes up a matter of expense in this. The expense so far in getting this publication ready is about one hundred and eighty dollars and some odd a year, and that is all. I do not know how long you will be able to get women who are willing to spend the time, but we have been fifteen years at it, and we have not tired out yet in giving all this labor to this work; and until you see your way clear to pay another editor, which you would have to do if you abolished this, I cannot myself see what the doctor is at really, in having this done. [Laughter.] We have made these reports ever since 1894, I think, and we have always found women willing and able to do it. To be sure it has been done heretofore by a committee. Why Dr. Mc Gee moved to put it into the assistant historian's hands, I do not know. I understood she did it; but it was put into the assistant historian's hands, who has taken it up the best she could, and God willing, I will work another year at it, and then my time will be up.

Miss DeShia. Madam President, when I signed this amendment, it was to put in a librarian general, but I did not intend to put out the assistant historian. [Applause.] The assistant historian has done this work magnificently. We have just had the splendid Smithsonian report, and you know what a position our Smithsonian report gives us in the historical societies. It is necessary for the person who makes the Smithsonian reports to be a national officer. [Applause.] I do not insist that she shall live in Washington, because I think the National
Society may have its officers live in different places over the country, but she ought to have a right to come before that National Board whenever she chooses; so I would like to move an amendment, to add the words "an assistant historian general."

Mrs. Terry. I second that.

Dr. McGee. I would be very glad indeed to have Miss Desha's amendment added, if you wish, and I do not wish to get rid of the assistant historian, but simply to get rid of ambiguities and uncertainties. If you wish to keep the assistant historian, put her in the constitution as an amendment to my amendment, but strike out the omnibus clause, which will open the door to anything.

President General. Is the amendment in writing? Ladies, is there any further discussion?

Mrs. Howard. Madam President General, may I ask one question before you put this amendment? I should like to ask who is going to preside over the museum when it is ready, if we are not allowed to create any other office on the Board of Management? [Applause.] I should like to present that for the consideration of this congress.

Dr. McGee. You can amend the constitution and create any new office whenever you see fit. I do not want you to create new offices by resolutions, as you now have the power to do. This amendment does not prevent you from creating new offices whenever you please, in the regular way, by an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. Howard. It takes two years to get an amendment to the constitution. It has to be presented one year and acted on at the next. If we adopt this amendment, it will take two years to get another officer over at the museum.

Miss Johnston. Madam President General, like the young Irishman who, when he landed inquired, "Is there a government? I am agin' it." So I am "agin'" constitutional amendments generally. This amendment has been supported very ably, but rather paradoxically, by our Doctor, who says the larger we get the fewer workmen we need. I think the congress is certainly capable of clearing up that ambiguity, and therefore I am opposed to any change.

President General. Miss Desha, is the Chair to understand that you are offering an amendment to this amendment?

Miss Desha. Yes, Madam President.

President General. I wish the attention of the house, please. According to the provisions of your constitution it requires a certain length of time before the meeting of a congress, wherein certain amendments shall be sent out in print to the various members of the society, in order that they may intelligently consider such amendments and vote upon them at the meeting of this congress after such consideration. It has always been my opinion when on the floor of this congress, and that opinion is unchanged now, that I am in its Chair, that the spirit
of the constitution demands that after an amendment is once offered on the floor and disseminated in printing throughout the constituency and brought here for action, that there should be no amendment to it on this floor at the actual time of action. I have held that view for this reason: I believe the constitution in ordering that proposed amendments be sent out in print does so in order that you may have time to consider them. If they are amended during the session, there is presented oftentimes an entirely different phase of the question, upon which you act instantly, although the spirit of your constitution has informed you that you must take a year to consider it. Now, that is my view. [Applause.] My ruling this morning will not be in accordance with this view, for the reason that you have selected Roberts' rules of order instead of my views. As long as you hold Roberts' rules of order and have not made any changes for your own guidance, I will rule according to those rules of order. Roberts states that you may amend a proposed amendment on the floor, in case the amendment you bring on the floor is germane to the original amendment. Of course, there is a wide latitude of construction in the word "germane." To some minds, an amendment may be absolutely germane to the proposed amendment which has been sent out in print. To other minds, it may not be at all germane. I think the Chair may reserve to herself the right to rule as to what is germane and not germane, in case there is no very delicate distinction. Where there is, then she will ask the assistance of the house. She does rule, however, that this proposed amendment to the printed amendment is germane, and therefore that it can be considered. [Applause.] Dr. McGee, as the mover, you have the privilege of the last speech.

Dr. McGee. Miss Desha asked me to state again her proposed amendment. She would add to it by inserting before the words "one chaplain general," the words "one assistant historian general." I have no objection whatever to that being adopted, my main contention being that our officers should have the dignity of appearing in the constitution.

President General. Ladies, any other discussion on this point?

Miss Miller. Does that mean to strike out the words "and such other officers," et cetera?

President General. Yes.

Miss Miller. I object to that.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, in the continued development of the society conditions sometimes change. Might there not arise an emergency when it would be absolutely necessary to have some new kind of an officer? If we take out this little phrase, we are tied hand and foot in the face of such an emergency.

Dr. McGee. Oh, no; I beg to differ greatly with the member who has just spoken. The point is that we should not add new officers on
the spur of the moment. We should add them as they are necessary, but by deliberate act of this congress should we add officers when necessary. This is not intended to prevent having new officers, but only that they should not be sprung on you without notice, but that they should come before you in the proper legal way and acted on when you know what you are doing.

Miss Miller. If we eliminate the words "and such other officers as are necessary," how can we act as it becomes necessary?

Dr. McGee. By amending the constitution.

Miss Miller. But why should we amend the constitution to eliminate, and then amend to put back, when it takes two years each time?

Mrs. Murphy. I should like to reply to the remarks of the maker of this amendment that according to this paragraph, even under that phrase "such other officers as shall be found necessary," it can only be done here in the congress, and in accordance with the constitution. Therefore, I think the provisions for safeguarding against any precipitancy are here already. It is not done on the motion of the board, but on the motion of the congress.

Dr. McGee. The office of assistant historian was created precipitately. It was done in two minutes.

Mrs. Murphy. In the congress?

Dr. McGee. In the congress.

Mrs. Hoopes. I fully agree with the amendment to the article. We will only have to go a year or two, to make all the officers that are necessary.

Miss Temple. We can at any time create an office through the proper channels, by an amendment to the constitution, and it seems to me the amendment of our recording secretary to the amendment is simply a bit of pride and interest in the section of this constitution, over which she has labored from year to year. Therefore, I move the previous question.

President General. The statement of Miss Temple is very clear, and she has moved the previous question. Nobody can tell what a dear familiar sound that was to the chairman. For many years we have heard that "previous question" moved. I want to make it perfectly clear that in moving the previous question, if it is adopted, you cut off further debate entirely. It takes a two-thirds vote to pass the previous question. Having been passed, you revert immediately to the question without further discussion. Miss Temple has moved the previous question. Is it seconded?

Miss Huzy. I second it.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

President General. We will now revert to the main question, which is an amendment to the printed amendment. The official reader will read Miss Desha's amendment to the amendment.
The official reader read as follows:

I move to amend the amendment by the insertion of the words “one assistant historian general” after the words “one historian general.”

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

President General. The question now is on the amendment as amended. The official reader will read the article as it will read if the amendment is carried.

The official reader read as follows:

Article IV. Section 1. The officers of the National Society shall be a president general; one vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; vice presidents general; one recording and one corresponding secretary general; one registrar general; one treasurer general; one historian general; one assistant historian general; one chaplain general, and one librarian general.

President General. The question is now on the printed amendment as you have heard it read, with the amendment of Miss Desha inserted therein.

The question being taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mrs. Fuller. I move that the speeches on amendments be limited to three minutes.

Mrs. Stevens. I second that.

President General. All resolutions must come up in writing.

The motion was agreed to.

The official reader presented the next proposed amendment, as follows:

Amend the constitution, article IV, section 3, by inserting after words “no state,” the following: “Regent, state vice-regent.” So that it will read “No state regent, state vice-regent or honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents.”

The proposed amendment being signed by
Emily Hendree Park,
Caroline M. Murphy,
Eleanor S. Washington Howard,
Elizabeth H. Delafield,
Irene W. Chittenden,
Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor,
Charlotte Emerson Main,
Virginia Shedd Hodge,
Alice L. Brown,
Mary Nicoll Putnam,
M. A. Stranahan,
M. B. Kendall,
Mary C. Prihce,
Mary L. S. Wulbern,
Rosa Burwell Todd,
Catherine G. Thom.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, a state regent has two offices to fulfil. She is primarily the highest officer of the society in her state, charged with executive and organizing duties; and second is, by virtue of her office, a member of the National Board of Management. Now, I believe that every state regent here will agree that her state duties come first in importance. The national officers and the vice-presidents general are competent to carry on the national business of the society. When the amendment creating the office of state vice-regent was offered, and when it passed, the objects of creating such an office were rapidly and distinctly stated. It was argued then, and it is argued now, that the qualifications of a state vice-regent are exactly the same as those of a state regent. She is put in the place of a state regent. If a state regent must be a resident of her state in order to fulfil the duties of her office, a state vice-regent must necessarily be a resident of her state if she is to be at all times ready to take the place of her state regent. [Applause.]

I will read section 4, article IV, of the constitution, which says:

The state regents shall have power to appoint the regents of chapters in their respective states and territories for the first year, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, and be charged with the active work of organization therein, subject to the general supervision of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Now, I ask, if a state vice-regent never residing in her state at any time of the year will be able, in case of the disability of her state regent, through illness, enforced absence or some affliction, or any other cause, to take the place of her state regent and carry on the active work required of her in her state? [Applause.]

Mrs. Haskell. Madam President General, may I ask whether an amendment to this amendment is in order, provided it be germane to the question?

President General. It is.

Mrs. Haskell. Then, Madam President General, I desire to move that the amendment be amended by striking out the word "a" and substituting therefor the two words "an actual," so that it shall read, "who is not an actual resident of the state she represents." [Applause.]

The amendment was seconded by Miss Massey and Mrs. Perley.

Mrs. Lockwood. If a person is a resident of the state, can she be anything more than a resident of the state? [Laughter.]
Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. What is the meaning of the word “resident?”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair assumes to be a cyclopædia of knowledge on most points, but on that particular point she would prefer not to give information. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HASKELL. Madam President, may I be permitted to answer the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. HASKELL. There are two classes of residents. One is an actual resident, and the other is a legal resident. My purpose in proposing that amendment was to make it so explicit and so clear that no future discussion, if this amendment should be carried, could ever come before this body as to the meaning of the constitution. [Applause.] Actual residence is when the person actually resides in the place, and in the common acceptance of the term residence means actual residence; but there is in law a legal residence, and that is why I propose this amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As I understand it Madam President, residence is the place where a man sleeps and votes. That is what makes legal residence.

PRESIDENT GENERAL: Most voters sit up all night. [Laughter.] So I do not think sleep is necessarily involved in the term.

Mrs. RoomE. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I speak not for myself or for the District of Columbia. I speak for the far west, that portion of it which disagrees with this amendment. There are several states and territories that could have no representation on the National Board or in the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if they were restricted to having their state vice-regent a resident of the state, because in many cases there have been on this floor as delegates to the Continental Congress in different state delegations, members who were not residents of the states they represented. Otherwise, those offices would not have been filled. We think every place that is entitled to a representation should have a chance to be represented, and if it required residence in the state, there would be several that would not be represented. Now, there are some of us in the east who do not think, conditions being so different in the far west, that they should be restricted to the same rules that obtain with us. In the east and in the middle west it is very little expense and comparatively very little trouble, not only to attend this Continental Congress, but to attend the meetings of the National Board. But certain states and territories of this Union would have no representation here if they could not choose someone who resided here in Washington. Moreover, I do not think, and never have thought, that one state or a number of states should act against the independence of any other state. I think that each
state should have the right to say for itself whether it chooses to be represented by a non-resident. [Applause.]

I do not speak from any personal point of view; to me it is perfectly immaterial. I speak for the rights of the state and for the rights of the chapters. Do not interfere with the independence of the chapters. If you destroy the independence of the chapters, especially the small chapters, you will proceed afterward, or someone else will to destroy the independence of the other chapters. And this is one of the first blows struck at that independence. I have no motive other than the good of the society; I never have had and never want to have any other—

(Cries of "Time!" "time!")

Mrs. SYDNOR, of Texas. I think that we from Texas are in a very fine position to give some information on this matter. We were among the first to elect a state vice-regent. Our state is very large; we are far from the center; we needed it too; the state regent needs an assistant. My understanding was that the vice-regent was elected for that purpose. We are now in a position to elect a vice-president general, for the purpose of remaining in Washington and representing us here. I therefore ask that the vice-president general be elected in our state and to retain our state vice-regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean vice-president general or state vice-regent?

Mrs. SYDNOR. State vice-regent. She is absolutely necessary in the far states, especially of the west.

Mrs. STEVENS. Madam President General, I would like to know if we are restricting the rights of the chapters any more by asking that they elect a state vice-regent in their own state than by demanding that they elect a state regent there? [Applause.]

Mrs. MUSSEY. I wish to speak to this amendment. I believe that it is one of the most important amendments that has ever come before us, because we have, in my opinion, and many others who have studied the matter from a legal standpoint, been guilty for years of a very peculiar procedure and ruling, that we have allowed those elected as state vice-regents, not residents of their states, to perform the duties of a state regent who had to be a resident of the state. Now, if a man was elected governor of a state and he had to be a resident of that state, and the lieutenant governor elected was not a resident, do you suppose that that lieutenant governor could act in that capacity? [Applause.]

Mrs. THOM. I only want to repeat what I said before, to have the ladies come to the platform. The two ladies who preceded Mrs. Mussey we could not hear, but Mrs. Mussey and the other ladies we could hear.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I agree entirely with the remarks made by
the state regent of the District of Columbia. If I can remember rightly, it was she who spoke about the office of governor as performed in the state and the office of lieutenant governor as performed in the state also. My object in rising is to say that in the far western states, if the state is unanimous in wishing a representative who is a member of her chapter or her state, and is temporarily or otherwise residing in Washington, and she can act in full sympathy with her state, the state should be allowed the privilege of choosing her representative. It is almost impossible for the western states to get proper representation, and we have just as strong and splendid and able women in the west as you have in the east. [Great applause.] And we want the privilege of attending to these matters in our own states. [Applause.]

Mrs. Haskell. I agree with the lady that we have as able women in the west as we have in the east, and I come from Montana; so you can all know me. I want to stand here now, as an attorney, to say there is nothing in the constitution or by-laws of this organization to prevent any state waiving all of their rights, if they see fit to do so. Under the constitution, the statutes that are made, and the laws enacted, are for the government of our people. And if you go into a court you can invoke certain statutes to your aid; but if you see fit not to do so, if you see fit not to make any objection, the matter is waived. There is not a statute on the statute books but what a citizen can waive if he sees fit, and if a state wishes to waive its rights, it can do so. But if this amendment is carried and there is a single objection from a single chapter in the state, it could not be done. [Applause.]

Mrs. Rounsaville. I wish to call attention to the fact that after listening to the last two speakers we realize that the west has indeed as able women as can be found in any part of this great nation. I wish to speak from a selfish point of view. We of the east, of the south and of the north, desire to meet these women from the west; we feel that they can come to us and assist us, that they can bring to us directly from their chapters and from their states news and an idea of the work there which we cannot gain from any representative residing here or residing in any other part of the United States. We wish them to come and to bring us this news and we wish to make it an incentive for their coming that they cannot have a representative except by coming or sending directly from their chapters. I also wish to call attention to the fact that scarcely a state regent, who has, for any length of time, administered the duties of her office in her state, but has found it necessary to rely upon her state vice-regent to perform those duties at some time. It is very important, in a state conference, that the presiding officer shall be thoroughly in touch with the work of the state and understand the characteristics and the desires and the work of all of her members. This is very important to the state.
regents. For that reason, Madam President General and ladies, we should have one upon whom we can rely, upon whom we can depend at any moment, in an emergency, to represent us. For the state regent it is important to have that state vice-regent reside in the state. And then, Daughters of the American Revolution, we wish to take them into our conferences. How can a representative who is not an actual resident of her state intelligently represent that state? Is it not best for that state to be represented by a member who distinctly understands the conditions of her state? Would it not be better that the state pass for a time without representation than that there should be a representation which they—

(Cries of “No! No!”)

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. (Continuing) did not desire? I leave these points with you, ladies. But above all, I do hope that we can bring these women from the west. Last night Mrs. Allen called attention to the fact that there was great expense in bringing them. We must, as a body, do something in that direction, to bring them; but by all means let us have our sisters of the west with us. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President General, lest perchance you should think I speak without authority, I desire to say in the beginning that I have with me the unanimous resolutions, passed by the Oro Fino Chapter, the Ravalli Chapter, the Silver Bow Chapter, the Yellowstone Park Chapter, and the corps of women as yet unorganized in these towns—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you speaking to the amendment?

Mrs. WEED. I am speaking to the amendment, Madam President General, on behalf of my state.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think I could only recognize an individual, speaking individually on the floor of the house. I do not think I could recognize one speaking for absent members. I will be delighted to hear your individual views, as Mrs. Weed, but I cannot continue to hear you otherwise. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I desire to express my views as Mrs. Weed, the state vice-regent of Montana. My personal view is exactly in accord with the resolution, and that the state vice-regent should be a resident in the state that she represents. I am so recorded in the minutes of the National Board of Management, prior to the last congress. But I feel that my state has the right to express itself about that; the state vice-regent is the woman who can attend the board meetings and keep in touch with the work of the National Society. It was at the request of the state regent of Wisconsin, in the National Board of Management, prior to the last congress, that this was allowed to pass, in the last congress. Therefore, I want it to be known that that matter was decided in the last congress on the request of Wisconsin, and that is all I have to say on the subject. The
state stands for the non-resident state vice-regent, but the state, at present, is on record here now and prior to the last congress for a resident state vice-regent.

Mrs. Murphy. As the seconder of this motion I should be glad to say a word for it. We have heard many opinions, many thoughts on the subject; but the one fact remains, that the state vice-regent is an officer elected to take the place of the state regent and perform her duties. [Applause.] That is the thing we have to think of and nothing else. The chance of representation by the far distant states is safeguarded by the fact that the vice-president general is not included in this amendment. You have the chance of having one officer on the board who does not live in your state; but you should have the officers, who are to perform the active duties in that state, resident and in touch with matters there. I would ask you to remember the words of the legal lady from Montana, who spoke to you. She told you that you might have the legal right to waive all of your rights and have your officers living at the four corners of the United States, if you wanted to, but if one little chapter in that state should raise a fuss against it, you would have no officers at all. [Applause.] Now, consider the expediency of not getting into such predicaments as that. Follow out this amendment. Have your officers, who are to do state duty, elected from the state, and if you want representation, try to have vice-presidents general living in Washington.

President General. I had promised to recognize the representative from Mexico next, but she being behind me on the platform I did not see her. She came upon the platform and I promised to recognize her, and I now do so.

Mrs. Servoss. Madam President General, I want only a word. This, of course, will apply to the ladies in the far west and the chapters in the far west. I come from many thousand miles away and represent a chapter many thousand miles away. We are trying now and want to have in Mexico, if it can be done, a state regent, in order that other chapters can be organized. It is absolutely impossible—and I judge it must be so with other far western states—to have people come to aid the chapters; whereas, if we were allowed to have a representative, or say a state vice-regent, who was always within distance, we might get her to aid in organization. As I understand the object of this organization, it is to spread in every way and gain new members; if not, that should be. As far as a vice-regent not being familiar with the work of the chapters, if the vice-regents were in that part of the state or in the state for at least a large portion of the time, she would be of great help in the work of the chapters and could take the reports from her state regent. That is the way I come to you, and it is the only way our chapter could be represented at all. And, as I say, if we want to profit by that, we would have to have that pro-
vision in some way, that we could organize other chapters. We have only one chapter now, and we cannot organize other chapters unless we have a state regent and state vice-regent, and if we had a state vice-regent and she spent a little time in our city she would be more in touch with the work of the national organization.

President General. The Chair wishes to give a little information to the delegate from Mexico. The vice-president general in charge of organization can assist you in organizing all chapters there.

Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania. A question for information. In listening to these different remarks it has occurred to me: In case we elect a state vice-regent, not a resident of our state, and she acts in the absence of the state regent, and a question of importance comes up and she acts before the state regent comes and takes her position, will the state vice-regent be held accountable for not acting in accord with her state regent and her state?

Mrs. Main. Madam President General, I am sorry to be compelled to differ with our friend who has come so far and to state that all of the members of the congress who are conversant with the constitution know perfectly well that Mexico could not have one organized chapter to-day if it was not possible to organize without a state regent. They can organize as many chapters as they please through the vice-president general in charge of organization, but, of course, they need a state regent in order to work up their enthusiasm and get the members ready to come into our organization; but the state regent is not necessary to the organization of chapters in Mexico. I wanted to call attention to the fact that of the signers of this amendment, if you will look at it, twelve are state regents from different states from long distances away; there are only four who are nearby and can attend; so we must feel that the state regents who live far away desire that their state vice-regents shall be members of and resident of their own states, so as to give them assistance at home. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I want to make just one statement. In the city of Washington we have over ten thousand men in office who have their legal residences in other states and go home to vote; a very large majority of these men have wives. Are the wives disfranchised? Are the wives actual citizens of their husbands' states, or are only the husbands? That is the question I wanted to ask. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Kendall, of Maine. Madam President General and members of the congress, it seems to me there is only one point we should hold to in this connection. We have already placed in our constitution this matter in regard to our state regents. Our regents in the far-away west or south may have their representatives in Washington by an alternate; they may have their vice-presidents general; but it is the state vice-regents of whom we are talking. It seems to me they can
easily settle it for themselves. If our state regents must be residents, surely, from my point of view, the state vice-regents should be also. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fuller. I move the previous question, Madam President General.

Mrs. Bell. I second that motion.

President General. There is no debate upon that, of course. The previous question is moved. I suppose you know what the previous question is. It is an amendment to the amendment, offered by Mrs. Haskell. All in favor of adopting the previous question will please rise. [After a rising vote.] The motion is carried; the debate is closed. We will now proceed to vote immediately upon the amendment to the amendment. It is here in writing and the official reader will please read it.

Reader. "I move an amendment to the amendment to article IV, section 3, by striking out the letter 'a' before the word 'resident' and substituting the words 'an actual,' so it will read 'is not an actual resident,' or, as follows: 'No state regent, state vice-regent nor honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not an actual resident of the state she represents,'" etc.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the amendment to the amendment. All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." [After the vote.] The Chair considers two-thirds voted "aye," and the amendment is adopted. Now, the original amendment.

Reader. "No state regent, state vice-regent, nor honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not an actual resident of the state she represents."

President General. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. All in favor will please rise. [To those rising.] Be seated. All opposed will please 'rise. [After the vote.] The Chair considers this a two-thirds vote and the amendment to the amendment is adopted and is now a part of your constitution. [Great applause.]

Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, a question for information.

President General. Ladies, I have recognized Mrs. Ammon. She courteously gives way to Mrs. Main because of the following resolution, which explains itself and the necessity for immediate action.

Mrs. Main. I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee to draw up at once a series of resolutions to express the sympathy and profound sorrow which this congress feels in the horrible disaster which has befallen our sister state of California. It is signed, Charlotte Emerson Main, Helena H. Weed, Mary S. Lockwood, Clara L. Bowman, Aline E. Solomons, Harriet P. Simpson, Amelia Chamberlain, Mary L. Deere, M. L. Nicholls, Alice Ewing
Walker, Virginia Miller, Mary Desha, Eleanor W. Jamieson, Texas and Maryland. It is an earthquake which has destroyed the business portion of San Francisco. The California delegation has already left the house and started home.

(Cries of "What is it?")

