Nathan Hale.
Erected by the Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
North Carolina has been accused of claiming first place in every radical action, yet being in character, herself, conservative. It sounds paradoxical, the exception which governs the rule perhaps.

As long as injustice, exercised by those in authority over the governed, is practiced, so long will free human nature find an exponent in resistance. So now, as in Colonial days, taxation without representation will find ready opposition, and though tardy in obtaining relief, like "Truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again!"

England needed money to carry on its wars, which needs were brought about by the profligacy and consequent extravagance of its king.

As far back as 1660 tea was taxed as a luxury in England. In 1765 the Stamp Act was imposed on the Colonists for necessities, when they were already burdened with the hardships of the pioneer, and these taxes were so liberally imposed that vessels coming into ports of America with these offensives were promptly disposed of in more than one locality, Wilmington, of this state, being foremost in causing this unjust revenue to be ineffectual; for Waddell and Ashe visited the vessels coming in from England, provided with these stamps, in such a positive manner of objection that no stamps were sold in North Carolina with which to decorate the necessities sold to the Colonists. Then was taxation shifted upon their luxury, tea, that leaf of the plant, indigenous to the soil of India, China and Japan; its refined use being traced back to the
ninth century and introduced into Europe later by the Dutch-East India Company in 1657.

Tea was evidently, to our Colonial society, the "light refreshments" of the present day social gatherings. That this act of parliament roused the ire, as it tested the principles of our Colonial dames, history affirms; that our foremothers, in North Carolina, at least, were made of the stuff of which patriots were made, the Edenton Tea Party proved! Patriot and martyr were then certainly synonymous terms.

One hears from general United States histories much of the Boston Tea Party, a very different affair from ours, of which so little is preserved.

As Judge Schenck has said, "I became, in reading, convinced that injustice had been done North Carolina, not only in regard to the actions of her troops in the battle of Guilford Court House, but that the state had been robbed of the honor due her." May we add, yea, even of her women.

Tacitus, appreciating the value of history to mankind, wrote, nearly twenty centuries ago, that its chief object was, to rescue from oblivion actions to which the want of record will consign them.

Even in this practical, speculative age, there seems to be a tendency all over this country to exhume from oblivion, the events and traditions of our past. This growing reverence for American history is an evidence of national pride, intelligence and dignity.

Unfortunately for the Old North State, many of her most beautiful traditions have been allowed to pass unnoticed, and her glorious deeds regarded as mere ephemera to perish with the actors. The establishment of a chair of history in the state university and the organization of the State Historical Society will do much to develop and preserve our vast and valuable historic material. Also the work of the class in our normal college presided over by our own Daughter, will, doubtless, be carried into many homes by the hand that rocks the cradle and rules the world!

We must confess, and with mortification and chagrin, that, in order to study any subject connected with this state's his-
tory, intelligently, we have been obliged, in the past, to refer to historical societies of other states and even the libraries of Europe.

Richard Dillard, M. D., of "Beverly Hall," Edenton, North Carolina, claims, I believe, to have rescued the real history of Edenton Tea Party from oblivion and also claims that all others writing of it, truly, have but followed his original work; so, I quote his pamphlet: "It seems to have been either left out of state history, generally; or, so inaccurately chronicled, that we turn to American archives to do justice to this bit of North Carolina history and to correct erroneous impressions." He noting: "It occupies just twelve lines."

ASSOCIATION SIGNED BY LADIES OF EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA, OCT. 25TH, 1774.

"As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our country, and it has been thought necessary for the public good, to enter into general particular resolves, by meeting of members of Deputies from the whole Province, it is a duty that we owe, not to our own near and dear relatives and connections, but to ourselves, who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything, as far as in us lies, to testify our sincere adherence to the same, and we do therefore, accordingly, subscribe this Paper, as a witness to our fixed intention to do so."—Signed by fifty-one ladies. Again he adds: "Strange to say, I cannot anywhere find all names of the signers, not even in the Archives."

Still we know that at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King these fifty-one patriotic women of 1774 passed these resolutions and decided that the aforesaid ladies would not conform to that pernicious custom of drinking tea "nor promote ye wear of any manufacture from England until the tax was repealed." That Mrs. Barker presided at this meeting and that the names of Mesdames. Johnston, Valentine, Dickerson and Hoskins were of the signers.

By some strange freak of circumstances, many years ago,
there was found at Gibraltar a beautiful picture, skilfully enameled on glass, of a meeting of the ladies of Edenton, North Carolina, not destroying tea, as has been erroneously chronicled, but signing this paper. Historian Wheeler states he saw it in Edenton, North Carolina, in 1830, "it having been procured by some of the officers of our navy." Again we have it, that this now famous gathering was at the home of Mrs. Barker, and again "The Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History," mentions, "among the recognized faces in the glass painting, some of the oldest inhabitants of Edenton of 1824 plainly discerned Mrs. Dickerson's form and features." Also that of Mrs. Johnston. This painting was broken some years after, then put together and photographed and so preserved, recording as it does indelibly, The Edenton Tea Party,—a social patriotic event, which one might compare with the well known Boston Tea Party—really an Indian Masque Party, an inspiration of commerce rather than of patriotism.

The account of our tea party found its way into the London papers of the day, and the effect it had there may be noted in the following old letter, strongly tinctured with sarcasm. It was written to Arthur Iredell, a distinguished patriot of Edenton, who married a sister of the Mrs. Johnston mentioned above. It reads:

LONDON,
QUEEN'S SQUARE,
Jan'y 31, 1775.

DEAR BROTHER:

I see by the newspapers the Edenton ladies have signalized themselves by their protest against tea drinking,—the name of Johnston I see among others. Are any of my sister's relations patriotic heroines? Is there a female congress at Edenton, too? I hope not for we Englishmen are afraid of the male congress; but, if the ladies, who have ever since the Amazonian era, been esteemed the most formidable enemies; if they, I say, should attack us, the most fatal consequence is to be dreaded. So dextrous in the handling of a dart, each wound they give is immortal,—whilst we, so unhappily formed by nature, the more we strive to conquer them, the more we are conquered! The Edenton ladies, conscious, I suppose, of this superiority on their side, by a former experience, are willing, I imagine, to crush us into atoms by
their omnipotence. The only security on our side to prevent the impending ruin that I can perceive is, the probability that there are but few places in America which possess so much female artillery as Edenton. Pray let me know the particulars when you favor me with a letter.

Your most affectionate friend and brother,

ARTHUR IREDELL.

To James Iredell.

Twenty-five years ago, we are told, a stranger visiting Edenton, was shown an old-fashioned wooden house, fronting the court house green, once the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King, where gathered the culture and refinement of the locality and where undoubtedly was held the historic tea party; but sad to say, which building has yielded to modern vandalism.

To one of our members through a personal letter, written by Dr. Dillard, whose pamphlet I have before quoted, I learn that though modern vandalism has destroyed the historic King residence, living patriots have erected on the site a large bronze tea pot.

I must say I am surprised that they did not choose a tea urn, representing cultured tea drinking. As a tea pot, we are told, was rather used by the bourgeoise, the King affair was an elegant one, each guest was provided with a cup in which were leaves on which was poured boiling water from an urn, then covered with the saucer to "draw." Let us imagine a Colonial tea in Edenton, at one time the Colonial capital and a rival, socially, of Williamsburg, Virginia. Edenton had then five hundred inhabitants! Its galaxy of distinguished patriots, both men and women, we are told, would shine resplendent in any age.

The gentlemen would often go great distances on horseback with their sweethearts riding behind them, to these gatherings. If the nights were cold, blazing fires of "lightwood" crackled to receive them, huge bowls of apple toddy being served first in the evening and later tea invariably. After tea, the ladies gossiped, reeled and spun, while the gentlemen retired to discuss politics and enjoy their tobacco from long-stemmed pipes.

After this particular tea drinking our dames refused foreign
tea for balsamic hyperion, a home production of fried raspberry leaves, more patriotic than delicious, perhaps, but much to their credit. But we will imagine them enlivened while they sat around in their low-necked dresses as they appeared in the glass painting; so differently alluded to by different historians.

Dr. Dillard's account of the painting's rescue runs thus: Lieutenant William T. Muse, a United States naval officer, who became conspicuous during the civil war and whose mother was a Miss Blount, of Edenton, while on a cruise in the Mediterranean, stopped at Port Malion, on the Island of Minorca, and accidentally saw, hanging in a barber's shop there, a picture representing the Edenton Tea Party of 1774. It was purchased and brought by him to Edenton in 1830. Was first placed on exhibition in the court house. The representation of the characters was so distinct that many of the ladies were easily recognized. It then found a resting place in the old tailor shop of Joseph Manning, ancestor of Chief Justice Manning, of Louisiana, and finally, in a cracked condition, was entrusted to the care of a lady.

During the confusion incident to the civil war it was broken in three pieces. It was twelve by fourteen inches, enameled glass. Upon one of the pieces is the declaration set forth by the ladies that they would drink no tea nor wear stuff of British manufacture. Upon another is the picture of Mrs. Barker, who presided on the occasion. She is seated at a table with a pen in her hand, her maid standing behind her chair. This maid, Amelia, lived many years after this incident and is still remembered by some of the oldest citizens. By a singular coincidence her granddaughter is still living upon the very same lot where the tea party was held.

Upon the third fragment of this picture, in plain letters, is written "The Town of Edenton." It is not known how the picture of this party was obtained, or how it found its way to Port Malion or even into the barber's shop. The painter's name in the corner of the picture is said to have been the same
as the one who painted the celebrated “Letters of Junius” in the reign of George III.

A London print, caricature of the glass painting event, is described by the *Magazine of American History* thus: “A group of fifteen figures around or near a table in a room, a female at the table with a gavel has a man’s face, probably that of Lord North. A lady with pen in hand is being kissed by a gentleman. Another lady, standing, is writing on a circular, which can be read: ‘We, the ladies of Edenton, do solemnly engage not to conform to that pernicious custom of drinking tea, or that we, the aforesaid ladies, will not promote ye wear of any manufacture from England, until such time as all acts which tend to enslave this, our native country, shall be repealed.’ The other figures are not close around the table and are emptying tea caddies or looking on. A dog and child are under the table.”

Lord North was prime minister of England at the time of the Stamp Act, which made him especially odious to the ladies of the colonies.

My task is done. I have striven to be impartial, using historians’ accounts of the event, to which I had access, leaving to the Daughters a choice of article, whether it be tea or chronicler.

*References.—* American Encyclopedia; American edition of Encyclopedia Brittanica; Wheeler; Creasy; Hawks; Schenick; Dillard; Allen.

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**DUNGENESS**

On a lonely wooded isle.
Where the Southern summers smile,
Stands a sad and stately pile
Ivy draped its mouldering sides
And the south winds plaintive plea
Blendeth with the chanting tides
Of the moaning sea.
Ah me! once more those roofless halls
Where the silence now appalls,
Sang with mirth of festivals,
Where the banquet's stateliness
Filled the night with noble glee
Long ago at Dungeness
By the moaning sea.

Through these doors at eventide,
Shadows pale still flit and glide,
Stalwart hero,—fairy bride,
From the grave where ever more
They are slumbering peacefully
In the forest on the shore
Of the moaning sea.

The magnolia breathes its balm
And the moonlight sleepeth calm
O'er the slowly swaying palm;
Owlets hoot and fireflies gleam,
Silent bats dart elfishly
Through the ruin like a dream
By the moaning sea.

Round about hoar oak woods brood
Guardians of the solitude,
Lest the centuries intrude;
For the marching ages press,
And the changes yet to be
Steal on gray old Dungeness
By the moaning sea.

—L. G. W. BENVAM.

Dungeness, near Savannah, was the beautiful home of General Nathaniel Greene, which he did not live to occupy, but which became the residence of his widow. Here Light Horse Harry Lee died, while on a visit to the widow of his friend, General Greene. The above poem describes Dungeness as it was for long years after the family had become scattered. It has now passed into other hands and is a beautiful spot, perhaps realizing the dream of the hero of the Revolution.
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.