President General. The Chair would be very glad to state what has happened, if the house will be quiet enough to hear it. The resolution is before you, and the Chair will state that the news has arrived that within an hour there has been a terrible earthquake in California. The disasters are numberless; 'no one knows how far and desolating it may be. Our vice-president general, Mrs. Swift, who addressed us here Monday and other members of the delegation, and other members of this congress, have left and gone to their hotels to discover the extent, if possible, of this disaster, and may, perhaps, be obliged to start back. It seems, therefore, that this house should suspend everything in order that it may pass this resolution of sympathy and have it conveyed to these ladies before they leave for the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Harris. I think it should come from me to offer this resolution of sympathy to the California people on their great disaster; we can feel it so well, remembering what happened to us in Galveston six years ago.

President General. The resolution has been offered by the vice-president general, Mrs. Main.

Mrs. Harris. I second it, then.

Mrs. Thom, of Baltimore. Maryland desires to second that, having passed through such terrible times herself in the past.

Also seconded by Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Terry, of New York.)

President General. I know that every state here would second this.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Georgia asks for a rising vote.

The question was taken by a rising vote and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

President General. I will appoint the committee at once, consisting of Mrs. Main, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Thom. Mrs. Main, who offered the resolution, Mrs. Harris, of Galveston, Texas, and Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, where, in Baltimore, they suffered that terrible fire. That is the committee I now appoint to communicate with California.

I now recognize Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ammon. I simply come for an answer to a question, relating to the amendment which we have just adopted, the amendment to the constitution relating to state vice-regents. It is simply to avoid contention, and lest we forget. Some of the states elected their state vice-regents yesterday in the persons of members who are not residents of the states they represent. When we amend the constitution
the amendment goes into effect, and this amendment is in effect. Now, are we not then obliged to elect a state vice-regent who is a resident of the state, regardless of the fact that we elected some one a non-resident yesterday? It is simply that we may not go away from this city, where we are a delegated body, without having made the correction.

President General. The Chair, in response to that request for information, states that Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania, has clearly stated the situation. It is necessary, before this congress adjourns, that you bring before this congress the announcement of the election of your state regents and state vice-regents, and when you bring this announcement before this congress you must act in consonance with the amendment you have just passed. When you bring forward the names of state vice-regents, before this congress adjourns, your state vice-regents must be residents, actual residents of the state from which they are elected. [Applause.]

We will proceed to listen to the next amendment.

Reader. (Reading) "Article IV, section 4. Strike out all the words after 'shall' and insert the words 'be members of the National Society in good standing.' Charlotte Emerson Main, state regent, District of Columbia; Catherine G. Thom, state regent, Maryland; Evelyn F. Masury, state regent, Massachusetts; Mary Little Deere, state regent, Illinois; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; Virginia S. Hodge, state regent, Ohio; Mary A. Lyons, state regent, Virginia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Katherine Livingston Eagan, state vice-regent, Florida; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, state regent, Delaware; Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, state regent, Iowa; Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, state regent, Georgia; Mary Love Stringfield, state regent, North Carolina."

Mrs. Main. Madam President General and members of the congress, it hardly seems to need any explanation at all for this amendment. It is so evident upon the very face of it, that every officer who shall hold office, either active or honorary, should be members of this organization, not simply possessing the qualifications; there are a great many who possess the qualifications, but are not members of the society. We certainly should not elect them. I think it must be merely an oversight that this was ever printed in this way. All officers, active and honorary, shall be members of the National Society in good standing. I do not think it needs any discussion or any explanation from anybody for you to see the reasonableness of this amendment.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam President General, this amendment is susceptible of two or three constructions. It may be that the woman is personally objectionable to this society or may mean that she is backward in her duties or labor in what has been reported. I think this is
comprehensive language. I simply want to know whether it refers to the matter of dues, before we are ready to adopt it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

MRS. BALLINGER. I would like to have an explanation of “good standing.”

MRS. FOWLER, of Indiana. I may be wrong, but as I construe this amendment, it means that you must be a member of this society in the way it is printed now and that seems to me that one must be eligible.

(Cries of “No! No!”)

MRS. BUEL, of Connecticut. I move the previous question.

MRS. MAIN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will say “aye,” and those opposed, “no.” [The vote was had.] The Chair considers two-thirds voting in the affirmative and the debate is closed. We now revert to the amendment. All in favor of this amendment will rise. [After the vote.] The amendment is adopted; it is in full force from now on. We will proceed to the next amendment.

READER. “Article IV. Amend article IV, section 1, as follows: Strike out the second paragraph and insert the following: These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management. Ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, but only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress. In case more than ten candidates for vice-presidents general receive a majority vote, the ten receiving the highest votes shall be considered elected. No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board; and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years. Miriam Danforth Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the mover of the amendment here?

READER. It is a chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understand this amendment, it is really a duplicate of what is in our constitution save for one or two points. The main point in it, as I understand it, is that it shall affect the elec-
tion of the vice-presidents general in this way: Many times at our congresses, by some peculiar popularity of the various candidates presented for election to the vice-presidencies, more than the requisite number have received a majority vote. You recollect it. It has often occurred that eleven, twelve or fourteen of the vice-presidents will receive a few votes over the majority. It, therefore, left the question open. Of course, any one who receives a majority vote is elected under our constitution, whether that majority is one or whether it is one hundred. But when we are permitted to elect but ten vice-presidents general, and if twelve or fourteen have received a majority vote, you can well understand it leaves the question open, and that it is not fair to make a discrimination by voluntary selection among them. As I understand the purport of this, it is largely to place before the house this suggestion: That of the vice-presidents receiving the majority vote, those who receive the highest number shall be considered the ten elected. Now, be very clear on this point. It is not the highest number of votes cast, because we may elect nine vice-presidents by a majority and the tenth may receive many more votes than the other candidates who have not received a majority; we cannot consider any one elected, under our constitution, who has not received a majority; but if the fourteen vice-presidents receive a majority of the votes this amendment is to the effect that the ten receiving the highest number in that majority shall be the ten considered elected. If any members of the chapter are present we will be glad to hear them speak to their resolution.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think there is one thing overlooked, which we might consider of importance: “And no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society for two years.”

President General. That was acted on a year or two ago, and is in our constitution. It has already been incorporated.

Mrs. Ballinger. It is not all new language?

President General. No. They have quoted the full clause of the constitution and incorporated in it the sentence necessary for the amendment; that is all.

Mrs. Thompson. I move the adoption of this amendment.

Seconded by Mrs. Clark.

Miss Desha. I just want to explain to the congress the only reason why this is written this way, as if it were a new amendment. It is to put it in grammatical form. It had been amended so often; I think we have amended this paragraph about five times, and it had all kinds of grammatical errors in it. When I went to prepare it for the printer, I had to prepare it as it was presented. It had commas in wrong places, and “ands” in wrong places; and words missing. The
new amendment is the words about the election of vice-presidents; the other is simply to put the other in grammatical form.

Mrs. ORTON. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton moves the previous question. All in favor of closing the debate will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.” [After the vote.] It is carried, and the debate is closed.

The motion now is on the adoption of this amendment. You have heard it. All in favor will please rise. [The ayes rose.] All opposed will please rise. [The noes rose.] The Chair announces the adoption of the amendment, and it is now in full force. The amended article will then read:

_These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management. Ten Vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, but only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidates shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress. In case more than ten candidates for vice-president general receive a majority vote, the ten receiving the highest vote shall be considered elected. No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board; and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years._

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the Chair suggest, before that is seconded, that we have a special order of business this afternoon in the shape of the report of the Continental Hall committee, and it might be possible to do more work this morning. Now, perhaps Mrs. McWilliams will withdraw her motion. It has not been seconded.

Mrs. McWilliams. I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we can do a little more work this morning.

READER. “Article V. Amend article V, first part of section 4, to read: “The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City during the week in which the 22nd of February falls.” Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, regent of Susquehanna Chapter; Elizabeth A. Reeder, regent of ——— Chapter; Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Rogers, regent Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania; Alma Seymour Sherman, regent of Canadahta Chapter, Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent of

Mrs. KIM, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and ladies, at the request of the regent of the Berks County Chapter, which chapter presented this amendment two years ago, and at the request of some other regents, speaking for the twenty-eight chapters of the state, endorsing this amendment, I wish to give a few reasons for the amendment. Pennsylvania Daughters are notable housekeepers and loving, judicious home-makers. In their calendar April is the busiest month of the whole twelve. Then the Easter vacation occurs, the smaller children are home from school and need attention; the young people are also at home and they wish to have that which the mother alone can give. The older youths are home from college and seminary, often bringing guests, and the good mother-heart goes out to give them loving welcome and to make her children's home the sweetest spot in the world for them. Again, in April comes the housecleaning, a ceremony to which all good Daughters adhere. It is a notable and important event, as you all know, requiring thought, time, judgment and patience. How can this be accomplished at this necessary time if the housekeeper is in Washington helping to mould the affairs of the greatest patriotic organization of women in the world? Again, it is "between seasons." And now, the newspapers must not laugh, and the reporters must not hear, but how can one come to Washington properly clothed for one week in April? If one leaves off winter apparel, thinking of this southern clime, the chilly winds blow and pneumonia may result. Or, if one wears the proper clothing of the late winter, the thermometer in Washington registers seventy-seven degrees in the shade, and one is too uncomfortable to properly legislate or even to be happy. In February the weather is settled, it is steady and cold, and all persons are prepared for it in mind, body and estate. Why should cold disturb the Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of men who fought at Long Island? crossed the Delaware in December? and of men who wintered at Valley Forge? But who can enjoy or succeed in the varying weather and storms of fickle April? Again, we believe in precedent. When our founders planned this society, the first of its kind in the world, and as one president general has said, so fruitful in results and still so young (only fifteen years), one main thought was to recognize the birthday of the Father of his country, George Washington. For twelve prosperous years we met, legislated and learned to love each other in February. Yes, it is true that in one February a dear Daughter unfortunately met with an accident; so again did another at our congress in April. Accidents are matters over which we have little control.

It is pleasant for husbands and sons to accompany their wives and mothers to Washington. Then the gentlemen can attend the sessions
of the United States congress, but now only every other year is the United States congress in session. And it is very doubtful if the United States congress ever changes the national constitution so that the inauguration date will fall in April instead of March 4th. Again it is pointed out, that since the change of date of our Daughters of the American Revolution congress to April, our congresses have shown no increase of attendance, commensurate with the increase of membership. We think statistics will bear us out in this statement. When the vote was taken to change the date from February to April it was taken late in a session, when many had left the house. It was never considered a very fair test of the public sentiment of this society. Last, but by no means least, our congress in April draws from their homes many Daughters who are members of the liturgical churches, which keep the holy season of Lent. It is an unhappiness to them to be away from their families and churches at a season which holds for the parents and their children very holy associations. It is an unhappiness of equal poignancy to be unable to leave one's home and to accept one's duties as a delegate or regent at congress at Washington.

Miss Miller. I move as an amendment to this suggestion that we return to the 22nd of February for our meetings that the meetings of the Continental Congress be held each year in the week in which the 30th of April falls. The reason I ask this is it is delightful—

President General. Is it seconded?

Mrs. Henry. I second it.

Miss Miller. Madam President General, the reason I offer this is, I am a Washingtonian. I know there are very few months in the year that are more beautiful in Washington than April. Another reason is a patriotic one. That day, the 30th of April, was the day upon which our first president was inaugurated, General Washington; we all know that as the first inauguration day. I do most earnestly hope we will not return to the 22nd of February. [Applause.] We all profited this year by the 22nd of February at home with the chapters, as the results will show, I am sure. And now we have the April sun showing its smiles, and no shadows as yet, and no stormy blasts such as we have had in February. If we make any change at all, go to the week in which the 30th of April falls. [Applause.]

Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and Daughters, I think that we of New England are just as good housekeepers and think as much of cleaning house as do our sisters from Pennsylvania; but I do not think that should come into this at all. I have been here eight years at the congress, and four years ago, after the congress I was very sick here; I came near having pneumonia, for more than a week after the congress. I can therefore speak with a great deal of feeling. I think that some of the money that was
spent then would have done much more good if we had paid it to Continental Hall and come in April, in good weather. I remember that the lady next to me broke her leg in February. I am perfectly willing, as Miss Miller says, to come later in April, but hope we will not return to the 22nd of February.

Mrs. Keim. If I may be allowed, Madam President General, I might say that a member of one of our chapters fell, in April, and met with an accident.

Mrs. James. There is one other reason why, it seems to me, February would be the time; not because of the spring clothes, nor the spring housecleaning or anything of that kind, but it is at a time that many of the Daughters come to Washington for the first time, and you know that every other year our congress adjourns March 4th, and with all due respect to Washington, they tell us that it is rather dull here after congress has adjourned, and those who come hope to be able to see our congress in session and have the privilege of listening and seeing a great many things they can only see every other year.

Mrs. Lockwood. We are going to set a good example. You know congress is going to follow this example, and a bill is before congress and will stay there until it is passed, that the inauguration must be changed from the 4th of March to April. It is going to be April 30th; so if you change to February you have got to change right back again, to come here when congress is in session.

Mrs. Fuller, of Massachusetts. I move the previous question.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of New York. I second that motion.

President General. All in favor of closing debate will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed will say "no." [The "noes" voted.] The Chair considers two-thirds voted "aye," and it is carried, and the debate is closed. The question is on the amendment to the amendment, which will now be read by the official reader.

Reader. (Reading) "I move to amend the amendment by substituting the words April 30th for February 22nd."

President General. You have heard the amendment to the amendment; it is seconded. All in favor of adopting this amendment will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.] Those opposed will rise. [The "noes" rose.] The amendment to the amendment is lost. We now revert to the original amendment, "That the annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City during the week in which the 22nd of February falls." All in favor of that amendment will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.] All opposed will please rise. [The "noes" rose.] The Chair is not in doubt. I announce the amendment lost, and we will continue to meet in the week in which we are now holding our congress. [Applause.]

Is it your pleasure to continue or take a recess? (Cries of "Continue!" "Continue!")
President General. You have it in your hands to do as you please. If you take a recess you leave your amendments as the unfinished business; if you do not take a recess and desire to continue to discuss the amendments, of course, your Chair is delighted to continue.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move we take a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.
Mrs. Orman. I second the same.

President General. All in favor of taking a recess will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed will please say "no." [The "noes" voted.] The Chair must consider the motion carried and I declare a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

(Recess taken at 1.25 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1906.

Congress called to order by the president general at three o'clock.

President General. You will come to order for the special business, and listen to some notices while the delegates are being seated.

(Notices read by the official reader.)

President General. The editor of our magazine wishes to make a little statement to us.

Mrs. Avery. With the very kind permission of the president general I have asked to have a picture taken of the platform and as much of the house as possible, for the magazine, to go with the report that will be made of this congress. The photographer is here and everything is all ready, and he will give the signal and take the picture.

President General. Will the officers and those who usually sit upon the platform be present here? The editor of the magazine wishes this picture for publication in the magazine and the photographer has asked to come to-morrow morning and take the body of the house. All members of the Continental Hall committee present in the house will be welcome to the platform; then they will take their seats, and we will proceed with the business.

(The photograph was then taken.)

President General. As you are aware, this is a special meeting for the consideration of the report of the Continental Hall committee. The chairman will report to you herewith in an informal manner. We have met monthly throughout the year. We feel that many important projects have been brought before us in connection with the hall. I desire you to listen attentively to what I am going to say. Some of these things I do not wish acted on at the moment, but I would like some instructions before you leave this congress.

As I stated in my opening address, when we convened a year ago we had somewhat less than $2,000 in the treasury for Continental
Hall. During the Continental Congress—before and after the elections—twenty-two thousand and odd hundred dollars were taken in. Fifteen thousand dollars were turned over from the current funds—$15,000, which you will see, added to the twenty-two thousand and some odd hundred dollars, made, in round numbers, $37,000. Since that time we have taken in a sufficient amount—in connection with moneys set aside for certain purposes—to raise the amount in the treasury to fifty-three thousand and some odd dollars. The treasurer general has printed that in her report. Now, there one or two points to which I wish to allude. In the present administration we will probably not turn over so much from the current funds as was turned over last year—$15,000 was turned over from the current funds. Five thousand dollars and over, have been paid by this administration for the expenses of preparing the hall for the last Continental Congress; not this one, but the Fourteenth Continental Congress. Five thousand and some odd dollars were necessary for the temporary fittings of this hall for occupancy at the Fourteenth Continental Congress. We were obliged to have temporary furnaces, temporary furniture and a great many other temporary things, and this was in addition to the usual necessary expenses of a Continental Congress. I mention this fact simply as a matter of justice to the treasury of the present administration. Soon after I became president general and chairman of this hall committee a voucher for over $5,000 was brought to me for signature. Of course, I signed it and the money was used. But you will realize that $5,000 came out of the current funds, during this administration. Therefore, when we turn, if we do turn, anything from the current fund this year into the Continental Hall treasury it will not be as much as last year, because that $5,000 came out of this year's treasury to pay the expenses of last year's congress. At the last congress questions were asked, as I recollect it, as to the fund then in hand. It was reported to be about $50,000. Now, hearing that then, and hearing my statements now—that we had $50,000—you might think it was strange that having had so much come in the fund had not grown, but the situation is this: Last year that statement was made after the $22,000 had come in, after the $15,000 had been turned in from the current fund and it included $10,000 then in the treasury, which was due upon the contract then signed. During the last year—not the past year—but the year when the contracts for this hall were signed (the first contracts with Richardson & Burgess) they included finishing of the permanent roof. When we met at the last congress only the temporary roof was in place; since that time the permanent roof has been put on and the $10,000 which was due Richardson & Burgess on the first contract has been paid, but it was reserved from the fund of last year for payment. That was included in the statement, as I understand it, made by the treasurer a year ago, to the effect that
there was about $50,000. You will see that $10,000 of that was put
aside as due to the contractors as a final payment. You will there-
fore see that the fund was reduced to about $40,000 by that. There were
then certain other expenses, so that we really had in the neighborhood
of $37,000 when we adjourned last year. Since that time cash has
come in to the amount which has been stated. All life membership
fees go to the hall fund and I am very happy to state that only a month
ago $500 was reported as accruing from that source alone, life mem-
bership fees. [Applause.]

We are now confronted with these propositions: We have paid all
of the first contract, including the $10,000 set aside. We have in hand
now $53,000. From that we will owe the contractors, for the front
pavilions twenty-four thousand and some hundred dollars; we will
also owe for these chairs about $8,000, which seems a large sum to
you, ladies, and it is; but there are over 1,600 of them; you can see,
therefore, that by dividing the sum by the number of chairs we received
a very reasonable rate; at least, the architect informed me so,—that
they are very reasonable for such a chair, which is the best. The
contract was with the American School Furniture Company, and I
think we owe it a vote of thanks. I feel it due to that company to say
that while their workmen by strikes, and various other things, delayed
them, so that we felt there was grave danger of not having these
chairs, yet the superintendent himself came down from New York
and took part in the actual, hard work—worked all night until six in
the morning, in order that this congress might be comfortably seated,
as it now is. [Applause.] There are, of course, also the expenses of
artistic draperies and many minor things.

I desire you to consider certain lines of work, the desirability of
them. Of course, I hope a great deal more money will come in this
afternoon. I wish to ask you: Do you, or do you not, think it is
wise to continue and finish the back pavilions? Your chairman be-
lieves that would be wise. The workmen are here, under their con-
tract; they could proceed immediately, in case this congress, or the
hall committee acts in the affirmative and could go on and build our
back pavilions; then your square would be complete. There is also
another proposition, which I think highly valuable; I had considered
this last year, last spring. We have received many propositions look-
ing toward the renting of this hall, in which people could hold con-
certs, historical lectures and entertainments of a light, high nature. I
believe that this hall could be made a source of revenue sufficient to
keep it up, if we put it in such order and have such conveniences as
will make it possible for the general public to utilize it for such pur-
poses. Washington, I have understood, has long been in need of a
large auditorium. But we are confronted with two situations. One
of them is, of course, that we have no permanent heating plant. The
heating plant to be installed, with the concrete foundations which are necessary on this plot of ground, to make the foundations for a boiler and absolutely waterproof will cost $17,000. The foundations for this building cost $22,000 more than anticipated, because it was found necessary to concrete them so heavily because of the low ground. Now, the same situation would arise as to the laying of the foundations for the permanent heating apparatus, and would seem to be very expensive, but necessarily so. Poor work is poor economy. To put in anything indifferent, would prevent us from having proper heating apparatus. Therefore, I present this proposition: Do you, or do you not think, it is wise, in case we receive enough money during this congress, added to what we have and during the year to come, to install the permanent heating plant? We would have then, this advantage, when that permanent heating is in and the temporary finishing of the rooms, so as to insure health and comfort, our offices could immediately be moved into this our own building. [Applause.] At the present time, and for all time, we will have to have a number of offices to properly transact the business. We pay a good rental for them now and I do not state here that if we moved the offices into this building we would save the entire rental, because, of course, we would have to pay for light, heat and care here, which are included in the rent of the offices as they are now. At the same time I do feel we would save a great deal in money and a great deal of sentiment. It seems hardly right that we should have a great building of our own and still be renting some one else's rooms. I am very anxious to have that matter taken into consideration here.

Now then do not let us take hasty action upon what I am about to state, for it may be a year before we can act upon it. At the present time our property is exempt from taxation; but if we rent we are obliged to pay taxes, and if we remain exempted, we cannot rent. Therefore, from a business standpoint, is it wiser to be exempted from taxation or to be able to rent your hall for proper purposes? I have received, as I have said, many requests for the use of this hall for business in the way of lectures, musicals and "high class entertainments," I think the handbills would call them, but things that would be perfectly proper to hold herein. So far as exemption from taxation is concerned, the taxes now are very low; but when the senate and house exempted us, it was probably at a time when the valuation was very small upon which we were paying taxes, because our property was very little improved. Now our building has gone up and with every addition to it, its value increases and taxation increases. We would be exempted from a certain amount, which I could not now state to you, but would be able to give you a full report a year from now. I want you to consider whether it would be wiser to be exempted from taxation and unable to rent your hall, or to make ourselves liable to taxation and relieve ourselves from the inability to rent. Of course,
that will have to be considered from a purely business standpoint. In the meantime, the foundation and installation of the heating plant must receive full consideration.

I am anxious to see our memorial portico erected. Part of the money paid into the treasury has been paid in for those memorial pillars and it will be held intact for the erection of the columns, as you know, your historic thirteen Colonial columns. The portico will be upon the side of the building looking down to the Potomac and will be a very beautiful feature. It will be instinct with sentiment. Many of the states have promised and pledged themselves to erect them; seven, I think, are in a position to redeem that pledge now. Some have done so; some can do so, and others, we hope, will assume their proper part in that portico. However, when the columns are paid for, it will necessitate a larger sum—several thousand dollars, the architect tells me—fully to complete the portico. Therefore, you have three propositions: Shall you erect the pavilions? Shall you install your heating plant, and shall you put up your memorial portico? If so, then you are only to provide the means. [Laughter and applause.]

As we move on, I shall give you little points of information, but I desire you to hear immediately the report of the chairman of the ways and means committee, because it is fully in line with what I have been telling you. I will call upon Mrs. James Knox Taylor, the chairman.

I desire to state in this connection that last year, just a year ago, I asked Mrs. Sternberg, the chairman of the ways and means committee to retain that chairmanship. Afterward, when I had a verbal conversation with her she was good enough to accept the appointment. Later on she learned that she and the General were liable at any time to leave the country for a long trip, and she therefore wrote me that for that reason she would retire from the chairmanship but still remain a member of the committee. While regretting that, I felt we were fortunate in securing as the chairman of that committee one who has proven herself so able, the present chairman, Mrs. James Knox Taylor. [Applause.]

Mrs. TAYLOR. I am very sorry that I will not be able to read my own report. I have been talking Continental Hall all of the week and haven't enough voice left to read the report, and I want you to hear it, so I have asked Miss Richards to read it, in her own good way.

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: It is with great pleasure as the chairman of your ways and means committee that I am able to give you such a very encouraging report of the splendid and enthusiastic work done by the individual members of our society during the past year, in continuance of the task of completing our glorious "Memorial" to those who have fought and gone before. The magnificent and untiring work, carried on by
our honored leader, Mrs. Donald McLean, a true patriot in every sense of the word, in her royal progress through the states, speaks for itself in the results obtained, and needs no encomiums.

The enthusiasm having been aroused, there is always needed one to direct it into the channels where it will do the most good, and this has been the part of the chairman of your ways and means committee. To keep you informed of the status, of the work in the building, to suggest methods and objects whereby the work would be farthered and to ask your aid in carrying them out has fallen to her as her share. “That they also serve who only stand and wait,” will be seen by the following report of work accomplished. Over one hundred personal letters in answer to ninety-nine received, has your chairman written. On November first under her signature were sent out, one hundred and fifty circular letters, endorsed by your president general, containing the resolution passed by the former Continental Hall committee, asking the use of the money subscribed for special memorials, so that construction of the hall itself might be continued as rapidly as possible.

In answer to inquiries as to who would be responsible for moneys so loaned, it was decided to send out in circular form, portions of the minutes of the Continental Hall committee, meeting of November 18, 1905, and over one thousand of these circulars have been sent out.

To all state and chapter regents and members of the Continental Hall committee, was sent the George Washington birthday letter, from the ever enthusiastic and glowing pen of your president general and endorsed by the chairman of ways and means committee. In this the president general asked that the birthday of General Washington, be so observed as to bring substantial aid to the building fund. From all over the country came enthusiastic letters telling of willing cooperation. The splendid results of this you will hear during the congress, as our representatives from all parts of the country report the zeal and patriotism shown and the amounts of money made by “the women behind the guns.”

The demands for memorials come in daily. Since the last congress, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia have taken rooms to finish, in the name of their states. The New York City Chapter has taken the museum, the Daughters of Pennsylvania the vestibule, and the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington, D.C., the library. Tennessee will let her light shine before you in a beautiful chandelier to hang in the auditorium. The John Marshall Chapter, of Kentucky, have one of the private boxes. Your chairman is also in communication with Connecticut and Massachusetts as to memorial rooms, and the State of Michigan as to coat of arms, in the glass ceiling of the auditorium.

Your chairman however has still rooms for other states, and be as-
sured if there are not rooms enough to go around, we will raise the roof so as to be sure to get you all in.

As each one feels a greater interest in a work of which she has a tangible evidence and also to assist her in her own work, it occurred to your chairman, to have struck off, small reproductions of the plans of the floors of the Memorial Hall, and 250 copies of these plans with 175 postal cards, having on them the photograph of the completed hall, have been sent out.

The chairman of your ways and means committee wishes to express her heartiest appreciation of the courtesy extended to her, by the president general and the members of the National Board, as well as the clerks in the office, with particular mention of Miss Marshall, who has always cheerfully and willingly helped her in some of the most perplexing duties of her office.

In conclusion, I your chairman would urge that you continue as you have begun, for while our walls are up, the corner pavilions nearing completion and the roof is on, there is still much to be done and we must not let our interest lapse, or even flag, until we are able to point to a building complete in all its parts, an enduring monument to our society and its patriotic members, and as a motto to carry home in your hearts I would give you the words of our much loved and gracious first president general, Mrs. Harrison: "Be diligent Daughters and do not falter in your work for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall."

Respectfully submitted,

ADELE C. TAYLOR,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. Perkins, of Indiana. One of the first things asked for of the chapters was the furnishing of the president general's room, and the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter responded, but it is not of record in this report.

Mrs. Taylor. This is only the work which has been done by me.

President General. The committee's work you heard to-day has been done since the last congress; work done before that, of course, is not reported on.

Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin. I desire to state that Wisconsin reported to the chairman of the ways and means committee that they had pledged themselves to place in the roof their state coat of arms. The only mention made of a state coat of arms, so far as I recall, was that of Michigan; but Wisconsin has also reported to the ways and means committee, through Mrs. Quarles and the state regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Taylor. I had no notice of it.

President General. As I understand it, it will be necessary to have
some action before this congress about this matter, as some new features have come up about that roof, which will be brought up.

Reports of what have been done are interesting; what we are to do is always enlivening, but what you can do at the moment are the facts. Of course, you all went, the other evening to that play, which was given for the benefit of this hall, and while its vernacular title might seem to you very ordinary, still I know of no better way in which to urge you on to your duty than to repeat "Money Talks." I am going to allow you to illustrate this by your contributions. I have found that the Daughters are giving from one dollar up. I wish every individual here present to feel that for herself, for her chapter, or for her state, she will deposit something here this afternoon. I do not want any one of you to look back with sorrow, with grief, at a lost opportunity that cannot come back. This is an unselfish exhortation on my part, for I know the "misery stricken nights of tears and days of vain regrets" which would follow such lost opportunity. When you come here again you may see this hall well nigh finished, and when you see it you will feel "I had an opportunity to place my individual memorial here," because each stone, whether named or not, and each clod of earth, whether denominated or not, is really and truly a memorial to you and your individual ancestor. Every Daughter here knows this home is a memorial to her ancestor, and is the home of her organization. I wish you to feel that. I am going to ask the pages to now distribute these envelopes; the ballot box will be here upon the platform. I have understood from the treasurer general that it is the only thing sacred enough to receive the offerings of the Daughters for Continental Hall. [Applause.] You know to the American mind nothing is so sacred as the ballot box. As soon as these envelopes are distributed I will expect a steady flow of ballots in the form of envelopes (and I would not like to say containing money connected with the ballot), because that is not always a very welcome connection, but in this particular instance it will be most welcome. Now, ladies, as soon as the pages distribute the envelopes, and I will give three minutes for that purpose, will you indicate by some enthusiastic outburst that you are ready to start the contributions? [Applause.]

Mrs. Bryan. May I speak just two or three words for Tennessee? I was ill last night and could not make my report. Last November we agreed to take one of the chandeliers, $750; we have sent only a portion of the contribution, and the balance will be given in this afternoon, so that the light will be paid for. [Applause.]

Mrs. Terry, of New York. New York has a little new chapter which has very little money to bring you, but some very valuable relics. Can they be presented?

President General. Is Mrs. Kendall of Maine here? Mrs. Kendall is the chairman of the relics committee, and I understand some valua-
ble relics are to be given and I wish her to receive them here on the platform from the donor.

(At this point announcements were made by the official reader.)

President General. Are the envelopes distributed?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. Mussey. I move that the call be by states, so that each regent can announce the contribution or pledge of the state, and then each chapter, the delegates rising.

President General. The state regents to announce the amount and each chapter having the privilege of making its own contribution?

Mrs. Mussey. Yes.

President General. You have heard the resolution. Is this your desire? That the states be called by name, all delegates rising and every individual chapter having the right to make her own contribution. Is it seconded?

(The motion was duly seconded.)

All in favor will please say "aye." (The "ayes" voted.) All opposed, "no." (There were no votes in opposition.) It is carried.

The house will now come to order. The official reader will call the names of the states. You will rise and come forward. Do not hesitate. Be as enthusiastic in your movements as you please. We wish you to come down the middle aisle, announce to the president general whether you are handing in note, cash or check, which is the same as cash, of course, or a pledge. Of course they come under two separate headings. The cash we can call upon to talk at any moment. A pledge may hold its confidence for a while.

Now, the president general asks you to allow her to make a statement first and to hand to this body, in the name of an organization of American women, not Daughters of the American Revolution, and therefore I consider this most remarkable, the offering of the Rubenstein Club, of New York, composed of a large number of intelligent, patriotic American women. Knowing the work the Daughters are doing for Americanism, it has handed to your president general $1,000 as a gift to this Memorial Continental Hall. [Great applause.] Here is your nest egg, one thousand dollars, and may it burst out into as many shining dollars as the sparrows' twitter above our heads. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hamilton Ward. I move that we send our thanks to the Rubenstein Club for this grand gift of $1,000.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

President General. You have heard the motion, that we send our thanks to the Rubenstein Club. All in favor will please say "aye." It is unanimously carried.

The chair announces $25 from Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; Colorado Chapter, Mrs. James B. Grant, regent, $100; Mas-
sachusetts, Warren and Prescott Chapter, $50; state of Indiana, from the Washburn Chapter, $5; state of Kansas, Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Wichita, sends $30; Tennessee, from Cumberland Chapter, Mrs. M. L. Hicks, $60.

(The official reader called the states as follows:)
Mrs. Grunsky, of California. I would like to explain that owing to the distressing news that was received this morning our state regent was very much affected and we do not know where she is now. Our report will be made later.

President General. We fully understand that situation.

Reader. Colorado: Denver Chapter, $25; Pueblo Chapter, $43. Connecticut: Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, $10; Mrs. H. Prescott, $10; Torrington Chapter, $10; Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, $25; Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, $25; Fanny Ledyard Chapter, $25; Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, $25; Sarah Ludlow Chapter, $25; Dorothy Ripley Chapter, $30; Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, $17; Emma Hart Willard Chapter, $5.

President General. With your permission, Mrs. Kinney, I have just received $50 also from the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter; I would like to add that to that chapter.

Connecticut (continuing): Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, $80; Faith Trumbull Chapter, $50; Esther Stanley Chapter, $75; Mary Wooster Chapter, $25; Willimantic Chapter, $30; Wadsworth Chapter, $100; Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, $125.75; Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, $150; Mrs. Frank H. Benedict, a member of the Mary Clapp Benedict Chapter, $6,000.

Mrs. Kinney. You will see by this that Connecticut never does things by halves. This contribution is for the board room, the Board of Management room, and it is given by Mrs. Benedict as a memorial to her Revolutionary ancestors, ‘one of whom was George Washington’s private secretary. [Applause.]

President General. That is the largest single contribution that ever came to us. A year ago it was thought certain places would take so much money in order to finish them. The board room being the largest room of the building outside of the auditorium, museum and library, the architect has calculated it would take about $6,000 to finish that room. Owing to the personal influence of our state regent from Connecticut upon the pure and patriotic soul of the donor of such a memorial, for such a purpose, we are able, this afternoon, to receive this $6,000 in reverent memory of the ancestors of the woman whose soul has been so fired with generosity. [Applause.]

Mrs. Prescott. I move that we take a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Benedict.

Mrs. Taylor. I second that motion.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. All in favor of the motion will please rise. (A rising vote was had.) I need not put a negative to that. It is unanimously carried.

(The call of the states was then continued.)

Delaware: Mrs. Eugene DuPont, $135.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to interrupt here to say that Delaware has paid in its $2,000 for the column, the first state that paid it in. [Applause.]

District of Columbia:

Mrs. Mussey. I am pleased to announce for the District in cash and pledges $1,814. [Applause.] Of which one chapter is to give $900 towards the library in cash, and an additional pledge to redeem her pledge of $1,000 for our room. [Applause.] I will let the chapters report.

Martha Washington Chapter, $100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is $25 in gold, given by this same chapter to the president general for such use as she saw fit. I hereby hand this gold to the treasurer general and ask her to drop it there (indicating ballot box) and may it, like Fortunatus' purse, never be empty. [Applause.]

District of Columbia (continuing): Continental Chapter, $150.50; Columbia Chapter, $100; Dolly Madison Chapter, $100; Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, in memory of three deceased members, Mrs. Helen M. Somers, Mrs. Phebe McLure Pride and Mrs. Mary Donelson Wilcox, $100; Potomac Chapter, $20.30; Lucy Holcombe Chapter, $60; Continental Dames Chapter pledges $10; Constitution Chapter pledges $50.

Mrs. Henry. Madam President General I have the honor to report to this congress for the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington city, the thanks of that chapter to the congress for contributing so materially towards this amount by their attendance at the theatre the other night, this $900. [Applause.] Besides that, we had deposited $24 to secure the library, so it is really $924. Besides that, I have the pleasure to report a gift to the Continental Hall which cannot really be measured by dollars and cents. It is the portrait of one of our founders and member of the Mary Washington Chapter, executed by a member of the same chapter. This portrait has been favorably passed upon by the art committee. I refer to the portrait of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, painted by Miss Aline Solomons. [Applause.]

Reader. I have gotten from various sources, $4.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not ask the source at all.

District of Columbia (continuing): Mary Bartlett Chapter, $60; Sara Franklin Chapter, $25, pledged; Our Flag Chapter, pledged, $100.

Mrs. Mussey. It is the baby chapter. [Applause.]

(A member from the District of Columbia, Mary R. Wilcox, $10.)
Florida: Jacksonville Chapter, $28.

Georgia:
Mrs. Rounsaville. Georgia is seeking a little more money and would like to wait a while.

Illinois:
Mrs. Hickox. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, Illinois has already paid to the treasurer general for Illinois room $478, as follows: Springfield Chapter, $25; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, of the Springfield Chapter, $100; Peoria, $70; Dorothy Quincy, $15; George Rogers Clark, $33; Fort Dearborn, $25; Rochelle Chapter, $35; Alliance Chapter, $5; Mrs. Louden, of the Chicago Chapter, $50; Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, $25; state conference, $75; Dixon Chapter, $20. And to-day we bring $1,672.05 as follows: Springfield Chapter, $75; Decatur Chapter, pledge, $50; Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, $350; Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, $25; Moline Chapter, $103.40; North Shore Chapter, $30; Rebecca Parke Chapter, $50; Rockford Chapter, pledge, $100; Amor Patriae Chapter, $5; Mrs. George A. Lawrence, regent of Rebecca Parke Chapter, $100; Chicago Chapter, $600; Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, of the Chicago Chapter, $100; a member of the Rockford Chapter, $365; Illini Chapter, $50; Freeport Chapter, $5; Galesburg Chapter, $15; Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, $10. We pledge you to-day as follows: Shadrach Bond Chapter, $10; Princeton Chapter, $10; Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, $25; Rebecca Parke Chapter, $15; Evanston Chapter, $50, making a total for Illinois of $2,284.05. [Applause.]

President General. We feel that Illinois has done splendid work. It was one of the first states to ask for one of the most splendid rooms of the building. You have heard the report. See how nobly they have lived up to it. We have received for the Continental Hall from the Rebecca Parke Chapter, Illinois, $5, and another from Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of the Rebecca Parke Chapter, $25.

Indian Territory:
President General. I have the pleasure to report a check of $25 sent me by the state regent of Indian Territory. Though detained by illness in her family, as you have heard, she has taken the time to revert to us from her sick child and to send us this generous donation.

Indiana:
Mrs. Fowler. I think that nearly all of the Indiana chapters have sent in their contributions to the congress. However, I have a few: From the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, $73.50; John Paul Chapter, $10; Richmond, Indiana Chapter, only two months old, $15; Jeffersonville Chapter, $15; we also have $30.25, which will be explained later.

Iowa:
Mrs. Stevens. Madam President General, Iowa sent her contribu-
tions largely after the 22d of February. I brought $60 with me from the Penelope Van Princess Chapter; the Dubuque Chapter, $20; Council Bluffs Chapter, $25; Priscilla Alden Chapter, $10; pledge for $10; in all $125.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers that $125, from as far away as Iowa, one of the interesting contributions of this day. It has been so hard to make our western Daughters believe it is as much their duty to help rear this beautiful home as they who live right here. We are doubly thankful for the interest shown by these far-off states.

Mrs. BUSHNELL, of Iowa. Madam President General, Council Bluffs Chapter gives $35 instead of $25.

Kentucky:

Mrs. TOD. Bryan Station Chapter, $6; Lexington Chapter, pledge, $105.50, in the bank; General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, $20; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, $10; Paducah Chapter, $10; Isaac Shelby Chapter, with only eleven members, sends $15; General Evan Shelby Chapter, $50; St. Asaph Chapter, $50.

Mrs. HARDY. John Marshall Chapter, of Kentucky, sends $500, five times as much as it has ever given before, and my chapter desires me to say it is sent as a loving tribute to the president general.

Maine:

$606, almost five times as much as ever given before. Col. Dum-mer Sewall Chapter, $16; Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, $300; Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, $100; General Knox Chapter, $50; Hannah Weston Chapter, $10; Mary Dillingham Chapter, $40; Kous-sinoc Chapter, $50.

Maryland:

Mrs. THOM. Baltimore Chapter, $25; Frederick Chapter, $15; Mary-land Line Chapter, $500 [applause]; Thomas Johnson Chapter, a young chapter only a few months old, contributes $100; Cresap Chapter, in the mountains of Maryland and a very small chapter, sends $10; Miss Willie M. Ritchie, of Frederick Chapter, contributes $2; Balti-more Chapter pledges the sum of $318 for the Maryland column, to be paid when the column is put up, which completes the $2,000 necessary for the column. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That makes the $2,000 for the column, and Maryland, though it may not be so large in territory, is one of the most important states in this country in every aspect, and has been one of the very first of the states to redeem the pledge of $2,000, and in addition raises other sums.

Massachusetts:

Mrs. MASURY. As Maryland and Massachusetts came into the nation together, so Massachusetts comes to pledge her $2,000 for her column. Massachusetts has contributed this last year $989.99, to which are added the following: Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, $15; Col. Tim-othy Bigelow Chapter, pledge, $550; Mary Draper Chapter, pledge,
$50; Mercy Warren Chapter, $50; Old South Chapter, $50; Prudence Wright Chapter, $10; Old Bay State Chapter, $30; Sea Coast Defence Chapter, $50; Watertown Chapter, pledge, $25; Hannah Winthrop Chapter, $50; Polly Daggett Chapter, $25; $1,000 from Massachusetts, contributed to-day. [Applause.] There is also a personal pledge here from Mrs. Bates of $50 for the Memorial Book.

Michigan:

Mrs. Brayton. The first sum that I wish to tell you about is the Paul Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Detroit, Michigan, which sends $50. [Applause.] General Richardson Chapter, $21.50; Saginaw Chapter, $20; Marquette Chapter, $5; Muskegon Chapter, $5; St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Chapter, $30; Albion Chapter, $5; Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, $32; Mary Marshall Chapter, $5; Alexander Macomb Chapter, $15; Menominee Chapter, $5; Ann Frisbie Fitzhugh Chapter, $35; Mrs. E. H. Courtwright, regent, $10; Big Rapids Chapter, $5; Lansing Chapter, $25; Ypsilanti Chapter, $2; Mrs. J. T. Brayton, $50; Genesee Chapter, $10; Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, $150; this chapter is just two years old and sends this $150, having 30 members, $5 per capita; Otseka Chapter, $5; the state conference of Michigan sends $25; Mrs. Parker, regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, conceived the idea of appointing Mrs. Henry P. Joy, of Detroit, as chairman of a committee to raise money for Memorial Continental Hall; as the result of this able chairman’s work the Louisa St. Clair Chapter sends $650. [Applause.] Michigan’s total amount this year is more than twice as much as last year and is $1,171.50. The Sophie DeMarsac Campbell Chapter sends $10.

Mississippi:

Mrs. Bell. The Elizabeth Dyer Chapter sends $15; the Nathan Hale Chapter has sent a small amount, I do not know how much. Daughters of Liberty Chapter, $5; Distaff Chapter, $15; Duluth Chapter, $25; Josiah Edson Chapter, $30; St. Paul Chapter, $11; Minneapolis Chapter, $65; Monument Chapter, $48; Wenonah Chapter, $52. A total of $251 in cash to-day from Minnesota. The moral of this small contribution, Madam President General, is that we need you in Minnesota.

President General. After such a flattering act as that, I will go to Minnesota. I am so glad you did not make it larger, if it gives you the opportunity to say that lovely thing to me.

Mississippi:

President General. I would report that I have a check for $10, sent to me, which I will hand to the treasurer general.

Missouri:

Mrs. DelafIELD. Joplin Chapter, $3; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, $30; Nancy Hunter Chapter, $50; Jefferson Chapter, $90; Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, $100; St. Joseph Chapter, $155; St. Louis Chapter, $300; total, $728 in cash to-day. Sent through the year, $443.40; total of $1,171.40 for the Missouri room. [Applause.]
Montana:
Mrs. Weed. In the name of the Oro Fino Chapter, of Helena, the Ravalli Chapter, of Hamilton and Yellowstone Park, the three unorganized chapters, I am very happy to hand in a pledge of $500. I will say that this money has all been pledged since Saturday night, and will be paid in very shortly. [Applause.]

President General. Another gratifying evidence of interest in the states in the west.

Nebraska:
Mrs. Langworthy. I have from the state regent $10 and from the Margaret Holmes Chapter, the youngest chapter of our state, chartered last October, $25, a portion of the proceeds from the entertainment which our president general requested.

President General. We are more gratified than I can tell you.

New Hampshire:
Mrs. McLane. Matthew Thornton Chapter, $50; Milford Chapter, $35; Ashuelot Chapter, $45. And New Hampshire has already sent $150 besides. The Mollie Reid Chapter sends a check for $50.

President General. Tell of your column.
Mrs. McLane. We have already forwarded $2,000 for our memorial column, being the second state to do that. [Applause.]

New Jersey:
Miss Mecum. New Jersey has $506 in a check; we have already sent in $100; by Mrs. Putnam, $25; Eagle Rock Chapter, $125, making in all $746.

New Mexico:
Dr. McGee. I am sorry to state that the state regent is unavoidably detained and will have to make her report later.

New York:
Mrs. Terry. Madam President General, as so many of the chapters gave entertainments on Washington's birthday and sent their money in here, I would like to state, as I did last night, what New York had given in the last year. It was sixty-seven hundred dollars and something; I don't remember exactly, and one thousand dollars for the column, which is not presented here because it must remain in the state until the column is completed. [Applause.] The chapters will now report: Jamestown Chapter, $50; Skenandoah Chapter, $25; Benjamin Prescott Chapter, a pledge, $105; Battle Pass Chapter, $25; Catharine Schuyler Chapter, $25, and just recently, $50; Wiltwyck Chapter, $20; Fort Green Chapter, $310; Ontwentsia Chapter, $30; Chemung Chapter, $50; Cherry Valley Chapter, $10; Johnstown Chapter, $100; Baron Steuben Chapter, $50; General Richard Montgomery Chapter, pledge, $25; General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, $100; Philip Schuyler Chapter, $25; Swekatsi Chapter, $100; Willard's Mountain Chapter, $100; Bronx Chapter, $15; Sagoyewatha Chapter,
$20; Irondequoit Chapter, pledge, $100; Camden Chapter, $50; Minisink Chapter has already given $50, here gives $50; Tuscarora Chapter, pledge, $50; West Point Chapter, $50; Olean Chapter, $100; Mrs. Brooks, of the Olean Chapter, $5; James Madison Chapter, $75, with a membership of less than fifty; Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, $10; Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, $10; Gansevoort Chapter, $200; Mohican Chapter, $75, three times more than ever sent before; Otsego Chapter, $5; Col. Marinus Willett Chapter, $10; Oneida Chapter, $200, result of Continental tea given on the 22d of February; White Plains Chapter, $25; $10 from the Amsterdam Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Terry. I would like to announce that the White Plains Chapter is a young chapter, only a year old, and they sent $25.

President General. Ladies, I have some further contributions. I have received a letter from Saratoga enclosing $50. I also have a check from Mrs. Gaving, of Buffalo, New York, for $100.

Miss Lathrop. The New York City Chapter wishes to report to the president general and to this congress that the chapter of the president general has pledged itself for $5,000 for the museum. [Applause.] Since the last election we have paid in $1,300 on account. We now present a pledge of $100 from the chapter and the following checks: Mrs. Stevens, $50; from Mrs. ———, $50; $80 from several members of the chapter; another member of the chapter has $100 to present, and the $1,000 from the Rubinstein Club is also credited to the museum.

President General. As it came through the New York City Chapter.

North Carolina:

Mrs. Erwin. I think it is my misfortune to follow New York. There are only 220 members in the state, yet I think our contribution will speak very well for our chapters. The first is $100 from the Salem-Centennial Chapter; $20 from the Mary Slocum Chapter; $100 from the Mecklenburg Chapter, for the column; $100 from the Edward Buncombe Chapter, for the column; $100 from the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, for the column; 25 of these raised $100; $500 paid in from North Carolina.

North Dakota: Promises $5.

President General. Every penny that comes here is gratefully received and we are delighted to receive them.

Ohio:

Mrs. Botsford. Ohio has $1,050 for the Ohio room, in cash.

President General. We are stuffing the ballot box. The treasurer general says she can hardly get any more envelopes in the box. I advise you, with entire disregard of propriety, to continue stuffing it.