THE MECKLENBURG COUNTY MILITIA, NORTH CAROLINA.

The following valuable matter was sent by Mrs. L. D. Childs, of Columbia, South Carolina, chairman of the Magazine Committee of that state. It was printed in the Charlotte Observer, North Carolina, by Mr. Brevard Nixon, some years ago. A copy of that paper cannot now be obtained.

"At the July session of 1777, of the court of Mecklenburg County, the following order appears:

"Whereas by an act of the General Assembly of the State, the justices of the peace of the county of Mecklenburg are authorized and required to lay out the said county into districts and to appoint assessors in each district, respectively, for the purpose of laying a tax on the inhabitants thereof:

It is therefore ordered by the court that the several districts shall be bounded and commensurate with each and every Captain's company within this county, and each and every constable appointed for this county shall have his duty separately and within the bounds and limits of the same."

After this order, the tax assessors, tax collectors, constables, justices, over-seers, jurors and other public officers were appointed from the different captains' companies. The following is a partial list of militiamen in the county from 1775 to 1785, including only those who served in a public capacity and of which record is made on the minutes of the court.

(Continued from July Number.)

Lashley, Samuel, constable (1774 and 1775); Lawing, John; Leggatt, Jackson; Leggatt, Michael, assessor (1777), commissioner to lay off road (1779); Lemond, William, constable (1775); Lenoir, Robt., road overseer (1778); Leopard, John, captain (1775 and 1778), collector (1778), assessor (1780 and 1781); Lewis, Alexander; Lewis, Robt., tavern keeper, captain (1781); Litaker, Philip; Lock, Francis.
constable (1778), road overseer (1781); Long, John; Long, David; Long, Henry; Lowery, Benjamin; Lucas, Hugh; Lytle, William, tavern keeper.

Mack, James, road overseer (1781); Marler, Robt.; Martindale, Thos., road overseer (1778); Martin, Alexander, lawyer; Martin, James; Martin, Richard; Martin, Samuel, clerk of court; Mason, Charles; Mason, Richard, tavern keeper, road overseer (1782); Mathews, William, collector (1783); Maxwell, James; Maxwell, Joseph; Means, John; Means, William; Meek, Adam, collector; Meek, Moses; Meisenheimer, John; Miller, Abraham, road overseer (1778); Mitchell, Thomas; Mitchell, George, collector (1777); Mitchell, Henry, constable (1779 and 1780), collector (1778); Mitchell, Robt., assessor (1777); Moffatt, Robt., constable (1775); Montgomery, John, constable (1777 and 1779), road overseer (1781); Moore, David; Moore, Francis, assessor (1777), captain (1780), overseer of the poor (1779); Moore, James; Moore, Joseph; Moore, Moses, assessor (1780 and 1781); Morris, William, assessor (1778); Morrison, Jas., constable (1775); Morrison, John, constable (1785); Moyer, Adam; Mulheiee, John; Murphy, John, constable (1775); Myers, Jacob, captain (1778); assessor (1780); Myers, Adam, constable; McAnulty, ————, captain (1781 to 1785); McCafferty, Jas.; McCafferty, Jeremiah, assessor (1777); McCain, Hugh, constable (1778 and 1779), commissioner to lay off roads (1779); McCall, Francis, Jr., assessor (1778); McCall, Francis, Sr., constable (1779); McCall, Jas.; McCall, William; McCall, Hugh; McCandless, John; McClerry, Robt., assessor (1777); McClure, Mathew, road overseer (1778), assessor (1777); McClure, Robt., constable; McClure, Thos.; McClure, William, collector (1785); McCombs, Samuel, tavern keeper, constable (1777); McCombs, Jas.; McCord, David, road overseer (1778); McCord, Jas., road overseer (1781); McCord, Robt., road overseer (1778); McCorkle, John, assessor (1777), collector (1781); McCorkle, Thos., road overseer (1778); McCoy, Beatty, road overseer (1784); McCoy, John, tavern keeper; McCoy, Spruce, lawyer (1778); McCree, David, road overseer (1778); McCree, Robt., assessor (1778), constable; McCree, John, captain (1777); McCree, William, road overseer (1778); McCulloch, Jno., constable (1774), assessor (1778), collector (1783); McCulloch, William, constable, road overseer (1778), constable (1780); McCurdy, Alexander, captain (1782 to 1785); McDowell, Patrick; McElroy, John, assessor (1778); McElroy, Robt., road overseer (1781); McElroy, William, assessor (1778); McFadden, Thomas; McKee, Alexander; McKee, William; McKnight, Robt. (1779 to 1781); McNeil, John; McRea, John, captain (1778); McRea, Robt., captain, assessor (1778); McWhorter, Aaron, constable; McWhorter, Henry.

Nailer, John; Neal, Jas.; Neal, Henry, road overseer (1784); Neal, Andrew, constable (1779); Neely, John; Neely, Thomas; Newell,
Francis, assessor (1777); Newell, William; Newman, John; Niceler, John; Nicholson, George; Nicholson, Jos., tavern keeper; Nicholson, John, road overseer (1781); Nutt, John, captain (1778), assessor (1780 and 1781).

Ochiltree, Duncan, appointed to take care of the court house (1780); Orr, Jas., Jr.; Orr, Jas., Sr., tavern keeper; Orr, John; Orr, Nathan, assessor (1777); Orr, William; Osborne, ———, captain (1779 to 1785); Osborne, Adilia, lawyer; Osborne, Jas., assessor (1778); Osborne, John; Osborne, Noble, constable.

Parks, John, Sr.; Parks, John, Jr.; Park, David, constable; Parks, David, captain (1782 to 1785); Pournol; Patterson, John, assessor (1778); Patterson, William, assessor (1777), collector (1783), tavern keeper; Patton, Benjamin, assessor (1780 and 1781), collector (1781), overseer poor (1779); Patton, Mathew; Patton, Robt.; Patton, Samuel, assessor (1778); Peel, Jas., assessor (1777); Penny, William, constable (1779 to 1780); Perkins, Samuel; Perkins, William, collector (1777-80); Phifer, John, major (1775 and 1776); colonel (1776), tavern keeper, colonel (1778); Phifer, Martin, J. P., constable; Phifer, Robt., constable (1778 to 1780); Phifer, Wallace, constable (1779); Phillips, Robt., constable (1778 to 1779), road overseer (1781); Phillips, William; Pickens, ———, captain (1781 to 1785); Pickens, Samuel, constable (1778); Plyler, Jeremiah, constable (1778), captain (1782 to 1785); Polk, Ezekiel, assessor (1778), J. P., tavern keeper, sheriff (1782); Polk, Charles, assessor (1778), constable (1779); Polk, Thos., colonel (1775 to 1776), commissioner confiscated estates (1781), general (1782); Polk, John, overseer roads (1778); Porter, ———, (Catawba River), captain (1782-85); Porter, Robt., captain (1782-84); Potts, John; Potts, William, captain (1781-85), collector (1783); Price, Isaac; Price, John, assessor (1778); Price, Reese.

Query, John, constable (1779-85), assessor (1777-82), collector (1783); Querry, William, road overseer (1778); Quillman, Peter.

Rabb, Joseph, constable; Rabb, William, road overseer (1778); Ramsey, Willam; Rea, Andrew, captain (1782-85), assessor (1777-78), road overseer (1781); Rea, David, assessor (1782); Rea, William, road overseer (1779); Reed, David, road overseer (1778), captain (1779-81); Reed, George; Reed, James, Jr., road overseer (1780); Reed, William, constable (1778); Reese, David, assessor (1777-79), justice, commissioner (1782); Reese, Jas., captain (1782-85), collector (1778); Reese, George; Richey, Jacob; Richison, Jas.; Roberson, Andrew; Roberson, David, road overseer (1781); Roberson, John; Roberson, William, road overseer (1781); Roberson, Jas.; Roberson, Robt., road overseer (1778); Rogers, Jas., captain (1782-85); Rogers, John, collector (1783); Rogers, Joseph, constable; Rogers, Robt., assessor (1778); Ross, George; Ross, Joseph; Ross, Jas.; Ross, William; Russell, David; Russell, Robt.; Russell, Jas., road overseer (1778).

Sadler, John; Sample, John; Sample, William, constable; Scott,
Jas., assessor (1777), road overseer (1778), captain (1779); Scott, William, J. P.; Scott, Joseph, constable; Secrest, Jacob; Shanks, Jas.; Sharp, Jas.; Shelby, Evan; Shelby, Reese; Shields, William; Shinn, Joseph, captain (1782-84); Short, Peter; Simpson, Jas.; Sites, Christopher, constable (1775), road overseer (1778); Sloan, Jas.; Sloan, Robt.; Sloan, David; Small, Robt.; Smith, Robt., constable, tavern keeper; Smith, Samuel, road overseer (1778), constable; Spears, William, collector (1783), constable, road overseer (1778); Spratt, Andrew, constable; Spratt, Jas., constable; Springs, John, captain (1781), road overseer (1782); Springs, Richard; Stafford, Jas., constable; Starr, Arthur; Stern, ———, captain (1779); Stevenson, John; Stevenson, Richard, road overseer (1781); Starrett, William, assessor (1777); Starrett, Alexander; Stinson, Richard; Stewart, Albert; Stewart, Mathew, collector (1783); Stewart, John, tavern keeper; Swann, John, constable (1777), collector (1778); Swann, Moses, assessor (1780-81); Swann, Robt., tavern keeper.

Tanner, John; Taylor, John, road overseer (1781); Taylor, William, road overseer (1782); Temple, Major; Templeton, Jas.; Templeton, Samuel, assessor (1777); Thompson, Drury; Todd, Joseph; Todd, William; Tygert, Jas., captain (1782-85), constable (1785).

Vogel, Thomas.

Waddle, William; Wallace, Alexander; Wallace, Ezekiel, assessor (1778); Wallace, Ludwick; Wallace, Jas., assessor (1780), collector (1781), constable (1779); Wallace, Thomas, collector (1777), road overseer (1778); Walker, Andrew, captain (1782-85); Walker, John; Walker, Jas.; Walker, Phillip, constable (1778); Wanghopp, Jas., assessor (1778), captain (1779); Weeks, Phillip; White, Jas., constable (1774), collector (1777), captain (1779), sheriff (1779-80); White, John; White, Archibald; White, Samuel; Wier, John; Williams, Isaac, assessor (1780-81), collector (1781); Wilson, Benjamin; Wilson, David, captain (1777); Wilson, Jas.; Wilson, Joseph; Wilson, William, captain (1777-78), J. P., coroner (1778); Wilson, John, collector (1783); Wilson, Samuel; Wilson, Robt.; Wilson, Zaccheus, captain (1778), surveyor (1778); Winecoff, John Michael; Winslow, Moses; Wissner, Michael, constable (1777-78); Witherspoon, Jas., constable (1780), collector (1783); Wolf, Phillip; Woods, John; Wylie, John, constable (1778-81); Wylie, Oliver, assessor (1777); Wylie, Will, road overseer (1778), collector (1783).

Yandle, William; Young, William; Young, Joseph, road overseer (1781).
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARTHA JANE HARDISON STANTON.

Mrs. James Stanton of Fort Erie, Ont. (Martha Jane Hardison), the daughter of Benjamin Hardison and Jane Warrew. Benjamin Hardison served as a private in Captain Samuel Noyes’ company, Col. Phinney’s regiment, Massachusetts troops, having enlisted July 15, 1775. He was taken prisoner, and held captive in Canada until the close of the war. Records of his service are found in “Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution,” also Massachusetts War Records; and the Year book of the Ohio Sons of the Revolution of which Mrs. Stanton’s nephew, Alexander Reed, is a
member having entered on the same record. Benjamin Hardison settled in Fort Erie, Ont., soon after the war and there married Jane Warrew, daughter of Col. Warrew commanding officer of the fort. She was the first white child born there.