Oregon:
Mrs. Patton. The legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill appropriating the money necessary for the Pennsylvania column. Fort McClure Chapter, $5; Germantown Chapter, $15; Bellefonte Chapter, $50; Mrs. George E. Huff, of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, $100 pledge; Elizabeth C. Hendry, of Quaker City Chapter, pledge of $5; Phoebe Bayard Chapter, $10; Mrs. James Kerr, of Susquehanna Chapter, $50; Philadelphia Chapter, $891.25; Philadelphia Chapter, from sale of chapter badges, $5; Delaware County Chapter, for the vestibule fund, $20; Harrisburg Chapter, $100; Witness Tree Chapter, $50.

President General. I wish to speak of the Harrisburg Chapter, simply because I know it is doing so much local work at home of such a valuable character; therefore this contribution of $100 is peculiarly appreciated.

Mrs. Patton. Lycoming Chapter, pledge of $100; Shikelimo Chapter, $25; Valley Forge Chapter, $45; Berks County Chapter, for the vestibule fund, $324.75; that is the amount now in hand; it will be increased to $500 at an early date, and is drawing interest. Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, $100; Miss Anna F. Hendry Knight, through Quaker City Chapter, pledge of $5; Mrs. David W. Bruce, of Quaker City Chapter, $25; Liberty Bell Chapter, pledge of $50, making $100 in all from this chapter for the vestibule fund. Madam President General, I am very happy, as state regent of Pennsylvania, to say that since we undertook the work of finishing the vestibule, since last October, including the bill from our state, the money for the column, Pennsylvania has raised $6,672.92. [Applause.]

President General. And that since October. The Chair is very proud of the Berks County Chapter, because in addition to these splendid pledges they had entertained the state conference of Pennsylvania in October last, and had sent her beautifully illuminated insignia.

Mrs. Patton. Fort McIntosh chapter, pledge of $10; Dial Rock Chapter, pledge of $10; Independence Hall Chapter, $725, and a personal check of $125, eighty-three members.

Rhode Island:

Mrs. Barker. Madam President General, may I say that Rhode Island brings to you $456.75? I would like to say that Rhode Island has tried to be generous this year and that we have contributed over $1,800, since April. [Applause.]

President General. Think of that, ladies, from Rhode Island over $1,800 since April.

South Carolina:

Mrs. Bratton. Madam President General, I would like to make a word of explanation. Our efforts have all been concentrated this year towards the South Carolina column. For that purpose we have
raised and deposited with your treasurer $1,090.05. In addition to this the Cowpens Chapter deposits $60 for this Continental Hall.

President General. Ladies, isn't that a wonderful record for South Carolina, over $1,000 for the column and $60 from the battlefield of Cowpens? I believe that was given as a direct revelation from heaven, for that is where my ancestor was injured.

Tennessee:

Mrs. Bryan. During the year we have sent $1,805. We have five hundred Daughters, and I would like to state that most of our contributions are in moneys that have been sent in in recognition of the request made by your president general, that on the 22d of February we should give an entertainment. The Commodore Perry Chapter gave such an entertainment and sent to our treasurer general $80, and sends now $20, the Commodore Perry Chapter; the Bonny Kate Chapter, $200; the Cumberland Chapter will send $60 to the treasurer general; the Campbell Chapter, $90; the Jackson-Madison Chapter, $25; the Chickamauga Chapter, $100, and from other chapters various sums, making altogether, $1,805 for Tennessee since last November. [Applause.]

Mrs. Rounsaville. Georgia, Madam President General, has been ready to report for some time.

President General. You will be called as soon as we hear from Mrs. Sydnor, of Texas.

Texas:

Mrs. Sydnor. Madam President General and ladies, Texas sends $1,002.30,—in cash to-day $327.30, and a total during the year of $1,002.30.

Georgia:

Miss Benning. Madam President and ladies of the congress, Georgia has already contributed some money to the treasurer general. She is handing in to-day $688.76, given as follows by the different chapters; Atlanta Chapter, $50; the five Atlanta chapters had a tea in response to the president general’s request, realizing $163.40; George Walton Chapter, $25; Jonathan Bryan Chapter, $15; Joseph Habersham Chapter, $100; Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, $50; Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, $43; Nancy Hart Chapter, $21; Nathaniel Macon Chapter, $20; Oglethorpe Chapter, $50; Pulaski Chapter, $11; Sergeant Newton Chapter, $20; Covington Chapter, $20; Shadrach Inman Chapter, $10; Stephen Heard Chapter, $15; Xavier Chapter, $35; Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Atlanta Chapter, $10; Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of Oglethorpe Chapter, $5; making a total in checks and cash handed in now of $688.76, and $135 which has already been paid in, $803.76. There are a number of pledges that have not been redeemed, but they will be, which will send Georgia’s contribution this year considerably over a thousand dollars. [Applause.]
Utah:
Mrs. Weir, of Salt Lake City. Madam President General, I come from the small chapter, Spirit of Liberty, Utah. They have sent $30 in spot cash. We could have sent more money but we are engaged in fighting for our independence, as much so as though we were living in the time of the Revolutionary war; and we are using all the money we can to help be free, which is of great importance to us. The Daughters have raised $650 for a public fountain, which, of course, speaks for us in that way.

President General. Three gold eagles! They will do good. A small chapter, but it has a big spirit of liberty and a big spirit of generosity from far-off Utah.

New Mexico:
Mrs. Prince. Thirty-two dollars as follows, contributed towards Continental Hall: Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, $10; Lew Wallace Chapter, $10; Jacob Bennett Chapter, $10; Samuel G. Cartwright, $2; sum total, $32, in cash and checks.

Vermont:
Mrs. Stranahan. Madam President general, in addition to the contributions already made, we have to-day, from the Ann Story Chapter $10; Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, $12.25; Hands Cove Chapter, $25; William McKinley Chapter, $30; Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, $25; Brattleboro Chapter, $50; Bellevue Chapter, $22.25; Bennington Chapter, $51; we hope next year to have a great deal more. [Applause.]

Virginia:
Mrs. Howard. Virginia wishes to report from the Mount Vernon Chapter, for Ann McCartney Ramsay Society, Children of the American Revolution, account Children of the American Revolution room, pledge of $50; state regent of Virginia, $25; Mrs. Miriam Boosock, of Albemarle Chapter, $2; Mount Vernon Chapter, proceeds of the souvenir postal cards up until to-day, $50. Madam President General, I also want to report that Virginia has sent to the treasurer general the $2,000 for the Virginia column. [Applause.] Madam President General, may I report by chapters the contributions for 1905 and 1906? Dorothea Henry Chapter, $300; Old Dominion Chapter, $275; Commonwealth Chapter, $200; Mount Vernon Chapter, $196; Mrs. E. W. Howard, state regent, $25; Fort Nelson Chapter, $137.65; Beverly Manor Chapter, $125; Albemarle Chapter, $117.60; Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, $100; Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, $100; Montpelier Chapter, $85; Massanutton Chapter, $75; Blue Ridge Chapter, $50; Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, $50; Great Bridge Chapter, $50; Hampton Chapter, $20; Patrick Henry Chapter, $20; Peaks of Otter Chapter, $20; Fairfax County Chapter, $16.35; Sycamore Shoals Chapter, $15; Stuart Chapter, $10; a little chapter that has been
aroused from three years of inactivity; Mrs. Frederica Getchell, $10; from interest on certificates of deposit, $2.40, making $2,000 for the column. We hope to do more during the year.

Washington:

Mrs. Phelps. The state of Washington reports $130 and a pledge of $500 for a portrait bust of Washington. Esther Reed Chapter, $25; Rainier Chapter, $50; Virginia Dare Chapter, $5; Lady Stirling Chapter, a pledge of $50, and $10 from the Kitty Livingston Society, Children of the American Revolution.

President General. With all this coming from the western states, why speak of those states as not having an interest in this hall?

West Virginia:

A Member. The state regent has written me and asks me to present for her for West Virginia: Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, a pledge of $42; James Wood Chapter, $50; Mrs. J. N. Camden, of James Wood Chapter, $50; Mrs. Anna C. Spillman, of James Wood Chapter, $50; a sum total of $192 from West Virginia.

Wisconsin:

Mrs. Brown. Madam President General, Wisconsin is last on the list. She will report that in addition to the contributions already sent, she takes great pleasure in presenting the following: Janesville Chapter, $50; $35 additional from the Oshkosh Chapter; she had previously contributed $50. This sum was raised in a rather unique manner, by a member of that chapter, through an enterprise known as the "Silk Stocking Fund." She sent out to her friends small silk stockings, asking that they return to her at least twice as many pennies as the sized stockings they wore; through that means she raised $35, which we take pleasure in presenting. One hundred dollars from the Milwaukee Chapter. Of this sum $37.65 comes from a vote upon a silk quilt made by one of the "Real Daughters," who recently passed her 94th birthday, and it is especially pleasurable to present it from this "Real Daughter." That is all. [Applause.]

President General. The regent of the Kenosha Chapter sent, only ten days ago, a check for $125, redeeming a pledge made five years ago for that small chapter there, of $25 a year; and also sends a special contribution of $50 from the chapter, as the result of the tea or ball on the 22nd of February. I knew that Mrs. Brown would like this report to be made, because it shows the interest of her chapters in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Brown. May I say, Madam President General, that these contributions are not all the contributions from Wisconsin? The most of them have been sent prior to the congress.

Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue. I desire to contribute $10 towards this Continental Hall.

President General. We thank you very much for this.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. Wouldn't you like to hear from Mexico City, Madam President General?

President General. We would indeed. Has Mexico something to say?

Mrs. Smith. Let me say, the contributions of last year, of course, have already been reported, but we have some money held in trust and I want to say in this connection that the Alabama members resolved to say to the president general that she could use it whenever Continental Hall needs it.

President General. The Chair is very grateful, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Servoss. Madam President General, I want to say that this chapter is not a year old, but the first duty of the chapter was to have a memorial for the Continental Hall fund and that memorial we made $138 in Mexican money, which is about $68 gold, and it was held as a nucleus for the Continental Hall fund. I do now pledge the money and it will be forwarded as soon as I make my report. I thought I couldn't go away without leaving the pledge. I want you to know that the Mexico City Chapter is working for it. As we grow in numbers we will probably grow in dollars, and next year we hope to do more.

President General. And we hope you will bring it.

Mrs. Patton. I would move that this congress elect our president general chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. Murphy. I second that motion.

President General. The Chair will ask Mrs. Bedle to put that motion.

Mrs. Bedle (in the Chair). Ladies, you have heard the motion. It has been seconded. All in favor will please say "aye;" and those opposed, "no."

The question was then taken and the motion unanimously agreed to.

President General. The first thing your newly elected chairman (for after handing in her report it became necessary to reelect her) hopes to do is to receive more money.

Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey. Madam President General, I would like very much to supplement the statements of our state regent, Miss Mecum. Seven hundred dollars have been contributed toward the $1,000 for our room, which she has stated, but she forgot a very important item, and that is, that for over a year the $2,000 have been at the service of the treasurer general for our column.

Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin. Madam President General, I desire to add a postscript to my report, to this extent, that the LaCrosse Chapter has pledged $35 to apply to the placing of the Wisconsin coat-of-arms in the roof, when the estimates shall have been given. That has been made during the past year and I desire to take proper recognition of it.

President General. We hope to have a glass roof, an ornamental
roof, and we also hope to arrange it in sections bearing the coats-of-arms of the states. We have had to give preference to the non-Colonial states, because the Colonial states have the opportunity of erecting the columns and the non-colonial states should have the opportunity of placing their coats-of-arms there. But as the architect has said it will cost a little more than we anticipated, we have postponed taking any full action; we will do so at the next meeting of the Continental Hall committee and will communicate with Wisconsin on the subject. We are going to hear two or three most interesting things.

Miss Ritchie, of Maryland. Is it in order, Madam President General, to offer a resolution of thanks to the young people of the Children's Societies for their contributions to this Hall? If so, I make that motion.

Mrs. Gillett. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and dear members, it is late, and I have listened and counted my words to make them tell without overtiring you. Being absent from my country for several months in Egypt, Greece, the Holy Land and Italy, I cast about to know what I could do to increase the fund. I procured a book, whose decorations were copied from medieval designs in the Bargello, Florence, Italy, made of the best Venetian leather and made by the best Venetian leather workers, whose fame, of course, we know so well, and it can be examined at leisure. It is made a gift to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. I then said to myself that it should be made pliable, that is, to be taken out, to be used year after year, and slipped out. I had the paper made and in such form to slip in, and to use this year by year. It reads on the first page of this book to this effect: "By the payment of $50 any Daughter of the American Revolution or any chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, any Child of the American Revolution or society of the Children of the American Revolution, any person or persons not necessarily belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution or Children of the American Revolution may be included in this roll of honor. This plan has a two-fold purpose: To give a wider scope to the list of contributors and to guard in the archives of Memorial Continental Hall every name enrolled on the roll of honor. It already contains the following contributions:

Margaret Mulford Lothrop, first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, by the gift, April 16, 1906, of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, $50.

Mrs. Austen Hall McGregor, state director of New Jersey, Children of the American Revolution, by the gift, April 18, 1906, of Dorothy Mc-
Gregor, of Molly Pitcher Society, Children of the American Revolution, $50.

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, honorary regent Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boston, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, regent, Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, $50.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Tennessee, second chapter organized in the state, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mary B. Temple, regent and organizer of Bonny Kate Chapter, ex-vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, state regent-elect of Tennessee, and first contributor to Memorial Continental Hall fund from Tennessee, $50.


Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Edgartown, Massachusetts, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mrs. Frederick Warren, regent and founder of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, ex-president of the Chapter of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, member of the Massachusetts Society of the Mayflower Descendants, member of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, $50.

I have just returned within a few days, and yet within a few hours, after putting this plan before our chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall fund, I have received the six checks, which are made out—I requested that they should be made out to the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall committee; and this $300 is the beginning, the result of a few hours' talk with the friends. It is hoped that this book will result in a great many contributions, and that before very long, after being placed in the hands of the committee, that it will need a new book put in this cover. I now present it, Madam Chairman, to you with the checks. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I consider this one of the most beautiful gifts, one fraught with more pleasures and possibilities, that this hall has ever received. In the name of the Continental Hall committee I accept it with the utmost appreciation and gratitude, appreciation for the thought and gratitude for putting it into effect. The material
benefits from it are already evidenced. I should like a formal resolution of acceptance.

Mrs. James Knox Taylor. Madam President General, I would like to make the motion. I move that this be accepted with thanks for the kindness of Mrs. Lothrop.

(This motion was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden and Miss Lathrop.)

President General. All in favor will please say "aye;" and those opposed, "no." [After the vote.] There could be no negatives. I extend the thanks of this congress to Mrs. Lothrop and congratulate ourselves, Mrs. Lothrop, on your thoughtfulness and what you have done for us.

There are one or two things. We have several more things to act upon. There was a resolution offered earlier to accept the report of the chairman of the ways and means committee. I have waited until now to put that resolution. I did not put it at the time; when she made the report, she went out of office, but I shall reappoint her. I therefore put the motion offered earlier in the session, that the most excellent report of the chairman of the ways and means committee be accepted.

The question was taken, and the motion agreed to.

President General. I congratulate myself and beg of her to receive her reappointment as chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Iredell, of Pennsylvania, has a statement to make and we have a new regent from New York to give us something, so let nobody go. Mrs. Iredell. Madam President General and ladies, just one word. I wish to call your attention to the fact that there has been nothing done as yet to provide for the laying out and filling in of the grounds of this beautiful Memorial Hall. In order that that should be done, and done well, and it must be done well, we must begin now. The planting of trees, shrubbery and sodding all take time, and it takes money. We cannot begin until we have a fund in hand. You all know how long it took to accumulate even a small sum for this hall, how many years we were in getting money together in order to begin. Now, many of you have said, "Wait until the hall is finished." I feel that is too late, that the beginning should be made now and that we should work earnestly and continually, from now on. Last year I put the question to several ladies: What about the grounds? What about the grounds? They told me they had never heard the subject broached. I said, "If I start a fund, will you support me in it? Will you help me?" I then had no heart to do so. I took subscriptions of twenty-five cents on up to one dollar, and one lady very generously handed me $5; I left the hall with $25 in my possession last year. That little sum has grown to $100. [Applause.] I was appointed chairman of the committee at the state conference of Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania. Now, I have been very
loath to bring this before the congress or to make it public, feeling that you were all doing your part, your very best for the hall, but I decided to say something. I trust that every Daughter will take this to her heart, and I say plant it there and let it grow, and bring her contribution next year for the grounds. I have $100; I hope to make it $1,000 by 1907.

President General. This is a splendid idea, and may it grow. We thank you for originating such a fine plan.

We have some relics to be presented. Our treasurer general has such a fine filling of money this afternoon that she is voracious. She comes and asks, "Is there any more money?" She has not been well and needs to leave. Does any one else wish to give any more in this connection? I really feel you have done your duty fully. The Chair is now going to announce to you that she has the proud privilege of stating in a rough estimate—you will be given a detailed statement to-morrow—you have stood here and taken in $32,000. [Great applause.]

Miss Marian Wilmarth Morton, regent of Battle Pass Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I hoped to escape this, and only leave you these few relics and vanish out of sight. I am the last of my family, and I have quite a number of relics, that I am the sixth generation and I feel that I could not place them in safer hands than in Continental Hall. This engraved goblet has been in the family for over 200 years, Madam President General; it has a motto which I cannot read; it is an unlearned language to me.

President General. I do not know anything of the Dutch of New York. I will call it off to you and then hand it over to the Nicholas Herkimer Chapter. I think it means "Long life to Continental Hall."

Miss Morton. I have a list of the articles that I would like to read. Of some I am the sixth, some the fifth, and some the fourth generation. They all came from Rhode Island. I do not know whether there are any Rhode Island delegates here or not. Quilted silk petticoat made and worn by Dinah (Kelton) Comstock (Mrs. Williams) in 1725. One pair of invalid slippers; one pair of overshoes; one pair of shoe buckles, worn by William Comstock, husband of Dinah Kelton; one pair of gossip shoes or sandals; apron made from a piece of a dress and a ball covered with a piece of a dress worn by Dinah Comstock; tortoise shell comb worn by Penelope (Comstock) Peck (Mrs. John); silver watch owned by Captain John Peck, husband of Penelope Comstock; bead bag owned by Penelope (Peck) Keene (Mrs. Benjamin). These articles represent three generations, mother, daughter and granddaughter, all of Providence, Rhode Island. These articles are presented to Memorial Continental Hall by the present owner of the sixth generation from Dinah Comstock. [Applause.]
Mrs. Kendall (chairman of relic committee). Madam President General, it is a pleasure to accept these relics. They will bring us the memory of the past to the future and bind us with links and teach us lessons we can never forget. Madam Regent, certainly, in behalf of the committee I thank you most gratefully for these beautiful relics. I feel so glad that the spirit of patriotism has prompted you to leave them to the museum, where they will be a sacred trust.

Mrs. Brown. I move that a most cordial vote of thanks be extended to the generous donor for these beautiful contributions to Continental Hall.

Mrs. Prince. I second that motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.

President General. I am going to ask the privilege of this house to ask Mrs. George Washington Holland to come here upon the platform with me. Mrs. George Washington Holland has presented us with $300 for Continental Hall. [Applause.] I am going to ask for a rising resolution of thanks to one who likes us so well.

Mrs. Holland. This is not necessary; I owe it to you.

President General. She only does it because of her patriotic heart.

It was thereupon moved and duly seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. George Washington Holland for her generous contribution. The question was taken and agreed to, by rising vote.

President General. (To Mrs. Holland) I beg you to accept this resolution of thanks.

Mrs. Holland. I thank you.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, may I ask if the president general’s report as chairman of the Continental Hall committee was formally acted upon or accepted by this house?

President General. The report of the president general was simply presented and received. You remember there were a number of recommendations or suggestions I made in there which I did not wish action on this afternoon. I consider them too important to be acted on suddenly. I therefore, before this house adjourns, profoundly wish it to act, or if it does not, it remains with the Continental Hall committee to proceed with this work. I am indebted, however, for the suggestion.

Mrs. Park. A resolution of thanks is in order on this occasion to our president general as the able chairman of our committee on Continental Hall. [Applause.]

President General. I accept the motion. I will not put it, but I am so grateful to you.

Mrs. Delafield. I move that the report, with the recommendations—

President General. I would rather give some instructions to the house regarding that later; if you will withdraw that now I will thank you very much.
Mrs. Delafield, I withdraw it.

Mrs. Rounseville. I move that the treasurer general be empowered to pay out the funds of Memorial Continental Hall upon the command of the chairman of Memorial Continental Hall committee.

Motion duly seconded, and the question was taken and agreed to.

Mrs. Terry. Madam President General, one of the first members of our organization in New York city and one of the most faithful members and who bears that splendid Clinton blood, is here and will tell you what she has sent to us to-day. You have seen it.

Mrs. Le Duc. Madam President General, I would like to add to that which has already been given,—this chair, which bears the coat-of-arms of the state of New York. I present it as memorial to my mother, who was a niece of DeWitt Clinton, and trust it may also make our President General comfortable while she is our president general.

President General. I thank you, and must say that it has proven to be most comfortable.

Miss Benning. I move that we offer our grateful thanks for this.

Mrs. Chittenden. I second the motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.

President General. Ladies, before we finally take a recess until tomorrow morning, let me, as chairman of the Continental Hall committee, thank you for what I consider a wonderful afternoon. We have taken in a great amount of money; we have shown what is still more valuable, our great interest in this hall. Before we all separate from this meeting let us bind ourselves anew, with enthusiastic energy, to progress with this work until it is finished. The Daughters of the American Revolution cannot stand for any half finished monument. Our forefathers left behind their finished work when they laid down their lives to perfect this republic. I say to you, continue until you finish this magnificent monument, and let me feel, when the years creep upon me, that the work I have given this year has not been in vain. [Long and continued applause.] I hope to see you tonight, every one, when I will give you the welcome which my heart really extends to each member of this society. [Applause.]

Mrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin. I move we take a recess until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

This motion was duly seconded and agreed to.

(Recess taken at 6.05 p. m.)
The congress was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the president general, who said:

President General. Allow me to congratulate this house this morning on having the signal honor, on this day particularly, the 19th of April, the opening of the Revolution, the battlefield day of Concord and Lexington, of having with us a patriot born, and from Massachusetts soil, but beloved, honored and revered this country and this wide world over. He, who has made us all weep with his story of the man without a country, blesses us by being within our country, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. [Applause.]

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the United States Senate, read Psalm xlv, and offered the following prayer:

Father of life, Father of love, Thou wilt make good to us to-day the words of the old prophets, and which have come down to us in all time. Thou art, I am, the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The nations change, the earthquakes shock, but God is here. Thou art with us, and we are with Thee. Our Father, in this moment of our calamity, we acknowledge Thine infinite love in the past and in the present, and ask aid for those days that are to come, as Thou has been with the fathers, that Thou wilt be with us to-day and with our children and our children's children—strength in our weakness, light in our darkness, wisdom for our direction. Father help this great society in what it does to reach all the memories of the old times, in what it does to repeat Thy lessons of the past, to-day and the days that are before us. Be with us, Father, as we try to help those who are left to us of those ancient days, that the aged may be refreshed and restored by the young, and that each may help each other, that each brother may know how to bear a brother's burdens.

Be with this society in its councils to-day and to-morrow. Be with Thy servants when they shall return to their homes with a Father's blessing, that in all times of our weakness we may have Thy strength, and in all times of our darkness we may have Thy light.

We thank Thee that in Thy well beloved Son Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us, that we know what is the righteousness of God; but that is not enough, but that north and south, and east and west, we go out unto all the nations and proclaim this gospel of the righteousness of God to every creature, that the sword may be changed into a plowshare, that the pruning hook may be made from the spear, that all men may know Thee, from the least to the greatest, that at the name of Jesus every knee may bow and every tongue confess Him to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father.
Bless Thy servants, the Daughters of the American Revolution, as they seek to bring in this kingdom of heaven here, that wars may cease among men, that men may not study war any more.

Father, we ask it in the name of Him who taught us to pray, Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

President General. I know that this house desires to join with me in a rising vote of appreciation of the presence of this distinguished man this morning.