During the War of 1812, Benjamin Hardison was suspected of aiding the Americans and was arrested by the military authorities and compelled to serve with the British.

Mrs. Stanton (Martha Jane Hardison) was child of Benjamin and Jane Warrew Hardison, and was born March 18, 1817. Her mother died in Buffalo during the Fenian Raid. She had been brought to Buffalo to be out of the excitement. Her husband, Benjamin Hardison died in 1823.

Mrs. Stanton is very well save for a slight paralysis of the left side. She lives with a daughter. She is very proud and pleased to be a member of the Buffalo Chapter and was greatly touched with the souvenir spoon given her by the National Society and the slight pension which she receives from the Society was much needed and greatly appreciated.

MRS. MARY HAMMOND WASHINGTON.

On May 12th, according to an established custom, Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy and Mr. Hugh Vernon Washington entertained the Mary Hammond Washington and Nathaniel Macon Chapters in memory of their mother, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, the founder of the first mentioned chapter, the first “Real Daughter,” the first member, also the first regent in the state of Georgia.

It was most fitting that this honor should be paid one whose life was a service for others, the inspiration of which has fallen, like a benediction upon other lives. The Washington home, on Founder’s day, as this occasion has been most appropriately named, was redolent with the perfume of flowers which were sent by friends in loving memory of the first regent.

The program committee had arranged an interesting program, the first selection being a sketch of Mrs. Washington, which appeared in the American Monthly Magazine some time after her death. This sketch was beautifully read by Miss Ida Holt.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

By special request of the committee, Mr. Washington read an original article on the “Origin and Founders of the National Society.”

Mrs. Bellamy, in keeping with the spirit of the day, recited with feeling and graceful ease, “The Pioneer.” From the wall, the portrait of her grandfather, in the uniform of an officer of the Continental army, spoke of the days when he, a pioneer, fought for independence. By the side of Mrs. Washington’s portrait hung a wreath of immortelles, blue and white, fastened with broad white satin ribbon, with her full name and national No. 81, in blue lettering. This beautiful memento was presented to the family of Mrs. Washington by the State Convention of Daughters of the American Revolution during its session last November.

All too soon the hours passed, but when the last guest had departed and the lights burned low, the dying candles lit with a mellow gleam the pictured face of her who, though dead, yet lives, and “among the beautiful pictures that hang on memory’s wall” is one of her gentle life framed in deeds of love.—Jessie L. Goodall, Secretary, Mary Hammond Washington Chapter.

MRS. ANN HARRIET HEARNE.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Alabama.—The seventy-six years’ earthly pilgrimage of this chapter’s “Real Daughter” ended Friday night, June 7, 1907, at Mountain Creek, Alabama.

Mrs. Ann Harriet Hearne was an honored member and the chapter has sustained a great loss in the passing away of one who formed a connecting link between the busy present and the historic past. The chapter passed resolutions as a tribute of love and sympathy. Her name is inscribed on the roll of honor. “Well done good and faithful servant.”
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

The Colorado Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—The year 1906-1907 opened with a delightful chapter reunion and reception to new members at the home of Mrs. Henry Ellsworth Wood. Here the year books were distributed and the Daughters discovered with keen pleasure that the program of the year was devoted to "Colorado," the little book in blue and white bearing not alone the insignia of the order but the great

Mrs. James Benton Grant, Regent.
seal of the state. The reception of October was followed, in November, by a program meeting that led the chapter through the early history of the west, and over mountain and plain to the great centennial state. At this meeting Mr. Edward B Morgan gave, in a masterly manner, the "Early History of Colorado," and step by step led his listeners over the path once pre-empted by Indian and buffalo.

December thirteenth was devoted to "Reminiscences," and a fascinating story was told by Mrs. E. M. Ashley, who crossed the plains in 1861. "Reminiscences" were given in the home of Mrs. Kate Grey Hallack, and a delightful feature of the afternoon was Arthur Foot's "Adagio," arranged for piano and pipe organ, with Mrs. Blayney, the daughter of the hostess, at the pipe organ and Mrs. Bertha Shannon at the piano.

On January tenth the program was devoted to the story of "The Santa Fe Trail," and the Daughters traveled once more the great highway that led to the unknown desert and mountain, personally conducted by Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson.

On February fourteenth the series of program meetings devoted to the history of our state were brought to a close by General Irving Hale, who told the matchless story of "The Glory of Colorado," and a fitting finale was the beautiful "Ode to Colorado," by Maud McFarren Price, which was sung by Mrs. George Spaulding, the composer journeying from Colorado Springs to accompany her. The hostess of the day was Mrs. F. W. Loveland.

March fourteenth was devoted to the business of the chapter, the meeting being held with Mrs. E. S. Kassler. The regent announced the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. E. A. Wixson arose and on behalf of the board of control nominated Mrs. James B. Grant to succeed herself as regent. The entire chapter rose to second the nomination and remained standing until Mrs. C. S. Thomas, vice-regent, took the chair and put the vote, which was carried unanimously. In the midst of Mrs. Grant’s earnest protestations Mrs. Thomas presented her with a magnificent sheaf of American beauty roses as a token of the love and loyalty of every Daughter of the chapter.

The following officers were elected to serve during the en-
suing two years: First vice-regent, Mrs. Charles S. Thomas; second vice-regent, Mrs. John L. McNeil; recording secretary, Mrs. A. M. Rucker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Wood; assistant secretary, Mrs. William E. Sweet; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Keely; registrar, Mrs. Samuel McMurtrie; historian, Mrs. Elmer A. Wixson; librarian, Mrs. Meyer Harrison; chaplain, Mrs. Frank Wheaton.

April eleventh the Daughters gathered at the home of the regent to enjoy a farce comedy, "The Colorado Girl," written by Grace Livingston Furniss and staged by Mrs. Henry Wood, the chairman of the program committee.

May ninth witnessed the installation of officers, and the Daughters also listened to reports of the busy chapter year that has passed into history.

"A short life in the saddle, Lord,
Not long life by the fire."

Is the unwritten law of Colorado Chapter and the working force of twelve committees, program, finance, auditing, social, courtesy, philanthropic, flag, patriotic education, scholarship, printing, rules, special press, and each have put an energetic shoulder to the work during the year. The philanthropic committee, of which Mrs. Frank Wheaton is chairman, has faithfully discharged its sacred trust, and its mission of mercy and helpfulness has packed boxes of books and clothing to be sent to the soldiers in our new possessions, and the invalid wife of a soldier,—called to that distant land,—has received timely help in her hour of need. The chapter sent, through the medium of this committee, one hundred dollars to aid Daughters of the American Revolution in stricken San Francisco, and an old soldier of the civil war and his wife, here at home, have been given help and care.

One of the largest rooms in St. Luke's Hospital has been furnished by this committee. It is known as "Colorado Chapter Memorial Room," and is now occupied. The furnishings are in blue and white, and the beautiful shield of the order hangs on the wall. While this work has been going quietly forward, the patriotic education and flag committees, Mrs.
John L. McNeil and Mrs. J. M. Maxwell, chairmen, have been no less busy, and on January thirtieth and thirty-first the entire chapter was called upon to assist them in the beautiful ceremony incident to the presentation to fifty-two Denver schools of handsomely framed oleograph histories of the stars and stripes, with a beautiful bunting flag to drape over each, and Saturday, March second, a committee visited the Byers Home for Boys and performed the same service of love and loyalty.

An entertainment in honor of the birthday of George Washington was given by the patriotic education committee at the League House of the Woman’s Club on the twenty-second of February. In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. John L. McNeil, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, the vice-chairman, was in charge of the afternoon, the program of which consisted of a flag talk by Colonel C. A. H. McCaulley, illustrated by charts, and stories of Washington, told by Judge Sterling B. Toney. The DeKoven quartette sang patriotic songs, and the walls of the building resounded with the grand strains of “America” as sung by the entire gathering. One hundred and forty women and children were present, and Mrs. J. M. Maxwell, chairman of the flag committee, presented each with a small American flag. On March four Mrs. Maxwell had the pleasure of presenting to St. Mark’s “Brownie Park,” in the name of the Colorado Chapter, a flag pole.

The Kirmess of a year ago put a bountiful amount of money into the chapter treasury, and one of its first acts was to look about for a suitable gift to the cruiser Colorado. Colorado Chapter presented to the cruiser a massive and beautiful silver center piece with the insignia of the order engraved in the center, and upon the side the words: “Presented to Colorado Cruiser by Colorado Chapter, D. A. R.”

A chapter bearing the state name should have as a part of its creed state loyalty, and Colorado Chapter has voted a per capita tax of ten cents to establish a fund for a state memorial, this fund to be held in trust until such time as a memorial is erected, the chapter has also voted to establish a fund for local memorial work.
The scholarship committee had its birth with the present year. Its end and aim is to give help to descendants of any one who has served our country in a military capacity. This committee has interested itself in a plea for help made in behalf of the illiterate whites of the south, who, though they are termed “poor whites,” are still of pure Revolutionary ancestry. This committee, of which Mrs. J. D. Whitmore is chairman, has a year of earnest work mapped out.

During the year Colorado Chapter has remembered the national library with two fine volumes, “The Trail of Lewis and Clark,” and has added to its own shelves the “Story of the Records of the Daughters of the American Revolution,” by Mary S. Lockwood and Emily Lee Sherman.

Realizing the growing need of a reference library in the literary societies the Colorado Chapter is co-operating, through a committee, with the societies in Denver, in asking room in which to keep all genealogical and historic works.

In the work of deep and present interest, that of marking the old Santa Fe Trail, the chapter co-operated with the state committee in its efforts to secure the passage of a bill, providing for the survey and marking of the trail, also a penalty for defacing such memorials as may be placed, and rejoices that the passage of the bill insures the completion of the work.

At the time of the visit of Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks to Denver, Colorado Chapter joined with the hereditary societies of the city in extending a welcome to the distinguished guests.

In the year drawing to a close Cupid has invaded the ranks of Colorado Chapter twice, bearing away Miss Carla Denison and Miss Elena Thompson and returning to the ranks of matrons Mrs. Henry Swann and Mrs. William H. Paul.

The busy Stork, discountenancing the thought of “race suicide,” and also looking to the perpetuation of the chapter, has, within the year, left at the homes of Mrs. William P. Malburn, Mrs. Arthur B. West and Mrs. Frank Atterholt, each, a chapter grandchild.

For the first time in the history of the Colorado Chapter death’s finger has touched a Daughter. August eighteenth,
at Boise City, Idaho, Mrs. C. H. Brickenstine passed away, and upon March twenty-second the fading years of a beautiful life closed, and Mrs. John L. Routt had reached the Heights. A valued charter member of the chapter, Miss Mary Lavy Riley, has been a “shut in” during the entire year, which has been spent in the east.

The present membership of the chapter is one hundred and eighteen, eight new members having been welcomed during the past year.

The appropriations of the year are as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Woman’s Auxiliary to Juvenile Improvement Society</td>
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<td>Neighborhood House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gift to cruiser Colorado</td>
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<td>Continental Hall</td>
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<td>Juvenile Improvement Association</td>
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<td>San Francisco sufferers</td>
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<td>State memorial</td>
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The Kirmess fund has enabled the chapter to extend its work and to do good work in many places, and the Daughters feel that their labor at that time was not in vain, but “bread cast upon the waters.” A room in the new Young Men’s Christian Association is to be furnished by the chapter from this fund.

On May thirteenth Mrs. Janes B. Grant, regent of Colorado Chapter, entertained the officers and board of control, also the outgoing members, at a delightful luncheon, and at the meeting of the board, which preceded the luncheon, the work of the year was discussed, and the chairmen of standing committees were named, and are as follows: Program, Mrs. Myron W. Jones; finance, Mrs. Kate Grey Hallack; auditing, Mrs. George T. Sumner; social, Mrs. N. Maxcy Tabor; courtesy, Mrs. A. E. Reynolds; philanthropic, Mrs. C. A. H. McCauley; flag, Mrs. J. M. Maxwell; patriotic education, Mrs. E. S. Kassler; scholarship, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore; printing,
Mrs. F. W. Loveland; rules, Mrs. Mary H. Mechling; press, Mrs. Elmer A. Wixson.