The congress rose to join in a unanimous vote.

President General. I feel it one of the greatest privileges this organization has ever experienced to have the blessing of Dr. Hale's presence, and if his daughter is here, I wish to say to her that there is not a woman present who does not envy her her father. [Applause.]

Mr. Foster. The song this morning will be "Beloved Columbia," rendered by Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, of this city, accompanied by her husband.

The singing of this song by Mrs. Eldridge was heartily applauded.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, yesterday was especially given to the receipt of pecuniary gifts for Memorial Continental Hall. Among the offerings from Georgia were included contributions from the various Atlanta chapters, aggregating more than $300. To-day I bring you another gift from Atlanta Chapter, a gift of song, "The Song of the Revolution," written by a distinguished Son of the Revolution, Dr. Orme, of Atlanta, Georgia, and set to music by another distinguished gentleman, Dr. Brown, and dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been adopted as a state song in Georgia, and is now tendered to this organization as one of our national songs. Furthermore, Dr. Orme, through patriotic interest and love, having tendered to Atlanta Chapter all his royalties from this song, for them to use in the erection of their new chapter house, the Atlanta Chapter with its usual liberality, and through love for this Continental Memorial Hall, desires to divide those royalties between the home of its chapter and this home of the national organization. [Applause.] The medium through which this song will be presented to this congress is that gifted daughter of song from Iowa, Mrs. Heustis, who will now present to you "The Song of the American Revolution."

The song was sung by Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, and was heartily applauded.

Mrs. Kinney. Madam President General, and delegates of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, let him who will make the laws of the
nation, but happy is the man who writes its songs and happy, too, are the Daughters of the American Revolution who sing them. We have just listened to “The Song of the Revolution,” which has fired our blood as though it were a draught from the vintage of 1776. We need such songs to keep alive the spirit of patriotism for which this society was organized, and we are grateful to Georgia for having brought us this gracious and inspiring gift. Madam President General, I move that this Fifteenth Continental Congress adopt this “Song of the Revolution” as its own—the first of a hoped for series of patriotic songs of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

President General. Ladies, the resolution is to the effect that this beautiful song, so inspiringly rendered, be adopted as one of the songs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as we hope to have a compilation of songs so full of patriotism as to inspire every heart in listening. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, made the motion, and Georgia has seconded it, that this song be adopted as one of the songs of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Todd, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Brown, and a delegate from Iowa, seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read.

A Member from Mississippi. I have not heard a word of the minutes.

President General. The Chair would like to state that in the report as Chairman of the Continental Hall committee, she requested that no action be taken yesterday afternoon on her suggestions, because she desired full consideration of them. It was for that reason that it appears in the minutes that no action was taken on the recommendations or suggestions. It was at her own request that this was delayed. Are there any other corrections? The Chair hears none. Therefore, the minutes stand adopted as read and corrected.

Mrs. Fessenden, of Illinois. No one has heard a word this morning. Excepting the words of the president general, not one word has been heard.

President General. The Chair requests that everyone present cease talking.

Notices and announcements read by the official reader.

President General. Ladies, you are aware that the statement was made that the secretary of the navy said that all those who accepted the invitation to be present at the Paul Jones ceremonies at Annapolis next Tuesday could, by registration here before Wednesday night, receive special tickets giving them seats at those ceremonies. That registration book closed last night. Two hundred and thirty-six names have been registered. I will send my secretary to the secretary of the navy and have the tickets here for distribution before this congress adjourns. I have been in communication with the White House
again, and I am asked to say that the Daughters will be most welcome at the east entrance of the White House at 2:30 this afternoon. The insignia of the society or the badges of the Continental Congress admit to the White House. Those without badges, I am sorry to say, cannot be admitted. You are being received by the president of the United States in an official capacity, and you must appear in your official capacity as Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

You will now proceed to the business indicated on the program, that of nominating ten vice-presidents general. You also have the opportunity of nominating two honorary vice-presidents general. This opportunity, agreeable as it is, to honor any one of our members, is brought to us at the expense of great loss from our official membership. I cannot permit the nominations to fill these two vacancies in the office of honorary vice-presidents general to pass without at least a word in tribute to the memory of the two honorary vice-presidents general who have departed from our circle during the past year, and whose places are to be filled this morning. They are Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, and Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Doremus was one of the earliest members of the organization. I could not trust myself, had I the time, to expatiate upon her qualities. For nobility of soul, clearness of mind, courage of nature, admirable characteristics of every variety and for pure and unsullied patriotism, she has been unsurpassed in the annals of this country.

Mrs. Samuel Eliot represented to the fullest extreme that lovely, refined, highly cultured class from Massachusetts whom we all admire. [Applause.] This congress should not pass by without at least one moment of silent reflection and grief at the losses which have been entailed upon us. We may go to them; they may not return to us. I ask this congress to rise in recognition of the loss of these two officials.

The members present all rose.

President General. You have before you the nomination of ten active vice-presidents. I will recognize nominators from the states, as the roll of states is called; not because in my judgment vice-presidents are state officers, for they are not. They are national officers; but owing to an amendment to our constitution adopted a year or two since, no vice-president can be nominated on this floor who is not the choice of the majority of the delegates present at the congress from her state. Therefore we will call the roll by states, and each state, as it is called, will have the privilege of presenting the name of its nominee, and the Chair will then, in each case, entertain the seconds. Of course, you understand that while you only elect ten vice-presidents generals, you may of course nominate as many as you see fit. The official reader will call the roll. As it is the wish of Alabama to give way to the end of the alphabet, we will commence at the end in calling the states.
Mrs. Barnes. In response to the call of the state of Wyoming, I wish to place in nomination Mrs. F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. Phelps. In response to the call of the state of Washington, Madam President General, I wish to nominate Mrs. John Leary, of Seattle.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. Baer. In response to the call of the state of Virginia, Madam President General, I present the name of Mrs. Lucy Baily Heneberger, of Virginia, for reelection to the office of vice-president general. She has filled the office gracefully, efficiently and faithfully, and I trust you will again honor her with a reelection.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. Sydnor. In response to the call of the state of Texas, Madam President General, our candidate is endorsed by the Texas state conference, and also by the delegates here assembled, unanimously. We should like very much to have a vice-president general as we are so far from the center that the state regent is unable to attend the meeting of the board very often. I present the name of Mrs. Ira H. Evans, of Texas. Mrs. Evans will remain in Washington for several months during the winter, and will pledge herself to be here at six meetings. We therefore put in nomination Mrs. Ida H. Evans, of Austin, Texas.

The nomination of Mrs. Evans was seconded by Alabama, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Virginia, and also by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Miss Swineburne. In response to the call of the state of Rhode Island,

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: As state regent of Rhode Island I rise to nominate for the office of vice-president general one of whom the state is justly proud. She comes of a distinguished line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and a Mayflower descendant in the line of the celebrated Elder William Brewster, of Massachusetts.

But it is of her personal qualifications and peculiar fitness for the high office that I wish particularly to speak.

She has had long experience in chapter and state work, having become an officer in the Gaspee Chapter of Providence (one of the largest in our organization) in the second year of its existence and after serving continuously as its historian for twelve years, was made its regent, and has now entered upon her second term in that office.

During four years of her service as historian of her chapter, she also served as state historian.

She has been returned to Washington many times as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and has thus become thoroughly familiar with the work of the National Society and is moreover at the present
time serving upon three important national committees, the Continental Hall committee, Jamestown committee and the committee on Patriotic education, of which she is secretary.

Her ability as an executive officer has been recognized by other organizations as well as our own. It is twenty years since she became a member of the school board of the town in which she resides, and during twelve years she has been its chairman. Since the formation of a woman's college at Brown University she has been a member of its board. She is vice-president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction and a member of its special committee on legislation, and she served as a commissioner for Rhode Island at the Atlanta Exposition.

She is a woman of sterling character and represents the best elements in our great national society, while her intellectual attainments and executive ability combined with an ardent patriotism and enthusiasm for this work, to which she has already given years of faithful service, have exceptionally prepared her for the duties and responsibilities which would devolve upon her as a national officer.

It is with the feeling that I am acting for the best interests of this society that I place in nomination Rhode Island's candidate, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

The nomination of Mrs. Barker was seconded by Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Clark, Miss Desha, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Orman, and Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Masury. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, once upon a time a great many years ago, Massachusetts was very unkind to Rhode Island, and one of my ancestors was so unkind that he sent back from Massachusetts to Rhode Island some of its very best subjects. Now, I ask to be allowed to bring Rhode Island to Massachusetts, and to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kinney. Madam President General, Connecticut unanimously endorses Mrs. Barker, and I ask that this congress unanimously endorse her and let it go at that, with a unanimous vote.

Miss Mecum. New Jersey takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Howard. Madam President General, Virginia has the pleasure of endorsing Mrs. Barker unanimously.

Mrs. Davol. Madam President General, it is with great pleasure that I second the nomination of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker for vice-president general of Rhode Island. I do it in the name of my chapter, Quequechan, of Fall River, Massachusetts, of which she is our first honorary member. We feel sure she will represent little Rhode Island very well, and we also feel she will reflect glory on old Massachusetts.

Mrs. Terry. It is with very great pleasure that I second the nomina-
tion of Mrs. Barker, and endorse everything that has been said by those present.

Mrs. Bryan. Ladies, it is not only with pleasure that Tennessee endorses Mrs. Barker, but it is the greatest privilege that our state is allowed to come to the front and vote for her. Every member of our state endorsed her at our state conference, and we know she will be a fine representative on our board. The south is glad to clasp hands with the New England states and welcome Mrs. Barker to the national board.

Mrs. Thom. Maryland comes to the front, and the whole Maryland delegation endorses Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, most heartily.

Mrs. Bottsford. Ohio takes great pleasure in endorsing Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Roundsville. Georgia takes great pleasure in reporting that at her state conference Mrs. Barker was unanimously endorsed for vice-president general.

Mrs. Chittenden. Michigan takes great pride in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island for vice-president general.

Mrs. Bratton. On behalf of South Carolina, I am very happy to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Fowler. Madam President General, Indiana is never behind in anything, so we also second Mrs. Barker for vice-president general.

Miss Solomon. It gives me the greatest pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Orman. It gives Colorado the greatest delight to welcome Mrs. Barker as a vice-president general from Rhode Island.

Mrs. Brown. Wisconsin is usually last. She takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Estey. Vermont seconds Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Todd. Kentucky seconds Mrs. Barker.

President General. If there are no further seconds, we will proceed with the rest of the nominations.

Mrs. Henry. Madam President General, I move that seconding speeches be limited to three. They take too much time.

Seconded by Miss Huey.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to amend that there be but one seconding speech.

Seconded.

President General. There is a motion before you, seconded, that the seconding speeches be limited to three and there is an amendment to that, that the speeches be limited to one. The question will first be taken on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

President General. In accordance with the resolution just adopted there will be one nominating speech and one seconding speech. Of course, there may be as many announcements of seconds as you please.
Mrs. MURPHY. I move that if a state wishes to second a nomination, that a delegate from that state rise in her seat and do it without coming to the platform, and that the name of the state seconding the nomination be recorded.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Nominations were then resumed:

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I second the nomination of Mrs. Leary and Mrs. Mondell.

Miss MECUM. (In response of the call of the state of New Jersey.) Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure to present the name of Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott as the unanimous choice of New Jersey for the office of vice-president general. Mrs. Kearfott is a young woman of marked ability, and as regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, carried forward that enterprise of which New Jersey is so justly proud, the vacation school and the public playground of Montclair. [Applause.] I will also remind you that New Jersey is so near at hand that Mrs. Kearfott can be in constant attendance upon the board meetings. We earnestly ask for your support of Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, I ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Kearfott for vice-president general. It is not often that an outsider has this privilege of seconding some one from another state, but I know Mrs. Kearfott so well, and think she will be such an addition to our board, that I beg you all to vote for her.

The nomination of Mrs. Kearfott was seconded by New York, Delaware, Connecticut, Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio, New Jersey, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Maine, and Philadelphia Chapter, and by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, the retiring vice-president general from New Jersey, endorses heartily the candidate unanimously chosen from her state, Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott for the coming vice-president general of our state. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, I only wish to say that we cannot bear to think of giving up our present vice-president, no matter how happy we shall be to welcome the next one.

Mrs. WHITNEY. (In response to the call of the state of Michigan.) Madam President General and members of the Congress, after one of our smallest states in the Union has had its candidate properly nominated, seconded and almost elected, it was very certain to have the motion passed that has been passed, regarding seconding speeches, but I have heard no motion passed in this Congress regarding the length of time of a nominating speech. Therefore, I take this opportunity to place in nomination for a vice-president general, the name
of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan. [Applause.]

Mrs. Newberry is the wife of our assistant secretary of the navy, but like all our great American women, Mrs. Newberry does not shine in the reflected glory of her husband's official position. [Applause.] She has a position of her own, which she has made through loyal, indefatigable work in this organization. She is a woman of great tact and executive ability, which is not always found in our dear women. She has been president of the Colonial Dames of Michigan. She is affiliated with all the organizations that we too are, and she is unusually fitted by her sweet, womanly nature, to be a great help to the women on our National Board.

In closing, let me say this: Those of you who have had the privilege of hearing Barrie's beautiful play of "Peter Pan," that Maude Adams so exquisitely renders, will recall one sentence, "Do you believe in fairies?" The one sentence that the Michigan delegation offers in unanimously endorsing Mrs. Newberry, is "Have you seen Mrs. Newberry, of Michigan?" [Applause.]

Mrs. PARKER, of Michigan. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I can only say that you have but to see Mrs. Newberry to love her, and I have the great honor and privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE. Having known her all her life, and her father and mother and grandfather and grandmother, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Newberry.

The nomination of Mrs. Newberry was further seconded by Texas, Massachusetts, Georgia, Wisconsin, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, New Mexico, Connecticut, West Virginia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Alabama, and by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MASURY. (In response to the call of the state of Massachusetts.) Madam President General, Massachusetts has ever been modest, as you all know. We never ask for very much. We have had our vice-president general for the last four years, and some one has said that we ought not to have one again; but Massachusetts does not agree to that. You have all heard of Boston, and you all know it is the hub of the universe. But possibly there may be some of you who do not know that we have a heart of the commonwealth, and that heart is the city of Worcester; and in the city of Worcester, there is one of the finest chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution that there is in this entire country, a chapter ever faithful and devoted to the objects of the society. They have at present a chapter regent whom they are willing to give to the National Board. We give her to you freely, because we know her worth. I am not going to sing her praises here. Enough for you to know that Massachusetts tells you she is the woman you want. [Applause.] I could go on and enumer-
ate all her fine qualities. I could tell you of her ancestry, I could
tell you of what she has done, and what she has stood for. If her
ancestry was not of the very best, Massachusetts would not ask you to
accept her. If she was not all that stands for what is grand and noble
and good and womanly and true, Massachusetts would not ask you to
accept her. Massachusetts has not asked all the states of the union to
second her candidate, but she expects every state to cast every vote
solid for her candidate. [Laughter and applause.] From the pine
woods of Maine, from the orange groves of Florida, from the stricken
coast of California, back again to our own rough and rugged seacoast,
from the empire state of the south to the empire state of the north,
I know I shall have every vote of this congress. Therefore, Madam
President, I present the name of Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, of Massa-
chusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. Rounsaville. Madam President General and Daughters of the
American Revolution, the empire state of the south, youngest of the
thirteen original states, true to the traditions of its lineage, the faith
of its fathers, the teachings of its mothers, seeks ever to obey that
commandment which says, "Honor thy father and thy mother;" and
remembering how many of those brave, resolute and devoted men who
first came to Georgia and assisted in laying the foundations of our
state and building it up to its present prominence, would render the
honor that is due to our mother state of Massachusetts, which pre-
sents to you so worthy a representative to-day in the person of Mrs.
Bates, Georgia takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs.
Bates, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Ohio and Texas seconded the nomination of Mrs. Bates.

Mrs. Simpson. Madam President General, as the retiring vice-presi-
dent general of Massachusetts, it gives me great pleasure to endorse
Mrs. Bates, of Worcester, for vice-president general.

Mrs. Main. Madam President General and members of the Congress,
as a Massachusetts woman, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs.

Mrs. Terry. As a native of Massachusetts and of the same city, I
wish to endorse Mrs. Bates.

The nomination of Mrs. Bates was further seconded by New Hamp-
shire, Vermont, Alabama, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania,
Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Colorado, Virginia, South Carolina,
Missouri, Connecticut, and Philadelphia Chapter, of Pennsylvania, and
by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Todd. (In response to the call of the State of Kentucky.)
Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental
Congress, as state regent of Kentucky, it gives me very great pleasure
to put in nomination the name of Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, who is a
descendant of Chief Justice Marshall; and as he was in the past at
the head of patriotic movements, so I can say she has been during this
entire organization one of its most faithful workers, and that she is a charter member. [Applause.]

Mrs. Walker. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I second the nomination of Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy for vice-president general from Kentucky. [Applause.] Mrs. Hardy as the regent of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, has served two terms consecutively, and as an evidence of the energy and patriotism of that chapter you will perhaps recall that they deposited five hundred dollars here yesterday for Continental Hall. [Applause.] Mrs. Hardy's mother, Mrs. Pope, of Louisville, is spoken of and known as the mother of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky. She was the first state regent, and served on the Continental Hall committee. When the infirmities of age retired her from active service, her mantle fell upon her daughter. Mrs. Hardy is the great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, the man to whom we owe more than any other except Washington. His work was creative. In the infancy of our nation he reared the lasting structure of constitutional law. Distinguished ancestry alone entitles none of us to honor and distinction at your hands, but when the elements of leadership are transmitted, as in this case, they should be recognized and rewarded. Mrs. Hardy is a worthy descendant of a distinguished ancestor.

Miss Desha. Madam President General, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hardy, first for herself, because she is worthy of her ancestry, and second, because she is a Kentucky woman, from my old Kentucky home; and third, because she is her mother's daughter.

Mrs. Patterson. Our Lady Chrysostom, and Daughters, I do not ask you to honor the great State of Kentucky, worthy as she is of all honor; I ask that we honor ourselves by electing a descendant of the great Chief Justice Marshall, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, as one of our vice-presidents general.

The nomination of Mrs. Hardy was seconded by Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Florida, New Mexico, Indiana, Colorado, Ohio, Texas, Alabama, Iowa, Rhode Island, Tennessee, New York, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, West Virginia, Pittsburgh Chapter, and Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. Stevens. (In response to the call of the State of Iowa.) Ladies of the Continental Congress, I rise to place in nomination Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is possessed of all the qualifications to fill the office, and the ability to execute the duties that will be laid upon her. She is good to look upon, pleasant to be with, and lovable. She is progressive and wise; but more than all, she is from Iowa; and if you need any further endorsement, I refer you to the chief executive of the nation, who considers the stamp of Iowa a double guaranty for goodness and ability. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bell. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, when I said that Minnesota had no candidate, I said so with a
mental reservation. Minnesota has a candidate, and that candidate is Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa. We want to be represented on the National Board. We feel that our great Mississippi Valley is worthy of recognition, and those of you who know our beautiful prairies that furnish you with bread, those of you who know our mines that furnish you with iron for your great buildings, I believe will endorse me in what I say, that we are worthy of recognition. Therefore, I ask you to vote for Mrs. Bushnell, not only as the representative of the great state of Iowa, but also as the representative of the Mississippi Valley and the middle west. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mrs. Bushnell was seconded by New Mexico, Kansas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maine, Ohio, Missouri, New York, Texas, Kentucky, Michigan, Rhode Island, Alabama, Indiana, Georgia, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Hanover Chapter, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Fowler. (In response to the call of the State of Indiana.)

Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress, Indiana takes great pleasure in nominating Mrs. John N. Carey, for vice-president general. Mrs. Carey has served for two years on the National Board, and is entitled to another term of two years. Indiana is only asking what she justly deserves, and she hopes you will all vote for her candidate.

The nomination of Mrs. Carey was seconded by Connecticut, Vermont, Delaware, Wisconsin, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Indian Territory, Illinois, Georgia, Florida; Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Miss Miller, of the District.

Mrs. Rounsaville. (In response to the call of the state of Georgia.)

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, Georgia offers you the services of that daughter of our state who has done most to advance the interests of this organization in the state, and not only in Georgia, but one who is the peer of any Daughter in the service she has rendered to this National Society. More than that I would say, she is the Daughter of Georgia who has done most for this National Society. When I have said so much, you can recognize the Daughter without my mentioning her name; but the Georgia delegation unanimously desires to honor itself by nominating Georgia's best loved Daughter, Mrs. Robert Emory Park. [Great Applause.]

Mrs. Kendall. Madam President General and Daughters, a seconding speech seems hardly necessary after such a reception of a nominating speech, but for the pleasure of seconding, on behalf of the state of Maine, the nomination of Mrs. Park, I want to say just a word. You all know she is of splendid ancestry or she would not be in this organization at all; and of course we know what she has done. Those of you who have come to the congresses know of her work, and after
all it is the result to which we look. Those of us who have been with Mrs. Park know what she can do, and we know what you are going to do, that you are going to vote for her. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mrs. Park was seconded by Rhode Island, Colorado, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, California, Iowa, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maine, Connecticut, South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maryland, Arizona, Arkansas, New Jersey and West Virginia, Michigan, Delaware and Vermont.

Mrs. KINNEY (In response to the call of the state of Connecticut.) Madam President General, if good wine needs no bush, then it is by the same token unnecessary for me to extol the executive ability, the patriotic achievements, and the admirable personality of the candidate whose name I am about to present to this congress. She has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. Her own state unanimously endorses her, and it is with personal pride and satisfaction, as well as by the wish of the entire Connecticut delegation, that I nominate for the office of vice-president general Miss Clara Lee Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Mrs. FULLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, I am sure we all feel that after the splendid work done by Connecticut this year she is entitled to receive anything that she may ask for at the hands of this congress. [Applause.] Therefore, as a member of Continental Hall Committee, and as a member of the delegation from the sister state of Massachusetts, and as a past state regent of that state, I consider it an honor and a pleasure that I have been invited to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

The nomination of Miss Bowman was seconded by Minnesota, Georgia, New York, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, California, Alabama, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Virginia, Vermont, Maryland, also by Mrs. Hardy of Kentucky, Miss Mecum of New Jersey, Mrs. Hazen of New York and Mrs. Lockwood of the District.

The call of the states was concluded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations and seconds for vice-presidents general are concluded. Is it your pleasure to proceed to nominate the honorary vice presidents, in order that when the roll is called for the depositing of ballots it may be called for all—one call being sufficient? Is that your pleasure?

On motion duly seconded, it was resolved to proceed to the nomination of honorary vice-presidents general.

Mrs. HARRIS. I move that the speeches nominating honorary vice-presidents general be limited to one minute, and that there be but one seconding speech in favor of each candidate.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.
Mrs. Draper. Madam President General and ladies, if I had known that the motion was to be made and carried that only one nominating speech and one seconding speech be made for each candidate for honorary vice-presidents general, I would not have begged the privilege of nominating Mrs. Boynton, knowing full well how little justice I can do to the character of my nominee. But, Madam President General, I realize that every one in this house feels as I do, that Mrs. Boynton needs no nominating or seconding speech. [Applause.] Mrs. Boynton's national number is 28. She was the first vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. She has since done loyal work as vice-president general, and as a member of various committees, and has always served the society faithfully. Now, that she is not able to do any more active work, I have begged her to allow her name to be used for the office of honorary vice-president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. Main. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Ellen M. Boynton for honorary vice-president general. As Mrs. Draper has stated, she was the first member who held this office. She did the pioneer work of vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and we all know what the pioneer work is. Now that we have the opportunity of honoring this noble woman, I hope that we shall do so without hesitation. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bryan. I should like to claim the privilege of first seconding the nomination of Mrs. Boynton. She belongs to us. She is a member of Chickamauga Chapter, and has done most effective work for the organization, and has always been true and loyal to Tennessee. We hope every member of this body will vote for Mrs. Boynton for honorary vice-president general.

The nomination of Mrs. Boynton was further seconded by Georgia, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, Kansas, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, New Hampshire, Iowa, Ohio, Rhode Island, Michigan, Arizona, North Carolina, Pittsburg Chapter, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, Maine, New Jersey and North Dakota.

Mrs. Lockwood. Now, ladies, I am going to speak for a woman who started in this career with us. I am going to give the name first so you will know who I am talking about. It is Mrs. de Benneville Randolph Keim. I want to tell you what she did for us when we started. [Applause.] She was the first state regent, through Mrs. Harrison's work, to go to Connecticut and organize that State. What her work was, itself will show. For all those years Connecticut was the banner state. She did that work and she did it beautifully, and that wasn't all; she has never stopped working for this society, in all these fifteen years. And I want to say that in justice to an election that took place here years ago, and through our ignorance, blank votes were counted.
against two members, she did not carry the vote. We have never made that right. Now, ladies, you can have a chance to make a wrong right. I do not say but what it was done through ignorance, but we did it just the same, and all these years I have carried it on my heart that injustice was done to one of the best workers we have ever had in this society. I therefore ask, ladies, that you vote for Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim as one of our honorary vice-presidents general.

Miss Desha. I wish to second the motion; I know that every word is true, from personal knowledge.

Seconded by Maryland.

Mrs. Kendall, of Maine. Madam President General and ladies, I know that no one has ever appealed to the honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution in vain. I am sure of that. Mrs. Keim organized twenty-eight of those splendid chapters in Connecticut, which have been the foundation of a work which is a part of this society, east, west, north and south. She has lived in Pennsylvania and carried on the work there. For twelve years she has been on this Continental Hall committee, and on special committees, doing the work. I could go on indefinitely and tell you what she has done, but I know that you have heard too much already. I am going to leave it to your judgment.

Miss Johnston. I would like to say a word for Mrs. Keim, though she does not need it. I would like for these twenty-eight chapters to stand up and vote as one man for her; they certainly owe it to her. [Laughter and applause.] I have served with her on the board and in committees; she has had a hard time of it; but a more patriotic and better woman never existed.

Miss Mickley, state vice-regent of Pennsylvania, seconded the nomination, as well as the states of Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Maine, Delaware and the Tidioute Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Miss Miller. I served on the board with her and know her worth.

Miss Desha. Madam President General, it is fitting that the number of those who hold the high office of honorary vice-president general should be very limited, that we may have the privilege of electing to that high and honorable position in our society (a position which they shall hold as long as they live), women whose works for this society shall live, not only during their lives, but as long as the society shall live. It is, therefore, my privilege to place in nomination for this high and honorable office the name of one whom I think every Daughter of every state will gladly claim as her own. Through all the years of our society's existence she has given time, money, her heart, her soul, her strength, to every high and noble purpose of our order. I could not tell you of the innumerable deeds of faithful and loving service she has done for you. Her name is indelibly written on all your hearts and will forever be associated with this pride of our hearts, Memorial
Continental Hall! I am sure her name is now upon all your lips. I nominate Eleanor Holmes Lindsay. [Great applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Ladies, all you have to do, when you call Mrs. Lindsay's name before you, is to see it written on the architecture of Continental Hall. [Applause.] For years she was the head of that committee, and, I am sorry to say, she forgot her health in the hard work, but she did for you all the best she could do. Now, put her in that honorary position that she may appreciate it.

Mrs. Thomas. Maryland desires the great honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay. Mrs. Wm. Cummings Story, of New York; Miss Mickley; Miss Lathrop, of New York City Chapter seconded this nomination. Also seconded by Georgia, Ohio, Arizona, Fincastle Chapter, Delaware and Missouri.

Mrs. Todd. I just wish to say that as the state regent of Kentucky I speak for Kentucky when I say we are very proud of our national woman, Mrs. Lindsay, whom you all know and of whom I could say nothing which would add to the tributes already paid to her.

Seconded by Wisconsin, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland.

Mrs. Masury. Massachusetts has given you this year her honorary vice-president general; Massachusetts has lost this year. All of you who knew her and knew what she was to Massachusetts will agree with me that we can have just this one word on this 19th of April to pay our tribute to our vice-president general who has gone before, and we know of no more worthy substitute for her place than Mrs. Lindsay. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kinney. Madam President General, knowing well of Mrs. Lindsay's splendid work for Continental Hall, Connecticut unanimously endorses her candidacy.

Mrs. Terry. I wish to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay. Seconded by Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, Texas.

Doctor McGee. I second the nomination.

Colorado; Alabama; North Carolina; Miss Williams; Mrs. Jamieson; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Virginia; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Main; Mrs. Simpson; Mrs. Henry; Mrs. Swift; Miss Solomons; Mrs. Draper; Mrs. Lothrop; Mrs. S. V. White, of New York; Mrs. Angus Cameron; Mrs. Masury; Mrs. King; Mrs. John Miller Horton.

President General. It calls for the utmost love of this society that the former state regent of California and vice-president general now, should come from the mourning of her state to second one of our nominations. We welcome Mrs. Swift and love her with all our hearts. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, vice-president general from Georgia; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Kentucky; Mrs. Roome, of the District; Indiana; West Virginia, and Mrs. Seymour.
FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—FOURTH DAY. 213

A MEMBER. If I were not afraid of being ruled out of order by the Chair I would like to make a seconding speech for Mrs. Lindsay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (smiling). I appreciate your fears.

MRS. HAsbrouck, of New York; MRS. Roberts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another nomination for honorary vice-president general is to be presented to you.

MRS. CROSSMAN, of New York. Madam President General, members of this house, I desire to put in nomination for this great distinction a woman who has done rare and enduring work. I nominate her at once in order that you may identify the work with the woman, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York. [Applause.] Eleven years ago Mrs. White joined our organization and five days afterward she began to work, and she has been working ever since. She sits among us now, an active working chapter regent, although she is a great-grandmother in Israel and four generations rise to call her blessed. She has done national work, and therefore we think this national honor is due her. For over one hundred years the bones and dust of those martyrs of the prison ships lay forgotten; it remained for a Daughter of the American Revolution to inaugurate the movement for a monument to their honor. She has worked for it unceasingly all these years and has carried it to completion with an accumulated sum of over two hundred thousand dollars. All this she has done for your ancestors and for mine, for the ancestors of all who were represented in that terrible time. Therefore, we hope that this recognition will be given to her, when the crown of silver hairs adorn her and when she is still with us working for us. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Benedict of Massachusetts, and the state of Connecticut.

MRS. TERRY. Madam President General and Daughters, Mrs. S. V. White is known to me for thirty years; we have worked in charitable ways for twenty-five years together. I was once the regent of her chapter, she is now the regent of mine. I need not tell you what she has done; her work speaks for itself. I second her nomination.

Also seconded by Minnesota.

MRS. HAZEN, of New York. Madam President General, I regret that the resolutions carried will deny me the right to make a seconding speech endorsing Mrs. White with all my heart.

MRS. Roberts. Madam President General, New York's state vice-regent desires to second the nomination of the banner regent of the banner state. [Applause.]

Also seconded by Mrs. Bell, of Minnesota; Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut; and by the state of Massachusetts.

MRS. KING, of Georgia. Madam President General, I would like to move that the nominations be closed.

MRS. MAIN. I second the motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let the Chair state two facts. You have many nominations for vice-presidents general and four nominations for honorary vice-presidents general. You can only elect ten of the active and but two of the honorary. Recall that in voting.

Now, what is the wish of the house? It is now ten minutes of one o'clock. A presidential engagement at the White House admits of no tardiness. What is your desire? Do you think it wiser to continue in session or to take a recess and return for the balloting? The Chair desires to state that it would be irregular to commence to call the roll and then stop in the middle of it. Perhaps under certain circumstances such a thing could be done; it could be done under the present circumstances, but it is not best. When the roll is started, it should be concluded. Undoubtedly, it would not be possible to distribute the ballots, commence the voting and finish, before the proper hour to call at the White House.

I would appoint as chairman of the tellers Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, if she will be good enough to serve; and Miss Solomóns, of Washington, and Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, each of whom will take a seat on either side of the box, as it were, inspectors of the ballot box. I will then ask every state which has a nominee to send the names of two tellers to the desk; two tellers in each state will be appointed, so there can be no possibility of partiality. The Chair, of course could not entertain such a thought, but some misunderstanding might arise. Now, every state which has a nominee send up two names for tellers.

Mrs. MASURY. Shall the state regent send them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent can consult with the chapter regents and delegates.

Miss BOWMAN. I desire to have information, whether it is necessary to have served as an active officer to be an honorary officer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not actually necessary; it is usual, but not necessary.

Mrs. CAMERON. Madam President General, I move we adjourn until eight o'clock this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have business on our program for later this afternoon.

Mrs. CAMERON. Then I move we take a recess until we return from the White House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a resolution to take a recess until we return from the White House. Is it seconded?

Mrs. MAIN. I do not quite understand. When we return from the White House do we proceed with the elections or go on with the program as set down?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Seriatim, was the understanding. Ladies, the question has been asked, when we return from the White House, will we proceed with the election or proceed with the business on the program? When the program was adopted it was with the understanding
that we proceed ad seriatim—that is to say, if there is business of this kind and of such an important nature, as an election, when we return we will proceed immediately with this business in hand. If that is the consensus of opinion of the house, and I hear no objection, I will so order. I hear no objection.

A MEMBER. Do I understand we do return here from the White House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do return here from the White House. I am requested to name the hour. Believing it will be the better way to accomplish business, I suggest you name quarter of four as approximately as may be possible, after leaving the White House.

MRS. SWORMSTEDT. Which end of the alphabet do we begin to vote?

A MEMBER. Last year we commenced at W.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Commence with A or the other end?

A MEMBER. Commence with A.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now wait a minute, ladies. I would like to know your real opinion. A resolution will have to be taken on that. Do you wish to commence with A?

MRS. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President General, I move we begin at the bottom of the alphabet.

Seconded.

MRS. BRATTON, of South Carolina. I move we begin in the middle.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a resolution before you to commence at the end of the alphabet. Does any one wish to amend that?

MRS. STEVENS. I move to amend, Madam President General, by beginning at A. I know my alphabet forward, but not backward.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to commence at the end of the alphabet and it is amended to commence at the beginning.

MRS. MURPHY. I move that we begin with the first letter, and then proceed to the last letter, and take them alternately, back and forth.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the amendment. Is it seconded?

MRS. ORTON. I second the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the ladies will wait, I will describe the situation. You run the risk of losing your ballot if you do not know where to commence to vote. The resolution before you is to begin at the end of the alphabet. It has been amended to begin at the beginning of the alphabet; an amendment to the amendment has been offered to begin at the beginning, go to the end and alternate the letters. Is that withdrawn.

MRS. MURPHY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is withdrawn. There has been an amendment to the motion to the effect that we commence at A. Is it seconded?
The question was then taken on the amendment and the amendment was agreed to.

President General. The original resolution now is before you. All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote was had the Chair said:] The original motion is lost. The resolution as amended is carried. We will begin at A in the alphabet, and return here at as near quarter of four as possible.

(Recess taken 1.05 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

Congress called to order at 4.30 o'clock p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

President General. The house will be in order. You remember when we took a recess this morning it was to begin with the business of elections this afternoon. The chairman of the tellers, Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, has, for good and sufficient reasons, been unable to serve and I have asked Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, vice-president general of North Carolina, to serve in her place, and Mrs. Patterson has accepted. Have you ladies sent up the names of the tellers from the various states to the recording secretary? Those who have done so, very well; if not, please do so immediately, because we must proceed at once.

Mrs. Orton. I want to know, Madam President General, if it is necessary, in voting for a candidate, to write the whole name out, or the initials, or simply write "Mrs." and then the last name?

President General. It is advisable to write the full name, but it is only necessary to write the last name, if there are not two persons of the same name.

Mrs. White. Madam President General and members of the congress, I thank you for putting my name up there. If you consider it an honor, I do, and I thank you, but I wish to withdraw it; I want the name marked off, because I am very active and I am going to do a lot of work for Continental Hall and other things. Do not retire me now. Give every vote you would give to me to Mrs. Lindsay. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana. Madam President General and members of the congress, the name of Mrs. John N. Carey, of Indiana, is withdrawn from the nominations for vice-president general.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the two announcements. Mrs. S. V. White withdraws her name for honorary vice-president general and Mrs. Fowler, who was the nominator, withdraws the name of Mrs. Carey, of Indiana. Those two names are withdrawn and I
would request that they be erased from the board so that no mistakes may occur.

Mrs. Benedict, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I notice on the ballot no vacancy for the honorary vice-presidents general. Must we have another ballot for that?

President General. There will be ballots distributed for the ten vice-presidents general and a certain number of ballots in the house for honorary vice-presidents general, which will be distributed. If there are not enough, let the tellers know and they will provide you with more. Have the tellers' names been sent up to the platform? All that are not sent within five minutes will be ruled out, as the record for tellers will be closed; and during that five minutes the official reader will make some announcements.

(Announcements made by official reader.)

President General. The five minutes are up. Have all the tellers reported? The chairman of the tellers will please come forward and Mrs. Estey and Miss Solomons, who are to inspect the ballot box, will please be here.

Official Reader. I am instructed by the president general to ask if every voter is provided with a ballot for the honorary vice-presidents general?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Official Reader. The recording secretary has been requested to provide them to the pages to be distributed in the house. The president general wishes you to see that all non-voters leave this floor; none but accredited voters can remain on the floor during this voting; all non-voters will please leave the floor. The president general also requests that every state regent shall look over her delegation and see that there are no non-voters in it.

I have been instructed by the president general to read the names of the ladies who have been appointed tellers:


Mrs. Munn, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, will you please state whether we have to put the whole ten names on the ballot?

President General. You need not vote for any one; you may vote
for ten, or for one, or none at all. The only thing which will invalidate your ballot will be to put more than ten names upon it.

Official Reader. I am instructed by the president general to state that in filling out your ballots you may put one name or ten names on, but no more than ten. If you put on eleven names you invalidate your ballot. The same is true of the honorary vice-presidents general. Put one name on if you choose; two if you choose, but no more than two; no more than ten for vice-presidents general; no more than two for honorary vice-presidents general, or as few as you see fit.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. Madam President General, there seems to be some doubt in this part of the house as to whether if opposite the names you put the initials of the state, as written on that paper, that invalidates your ballot.

(Cries of "No! No!")

President General. I would not consider that it invalidated the ballot, but I do not consider it at all necessary.

Official Reader. The president general says that while it may be well to put the initials of the candidate it is not necessary; the last name alone of the candidate would be all that is necessary.

Mrs. Thom. Is there any particular way, Madam President General, in which the ballot should be folded, once, twice, or three times?

President General. There is nothing necessarily technically illegal in the folding of the ballot, but it is more convenient to fold it but once in order that it may more easily enter the aperture in the ballot box. Do not fold your ballot for honorary vice-presidents general within the ballot for active vice-presidents general; fold your two ballots separately, come to the box, they will be stamped and deposited separately, though at the same time. Do you understand? You come with your ballots, but not folded together; each will be stamped and each will be dropped in the box. Any further requests for information?

Mrs. Orton. Is it lawful to place the names of persons on the ballot if not on the nominating board?

President General. Of course, there is, so far as the Chair knows, nothing illegal in such a procedure, but very unusual, and in this instance she will consider it highly improper. Every one had a right to nominate whom they pleased here this morning under the constitutional requirements and when the nominations ceased, they should cease.

Official Reader. Ladies, I am instructed by the president general to state that in voting you will advance by your states, as called, pass up this side of the platform and on around and back into the house either way, as you find most convenient, but not to return by the center aisle.

President General. The Chair asks unanimous consent of the house that the tellers may deposit their ballots first, for the reason that they may then dine when they see fit and return refreshed for the
evening session of counting the votes, which they will have to do privately while we are indulging in a great big patriotic celebration. If I hear no disapproval or no objection, the tellers will come forward and deposit their ballots first, next to that the members of the National Board will be called, then the vice-presidents general (who are also, of course, members of the National Board), and then the states.

There is a request that these names be read.

(The official reader thereupon read the list of the members on the board.)

President General. The Chair now declares that the voting will commence. The inspectors are present at the ballot box; you will now begin to deposit the ballots. Let there be no delay; the tellers will come forward, deposit their ballots and retire as rapidly as possible.

Official Reader. Ladies, I am instructed to state that there is a regent in the house who is obliged to leave, who wishes to vote.

President General. Ladies, this lady has requested consent to deposit her ballot. The Chair asks the unanimous consent of the house, or rather, asks if it will give it. If there is no objection the Chair will so permit; if there is objection, of course, it will not be permitted. If there is no objection, the regent who is now obliged to leave may now deposit her ballot. I hear no objection; she may come forward and deposit her ballot, if she will come immediately.

(Voting then proceeded by states, commencing at 5.03 p. m.)

The official reader announced that the report of the Jamestown committee will be presented to-morrow (Friday) morning.

President General. One of our inspectors is obliged to leave. Mrs. Servoss, of Mexico, is invited to take the place of Miss Solomons. After this roll call is finished there will be no business transacted. To-night we are to have a patriotic celebration. I hope as many of you as possible will return this evening. I now ask consent to deposit my vote.

(At 6.05 p. m. the president general voted and then departed, Mrs. Bedle being asked to take the chair.)

Official Reader. I am instructed by the president general to read a document here submitted by the treasurer general, as follows:

As the management of its treasury involves the success or failure of any society's work, it has seemed to me that some points not touched upon in my report should be brought at this time to your consideration.

Article V, section 3, of the constitution states that "only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation" in the congress. Also, Article XI, section 5, of the by-laws states that the delegates to the congress must be elected "on or before February 1st" preceding the congress. Is it your judgment that a member whose dues are not received by the treasurer general until after February 1st can be legally elected representative of her chapter?
Article V, section 1, of the constitution vests "all legislative and judicial power" in the Continental Congress. Yet the credential committee voted to admit as delegates to this congress some members whose dues were not received until after February 1. Was not this an exercise of "legislative and judicial power?"

Article VIII of the constitution states that the payment of $25 at one time shall exempt the member from further dues. The local chapters may retain one-half of this membership. Also, the chapters may provide in their by-laws for additional chapter dues for their own use. These provisions have for years been a source of difficulty and the question frequently arises, "Can a chapter collect chapter dues from a life member?" It is my opinion that the constitution did not contemplate such payment, but the clause about the additional chapter dues leaves the exact intention uncertain. I would therefore like to have the congress explain its interpretation of this matter.

Another point for consideration. Article VI of the by-laws gives to the treasurer general the charge of all your funds under bond. She alone is then directed to deposit these funds and to draw upon them by check when so directed by the congress or by the Board of Management, and all bills except such as the board shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the chairman of the finance committee. Is it, in your judgment, a good business principle to have any of your funds placed under the control of officers or committees not bonded? Is any such disposition of any fund a legal one? A decision of the congress on this matter would be of great value.

Last year in your enthusiasm for the building of your Continental Hall, you resolved that the Continental Hall committee should have charge of the work and should "pay bills." But you forgot that a resolution is not an amendment to the by-laws and that only the treasurer general can draw a check on your deposits which will be honored by the banks. I think that you meant to resolve that the Continental Hall committee should have power to decide what expenditure should be made for your hall, and that it should report its decisions to the National Board of Management which might then, if it approved, direct the treasurer general to pay the bills. But you did not do this. I hope you will this year pass a resolution which will remedy this omission, and thus make it possible to have a public record of all transactions which concern your funds. At present, all your money is in the hands of a bonded officer who makes a monthly and annual report and whose minutest expenditures are carefully scrutinized by an expert accountant. I would like to have the opinion of the congress on this matter recorded.

Article VI of the by-laws requires the treasurer general to submit all proposed expenditures to the finance committee, and all actual expenditures to the auditing committee. It would seem, therefore, that these committees which safeguard your funds should be composed of
ladies who are members of the National Board of Management and most of them resident in this city. Otherwise they have no means of knowing whether the expenditures are proper or not proper for they have no monthly minutes on the state of the funds, and any examination of the treasurer's work, made without such knowledge must be merely perfunctory. Also, if the finance committee be not easily accessible, the work of your officers must often stop because the bills are not paid, for no debt may be incurred, under Article VIII, section 6, of the constitution. Is it, in your judgment a good business proposition that committees intended to safeguard your interest and to watch for errors of the treasurer general, should be composed of persons necessarily outside the knowledge which would enable them to serve you efficiently? You ought to be more concerned about this than I am.

M. E. S. Davis,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Desha. I move that they be referred to the committee on recommendations of national officers.

The motion not seconded, and the question not taken.

Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin. I move that upon the conclusion of the roll call for voting, this house take a recess for business until ten o'clock to-morrow, Friday, morning.

Seconded by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Cameron.

At 7.45 p. m. the ballot box was sealed, the voting having been completed.

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 8.30 o'clock p. m.

President General. This meeting will come to order, not for business to-night, but for a patriotic celebration. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the day upon which the first battle was fought for American freedom. We could not permit this night to pass without hoping that our friends of the public would join with us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebrating the inspiring spirit of patriotism; and as is always right, we will first ask the blessing of heaven upon our efforts.

The Rev. Dr. Steele, vicar of Old Trinity, New York city, and the chaplain of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will offer prayer.

Rev. Dr. Steele, of New York city, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, but deliver
us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever, Amen.

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, Who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon the earth; most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant the president of the United States and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way. Endue them plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors for the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

O merciful God, and heavenly Father, Who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men; look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants, our brethren in California, for whom our prayers are offered. In Thy wisdom Thou hast seen fit to visit them with trouble and to bring distress upon them. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; endue their souls with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will; comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon them and give them peace; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

O Almighty Lord, King of kings, and God of all nations, bless, we beseech Thee, this National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Pour out of Thy spirit upon this organization. May its members be inspired in all their work by the Holy Ghost, and may their hearts be filled with love for Thee and all mankind. Let all their work be done in love and charity; keep them ever faithful and loyal to the principles of true patriotism which were established by our forefathers. Let them and their work be a blessing to our country. All this we ask in the name of Thy Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, Amen.

The grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore, Amen.
President General. The president general desires to make the following statement: You may be somewhat surprised at the empty chairs in the main auditorium, but the women of the society have been exercising that sacred privilege which only comes to them in such environment, and which they so often envy men! They have been casting the ballot—and casting it with assiduity, energy and constancy, so that they were detained here until a quarter of eight o'clock this evening. We were at the White House during the afternoon, and were there longer than we anticipated, not only because we so thoroughly enjoyed the charming reception given us by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but because thirteen hundred and odd Daughters were there to be shaken by the hand. I am delighted that we have such an enormous attendance at this congress, so far as I know, the largest number of visiting Daughters in addition to the delegates ever registered in the city of Washington. [Applause.] That detained members of the congress. When we returned from the White House it was necessary, as I said, for us to exercise the prerogative of the ballot, which continued the session of congress until such an hour that some of the delegates have been unable to return up to the present time. They will come in during the evening. I desire now to give this notice, according to a resolution passed this afternoon when the roll was called and finished, for the casting of the ballots, that no business will be transacted this evening, as this is a "Patriotic Celebration." I should feel derelict to my duty as a Daughter of the American Revolution and as your president general if I allowed the terrible calamity which is growing greater and greater as the newspapers bring to us the record of the California desolation, if I permitted this night to pass without the following notice: I shall bring before this congress to-morrow morning, when fully assembled for business, a suggestion that a resolution come from the floor not only of sympathy, which was passed yesterday, but of tangible and real aid. [Applause.] We have received generously. Yesterday afternoon over $32,000 in money and pledges was handed to us for this Hall. [Applause.] Freely we have received, freely do I feel we should give, and I shall ask this congress assembled to-morrow morning to vote such a sum as in its munificence it may think proper, to hand to the vice president general and state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for California, to aid in alleviating the misery of that stricken community. [Applause.] And as the greatest bond, next to that which religion could give to us under such circumstances is our flag, I now call upon the youthful citizens of this place to salute the flag. State of California, while the flag waves over you, our tender love and compassion will be yours! [Applause.] The Children of the American Revolution will give the salute to the American flag.