The past is prophetic of the future. So many pleasures have been ours in the three short years of our chapter's life, so many more joys, and such years of usefulness stretch out before us under the guiding hand of our beloved regent, that we look into the future with serene content and say once more,

"Peace to the Past;
Joy to the Present;
Welcome to the Future."

—HELEN MARSH WIXSON, Historian.

Green Woods Chapter (West Winsted, Connecticut).— Flag day was marked by a memorable event in the history of Winchester, the unveiling of a beautiful bronze tablet given by Green Woods Chapter to perpetuate the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers interred in the town. The tablet bears the names of forty-four Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been identified and marked and stands upon a massive glacial boulder characteristic of the hills of Litchfield county. The boulder was transported from a point near Highland Lake, about three miles, and is now set upon a foundation a few inches above the level of the ground on the lawn in front of the Center Cemetery in Park place, where the final numbers of the program were given.

The exercises were begun at two o'clock in the First Congregational Church, where addresses of a highly interesting and patriotic nature were delivered by Mrs. C. J. Camp, regent of Green Woods Chapter, and Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, of Hartford, state regent. The Sons, Daughters and Children of the Revolution then led the way to the boulder, the boys' brigade of the Gilbert Home, Captain Harold Case in command, acting as an escort. Here a historical address of great interest was delivered by Dudley L. Vaill, vice-president of the Winchester Historical Society, after which the tablet was unveiled by Katherine Tiffany and Hallett Clark, members of the Children of the American Revolution. The program was interspersed
with selections by a chorus of thirteen voices led by Mrs. G. W. Judson. Revs. C. W. Judson and N. M. Calhoun assisted, the former pronouncing the invocation and the latter the benediction.

The large wreath that crowned the boulder was the offering of Master Theodore Roberts, of Riverton, a descendant of Joel Roberts, whose name appears on Capt. Corbin's pay abstract for service at Fishkill in 1777, and of Judah Robert, son of Joel, who enlisted at the age of sixteen as substitute for his father. Joel Roberts' name is inscribed on the boulder, as he was buried at Winchester. Judah Roberts removed to Riverton and afterwards to Windsor, where he died. The name is commemorated by the children's society.

The fine bronze tablet is the work of the Paul E. Cabaret & Co., of New York. It is inscribed with forty-four names, most of which are no longer represented in the town in lineal male descent, while female descendants are numerous.

**Jacksonville Chapter** (Jacksonville, Florida.)

**Mrs. Ellen Call Long.**

It seems fitting that our chapter should devote a short time to the study of the life of Mrs. Ellen Call Long, thus honoring a little the memory of a gentlwoman of the south, one of the first members of our society and an eminent woman in the social and literary history of Florida.

The Calls were of an illustrious line of colonial ancestors who emigrated from England to Virginia long before the Revolution. She traces her Revolutionary descent back to Col. Wm. Call and Maj. Wm. Call, Jr., his son. Colonel Call had been in the Virginia colonial service and was a man of high standing and influence. Her grandfather, Maj. Wm. Call, served from Germantown to Yorktown, rendering important service at Charlestown, Spencers Ordinary and Yorktown. Her father, Richard Keith Call, was one of the first settlers of Florida, coming here about the time of its purchase from Spain. He served as delegate to congress from 1822 to 1825, afterwards being appointed territorial governor by President Andrew Jackson, who was an intimate friend, Mr. Call having...
been connected with his military staff as officer of the volunteers.

Mrs. Ellen Call Long was his eldest child, and was born in Tallahassee September 9, 1825. She organized the Mount Vernon Association in Florida and was among the first to organize the Memorial Association.

Among the many gifts possessed by Mrs. Long was that of a ready pen. A book of hers, "Florida Breezes," gives a charming and interesting picture of old Tallahassee life, from its brilliant belles and beaux to the lowly cabins of the old time negro and even the last lingering remnants of the red men. She has completed a history of Florida, which, however, has not yet been published.

On December 17, 1905, she died in her eighty-first year.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—Decoration day, May 30th, in Indianapolis was of double interest this year owing to President Roosevelt's visit and the ceremonies attending the unveiling of General Lawton's statue.

At the close of the exercises, the president visited Crown Hill cemetery and placed a large floral wreath at the base of the Harrison monument which marks the resting place of Indiana's second president—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and that of his wife, Caroline Scott Harrison. Our Daughters of the American Revolution chapter bears her honored name and each year on Memorial day places a tribute of love and remembrance on her grave. On this occasion the design was of unusual beauty and size, a pall of white roses and lillies covered the entire length of the grave, while in the center were the letters D. A. R. in blue and white immortelles, these being the colors of our chapter.

Part of the work of the chapter this year will be to give special thought and attention to the promotion of patriotic education. Instead of the usual social lawn fete for Flag day celebration, efforts were made to arouse the interest of the public to the observance of the occasion. Upon the suggestion of our Flag day committee, Mrs. T. C. Day, chairman, the school board requested the mayor to issue a proclamation
for a more general observance of June 14th, the 130th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of the United States, and asked that a general display of the National colors be made. This was done and the city responded in an unusual manner and from both public and private buildings and from all the schools our beautiful flag waved to the breeze. The schools were asked to join in the observance of the day and in all of them exercises were held in which the history of the first flag and the meaning of the Stars and Stripes was told also the reading of historic poems and singing of patriotic songs. Our committee also prepared a most interesting pamphlet giving the history of the flag and the story of the making of the first flag by Betsey Ross. These were used by the schools in their exercises and sent to the charity organizations as well as to the members of the chapter.

In keeping with the same idea, Miss Nelly Colfax Smith, chairman of the committee on patriotic education, has begun the work by presenting to the boys’ club a large copy of the Constitution of the United States to be hung in their club house. Parlor entertainments will be given during the winter for the purpose of raising funds to purchase large flags and present them to the schools that do not possess one. The chapter begins the year with fresh zeal and increased enthusiasm.—Mrs. W. E. Miller, Historian.

**Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter** (Annapolis, Maryland).—It was on the 17th day of December, 1783, that his excellency, General George Washington, arrived in the little capital, then the temporary seat of national government, for the purpose of laying down his laurels as commander-in-chief of that brave little army whose privations he had shared and whose triumph he had led. History records that his arrival was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and the State House was brilliantly illuminated at night in honor of the illustrious guest.

Lights gleamed radiantly from the windows of the same historic building on the 17th of December, 1906, one hundred and twenty-three years later, when its portals were thrown
open to admit a goodly company of representative citizens, the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter having selected the anniversary of that memorable day as the occasion for imposing ceremonies attendant on the unveiling of the portrait of two Revolutionary heroes,—Matthew Tilghman and Robert Bowie.

Their names should be written high on the scroll of Maryland's fame, the one, prominent in his state's history for forty years, claims the distinction of having been chairman of the Maryland Association of Freeman, and the other, four times governor of Maryland, had been an officer in that intrepid Maryland Line to whose gallantry the country is so much indebted.

The chapter deemed the preservation of their portraits a fitting expression of gratitude and an enduring tribute to their memory,—

"Who to life's noblest end,
Gave up life's noblest powers,
And bade the legacy descend,
Down, down to us and ours."

In securing an appropriation from the legislature for this purpose, the successful result was largely owing to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Robert Bowie, a great-granddaughter of the distinguished patriot,—one who well and worthily sustained the name of Bowie, as did her ancestors in "the times that tried men's souls."

The board of public works selected Miss Katherine Walton a member of the chapter, and an artist whose work is her best recommendation, to paint the portraits and each was unveiled by the hands of a lineal descendant of the family of the original, in the latest generation; Anna Maria Brice Ridout, the seventh in descent from Matthew Tilghman, and James William Tisdale, the sixth in descent from Robert Bowie.

Great praise must be given to Mrs. Weems Ridout, a great-great-granddaughter of Matthew Tilghman, and one of our most intelligent and devoted workers, at whose suggestion the chapter took up the work, and to whose zeal and enthusiasm to a great extent are due the successful completion of the public presentation under the auspices of the chapter.
The occasion was a brilliant and inspiring one and the addresses must surely have awakened anew that spirit of patriotism which delights to honor the heroic dead.

Another interesting feature of the program was the presentation to the state of a painting of the Peggy Stewart House, also the work of Miss Walton.

**The Program.**

- Prayer, .......................................................... Rev. Jos. P. McComas
- Music—“America,” ........................................... Naval Academy Band
- Unveiling pictures, ......................................... James William Tisdale, Anna Maria Brice Ridout
- Address by the regent, ...................................... Mrs. William S. Welch
- Response, ...................................................... Governor Warfield
- Sketch of Robert Bowie, .................................... Mrs. Bowie
- Sketch of Matthew Tilghman, .............................. Hon. Oswald Tilghman
- “The Chapter’s Part,” ...................................... Mrs. Weems Ridout
- “The Banner of Liberty,” ................................... Naval Academy Band
- “History of the Peggy Stewart House,” ............... Mrs. R. Vinton Clayton

The Peggy Stewart House was the old Welch home, the ancestors of Dr. William S. Welch, of Annapolis, having owned and occupied it for over sixty years; four generations of the family have lived there, and the land, upon which the house was built, belonged to Major John Welch, an ancestor of the family, who was high sheriff of Anne Arundel county in 1678-1679 and prominent in the public service for many years. The presentation of the painting was by Mrs. William S. Welch, our faithful and enthusiastic regent, under whose efficient leadership our chapter is completing a year of prosperity and harmony. Her address was as follows:

“Your Excellency, just one hundred and twenty-three years ago today, the immortal George Washington came to Annapolis to resign his commission. He was met at the historic old three-mile oak (which is still standing) by General Gates and General Smallwood, and escorted by them to this ancient state house, which was brilliantly illuminated then, as it is to-night. So I think there could be no more fitting time or place to do honor to him, and to these two distinguished patriots, and I wish to thank you, in behalf of our chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the privilege of unveiling them. For, although they belong to the state, we were instrumental
in securing them, and we are proud to say that the artist who painted them is an American, a Marylander, and Annapolitan, and an honored member of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Miss Katharine Walton.

"I also have before me this beautiful painting of the Peggy Stewart House, framed in the wood of the original brig, Peggy Stewart, which was burned by Anthony Stewart, at the command of patriotic citizens, and has lain in the harbor of Annapolis for one hundred and thirty-two years.

"The picture was painted by the same talented artist, and the wood was secured by another member, Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway. It was framed by the chapter, and I have the great pleasure and privilege of presenting it in their behalf to the state of Maryland, through our most honored and esteemed governor."

Governor Warfield, in response, said, in part:

"It is a privilege to accept, on the part of the state, the portraits which have been presented through the instrumentality of the Peggy Stewart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and painted by one of its members, Miss Katharine Walton. I announced soon after I became governor that I would try to add to the collection of portraits of the patriots of Maryland, and I am proud to see that the walls of the state house are beginning to be filled with portraits and other things which we can show with pride to visitors from other states.

"Your chapter deserves the highest praise for contributing very largely to the fact that one of the great deeds of patriotism of the state and nation was rescued from almost complete oblivion. I know that the burning of the Peggy Stewart has been characterized as a lawless act, but if the men who performed it were lawless, then Washington was also lawless, and John Paul Jones, in whose honor such a great celebration was lately given, was a mere pirate.

"In that great event the men from the hills of Maryland were then men of action. Dr. Warfield, Robert J. Bowie, Matthew Hammond and Dr. James Ridgely were the men who were the leaders in this great deed, and its highest significance is due to the fact that it undoubtedly inspired the hearts of American patriots with the wish for independence."