The ceremony of saluting the flag was then performed by the Children of the American Revolution.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. I cannot allow this sturdy little American citizen [tenderly clasping both his hands in her own] to leave this platform without telling him that we confide all our future interests to him and those like him, knowing they will protect our real interests with justice and in liberty, realizing that in the hands of American boys and American girls the flag of the country is safe. [Applause.]

I cannot permit this moment to pass without presenting to you the founder of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Lothrop. Madam President General and dear friends, I thank you in behalf of my dear Society of the Children of the American Revolution for the welcome and the eloquent words, the patriotic, ringing words they can never forget, that you have uttered to them to-night. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am now going to have one of the greatest pleasures of my existence. Although you know me as from New York, and I hope claim me as from the whole country, I am a native of a little town up in Maryland. [Applause.] Though a small town, it is famed for many things, and perhaps most famous because in its county was born, and in its borders lies buried, the author of “The Star Spangled Banner.” We have with us to-night, at my request, Mr. George Edward Smith, mayor of Frederick, Maryland, who will sing for you the immortal anthem, “The Star Spangled Banner.” [Applause.]

Mayor Smith, of Frederick, Maryland, sang “The Star Spangled Banner” (great applause), the congress joining in the chorus.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Having had our chaplain from New York, and our mayor from Maryland, and this morning the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Massachusetts, the real apostle of liberty this day, I now have the great pleasure of presenting to you the concentrated patriotism of the country. For when we come to the nation’s capital, we expect to find there all our virtues—spread, perhaps, a little thin over all the nation, grown thick and tangible here at the nation’s head; and while patriotism may be sparkling, undefined, iridescent crystals elsewhere, it glows in one great electric flag [pointing to the electric flag behind the platform] where the commissioner of Washington is. I have profound pleasure, and feel that the Daughters here are honored in welcoming, as I am honored in presenting to you, Commissioner Macfarland of the District of Columbia. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND.

Madam President General, may I be permitted first of all to say what pleasure it gives not only me but all the people of the national capital to have you sitting in that chair? [Applause.] We do not admit for a moment that you belong to New York or Maryland, even though
Maryland be a suburb of the District of Columbia. [Applause and laughter.] We claim you for the national capital, and we are proud that we can claim you, through your kinsfolk, through your interests here, so that we may claim that Washington has the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And I offer you now, at the very first opportunity I have had, the congratulation of the people of the national capital, and I congratulate still more the society which has honored you by placing you at its head. [Applause.]

Your address brought vividly to my mind the prayer which I saw accredited last fall to the Chaplain of the Reform Legislature of Pennsylvania, just at the opening of its session, when it had met for the purpose of enacting reform legislation. As reported by the Associated Press, which is always correct, [Laughter] he said, "I thank Thee, O Lord, for the superb brotherly (I should say sisterly), manly, and magnanimous address, of the honored speaker of this house, which has kindled the fires of patriotism in our hearts."

That was all of it that I could apply to the present occasion. But I must go on and read the rest of what he said:

"And now, O Lord, help these men, for they are all reformers, to get down to work; for the man who refuses to endorse the acts of reform will be consigned to political oblivion next November. May these reformers be blessed, and may every man who stands by reform be returned to the legislature."

That, if not the most eloquent prayer that was ever addressed to a Boston audience, was certainly the most eloquent prayer that was ever addressed to the Pennsylvania legislature.

Madam President General, your introductory address has rekindled the fires of patriotism in my heart. On this, the anniversary of the beginning of the Revolution, before the Declaration of Independence, before the Confederation, before the Constitution, before this national capital was dreamed of, the anniversary of the beginning of that great conflict in the cause of constitutional freedom which is now acknowledged by our friends of Great Britain to have served their cause as greatly as it served ours, and to have been a blessing to the whole world, it is befitting that we here commemorate the deeds of those who made this day famous. Those few embattled farmers, who fired the shot heard round the world, with their row outlook, out of their limited lives, but with their great spirit and their far-seeing spiritual visions, have conferred upon this world a blessing beyond the estimation of any man.

I felt great trepidation in coming before this audience when I remembered that every member of the society is an orator. [Applause and laughter.] When I remembered that every one of them has been delighting the society at one time or another, with her oratory, I felt that timidity which I have felt on few occasions. One of the prior occa-
sions was when I had the honor of addressing the society several years ago. But ever since then I have felt that I had an affection for the society, which ought to be able to overcome any natural feeling of timidity. And yet I rise to-night with just the same need of your indulgence as on the former occasion. I nerve myself to it. You know the story of the girl who was asked what she would do if a man should offer to kiss her, and she said, "I should meet the emergency face to face." And it is just in that spirit that I come before you to-night. [Laughter.] Yet, as I said, I fell in love with the society, at first sight. I do not need to have any of its oratory; I do not need to have any of its revolution. To see it was enough to make me love it. We had here in the window of one of our ice cream shops, summer before last, four lines of verse which ran like this:

He bought ice cream for his darling,
And she ate and ate and ate,
Till at last her heart she gave him,
To make room for another plate.

[Laughter.]

But I needed no inducement to give my heart to this society, and it afforded me the very greatest pleasure to receive your invitation, and to come even with fear and trembling before you to-night.

I suppose that the thoughts of every one of us are far away even from this patriotic celebration to-night. I suppose that our thoughts are on the other side of this continent, for we are in the shadow of the greatest calamity that has ever come upon any portion of our people. It has shadowed even this perfect Washington day. Even the sunshine has been broken by the horror of that tragedy, and I am sure that every one of us feels, to the very depths of our soul, the sympathy which you have already expressed in resolution, and which you are going to express to-morrow, according to the admirable suggestion of your president general, in a tangible form. The people of the National Capital share this feeling, and are preparing to exhibit it in a similar manner. Yet, this adversity has its sweet uses, for it binds our hearts together as prosperity can never do. That sympathy which feels the dint of pity is the chief case of that solidarity which we all desire for our country. To-night the whole country is united, and united by its best and highest feelings, as it was not united night before last. Sentiment does rule this practical world, and this is why your organization, national in character, and rooted in the memories common to all our people, has done its chief service by bringing the people into greater harmony. Critics who ask flippantly, "What is all this worth? Why this waste of time and of money for mere sentiment?" may well be answered that it is worth all it has cost, simply to bring together in these national congresses representatives of all the states in sisterly unity, and to know, is to understand, and to understand is to make and
keep peace and to promote common ends. But there are many specific things which your organization has nobly done, and there are other things that it might do. One of those other things I want to bring specially before your minds to-night. I have a right to speak as the representative of the National Capital, and to bespeak for it from you a special interest and a special care, that it, the child of the Revolution, may be taken to the heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution as never before, to make George Washington's last work on earth complete by carrying out fully his plans for this place, to make it all glorious without, in building and parks and memorials and boulevards, and to make it all glorious within with the highest spiritual life expressed in the best laws, customs and institutions. This is the task at which we Washingtonians have been laboring for years, and since our centennial celebration in 1900, we have had the new interest and support of intelligent Americans all over the country, in all projects for making this capital a model to the world. They have realized as never before that it is their capital, the capital not only of those who live here, not only of those who live near here, but of every American citizen under the American flag; your capital, for which the whole people are as responsible as the people who live here the year round, and in whose upbuilding and development all should share with equal interest. These intelligent Americans all over the country feel, as they testify in many ways, that the burden of the labor and expense of national capital-making should be borne not only by the 300,000 people here, but the ninety millions outside. [Applause.] Many of them innocently believe that the national government now bears the whole expense, and think that it ought to do so. Others who know of the half and half division of the expense between the United States and the District, believe that that arrangement, made in the act of 1878, called by the supreme court of the United States the Constitution of the District of Columbia, although it is far better than the previous arrangement under which the District taxpayers paid the whole cost, must necessarily give way in the future if Senator Hoar's proposition that after the District taxpayers have paid reasonable taxes, the national government should pay the rest of the expense of adequate maintenance and development, whether the proportion be one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths. [Applause.]

It may not be known to all of you, it is not known even to all of the citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, that the national government for 78 years did practically nothing to carry out George Washington's plans for the city which bears his name, or to contribute to the maintenance of the municipal services requisite not only for the tax-payers, but for the government itself. It is a strange history. George Washington, who was in a peculiar sense, the father of the nation, personally selected this place, personally procured from the nineteen original proprietors one half of the land of the city of
Washington, procured it of course for nothing; for the national government had nothing with which to pay. Just below us here was the cottage of old Davy Burns, the hard-headed, close-fisted, successful old Scotchman who owned all of the land that is fashionable north-west, and who was the last to surrender to Washington, and whose daughter afterward married John — then a representative in congress from New York, the builder of the Van Ness mansion just below us, and afterward mayor of the city of Washington. One day when George Washington was pleading with Davy Burns, as he had pleaded several times before, to come into the arrangement and give his land, Davy said to him, "Go way, go way, wha wad ye hae been if ye hadn't married the widow Custis?" But finally he gave in, as they all gave in, and they gave in their land. You see it was the national government that was the beggar then, although men in the national government who did not know the history or the facts have sometimes spoken of the people of the District of Columbia as mendicants. But out of that land that was given to George Washington, together with the money loaned by Virginia and Maryland, loaned on the credit of the District of Columbia, the president's house, as it was called, the old capitol and the buildings that were required for the use of the national government were built. So the national government came here without a dollar, and procured from the original proprietors the very means of living. Then, when Washington, with his far-seeing genius and with the aid of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and the engineers L'Enfant and Ellicott, who simply carried out his ideas, had recorded this plan of the Federal city, as he called it, it was his prediction in that day, when many other statesmen doubted whether this poor, weak young nation would hold together and survive, it was his prediction that it would live, that it would grow, that it would become one of the mighty nations and great powers of the earth. Then, when he had done his work in planning, but before he could do anything toward carrying it out, he died untimely, as it seems to us, and with his death ended all effort to make his early period, the great capital which he had desired, and it lay here for decade after decade, while wits, foreign and domestic, jested at his expense over his magnificent plans, and the city of magnificent distances. The few people who lived here were compelled to bear the whole burden of national capital-making and national capital maintenance. It was not only because at first the national government was too poor to do anything for the national capital, but because for many years it was not certain that the national capital would remain here. The agitation for its removal continued from decade to decade, and even when the national government was called to account, it was insisted that it should take from the shoulders of the people living here the burden which they were not able to bear, it was put off and put off and put off, because many of them thought
chairman of our advisory committee of this Continental Hall. I therefore take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Bernard R. Green to the Daughters here to-night. [Applause.]

Mr. Green. Madam President General, I tremble. [Laughter.] Perhaps you cannot see it, perhaps the earthquake produced thereby is not sufficiently powerful to be felt throughout the audience. I did not come here to be presented, nor did I suspect that this ceremony was to take place. I am merely the chairman of a committee of men. I have come to pay my respects to the society and the president general, for a few minutes, and am obliged to go away. I am sorry to say this. I did not come to meet you, face to face, as our honored commissioner did. I would not have dared to do so, especially as Mrs. Green is in town. [Laughter.] Last year the former president general, on this very platform, displayed and presented the advisory committee to the society, very kindly and very politely. It was last year that our work had been nearly completed; not because we may not be able to assist, as we hope we shall, the present administration in continuing the building to completion, but because in the erection of a building the principal work consists in planning it, so that you may decide what is to be done in every detail before you begin the laying of the foundation. We all understand that the life of any undertaking depends upon a good foundation and when that is done, when the plan is completed, and you know what you are going to build, the rest of it is easy. The work of completing this building is going to be nothing at all, except the raising of a little money for it, and as fast as you furnish the money, the building will go up. There is no planning to be done, nothing to be guessed at, and no risks whatever to be taken. The building will go on to completion just as fast as the little more money required is obtained for it. It is going on smoothly now, but only at the rate that the money comes in.

It has been a very pleasant duty, for the committee for whom I am speaking, to have been able to serve two masters. It is generally agreed that that cannot be done, or that it is, at least, difficult; but we have succeeded in serving two masters, because we have taken them in succession. There is no difficulty about that.

President General. I do not know whether I am “mammon” or not!—but I am very glad to be served by such a chairman of such a committee. I desire to say that while Mr. Green minimizes his service, I could not have supported the heavy responsibility of going on with this building, without his constant advice and most capable assistance, and without that of the entire advisory committee. And I also wish him to know that I deplore that light and flippant manner with which he speaks of “just raising a little more money;” it is not quite so easy as he seems to think it is!

Now, as is the due tribute to all victors (and all you gentlemen here to-night are surely victors over feminine hearts) we bring music to
lay at your shrine; and I am going to present to you Mr. Wrightson, the president of the college of music of Washington, who will tell you of the remarkable production to be given here to-night, though he could not tell you of our appreciation of it. [Applause.]

Mr. Wrightson. The Washington concert choir, a new organization, will sing two numbers "A Red, Red Rose," and "Love Strings." Had we known, at the time we were asked to assist this concert, that it was to be an entirely patriotic affair, we should have prepared patriotic songs, but we give you the best we have. [Applause.]

The songs were then rendered by the Washington concert choir, each being heartily encored.

President General. It is very hard for a simple human voice to make itself heard after these mellifluous sounds; but we do thank each one of you collectively and individually, and Mr. Wrightson especially, for giving us all untold pleasure; and I know that the audience desires to thank the chairman of the music committee, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. [Applause.]

The chairman of our entertainment committee, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, is here. She has brought with her one of the choicest jewels of this country, who will now radiate before you, and whose every facet will be a line of poesy. I bring before you Mr. Will Carleton. I need say no more. [Applause.]

Mr. Carleton. Madam President General and ladies, I have been in a great many situations in this country and in this world, but this is the first time I ever was brought before so fine an audience and expected to radiate. [Laughter.] I do not know exactly what the exercise is, but whatever it is, I am willing to try. I have kind of grown up with Fort Greene Chapter over in Brooklyn, and have been, in a manner, almost adopted, perhaps, as a son of the regiment, and I have got in the habit of doing just about what that chapter tells me to do, whether I can do it or not. It is always a pleasure to do anything for these ladies, because I feel that in trying to serve and help them I am also helping the country, that I am helping this great Nation of ours.

When Mrs. Terry told me she wanted me to give a poem here, or an attempted poem, I said, "I will do the best I can." And when she said that it was to be about a battle, I said, "I have written battle poems so long that I am almost tired of it, and I don't know whether I can manage it or not, but I will try." She said that the Battle of Lexington had to be fought over again here this evening, and so I went at it. I was over at Boston the other day, and so I went out to Lexington, and I saw the old town again, and I saw the old road again, the one that leads up to Concord, and I paced over that same old path where the battle took place, and as a result of it I have written the following, which perhaps may be entitled "The Long Ambush."
THE LONG AMBUSH.

I.

A hundred and thirty years and one
Have passed since the startling deeds were done
That 'mid this cluster of splendors bright
We celebrate to the world to-night.
Perhaps it were not amiss to say
How Lexington looked were we there to-day;
A busy village, with streets that smile
The blessings of peace to passers-by,
Which holds a welcoming hand the while
To friends or strangers that linger nigh;
Where'er the traveler's home may stand,
In the world's great east, in the world's great west,
This famous shrine of a famous land
Will offer its best for its brother's best.
Its chariots many a league environ,
Drawn swift by strands of electric flame,
And caravans, with camels of iron,
Thread rich oases of glory and fame.
Its treasure-house of the days of old,
Has relics that glitter as cannot gold;
And off to the west there stretches a road
The world loves well for its star-lit gleam:
Whence Emerson into the future strode—
Where Hawthorne dreamed, that the world might dream.
Not far away are a city's spires,
That glitter the half of a million o'er:
And clattering keyboard and whispering wires
Can speak to millions and millions more.
'Tis thus from along a sun-lit way,
We walk through Lexington streets to-day.

II.

Let twentieth-century splendors fade,
Trim mansions shrink to a grass-clad field:
By history's deft enlightening aid,
A Puritan village stands revealed,
As busy as bees 'twixt flowers and hives,
These men of hardy and simple lives,
Who brought, o'er the ocean's tossing flood,
Clean Poverty rich with honest blood;
Who claimed the freedom to love and live,
For the best God gave them and meant to give.
There were men that loved American earth,
Because 'twas the land that gave them birth,
There were men who had fought in forest and town,
To brighten the gems of England's crown;
Some women that graced the homes that day,
Wore dresses they wove in their own rude way;
Their hands had kneaded the home-wrought bread,
Their feet had trodden the forests through,
And eyes that could love and mercy shed,
Knew rifles by sight, and could aim them true.
They might not weave with the looms of thought,
Or through the forests of fancy stray,
Or hit the targets by fancy wrought,
As well as their daughters can do to-day,
But still they were women, we must aver,
That Spartan women rose not above:
We love them even because they were
The mothers of women we know and love.

III.

There is hurry and dread on the village street;
For a voice last night this truth made known,
"There are men from the shore we soon must meet,
And learn if our own is still our own!"
And such was the morning at Lexington,
Years past a hundred and thirty and one.

IV.

Come back to the night of this splendor-feast:
Two friends are bowing, with love confessed,
And one is the Empire of the East,
And one the Republic that rules the West.
Not only through ocean and ether fly
The words of friendship that bind our lands:
They spring with the flash of the friendly eye—
They spoke in thrills of the clinging hands.
'Mid all the doings of friends and foes,
It has ever been deemed, since days of yore,
There cannot be better friends than those
Who after they've fought, make friends once more
In every war, be it short or long—
Each side was right, and each side was wrong:
The question for gods and men to know,
Was which had the most of right to show.
Now back once more to the creaking gate
Of the eighteenth century's war-drenched lanes—
There coursed swift rivers of scorn and hate,
In blood that had sprung from kindred veins.
Two poisoned words, as the records run,
Scowled at each other across the sea:
And one was "rebel," and "tyrant" one,
And both were as true as a word could be.
There was venom gathering more and more
'Twixt friends that were friends from times of yore;
There were prayers uplifted—too late, alas!
That the giant chalice of blood might pass;
But all was gulfed in the flood of ire
That rose like a flame of volcanic fire.
As part of that blight to kings' repose,
That marked the eighteenth century's close.

Again and again in prose and rhyme
That battle is fought for you and me:
Wherever the heart of man beats time
To the forward march of the resolute free.
Again and again by old and young,
That all-day conflict is read and sung;
Of the men—two less than a double-score—
Who stood in front of the rude church-door,
Waiting, with anxious hearts to see
If peace had perished, and war must be;
The resolute, red-clad men that come
And dealt black death in their muskets' flame;
The running pursuit o'er valley and ridge,
The fateful shots at the Concord bridge,
Heard, not round this small planet alone,
But also on the eternal throne;
The British bonfire on Concord green,
Whose flames by all of the world were seen;
The long retreat of the scarlet ranks,
Pursued by the patriots' leaden thanks;
The trees and the walls past which they came,
Each one a fortress of deadly flame;
The patriots lining the bloody way,
Each his own general on that day;
The "Yankee Doodle" played loud at noon,
The Dead March following all too soon;
The corpses that clung to the blood-mired road,
O'er which their fugitive brothers strode;
The duel of two with bated breath,
By the well whence ripples of life they drew,
And prophesied each the other's death,
Each taking care that his words came true;—
March fast, O men with the coats of red!
In hands of pity you leave your dead;
March fast! not yet have you drunk your fill:
You are on your way to Bunker Hill;
To Monmouth's sweltering Sabbath-fight;
To Saratoga's drearier flight;
To many a glorious British field
Where Yankee prowess is forced to yield—
For 'gainst itself by field and by flood,
Is fighting the Anglo-Saxon blood:
But through it all you are on the way
To Yorktown's dreary and glorious day.
And ever your mournful journey tends
Toward making two mighty nations friends!
Still we pity you down those death-strown aisles—
This flaming ambush of twenty miles:
God grant you never again may taste
Such gruesome welcome and death-clad haste!

VII.

O women who grace this brilliant throng!
As ever the wheels of the century roll,
The echoes of strife must yet prolong,
In battles of heart and mind and soul.
Not yet can the olive-branch be wreathed
Though guns are canvassed, and swords are sheathed;
E'en Christ, in his humble love-crusade,
Came grasping the hilt of a glittering blade.
Wherever the shields of darkness fall,
Wherever the sun flings arrows of light,
A thousand evils for contest call,
A thousand foemen you yet must fight.
There are platoons of plunder and armies of vice
And forts of swindling and camps of greed;
And dens where murder is low of prize,
And poison vipers are swift of breed.
When fierce disasters o'ertake our land,
There is sorrow to fight, with heart and hand;
You can send e'en now a cheering behest,
Away to our earthquake-shaken west
Can say to those who are crouching in fear,
   And weeping 'mid sorrows a moment has made,
"Cheer, sisters and brothers, doubly dear;
   We are sending our prayers, our love, our aid!"

VIII.

Live on, O sisters of noble birth:
   Make yet more glowing your sires' renown.
Your pedigree is of queenlier worth,
   Than if it hung from sceptre and crown.
There is many a future hero, whose vast
   Achievements shall spring from your noble line:
The more you emblazon the glorious past,
   The more will the glorious future shine!
Toil on, that may still in triumph live
   The mighty country that gave you birth:
And honor to you will some time give
   The foremost nation of all the earth;
For man's endeavors, or right or wrong,
   In war and peace, in science and art,
Nine times in ten, are mostly a song
   To capture and keep some woman's heart.

In response to an enthusiastic encore Mr. Carleton reappeared and said:

Ladies, it is very kind of you to call me before you again, after the
arduous work that you have been doing this week, and I do not know
how I can repay you for your kindness, except to praise our country
again, and praise you for helping to take care of it. Every American
who has studied this country, and who has been abroad, as many of
you have been, will agree that other countries are good enough to
travel in, they are good enough to tour in, they are good enough to
study in, but the United States of America is the only country on the
face of the earth that you want to live in. [Applause.] Yet there are
some people who do not seem to think it is worth while to take care
of this country, or to try to do anything that will help take care of
this country. They say God will never let this country go down. I do
not like to have such people as that fool themselves. God has given us
the country, and now He says, "If you want to keep it, you must take
care of it." When God made Adam and gave him the most magnifi-
cent enginery with which to breathe (if you do not believe that, study
your physiology again), He said, "Now Adam, I have given you the
lungs; now, you must do the breathing." And Adam breathed all
right, but if Adam had stopped breathing for ten minutes, it would have been a cold day for him, no matter where the thermometer was. Yet there are some people whom you may surround with the very atmosphere of freedom, and they will not breathe it. Do you know what the guide said to a man who engaged him to take him up to the top of a mountain? They got started up toward the top, and after climbing for an hour or so, the man began to realize that the mountain meant it, and he said, "I guess I won't go any further." But the guide said, "I guess you will. You have hired me to take you to the top of this mountain, and you are going. I am not going to have my reputation as a mountain guide injured by you." So he pulled him and pushed him and rolled him and pried him and scrambled him up, and by-and-by he got him to the top, and then the man looked around and said, "Well, I am here, what had I better do now?" And the guide said, "Look, you confounded fool!" I am afraid he did not say "confounded fool" either. Once in a while there is a person whom you may hoist to the very topmost heights of national prosperity, and he will not even look around to see what a grand country we have. Then there is another kind of friend, who is patriotic enough, who really loves the country, but he goes to Europe. He sees a whole lot of things that perfectly delight him, and there are some very creditable things in Europe, and when people of that kind come home, they are so thoroughly saturated with Europe that they cannot talk about anything else. You have seen some such people as that, perhaps, mostly gentlemen. [Laughter.] And their conversation is all Europe, Europe, Europe, until it sounds like beating an egg for an omelet. Why, I remember a lady who was one of the most popular ladies in our town until after she went to Europe, and after she got back everything she saw here reminded her of something she had seen in Europe. Some one would say, "Isn't that a nice large church?" And she would say, "Yes, it is fairly large for this country, but it would take a great many like that to fill St. Peter's in Rome." And then some one would say, "What a foggy day this is, isn't it?" And she would say, "Yes, it is fairly foggy for this country, but it doesn't compare with fogs I have seen in London." Why, we could not have a decent fog in our town after she got back. [Laughter.] So after a while people got about all they wanted of that. They had heard of all the things from across the briny deep, and if she attended a party or reception, and began to talk about Europe, they would gradually steal across to the other end of the room. It was wonderful how many roads led to the other side of the room, leaving this lady alone holding a reception to her own faculties. [Laughter.] She would follow right over where they were. There was nothing mean about her, and go on talking about Europe, and then they would glide back. It was a perfect shuttle, backward and forward. She did not know what the matter was. She knew there was something wrong, but she didn't understand it, and she wanted to find out. So she asked
another lady and she said, "Do you know what is the matter with me?" And the lady said, "No, you look pretty well." She said, "I don't mean that. Why don't people like to talk to me? I try to be as interesting as I can. I tell them all about my different trips, and I am willing to tell it all over again to them, but they do not seem to care." This lady knew well enough what the trouble was, but she did not want to tell her. You know what Shakespeare says about the bearer of unwelcome news, that he "Hath yet a losing mission." She did not want any losing mission to this lady. You know the Bible says we have got to tell the truth, but I never saw the place in the Bible where it says we have got to tell the whole truth. I believe we would be in hot water oftener than we are, if we did. So she did not tell her, and this lady began to pine away, and I did not know but she would die of Europitis. [Laughter.] But do you know, it was my happy privilege to cure that lady. I blundered into it. It was a long distance cure, too, but it happened like this. I was in Europe myself, and there was an old college friend of mine wrote to me and said, "Do you remember that lady in our college town that was so popular until she went to Europe, or rather until she got back? Do you remember what was the matter with her? Our pastor has got it now a good deal worse than she ever had it." You know I told you a man is bothered that way. But my friend said, "Our pastor went to Europe, and since he got back we have had Europe on toast. We have had Europe for the morning service, Europe for evening service, Europe every prayer meeting, Europe at Sunday school." Can't you write a poem on it?" Now, I have written poems on about 6,304 different subjects in the course of my life, and I felt that I could not possibly do that, but on my way over, that being the first time I had ever been abroad, and I had been pretty homesick; when I reflected that every turn of the steamer's wheel brought me nearer to America, I was ready to do almost anything for almost anybody; and so, in the intervals of something that was no laughing matter [laughter], I put some lines together which upon landing in this country were published in Harper's Magazine. A copy of it was marked and sent to this clergyman in Chicago, and somebody, I don't know who it was, marked another copy and sent it to this lady. She immediately saw what the trouble was, and she stopped talking about Europe, and talked about local matters, about people's colds and coughs and influenza and rheumatism, and measles and mumps, and all sorts of things, and do you know, she almost immediately became one of the most popular ladies in town again? [Laughter.] She died just a few years ago and had a nice large funeral. [Laughter.] Now what is there laughable about a funeral? Well, this by way of introduction. It will take me only a few minutes to recite that poem. [Applause.]