Mrs. Bowie made the following address:

"Your Excellency, I am honored by being the choice of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to assist in the unveiling of the portrait of Governor Robert Bowie. As a soldier in the Continental Army, we Daughters of the American
Revolution would honor him. He was a lieutenant and then captain in the Flying Artillery, and was appointed by congress to organize and equip a company of minute men, and maintained his company at his own expense for some time. It is unnecessary to speak of the bravery of Maryland men. General Washington's oft-repeated words of praise of the Maryland line is glory enough for us all. I, as a great-granddaughter, am proud to know that he was four times elected and served as governor of Maryland, and always in the council chamber, and on the battlefield the Bowies were in the front ranks. Once there was a riot in the city of Annapolis, when Anthony Stewart was forced to burn his brig; a Warfield led the rioters, but a Bowie was by his side.

"Governor Warfield, long years ago, when you were in the senate, I just thought of and hoped to see this portrait here. As the years passed, I almost despaired. Last winter when the legislature met, the members from Prince George introduced in the senate and in the house a bill for me, appropriating a sum for the portraits of the Honorable Matthew Tilghman and Governor Robert Bowie, and the board of public works kindly allowed us to select our own artist, Miss Katharine Walton, a member of our chapter, and I have lived to see them here. It adds much to my pleasure to know that it all has been done while you were the loved and honored governor of our state."

Honorable Oswald Tilghman, secretary of state, also a descendant of Matthew Tilghman, delivered an able address on the life and services of his ancestor, in which he said:

"While congress was considering the draft of a Declaration of Independence, the Maryland convention, presided over by Matthew Tilghman, on the 3rd of July, adopted a declaration of their own,—'a noble document,' says the historian Scharf, 'in which the grievances of the colonies were ably and manfully set forth, and the unalterable resolution of the people of Maryland was announced to maintain the common freedom of themselves and their brethren. What a debt of everlasting gratitude we owe to these freemen of Maryland who first proclaimed her independence!"

"The Honorable Matthew Tilghman's chief claim to distinction is that 'he was president of the Revolutionary convention,' which from 1776 till 1777 controlled the province and directed its government, and chairman of every delegation that was sent by the convention of Maryland to the Continental Congress.

"In June, 1776, he was summoned from his seat in congress to attend the convention and was president of the convention that framed the first constitution for the new state of Maryland.

"It was this circumstance alone that prevented him from attaching his
name to the Declaration of Independence, which he advocated, both at Philadelphia and Annapolis."

Mrs. Ridout's paper referred to the part taken by the chapter in securing for the state the appropriation for the painting of the portraits. She said, in part:

"The object of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, and to foster true patriotism, and love of country. Now our little chapter, rich, neither in numbers nor funds, knows that what it accomplishes must be by hard work. We have no capital but energy and enthusiasm, but we believe with Shakespeare that 'there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.' Having been appointed to read a paper at the chapter meeting on the 22nd of February, 1905, I prepared one on Matthew Tilghman, ending with an appeal to the chapter to endeavor to secure from the legislature, then in session, an appropriation for the purpose of having the portraits of two of Maryland's patriots painted to hang in the old senate chamber. Honorable Matthew Tilghman and Governor Robert Bowie were selected, it being conceded that no two men more conspicuous for patriotism adorned their respective times.

"A committee was at once formed of Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Gassaway and myself, with full powers to do whatever we thought proper in securing an appropriation for the portraits. We immediately waited upon the governor, who gave us his hearty encouragement, and instructed us how to proceed. Mr. Ray introduced the bill in the house and Senator Claggett in the Senate. We feared death for our poor little bill many times, and oh, those last few days of the session! Strenuous? We need a more forceful word!

"When, however, the last day arrived, and our bill was still in the committee room, Mrs. Bowie sent in Senator Claggett's little daughter, who sat on the arm of her father's chair till the bill was on the way to Governor Warfield; then we could breathe freely."

Mrs. J. C. Cresap gave an interesting sketch of the Peggy Stewart House—that notable old mansion which stands a monument to the day of revolt against British exaction by the free-men of Annapolis.—Isabella Brown Clayton, Historian.

Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—The greatest loss which the Jefferson Chapter has ever known was the death of Miss Mary Louise Dalton, who was born on April 1, 1869,
and died June 13, 1907. Miss Dalton was a charter member of the Jefferson Chapter, and held at various times the office of director, historian and vice-regent. She was also a member of the National Board of the Jamestown Exposition and was connected with the following organizations: Librarian of the Missouri Historical Society; vice-president of the Folklore Society; member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; member of the Society of Psychological Research, and others too numerous to mention.

Miss Dalton was ever a moving spirit among the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was through her arduous efforts that the Missouri legislature, in 1903, passed the bill enforcing that portion of the Constitution which provides against the "desecration of the American flag" and it seemed a strange coincidence that the anniversary on which we paid tribute to our National Emblem should have been the day on which we laid our loved one to rest.

Through her untiring efforts were located the graves of many unknown Revolutionary heroes which information was of great interest to the government.—HELEN TEASEDALE, Historian.

**St. Paul Chapter** (St. Paul, Minnesota).—As historian it becomes my pleasant duty to report a satisfactory and prosperous year. Our meetings have been signalized by good attendance and marked enthusiasm—reflecting credit upon our energetic regent.

On November 17, Mrs. R. A. Kirk, of Laurel avenue, opened her beautiful home to our chapter. Mrs. J. W. Chamberlain sang for us in her accustomed beautiful way, after which Mrs Greene read a memorial to the memory of our late regent, Mrs. Sanford.

Following this, Professor Cooper, of Hamline University, spoke on "The Colonial Spirit in Modern Literature," and held all spellbound by his scholarly discourse.

One of the compensations for writing reports and promoting our chapter's interests was a party given by Mrs. Iverson in
November. Good music and royal hospitality were thoroughly enjoyed by the board.

In December, Mrs. Charles Schueman, a loyal friend, threw open her home on Summit avenue for our chapter. Choice music was given by Professor Phillips. Then in a few well chosen words, our regent introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Gen. A. W. Greeley, of the United States army. After an interesting introduction on Revolutionary topics, he told of his experience in the settlement of the San Francisco earthquake troubles. These were indeed unique and interesting. In conclusion he appealed most eloquently to the women to lend their influence to correct the evils of child labor.

In January our meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Konantz. Following patriotic songs, delegates were elected to represent our chapter in Washington at the National Congress. Mrs. Hueston and Mrs. McMillan were chosen. Mrs. Tate read a most charming paper on “Colonial Music,” illustrating by piano and song, Miss Daniels, of Minneapolis, being the soloist.

Washington’s birthday was celebrated in a most fitting manner. Our new member, Mrs. Pocock, entertained the chapter at the Ryan Hotel. Some of the guests were in colonial costumes, which added to the interest of the occasion. Mrs. O’Meara was the soloist and sang in her accustomed beautiful style, accompanied by Miss Zumbach. Colonel Davidson and Captain Castle spoke entertainingly upon the significance of the day. Mrs. Bell, our state regent, also addressed the chapter.

Our April meeting found us in our accustomed place, Dayton Avenue Church parlors. Mrs. Winnifred Deming gave a delightfully interesting paper upon “The Quaker and the Revolution.” This showed research and acumen in bringing before us the best and brightest recorded facts. Mrs. Bigelow read the report of Mrs. Gillfillan from Washington. Though we were denied the pleasure of that convention the proceedings were brought to us in a most vivid and interesting way. Miss Erickson and Miss Nelson kindly furnished music for us.—Minnie H. Konantz, Historian.
Ottauquechee Chapter (Woodstock, Vermont).—Although Ottauquechee Chapter has been instituted nine years no history of its work has yet been written. Although small in numbers and widely scattered, the interest in the work has never waned, and we have held many social and literary meetings.

Our organizer and founder, Mrs Ada Fairbanks Gillingham, gave the chapter a banquet at the time of its organization which was one of our first social gatherings.

Since that time our chapter has held its ten yearly meetings, which are at the present time held at the homes of our members. The program at the meetings being literary and musical, refreshments are always served.

Last year we had the pleasure of meeting our state regent, Mrs. Stranahan at the home of our regent, Mrs. Vaughn.

In the line of historical work, we were the first chapter in the state to provide markers for our Revolutionary soldiers' graves in this section and each Memorial day we decorate their graves. We have also presented a handsome flag to the school.

We assisted in the support of the "Real Daughter," Mrs. Damon, of Ann Story Chapter. We have in our own chapter a "Real Daughter," Miss Lucy Skinner, who was found to be in needy circumstances. We have secured the Daughters of the American Revolution pension for needy members and are to give the extra amount toward her maintenance and also gifts of money.

Our little was sent to Continental Hall fund, and in many ways we have helped in the work of the state.

At present we are working in every way to raise money for our own marker in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers in our town. We also have helped the veterans in their efforts to get their soldiers' monument.

Notwithstanding the strenuous work of our chapter we have not lacked in social festivities.

The chapter is small, numbering only about twenty and in a country town, but we are alive and patriotic and doing much
good work, and the influence of the chapter extended to the welfare of the town.

The nine years of chapter work thus briefly summarized has been under the care for the past four years of Mrs. Mary Marble Vaughn, an efficient and faithful regent.—Mrs. MAUDE H. SPEAR, Historian.

**Catherine Schuyler Chapter** (Allegany County, New York).—Perhaps an unusual feature of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter is the fact that it is a county organization. We hold six consecutive monthly meetings during the year commencing with May and meet in the various towns of the county. We have very excellent programs consisting of historical and other papers, music and readings. We are always charmingly entertained at the home of some member and refreshments are served at the conclusion of the program. Daughters from the several towns of the county are thus brought in touch with each other and very pleasant social relations established.

On June 27th the chapter was entertained at the home of Mrs. James Thornton in Wellsville, New York, the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, presiding. The house was tastefully decorated with flags and seasonable wild flowers. The four hostesses were Mrs. James Thornton, Miss Thornton and the Misses Fuller. There was a large attendance of members from the various towns of the county and general guests.

Although Allegany county was not the scene of any Revolutionary battles there are several points of historic interest connected with the Iroquois, or Six Nations, among which is the site of the Indian council house at Caneadea, New York, which spot was decided to be marked and a committee was delegated by the regent to investigate the means by which this could be done, and report at a later meeting.

Miss Hafter read an excellent paper on "Colonial New York," and Mrs. Ely gave an enjoyable sketch of "New York of To-day."

It is the annual custom of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter to offer prizes to the pupils of the high school in the towns of the county where there are members of the chapter residing.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

for the best historical essay, this year the subject being "Revolutionary Battles of New York State." A silver medal is awarded to the writer of the best essay in the school competing, and a gold medal given to the author of the superior essay of all the schools. These prize essays are read at the chapter meetings from time to time and the prize from the Wellsville high school was read and much enjoyed at this June meeting.

Mrs. Abbie L. Long, of Warren, Pennsylvania, a former member of our chapter, gave an interesting sketch of her ancestry. After some finely rendered violin solos by Mr. Arthur Carpenter and the singing by the society of "The Star Spangled Banner," refreshments were served and the guests bade adieu to their charming hostesses.

The July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. B. Keeney at Belvidere. This estate is of great interest to all Alleganians and especially to the members of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, as it had the first painted house in this county and has now the mansion which was erected by Philip Church and occupied by the Church family until within a few years. The wife of Philip Church was a descendant of Catherine Schuyler for whom this chapter was named. There were two interesting papers read at this meeting, "Early Reminiscences of Belvidere," and "The Life of Catherine Schuyler."—LAURA B. GISH, Historian.

Tioga Chapter (Athens, Pennsylvania).—The prizes of five and ten dollars offered annually by Tioga Chapter to each of the high schools of Sayre and Athens, Pennsylvania, and Waverly, New York, for the best essays on historical subjects have created much enthusiasm. The subject for Sayre, "The Winter at Valley Forge," was an interesting one and the prizes were presented by Mrs. C. C. West, recording secretary of the chapter. At Waverly, Mrs. Frank W. Merriam, a member of the executive committee, awarded the prizes for the best essay on "Burgoyne's Invasion," and in a few well chosen words spoke of the object and aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The essay committee consisted of Mrs. F.
W. Merriam, of Waverly, Mrs. C. C. West, of Sayre, and Mrs. J. B. Thurston, of Athens, and our regent.

Our chapter observed Flag day by giving a reception and luncheon in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church, Waverly. Eighty members and guests were present, the special guests of honor being the regent with two members of Chemung Chapter of Elmira, New York, the regent and several members of Tunkhannock Chapter, Pennsylvania, and the regent of Tioughnioga Chapter of Cortland, New York. Our honored regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice, and her daughter, the corresponding secretary of our chapter, came from New Jersey for the occasion. After the luncheon, Mrs. Maurice extended a most hearty welcome to the members and guests, after which she introduced as toastmistress Mrs. Sarah Elmer, who filled the bill in her own witty and charming manner. The first toast “Our Flag” was given by Mrs. Charles Kellogg, who said that too much love and reverence could not be shown our flag and urged all Daughters of the American Revolution to use their influence to this end. Following this Mrs. Hill, of Tioga Chapter, began the “Star Spangled Banner,” all present at once rising and joining enthusiastically in the song. Mrs. Kellogg then told us under what circumstances the song was composed. Mrs. Piolett, regent of Tunkhannock Chapter, responded to “Our Sister Chapters,” and in an able manner touched upon the work accomplished by the different chapters in this locality in placing boulders, marking Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, organizing junior chapters, offering prizes for historical essays, thus inspiring a greater spirit of patriotism among the youth of our country. Mrs. Wyckoff, regent of Chemung Chapter, responded ably to “General Sullivan and the Newtown Battle Monument.” She gave an account of the work and aim of the chapter, told of the importance of the battle of Newtown, then followed this with some plans suggested concerning the proposed monument. Mrs. Hubbard, regent of Tioughnioga Chapter, spoke of what her chapter had accomplished and paid a well-deserved compliment to the achievements of women. Mrs. Elmer quoted most appropriately some lines of Robert Louis Stevenson and then intro-
duced her sister, Mrs. Ford, of Tioga Chapter, residing at Binghamton, New York, who gave a touching original poem, entitled "After the Battle."

Tioga Chapter is proud of the fact that two "Real Daughters" are included in her membership, one of whom attended this meeting.

Too many words of praise cannot be given the entertainment committee, consisting of Mrs. Haydn, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Brooks, who had the matter in charge.

The keynote of the entire program was love for our beloved country and flag and I am sure this spirit so beautifully and earnestly urged upon us will bear fruit in a feeling of greater love and reverence for "The Star Spangled Banner."—Mary E. Finch, Assistant Historian.

General Andrew Pickens Chapter (Seneca, South Carolina).—The chapter celebrated Flag day, June 14th, by placing headstones furnished by the War Department upon the graves of Major Samuel Taylor and General Robert Anderson.

These stones are of marble, heavy and substantial, weighing 200 pounds apiece and have the name and rank of the soldier carved upon them. They are furnished by the War Department and delivered free of charge at the nearest freight depot.

The regent of the chapter, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, with other members and several gentlemen was met by friends from Seneca and other places and the stones were put in position with brief but appropriate and impressive exercises.

Major Samuel Taylor was buried in his garden on his plantation now owned by the Misses Lewis. General Anderson was buried in the family burying ground now owned by Mrs. Lowry.

After the stones were carefully placed, the graves were decorated with flowers and wreaths; sketches of the lives of each soldier were read by Mrs. Mell; beautiful and patriotic prayers were offered by Dr. Mell and Dr. Brackett and "America" was sung.
Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Texas) has just closed a prosperous and satisfactory year. Each meeting, from October 13, 1906, to May 4, 1907, has been marked by good attendance and enthusiastic interest. The program of historical study outlined by the year book committee has proved of unusual interest, and will be continued next season.

A chapter of Children of the American Revolution, Samuel McDowell, has been formed and placed under the able care of Mrs. E. B. Williams.

Effort is also being made to stimulate and foster the growth of patriotic interest among the children of our public schools. Much interest is felt in the work of the Southern Educational Association, and to prove its entire sympathy with the noble efforts of Mrs. Gielow and her associates to educate and uplift the children of the mountaineers of the south, Jane Douglas Chapter has become a subscriber to the fund for the betterment of these descendants of those who fought for America's liberty.

On the anniversary of Washington's wedding the chapter received its friends at the home of Mrs. Ashford Hughes. The friends of the chapter were very liberal and the proceeds of the entertainment netted a nice sum for our Continental Hall fund.

On June 6th the chapter entertained with a large reception in the evening at the colonial home of Mrs. P. B. Hunt which proved one of the brilliant social successes of the season. It was complimentary to our faithful and much loved regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane.

We are proud to report a strong, growing, working and harmonious chapter. Our membership has shown a substantial increase, and now nears the one hundred mark.—MARGARET SHEPHERD MOSBY, Historian.

Fort Atkinson Chapter (Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin).—the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formally presented the stone memorial shown in the picture to the city of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, June 1, 1907.
The site of the memorial marks the spot where General Atkinson sixty-five years ago, built a stockade fort during the Black Hawk war. The boulder weighs five tons, is of native stone, set on a cement base and surrounded by a neat iron fence. On the southern face is let in a tablet of Vermont granite bearing this inscription: “Near this spot Gen Atkinson built a stockade in the Black Hawk War in 1832. To mark this historic ground the Fort Atkinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, place this memorial.” On the northern face of the stone is inscribed in large letters: “Black Hawk War.” The cannon ball let in the cement of which the base of the monument is composed, was found when excavating a cellar for one of the earliest houses of the town and upon the ground where the fort stood. Mrs. Elva Davis Ogden, past regent of the chapter, made the presentation speech, after which four young ladies lifted the star spangled banner with which the memorial had been veiled. Mayor A. R. Hoard accepted the gift in the name of the city and promised to cherish and protect it.
Speeches were made by ex-Governor W. D. Hoard and ex-Congressman L. B. Caswell.—Lida Thurston Gannon, Historian.

**Nathan Hale Chapter** (St. Paul, Minnesota).—If the end crowns the work, as the old school motto declares, a labor of years on the part of Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was duly crowned July 10, when the chapter unveiled the long-desired statue of the heroic patriot whose name the chapter bears, giving to St. Paul not only a notable work of art, but also permanent evidence of the lofty purpose to which the chapter and its parent society are dedicated.

The statue, a bronze figure, was veiled in the national flag when the exercises began. The base of the pedestal was decked with ferns and syringa. The tall pedestal of light gray granite, was inscribed upon its south face:

"Erected by Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R., 1907."

Upon the north face appeared a wreath of laurel in relief and the inscription:

"Nathan Hale, 1755-1776.  
I Only Regret That I Have But One Life to Lose For My Country."

A wreath of pansies, surmounting the ferns and syringa at the base of the pedestal, partly obscured the hero's last words.

A small temporary platform, the sides of which were draped with the national colors, had been raised east of the monument. A table upon the platform was decked with a vase containing moccasin blossoms—the state flower.

Seated upon the platform were the members of Nathan Hale Chapter, the ladies and gentlemen that were to take part in the exercises, Mrs. W. M. Liggett and Mrs. R. M. Newport, of St. Paul, former state regents of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, and Judge F. M. Crosby, of Hastings, a former president of the Minnesota Sons of the Ameri-
can Revolution. The crowd below included many members of the St. Paul and the Distaff Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Paul, and of the several chapters of Minneapolis.

The playing of "America" by the Minnesota state band, W. W. Nelson, director, accompanied singing by the George quartet and by several of the ladies upon the platform. The Rev. Alexander McGregor, pastor of the Park Congregational church, prayed briefly.

Mrs. Alden T. Hall, describing the labors that had culminated in the acquisition of the monument, then said:

"It comes to me, as regent of the Nathan Hale Chapter, at this time, when it fulfills its highest purpose, to give a short outline of its work. Those of you who are familiar with this will forgive us, if, in our joy of success, we emphasize how a small band of patriotic women have accomplished their desire.

"Eleven years ago Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, of this city, conceived the plan of the Nathan Hale Chapter, to be a part of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nineteen women joined with her in forming the society, which was incorporated under our state laws. The first by-law of this organization gives its purpose, 'To perpetuate the memory and spirit of those men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historic spots and the erection of monuments.'

"You can readily see why the name of Nathan Hale was chosen by this society as the name of the young American who embodied, in his short life, all they would teach, and a statue of him would stand as a lasting memorial to the struggle that ended in independence.

"In the intervening years the society increased to fifty-five earnest women, realizing to the utmost that the spirit of this society is the spirit essential to every man and woman in our vast land.

"A year ago, when it was deemed the time had come to perfect their cherished plan, others were given the privilege to assist in the work. We owe much to these friends for their interest and generosity. We want you to know of a contribution from the Daughters of Connecticut—Nathan Hale's native state; also that the creative part of this beautiful statue is a gift to the Nathan Hale Chapter and the city of St. Paul from its sculptor, William Ordway Partridge. We wish to acknowledge these gifts to-day and the interest and courtesy that have been shown us; and to ask you all to rejoice with us in the finished product of our labor.

"It is most fitting at this time to offer a word of tribute to the memory of our hero, Nathan Hale."
"Born in Coventry, Connecticut, on June 6, 1755, a graduate of Yale College in 1773, he answered the call to arms in April, 1775. In September of the same year we hear his clarion voice volunteering to go into the English camp and lift the veil of secrecy.

"Captured at the moment of success he was taken before General Howe and sentenced, without trial, to death.

"In the early misty morning of September 22 we see his slight, boyish figure standing alone, and hear the heroic words that will live forever:

"'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!'

"We cannot say more than that, with these words, he established a standard of patriotism we wish our sons to emulate; that he placed himself upon a pedestal grander than any that can be raised by man, and that his utterance of over 100 years ago lives in the hearts of loyal men to-day."

The George quartet sang "The Roll Call," after which Mrs. Hall introduced Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed, of Faribault, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Some years ago," said Mrs. Loyhed, "a number of women, descendants of Revolutionary patriots, organized the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. It was organized for a number of patriotic purposes; first of all, to honor their Revolutionary ancestors and also to raise monuments to them, to remind both themselves and all other Americans of the devotion of these patriotic men to their country; whereby they jeopardized their property and many sacrificed their lives, but won freedom for that loved country, then but a few straggling states, but now, by their very sacrifice, recognized the world over as the home of liberty.

"In the thirteen Colonial States many monuments have been erected to honor these patriots, both soldiers and statesmen; many battlefields made famous by the patriotic endurance of our ancestors, have been marked; and many historic places have been honored by tablets.

"In the non-Colonial states, where there are neither Revolutionary battlefields nor historic homes, much less has been done. But the Daughters of the American Revolution in every state are trying to foster the true spirit of Americanism by patriotic education; so that patriotism may be both active and intelligent among the youth of our great country.

"As a national society of 50,000 members, the Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting, in Washington, a great and beautiful memorial, Continental Hall. It is not yet finished, but is being built by contributions from all the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution from all the states of the Union. It will con-
tain the names of all the soldiers who fought during the Revolution, and will stand as a lasting monument to every Revolutionary patriot.

"In our own great state much has been done, and is being done at present, to encourage patriotism. But to-day marks a new epoch among the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minnesota, when the first monument to a Revolutionary patriot is unveiled—this one to the great hero, Nathan Hale."

Senator Clapp, the orator of the day, spoke feelingly of the patriotic work of the chapter, and the choice of the subject.

As Mrs. Hall rose to unveil the notable monument erected by her chapter, she said:

"The moment is at hand when we are to give to you, the people of St. Paul, the beloved object of our labor. It is not with unmixed joy; but if we have helped to establish the principle displayed by our hero, our work has not been in vain.

"We ask you, in return for our gift, to foster in our schools and all the avenues of public life, the same spirit that brought forth the wonderful sentiment from Nathan Hale, the American patriot."