Mr. Carleton then recited the poem referred to as follows:
For twenty years and over, our good parson had been toiling,  
To chip the bad meat from our hearts, and keep the good from spoiling;  
But suddenly he wilted down, and went to looking sickly,  
And the doctor said that something must be put up for him quickly.
So we kind o’ clubbed together, each according to his notion,  
And bought a circular ticket, in the lands across the ocean;  
Wrapped some pocket money in it—what we thought would easy do him—
And appointed me committee-man, to go and take it to him.
I found him in his study, looking rather worse than ever;  
And told him 'twas decided that his flock and he should sever.
Then his eyes grew big with wonder, and it seemed almost to blind 'em,  
And some tears looked out o’ window, with some others close behind 'em!

But I handed him the ticket, with a little bow of deference,  
And he studied quite a little ere he got the proper reference;  
And then the tears that waited—great unmanageable creatures—
Let themselves quite out o’ window, and came climbing down his features.
I wish you could ha’ seen him, when he came back, fresh and glowing,  
His clothes all worn and seedy, and his face all fat and knowing;  
I wish you could ha’ heard him, when he prayed for us who sent him,  
Paying back with compound int’rest every dollar that we’d lent him!
'Twas a feast to true believers—'twas a blight on contradiction—
To hear one just from Calvary talk about the crucifixion;  
'Twas a damper on those fellows who pretended they could doubt it,  
To have a man who’d been there stand and tell 'em all about it!
Why every foot of Scripture, whose location used to stump us,  
Was now regularly laid out with the different points o’ compass;
When he undertook a subject, in what nat’ral lines he’d draw it!
He would paint it out so honest that it seemed as if you saw it.
And the way he went for Europe! oh, the way he scampered through it!
Not a mountain but he dim’ it—not a city but he knew it;
There wasn’t any subject to explain, in all creation,
But he could go to Europe and bring back an illustration!
So we crowded out to hear him, quite instructed and delighted;
'Twas a picture-show, a lecture, and a sermon—all united;
And my wife would rub her glasses, and serenely pet her Test’ment,  
And whisper, “That 'ere ticket was a splendid 'good' investment.”
Now, after six months' travel, we were most of us all ready
To settle down a little, so's to live more staid and steady;
To develop home resources, with no foreign cares to fret us,
Using home-made faith more frequent; but our parson wouldn't
let us!

To view the same old scenery, time and time again he'd call us—
Over rivers, plains, and mountains he would any minute haul us;
He slighted our soul-sorrows, and our spirits' aches and ailings,
To get the cargo ready for his regular Sunday sailings!
Why, he'd take us off a-touring, in all spiritual weather,
Till we at last got home-sick and sea-sick all together!
And "I wish to all that's peaceful," said one free-expressioned brother,
"That the Lord had made one continent, an' then never made another!"

Sometimes, indeed he'd take us into old, familiar places,
And pull along quite nat'ral, in the good old Gospel traces:
But soon my wife would shudder, just as if a chill had got her,
Whispering, "Oh, my goodness gracious! he's a-takin' to the water!"
And it wasn't the same old comfort, when he called around to see us;
On some branch of foreign travel he was sure at last to tree us;
All unconscious of his error, he would sweetly patronize us,
And with oft-repeated stories still endeavor to surprise us.

And the sinners got to laughing; and that fin'lly galled and stung us,
To ask him, Wouldn't he kindly once more settle down among us?
Didn't he think that more home produce would improve our soul's
digestions?

They appointed 'me committee-man to go and ask the questions.
I found him in his garden, trim an' bouyant as a feather;
He shook my hand, exclaiming, "This is quite Italian weather!
How it 'minds me of the evenings when, your distant hearts caressing,
Upon my dear, good brothers, I invoked God's choicest blessing!"

I went and told the brothers, "No; I can not bear to grieve him;
He's so happy in his exile, it's the proper place to leave him.
I took that journey to him, and right bitterly I rue it;
But I can not take it from him; if you want to, go and do it."

Now a new restraint entirely seemed next Sunday to enfold him,
And he looked so hurt and humbled, that I knew that they had told
him.
Subdued-like was his manner, and some tones were hardly vocal;
But every word and sentence was pre-eminently local!
Still, the sermon sounded awkward, and we awkward felt who heard it;
'Twas a grief to see him steer it—'twas a pain to hear him word it.
"When I was abroad"—was maybe half a dozen times repeated,
But that sentence seemed to choke him, and was always uncompleted.
As weeks went on, his old smile would occasionally brighten,
But the voice was growing feeble, and the face began to whiten;
He would look off to the eastward, with a wistful, weary sighing,
And 'twas whispered that our pastor in a foreign land was dying.

'The coffin lay 'mid garlands, smiling sad as if they knew us;
The patient face within it preached a final sermon to us;
Our parson had gone touring—on a trip he'd long been earning—
In that wonderland, whence tickets are not issued for returning!
O tender, good heart-sheperd! your sweet smiling lips, half-parted,
Told of scenery that burst on you, just the minute that you started!
Could you preach once more among us, you might wander, without fear!
You could give us tales of glory that we'd never tire of hearing!

President General. Mr. Carleton has said that all poems were written to woo and win some woman's heart. He has wooed and won the composite heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mr. Carleton. Here is my heart in return! [Applause.]

President General. I will finish in regard to Mr. Carleton (though I will never finish in my real regard for him!) by saying that Will Shakespeare was all very well for Europe, but we have Will Carleton! [Applause.]

The chairman of our music committee says that Mr. Wrightson will be good enough to give us a solo.

Mr. Wrightson sang "My Love is a Flaming Sword," and for an encore sang "Dixie," which was enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. Perkins. Madam President General and ladies of the American Revolution, we all know there is nothing so inspires patriotism as the sight of the flag of our country. It is the wish of us all that it may long wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave, but it is also the hope of many of us that it may wave within the homes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Captain Foster, who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and writer of a history of the flag, and one of the most patriotic men I know, devotes most of his time to patriotic affairs. Something more than a year ago he conceived the idea of planning a flag that should be distinctively that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In following out this idea he has made for the base the insignia of our society, placing in it a socket in which the flag may rest. To-morrow morning I shall ask for a few moments to explain to you how this may be of benefit to Continental Hall. To-night I simply wish to say that I take very great pleasure, in the name of Captain Foster, in presenting this flag to our president general. [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Perkins, will you convey the tender thanks
of the president general of this organization to Captain Foster? Will you say to him that the Daughters of the American Revolution, both in \textit{propria personae}, and with their insignia, will ever support the star spangled banner? I know of nothing which could fittingly follow the enthusiasm of "Dixie," except the "Star Spangled Banner." [Applause.]

Next to our own flag, perhaps there is none in the world so dear to this republic as the tri-color of our sister republic of France. [Applause.] Some years ago, at the time of the Paris Exposition, we formed in this organization a Franco-American committee, thinking then, in our short-sightedness, that that committee was merely to serve for that exposition; but once having touched hands across the sea with our sister republic, we never have been willing to disentangle ourselves from that embrace. We therefore have continued our Franco-American committee, believing it would aid in the affiliation of interest and the fostering of affection, and the real growth of liberty, of which France, who stood by us in the past, is the champion. Our chairman of the Franco-American committee, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, will now report for that committee. [Applause.]

Mrs. Prince:

\textbf{REPORT OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE}

\textit{To the Fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:}

The Franco-American memorial committee respectfully reports: That this society, ever since its organization, has shown in various ways its appreciation of the inestimable value of the assistance rendered by France to our forefathers in the American Revolution, and of the patriotic and effective services of the Frenchmen who fought side by side with the American in that great struggle. The active efforts of the society toward the erection of the Lafayette monument and the Washington statue in Paris, the distinguished part taken by its president general in the impressive ceremonies of July 4th, 1900, during the Paris Exposition, and various other acts which have exemplified how close is the bond of the memories of fellowship in the Revolution both in hardship and in glory are to be found recorded in the annals of former congresses.

And this is as it should be; for, as the years pass, there is perhaps a clearer appreciation of the vast importance of the aid which was rendered to us by the French at that time. The limitations of a committee report do not permit more than the briefest allusion to the facts, but it cannot be forgotten that from the beginning of the Revolution, the French sympathized with our efforts for freedom. Franklin, the 200th anniversary of whose birth we celebrated this year, was honored above all other men in Paris. His arrival in France was wel-
combed as that of "the great man who had snatched the lightning from the gods of Olympus and torn the sceptre from the hands of tyrants, the gods of the earth." Lafayette, though the foremost and most conspicuous, was only one of a score of enthusiastic young Frenchmen of high position, who unsheathed their swords in behalf of the colonists. Even before the treaty of alliance, the free gifts of the king amounted to three millions of francs. Louis XVI was a most generous friend, and, in the words of Paine, "it is both justice and gratitude to say that it was the queen of France who gave the cause of America a fashion at the French court."

And then came the treaty itself, at what seemed the darkest hour, and amid the horrors of Valley Forge. Never was there a greater cause for joy. It was the turning point in the Revolution. Washington returned thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe who had raised up a mighty friend "to establish our liberty and independence." There was no more touching scene in the entire struggle than when the half-starved and half-clothed troops at Valley Forge were paraded to receive the announcement, and three times shouted, "Long live the king of France!"

A leading historian says: "The French alliance determined the complete separation of America from England." On the 13th of February, 1778, Paul Jones entered the harbor of Brest, in the American man-of-war Ranger, carrying the flag of the United States, which was then for the first time in history saluted by the guns of a foreign power; and a year and a half later, from a French port, sallied forth the Bonhomme Richard upon the immortal cruise which ended with the great night battle with the Serapis, the echo of which sounded around the world. This is an appropriate reminiscence at this time, when the remains of our first naval hero are being deposited in their final resting place. In 1779, came the fleet and army of d'Estaing, and in the assault on Savannah, French and American blood was commingled, no less than 700 of our gallant allies being killed or wounded.

When new reverses came and despondency was general, when congress had lost its power and the currency its value, Washington wrote, almost in desperation, to Franklin, "We must have one of two things—peace, or money from France." The French king, though spending vast sums on the prosecution of the war, responded with four million francs in 1780, four million in 1781, and six million in each of the two succeeding years.

Lafayette, on his return to America in 1780, brought the welcome news that French fleets with 12,000 troops would soon depart for America. On his home visit he had been received with great favor by the king. Maurepas said to him: "It is fortunate for France that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, as his majesty would be unable to refuse it."
On July 10th, 1780, the French fleet under Admiral de Ternay arrived at Newport, bringing the first division of 6,000 men under the command of Count de Rochambeau;—as gallant an army as the world ever saw. Apart from their martial exploits, the history of their sojourn in this country is an interesting one. Probably no army ever made so fine a record for excellent behaviour in every respect. It is said that no property even of the most trivial kind was ever taken by the French soldiers in America. A well-known writer says, "The army of Rochambeau was so thoroughly well-conducted that there was not a single instance of one of the soldiers taking an apple or a peach from an orchard without leave." Even the peaceful Quakers of Philadelphia sent a deputation to the French general to express their appreciation, and we are told that their spokesman made the following address: "General, it is not for thy military qualities that we come to make thee this visit. We make no account of talents for war; but thou art the friend of man, and thy army lives in perfect order and discipline. It is this that leads us to pay thee our respects."

We need not enlarge on the combined operations against Yorktown, the surrender of Cornwallis, and the virtual ending of the war. Those events are engraved on the hearts of every American.

Many historians aver that but for the aid of France in men, in arms and in money, the Revolution would have failed. Your committee does not concur in this belief, for we have faith in the patriotism and endurance of the men of that day, which, against all odds, would finally have achieved success; but that the assistance was most timely and did much to hasten the result no thoughtful person can doubt.

So we may state in broad terms that the sons of France are as well entitled to be called soldiers of the Revolution, as our own forefathers, and their daughters to the name of Daughters of the American Revolution, as justly as our own.

That this was appreciated at the time is evident from the history of that oldest of patriotic societies, the Order of the Cincinnati. This distinguished society was formed at the headquarters of the army at Newburg, on the 10th of May, 1783, by the officers, both French and American, who had been associated on the battlefields throughout the Revolution, in order to perpetuate the memory of the great events in which they had been actors and the friendships that had been cemented by their blood.

From the beginning, the French were an integral part of the institution. The officers of the French forces, who were then with the fleet, were immediately notified of the organization, and among the original members were the Count d'Estaing, Count de Grasse, Count de Rochambeau, the admirals and commanders in the navy and the generals and commanders of the army. General Washington, as president gen-
eral of the society, wrote on October 29th, a personal letter to each of the higher French officers, informing them of the organization of the Cincinnati and of their membership therein, the qualifications in the regulations being exactly the same for French officers as for those of the continental troops. Lafayette made formal application for the royal consent for the French officers to accept their membership, and on December 18th, a royal decree was promulgated, granting this permission.

The cordiality of the fraternal feeling evinced, is shown in the most interesting manner in the voluminous correspondence between Washington, Lafayette, d'Estaing, Rochambeau and others, recently published in the volume, by Colonel Gardiner, on “The Cincinnati in France,” but cannot further be enlarged on at this time.

The society in France was exactly on the same footing as the society in each of the original states. When amendments to the constitution were proposed in 1784, they were submitted to the several state societies in the United States “and in France” for ratification. In the letter of President General Washington to the Baron de Viomenil, dated May 15, 1784, he says: “The members of the society in France will, in future, hold meetings there, as we do in these States.” About the same time he wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette, as follows: “The meetings of the society in France, being now distinctly considered in all respect of the same authority as the state meetings, no claims will in future be determined in the general meeting, and all claimants must apply to the meeting of the state or country where they reside.”

At the first annual meeting of the French Cincinnati, held on the fourth of July, 1784, Count d'Estaing was elected president, Count de Rochambeau, vice-president, Count de Segur, secretary, and M. de Baulny, treasurer.

Counts d’Estaing and de Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette were continued as a standing committee on admissions to examine into claims to membership.

No honor was more coveted among the gallant Frenchmen who had served in the cause of our independence than admission into this society, and it was very flourishing until the excesses of the French Revolution destroyed all existing institutions in France.

This page of history is referred to here as an illustration of the light in which the services of the French in the Revolution were regarded by those who fought side by side with them in that great struggle.

The good-will and fellowship which existed during the Revolution between France and America have continued to the present day. A practical evidence of this kindly feeling was shown at this congress a year ago, when M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, so gracefully and eloquently presented the handsome replica of the bas-relief of David d'Angers, "representing the most famous Americans from the time of Washington to the artist's own day."
I have the pleasure of calling your attention to this replica which is, for the first time, exhibited to-night.

Our grateful appreciation of this artistic and historic gift from Madame Leferme, a daughter of France, has been conveyed to her by both our former and our present president general.

For the distinguished French ambassador, we shall always entertain the kindliest feeling entwined with the most profound respect, for his courtesy on all occasions to America and Americans.

Doubtless all members of this society are aware that the Daughters of the American Revolution (through private subscription) presented the flag which Admiral Sigsbee conveyed to France, to be placed on the coffin containing the remains of John Paul Jones. It was carried through the streets of Paris, and there greeted with cheers, because it was the American flag! When it had served its purpose, on Admiral Sigsbee's return to this country, with his mission accomplished, he most courteously returned it to this society. And on the completion of this building it will be guarded as one of its most cherished possessions.

The daughters of the French who fought for American independence are as much Daughters of the American Revolution as the descendants of those who resided on this side of the Atlantic.

Your committee, therefore, is deeply gratified to call attention to the fact that, during the past year, an efficient regent has been appointed of an international chapter in the city of Paris, whose special effort will be to enroll as members of this society the descendants of all of the brave soldiers of the king of France, who so nobly assisted us in our struggle for independence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY C. PRINCE,
R. AGNES WILLIAMS,
MRS. ANGUS CAMERON.

Mrs. Charles M. Williams, of Lowell, Massachusetts, sang the "Marseillaise," being much applauded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL M. des Portes de la Fosse, councillor of the French embassy, is with us to-night, and through the hands of a young girl, as his chivalric French leads him to say, he will unveil this beautiful bronze, of which you have heard. It will first appear before you to-night in its perfection. Monsieur, in representing your great ambassador whom we all admire and love, I had intended to welcome you in French, but I thought afterward that I might be like that celebrated American girl who when asked if she understood French said, "I understand my own French perfectly, but I am never quite sure how well the French understand it."

M. DES PORTES DE LA FOSSE:

If is a great honor for me and a real pleasure indeed to represent
before your illustrious company, His Excellency the French Amabassador, and to present to you the bas-relief of David d'Angers.

Offered by a daughter of France, as a gift and a souvenir to the daughters of America assembled in this memorial hall for patriotic and historical purpose, this work of art can be added to the numerous proofs of the unbroken fraternity that, for more than a whole century, has united France to the United States: on it we see hand in hand Washington and Lafayette.

It is also a token of the great French artist's personal love for freedom and for America: having to model a monument to eternize Gutenberg's memory, the inventor of printing, the sculptor inspired by his own great liberal ideas, conceived the thought of evoking the noble principles that the art of printers had mission to scatter through the world. Amongst these ideas, were there ever any more fruitful and far reaching than those proclaimed more than a hundred years ago, in America, for the great glory of the American people and for the further welfare of the whole humanity. Franklin symbolizes those ideas in his bas-relief and, surrounding the Declaration of Independence, are grouped the citizens who fought for liberty and spread it unto the remotest confines of the globe.

May the masterpiece of David d'Angers (if I be allowed to paraphrase John Keats, this meteor fallen from the classic skies of Greece into our modern times), be for you the thing of beauty that will be a joy forever.

President General. I am authorized to state that the wife of our distinguished guest is eligible as a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Her great-grandfather fought to preserve our independence. [Applause.]

Before we separate to-night, I desire to show to this audience the flag in which were enwrapped the remains of John Paul Jones in his journey home to us (Admiral Sigsbee having granted my request to carry the flag to France on the Brooklyn). I had hoped that General Horace Porter would be here to speak to you to-night. He will be with us Saturday, but it was not possible for him to reach here this evening. I will not attempt an address on the subject of this flag. It will speak to you more loudly than any human tongue could express to you half the sentiments that must well up in the hearts of all American women when they realize that what went out from their own hands, as a shroud, returns as a glorified relic. The Daughters of the American Revolution, through your president general (who will never cease to be thankful that it was well nigh her first official act), suggested that this flag be carried across the sea to welcome and bring home our great naval hero, John Paul Jones. The first contributions made to this flag were made by the state regent of New Mexico, to whose eloquent words
you have just listened, and by the state regent of New York, who as
the chairman of the entertainment committee to-night, has brought so
much of value to you. [Applause.] It seemed to me peculiarly fitting
that these two women, representing the great north and the great south,
should clasp their hands in this message to France; and those other
members who have contributed to the purchase of this flag bear in
their own souls the knowledge of their unselfish love of country. I do
not pretend to thank them. They are better thanked by their own
hearts than any mere words could reward them; but I can not refrain
from calling upon you to think, for one moment, what was the mission
of that flag when it crossed the seas, as its hero had crossed them;
when that flag went forth, as his little vessel did, bearing the first
American flag that ever floated on the high seas—that little flag bearing
but thirteen stars. How well could he assume, if he were looking down
now through the vista of immortality, that those thirteen stars which
he carried across the blue ocean, were, by his efforts, revivified, multi-
plied, and brought back to us, forty-five shining stars. [Applause.]
His battles, great and thrilling as they were, his victories phenomenal
and as astonishing, the seven-times-conquered but never beaten,—all his
experiences are combined in one sentiment, to-night, as we remember
that woman's love—our concentrated love—is welcoming back to his own
soil the remains of a hero so great, so immortal, that our thought of
death is sublimated into immortality in our knowledge that he lives
forever! Our appreciation is inexpressible of that which he has done
for this nation, although himself a native of another country, going
back to the lineage of heather-strewn Scotland, but bringing to this
land, which he embraced and made his own, those sentiments of cour-
age, of honor, of valor, so instinct in that race of the islands, and
coming here, loving us better and more uncalculatingly in that he had
been born on other soil, and served us for liberty's sake alone and so
helped make our land a fitting repository for a hero's body. Remember,
too, that in your outstretched and welcoming arms you may exemplify
those stripes of the flag; that in your own luminous souls of truth and
virtue you may exemplify those stars; and in the harmony of stars
and stripes that womanhood extends its arms and says: "Let us bear
home tenderly the remains of the man who helped create for us such
a home as the women of the world had ne'er before dreamed of." [Ap-
plause.] Bring him back with what fanfare of trumpets you may, let
battle peals strive to arouse that serene spirit, let all pomp and pa-
geantry cluster around his bier, he deserves it. But let the souls of
those sailors down deep, sleeping there in the sea, waiting for his call
(that call that they never disregarded in life, and I sometimes believe
they will rise to immortality only when summoned by their own com-
mander) let the souls of his sailors under the sea, lying there unnamed,
unnoted, but to-night unforgotten, let their souls rise and join with ours in saying "All warfare is gone, oh hurtle of battle and roar of the cannon's mouth, cease your reverberations, while woman takes into her arms and enwraps in the flag of her country the mortal remains of one who is ineffably dear." [Applause.]

I should like to feel that the women of America clasp hands literally with the descendants of the heroes of France [extending her hand to Mons. de la Fosse] and that we rise and join in silent salute, which will be a benison to and from our own hearts.

After music the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Steele.

Adjournment at 11.15 p. m.
WASHINGTON CHINA.

The Cincinnati Plate, Bearing Oriental Margin With Figure of Winged Woman Carrying the Cincinnati Badge.