The cord was drawn, the stars and stripes fell away from a figure that no sooner appeared than it added lustre to the significance of the flag. The bronze figure of heroic size, impressed observers with the graceful dignity of its attitude and especially by the exaltation of its countenance. Manifestly this first statue of a Revolutionary hero in the northwest is among the best in all the country.

Hearty applause and the playing of a few strains from the "Star Spangled Banner" greeted the disclosure of a monument that may well stand for centuries.

Mayor Smith, accepting the gift on behalf of the city, responded:

"I feel greatly honored in accepting, on behalf of our citizens, this magnificent monument to Nathan Hale, one of the noblest of the patriots of the American Revolution, presented by the Nathan Hale Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"God bless the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution for keeping alive the spirit of '76. Their forefathers, by their noble sacrifices in the cause of liberty and equality, bequeathed the grand heritage they now enjoy."
The band now played again “The Star Spangled Banner.” The George quartet led the singing of the national song. The Daughters and Sons present united with many of the other spectators in a resounding chorus.

Thereupon a great American flag suddenly appeared in mid-air above the statue. The folds “broke out,” and the banner waved back and forth without pole or cord—a poetic apparition no less inspiring than unexpected.

Mrs. Hall and the other members of the Nathan Hale Chapter, forced to give an informal reception upon the platform, received many congratulations.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter (Fredonia, New York).—Should the life of our Benjamin Prescott Chapter, in its past sixteen months’ work, be likened to a precious stone, we might, in a poet’s words, feel delight in “hither and thither turning to see the rich light play in its mysterious depths;” for its separate phases, whether of the year’s calendar work or of its patriotic or purely social lines, has each been in its way of perhaps unusual sparkle and charm;—certainly, we believe, of inspiration to a nobler patriotic zeal, we know how far-reaching.

The general plan for the year’s work has been the consideration of the Indian question of our country from an early development to its present extent.

In pursuance of this idea, the Iroquois Confederation was first examined as being nearest our New York state hearts, and the Indian masks and wampums described and differentiated.

Other meetings might have been construed into the purpose of arousing special interest in the Jamestown exposition now in progress, although that was doubtless not the direct purpose in reviewing the history of the Virginia Indians and their foremost leaders, Captain John Smith, John Rolph and others.

Following this came the various encounters between Indian tribes and the pioneers, including Sullivan’s expedition, in which the father of our recently deceased “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Sinclair Cole, served with merit; and in contrast we gladly welcomed knowledge of the most famous peace treaties.
In this way a suitable opening was made for an outlook upon our present friendly relations with all our aboriginal neighbors, and the point emphasized that many of the Indian tribes of to-day have been found capable of so high a degree of civilization that they can rank among our best citizens,—through the influence in great part of such special training centers for turning warriors into workers as exists at the Haskell school, of Lawrence, Kansas, and the Iriquois school, of the reservation in Irving, New York. Yet other tribes about the canons of Arizona and in parts of California, one could scarcely characterize as other than simple barbarians.

It was to the special topics that intervened between the former close of the year’s work in January and the new date, May 1st, that we are indebted for the able presentation of the subject of immigration, and enlightened upon ways in which we Fredonians could make better citizens of our foreign townspeople, both by special, shorter courses in the grades for those who can have but a very limited school life, and by placing Italian translations of the lives of our greatest Americans and of our history on the shelves of our village library.

In its social side our chapter’s life has been varied and unique. Beginning with the New Year of 1906, the regent’s home was brilliant with flags, flowers and the many faithful who gathered there in truly up-to-date fashion to enjoy its always delightful friendliness.

Following this event, we found ourselves back to a reception of seventeen seventy-six, upon the evening of February 22d, at the spacious residence of Mrs. Dr. Waterhouse, where hospitality seemed truly of Mount Vernon largeness and warmth, greeted, as we were, by Colonial George and Martha Washington, splendid or dainty as best suited each, in black velvet, white satin and gold lace; with dames representing the thirteen original states in happy evidence, and minute men brave in Continental costume, powdered wig, and bayonet, too, lest by chance a call to arms should sound. Over seventy dollars was obtained toward our year’s contribution of one hundred and five dollars for the building of Continental Hall.
Since then the spacious houses both of Mrs. W. B. Hooker and of Mrs. Waterhouse have gathered the Daughters for a delightful afternoon.

This past January the chapter's first reception for nineteen hundred and seven was celebrated at the home of Miss Prescott, our regent. In accord with the Indian plan of the year, we beheld a vividly blanketed squaw and two little squawettes distributing packages from a gay Christmas tree to the chapter members, and when each recipient was the proud possessor of two gifts, she was startled by the request to "trade" one, in true Indian fashion, to her next neighbor at the left.

This caused much merriment, and the remaining gifts on the tree were auctioned off to the highest bidder, for the benefit of a charity for homeless children—the White Door Settlement of New York City.

In this sense of the strictly charitable, our chapter gave, at another meeting during the year, ten dollars toward supporting a free bed in the Dunkirk hospital.

At one time in our sixteen months' history, Mrs. Barmore, as a wide awake delegate, with our regent, to the Daughters of the American Revolution state convention at Utica, New York, gave a glowing account of the winsomeness of the Oneida Chapter's hospitality, and of the luncheon given in honor of the various visiting regents and delegates by the state regent, Mrs. Roberts.

Again we have been most charmingly transported through the social mazes of the Continental Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, by one of our delegates, Mrs. Bloss; and still another time, by means of interesting illustrated cards and vivid memory pictures escorted by the same member through the beauties and wonders of the Yellowstone Park.

And so our year's social life has extended in time from seventeen seventy-six to the thoroughly present, and in area from our nation's center to the great uninhabited west.

In Mrs. Donald McLean's address given before the Daughters at the Chautauqua Assembly in July,—of the opportunity of hearing which many of our chapter members availed them—
selves—her chief theme seemed to be the widespread extent of this now immense organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its wonderful and widening influence.

In connection, it might be well to state that our chapter has divided this year twenty dollars equally between our own public library and that of Dunkirk, to purchase books especially adapted for instilling greater patriotic fact and fervor in the minds of such children as read English.

On “Flag day” we were entertained at a picnic upon the large, shaded lawn of Mrs. Bertha Thompson, where again a touch of the Indian was found in the red cactus blossoms of the plains used in table decoration. After luncheon had been served, the chairman of the day, in happily chosen remarks about the first flag of all made by wise Betsy Ross, introduced Mrs. Haggett, who read an imaginative original poem about the meaning of our national banner, its colors and its deeds; and presented in these verses an elegant silk flag upon its standard, surmounted by a noble brass effigy of the bird of freedom.

Finally, at the end of our year, we have been led back to the very beginning of things patriotic in our country’s history by the lecture of Miss Jane Meade Welch, of Buffalo, and helped to a rapid review of the wonderful bigness of the plan our forefathers conceived, in which our country now moves along,—the one great unifying feature of its life—the constitution.

For it and all we may be to other nations and to each other as brethren in this country, our flag stands.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
The blare of bugles, the ruffle of drums.
And loyal hearts are beating high.
   Hats off!
   The flag is passing by.”

From the report of Katharine Cushing, Historian.
The Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio), has arranged a course which has been endorsed by the patriotic education committee of the National Society. In this course they aim to impress upon the child three facts—social justice, social responsibility and the social truth and rightness of the form of government under which he lives. The idea of social brotherhood, of active loyal membership in the social team of co-operation and justice as essential to true social living, they aim to make second nature with the child, to make the Golden Rule as fixed a part of his moral equipment as the multiplication table is of his mental, and to impart the “state sense,” a vivid realization of the fact that his business interests, his private employments, his individual habits are part of a larger state process and do not begin and end with him. The work of the seventh and eighth years is largely devoted to civics. For democratic citizenship, some knowledge of the purpose of democracy, some comprehension of its underlying principles, some understanding of the rights and duties of democratic citizenship are absolutely necessary. Only a belief in their justice, in their essential truth and rightness, will lead to that worthy and conscious devotion of daily life to the public good which is true patriotism. The course strives to make the democratic principles such a component part of the child’s being that they will be present in every dream and every plan, that love for them shall flame into determined resolution to preserve those principles in their entirety and purity, to resist every encroachment of despotic principles that would vitiate their working, and to so live that America shall be free.

No more important work calls to American women than this, the ethical and civic training of their children. Moral character is the basis of all reform. Laws may be piled upon laws, institutions upon institutions, but unless the character is moulded to fit those laws and institutions, they must fail even though they were divine. Character is fundamental. Laws and institutions, all remedies whether this or that, are simply plasters to cover sores in the body politic.
Our ancestors, it must be understood, did not give us a free government. That is a thing that cannot be given. They gave us the opportunity of freedom. Freedom, as has been truly said, is an expression of character; or, as President Roosevelt has said, "a matter of the spirit which is within man." A government is despotic or free as its people make it despotic or free. That is the grandeur of American democracy, it insures us freedom if we wish it. But it cannot force freedom upon us, to quote the Outlook, if we are too lazy, too selfish, too absorbed in moneymaking to want it or take it.

Here then is a task worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, worthy of the descendants of the men of '76, to work for the moral and civic training of American youth through the elementary schools, that America may live and live free and pure and true, a synonym for honesty, justice and freedom.

What morals and how? What civics and how?

In this era of enormous commercial expansion which has brought mankind into closest relations and interdependence, what ethical teaching there is, is failing for two reasons: First, because it is private, individual morality that is taught. Centuries of training based on the individual interpretation of the Decalogue have given man the standards which control his private life. But he has not been shown how to be good socially, how to be good in his relations to his fellowmen. He has not been trained to be just. The second reason is, because the teaching is largely informal in character. In the age of individualism from which we are now emerging anything like formal teaching, line upon line, precept upon precept, was dis- countenanced and the Manchester idea of "letting alone" ruled in the field of morals as elsewhere.

This age of industrialism in which mankind is knit together as never before calls for training in social ethics, man's rights and duties in relation to his fellows. This training to be effective must be systematic. Merely telling a child to be good does not make him good any more than telling him to be a good mathematician makes him one. In the one case as in the other, it takes years of explanation, illustration and practice.
Systematic drilling, however, does not mean mere formal moral advice in simple and direct form, for probably nothing has less influence upon the formation of character than such advice so given. But it does mean a systematic daily effort according to a well evolved scheme, through the medium of the teacher's personality, through her enthusiasm and moral fervor, through the medium of poetry and story and daily incident, to move the child, to make him will aright, to educe the right action and to get it repeated until the physical habit is formed that shall govern life.

From the report of Estella Avery Sharpe, Chairman Committee of Civics and Ethics, Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Freemont, Ohio; Chairman, Sub-Committee Ethics and Civics of Patriotic Educational Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter (Effingham, Illinois), is closing its fifth year of work under the direction of the regent, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, who organized the chapter in December, 1902, and gave it the name of her father's oldest sister. Each year Mrs. Lloyd has been elected to succeed herself as regent, and it is the desire of the chapter members to give this year's report the coloring of a tribute to Mrs. Lloyd in appreciation of her regency, and of recognition to her long and distinguished line of ancestry. Lewis Craig, leader of the "Traveling Church," with his six brothers (all Baptist preachers) and two hundred followers left Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in 1781, emigrating to Kentucky and holding religious meetings all through the wilderness communities on their way. Mrs. Lloyd is a descendant of John Craig, elder brother of Lewis, and from their parents, Tolliver and Polly (Mary) Hawkins Craig. It was Mrs. Lloyd's great-grandfather who was in command of the fort at Bryan Spring Station, Kentucky, August 15, 1782, and her great-grandmother, Polly Hawkins Craig, the oldest woman in the fort, who assisted in carrying water from the spring on that memorable day, she carrying a bucket of water on her head and one in each hand and singing as she passed the Indians in ambush, to mislead them of any suspicions of their presence. In Tolliver Craig,
Mrs. Lloyd has a common ancestor with the late lamented Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, and feels a pardonable pride in claiming her as a kinsman.

Mrs. Lloyd is a lineal descendant of John Robinson, the Separatist, through his third son, Isaac Robinson, born in Leyden, Holland, in 1610, married to Mary Faunce, sister of the famous Thomas Faunce, last ruling elder of Plymouth church. She is a descendant also of Captain Nathaniel White, whose line traces back to Shelford, Essex County, England, and empailes the names of Alger, Leavett, Cornwell, Whitmore, Coit, Percival (Passavil) and others; also through the line of Stearnes, of whom Charles, Isaac and Nathaniel came to America in 1630 with Winthrop; from Charles, in an unbroken line, to Elizabeth Stearnes, who married Dr. Jabez H. Percival. Mrs. Lloyd entered the Daughters of the American Revolution through the service of her great-great-grandfather, Captain Timothy Percival, who was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 4, 1733; married Mary Fuller, a lineal descendant of Matthew Fuller, eldest son of Edward Fuller, of the Mayflower. Captain Timothy Percival served in the Revolutionary War from April, 1775, to July, 1778.

In the Boston library there are two volumes that treat of the English Percivals. James Percival, born in England, came to Virginia before 1679. He was the first of the name in Sand-
wich, Massachusetts, and Falmouth. He had two sons, James and John. Mrs. Lloyd is a descendant of James, Jr. She has in her possession a copy of the will of James, Sr. The name was then spelled Parsivall. The will was filed for record March 23, 1692, Barnstable, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lloyd is of the line of Captain John Percival, born in Barnstable, in 1779, and entered the United States navy in 1809. During the war with England he was in a number of important naval engagements; is recorded as displaying great courage in the capture of the British tender Eagle and in the engagement between the Peacock and Epervier. He made his last service or cruise in the Constitution. His rough and eccentric manner won him the sobriquet in the navy of "Mad Jack;" though a strict disciplinarian, he was a popular commander. There are numberless marriages and inter-marriages of the Percivals-Crokers and St. Clairs, and in a recent correspondence of Hon. Charles St. Clair, compiler of the family records to the year 600, he gives recognition of Mrs. Lloyd's oneness with "The Lordly Line of High St. Clair." However, in her life work and her chapter work, Mrs. Lloyd's laurels come, not from reflected glory of ancestry, but through results born of loyalty to duties, earnestness, diligence and a most ardent love of all that is patriotic. She was one of the organizing members of Thankful Hubbard Chapter, of Austin, Texas, and was presented by that chapter with the society emblem as a mark of their affectionate regard. Coming north, she at once commenced the work of organizing the Effingham chapter, and has built the original chapter of seventeen to a membership of thirty-seven. She discovered and gave to the chapter the two "Real Daughters" honored in the March number of the magazine. Through her leadership, the chapter has contributed each year to Continental Hall fund, been represented in 1905 and 1906 at the Continental Congress, each year at the annual state conference, and has accumulated a library of lineage books and mementoes. In bringing the Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, of Effingham, into existence and making it a factor to be considered indeed in the civic and social life of its own city, and in southern Illinois as the most
southerly chapter, Mrs. Lloyd has builted for herself and her ancestors a living historic and patriotic monument, which all loyal women delight to honor.

**Chemung Chapter** (Elmira, New York).—On Memorial day the Chemung Chapter placed over the grave of Benjamin T. Woodward, a soldier of the Revolution, a beautiful bronze marker. The simple and beautiful ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution was used. The children of a private kindergarten asked the privilege of placing a flag in the socket of the marker and caring for it for one year. The children, numbering about twenty-four, were dressed in white and carried small American flags. This part of the program was very gracefully as well as effectively carried out.

Mr. Woodward was the father of Mrs. Mary J. Hulburt, a “Real Daughter” of the Chemung Chapter. He enlisted at the age of sixteen and served throughout the Revolutionary War.—**MRS. J. T. SADLER, Historian**.

**The Mary Dillingham Chapter** (Lewistown, Maine), has entered upon the eleventh year of its organization with a large number of members. The present regent, Mrs. Addison Small, is so full of the spirit of ’76 that she keeps up a good interest in individual members. She is untiring in her energy and her work is always for progress. The meetings are held at the homes of different members. In this way there is variety. We have no “Real Daughters” of Revolution, but we have grand-daughters. One of these is the first regent of the chapter and present historian. Some of the members are interested in historic Pemaquid; others in the Colonial Hall. Our interests are for whatever of historic value we find in Maine. So, while we are ready to join in all that will perpetuate Revolutionary records, we are inclined to look first to our own state.—**CAROLINE W. RICH, Historian**.

**Elizabeth Benton Chapter** (Missouri) and the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter (Leavenworth, Kansas).—At noon the hostesses, twenty young women, are awaiting the
special bearing their guests, one hundred strong. A few moments later the infant chapter of Kansas and the pioneers of Missouri, in autos, carriages and picnic wagons, are driving through the beautiful grounds, after which they are greeted by the home band on the piazza of the library of the National Military Home.

In the spacious hall within, the party were seated at long tables for lunch, during which the home band rendered a number of fine selections. At the conclusion of the luncheon Miss Ruth Jones, regent of the local chapter, in a pleasing manner, welcomed the visitors, as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to tell you what an honor it is for us, the baby chapter of Kansas, to have you here to-day. Your regent, Mrs. Merriweather, has called herself the grandmother of our little chapter, because a year ago I left your ranks to organize a chapter in Leavenworth. So far we are only nineteen members strong; no, I will say twenty members strong, as we have one 'Real Daughter,' who is living now at Soldier, Kansas. Aside from getting a pension for this old lady, who heretofore has been dependent on friends for the bare necessities of life, we, as a chapter, have done very little.

"But we mean to grow up this year. In fact, we have to. Why, we are going to have a state conference here in October. I have been told that this was a very daring thing to do, to have sent a delegate to the conference last fall, armed with the invitation that would bring the ninth annual state meeting to us, when I only had fourteen members. But I was so sure that these fourteen ladies would do their share in building up our chapter that I knew we would be well able to entertain our visitors.

"It was said of woman that she needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself. That is all very true, but he forgot to add that woman does not stop at talking, she acts. And so I hope it will be with the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter.

"Why not make Flag day a joint celebration always. The welcome for you will ever be, viz: in the heart of the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter."

Mrs. Hunter M. Merriwether, regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, was introduced and paid the following interesting "Tribute to the Flag:"

"This occasion has an especial interest to me, as it is the first meeting of these sister chapters of sister states—the joining of hearts and hands
of the oldest chapter in Missouri, the Elizabeth Benton, and the youngest chapter in Kansas, the Captain Jesse Leavenworth. It is a beautiful and suitable means of celebrating the anniversary of that day fraught with so much meaning to our forefathers. I bring you greetings from my chapter.

"This is the one hundred and thirtieth birthday of the American flag.

"It may not be generally known that, though we are the youngest of the great nations, our flag is one of the oldest. The English flag, vaunted by an imaginative poet "as having braved a thousand years the battle of the breeze," dates in its distinctive form of the "Union Jack," from the formation of the United Kingdom in the year 1801. The French 'tri-color' was adopted in 1790.

"On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed the memorable resolution, 'That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.' Thus the present form of our flag was adopted.

"When the dawn of American freedom burst upon our forefathers, in the watch tower of consciousness rang out the cry, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and this flag is the result of that cry.

"Made first by the hands of a woman, this flag, because of the intervention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, can not float over any place of disreputable or lawless character.

"The question has been asked: Why should the flag of so young a nation be called 'Old Glory?'

"First, it has never known defeat! Again, because it is twenty-four years older than the present flag of Great Britain, thirteen years older than the flag of bonny France, nearly 100 years older than Germany's and Italy's flags, and eight years older than the flag of Spain.

"This is the flag that knows no stain, and represents to us the trials, struggles and battles of our forefathers; also the hope that they saw for a larger liberty.

"It is, therefore, pre-eminently appropriate that we, Daughters of the American Revolution, should celebrate the birthday of this flag."

Colonel Sidney G. Cooke made a pleasing speech on the National Military Home. After viewing the home grounds the party were taken in special cars to the federal prison and Fort Leavenworth.—Florence Reasner Miller, Historian.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

By their pious shades we swear,
By their toils and perils here
We will guard with jealous care
Law and liberty.—Lunt.

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 re-
   ceived, but the dates of receipt determine the order of their inser-
   tion.
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.

737. HALL.—I have not the dates of birth and death of Andrew Hall
       of Md. but I send the names of some of their children as gathered
       from old family letters.
       Ann b. June 4, 1757, married 1790 David Wherry, moved 1801 to
       Ohio.
       Isaac married Polly —— who d. 1826; six children.
       James married Jane ——; two daughters.
       Capt. Andrew of 30th regiment married Rosannah ——. He was
       living in 1826.
       Elizabeth married Rowland Mahaffey; three daughters.
       Polly (this may have been the same as the wife of Isaac).
       John.
       William.
The mother of this family was living in 1813. The family lives near Fair Hill, Cecil Co., Md. In the history of Rock Church they are mentioned as large landholders. In the list of burials is Andrew Hall d. Jan. 31, 1846, aged 78 years, and Margaret Hall d. Oct. 25, 1853, aged 70 yrs. in the Stone graveyard, Chester Co., Penn. Elizabeth R. Hall d. Jan., 1866, aged 70 yrs. is buried in Sharp's graveyard near Rock Church. These two cemeteries were near the state line and were used by the same families. The Stone graveyard is the older where the older members of a family were laid. In 1810 James Hall of Cecil Co., Md., writes that his sister Betty and family are living in Cecil Co. November 6, 1818, Mrs. Mahaffey (Betty) writes from Christiana Hundred, Newcastle, Del., that she is now living two miles from Wilmington. Oct., 1826, James Hall wrote that sister Betty died April or March last at the home of her daughter, Ann Alexander. Rev. Isaac Hall, Jr., b. May 11, 1806, son of Isaac and Mary (Polly), was a member of Rock Church, was in the Baltimore Presbytery and moved 1849 to Piqua, Ohio. He married April 28, 1844, Mrs. Ella Meng. Andrew Hall in one letter gives an account of an attack by the British on Elkton, Md.—A. C. P.


Mr. Samuel Gross “d. Feb. 7, 1825, being 74 yrs. of age” (Lebanon record). (This agrees with the date of birth of Samuel b. at Truro, 1751.) Samuel Gross married Hannah Owen July 1, 1773; children—Mary b. Sept. 17, 1774, Samuel b. Dec. 8, 1777, Simon b. Aug. 7, 1780 (Lebanon records). According to a Bible record Samuel b. Dec. 3 (or 8), 1777, married Dec. 15, 1801, Sallie Grosskolb (or Grosscup).

The name of Samuel Groce appears in Capt. Brigham's Co. 1777, discharged March, 1779 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 234).

Samuel Gross from Lebanon (Vol. VIII, Hist. Soc'y Coll., p. 89).

Samuel Gross, a pensioner 1818, d. 1825 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 634).

927 (by error 913). Flower.—William* Flower b. 1750 was son Joseph* b. 1730 and Hannah (Pierce) Flower b. 1733, grandson of Joseph b. 1706 and Sarah (Wright) Flower, and gr. grandson of Lamrock* b. 1660 and Lydia (Huit) Smith Flower.

Hannah* Flower b. 1747 was the daughter of Lamrock* b. 1719 and Mehitable (Goodwin) Flower b. 1723, granddaughter of Lamrock* b
1689 and Ann (Watson) Flower b. 1688, and gr. granddaughter of Lamrock b. 1660.

William Flower b. 1750, Joseph b. 1730 and Lamrock b. 1719 served in Rev. War. Twenty-five descendants of Lamrock and Lydia (Huit) Smith Flower were in Rev. service 1775-1783—M. E. F.

973. DOBYNS.—I can give a little information of the Dobyns family. My grandfather Thomas Thornton Dobyns was born March 21, 1796, in Culpepper Co., Va., and had brothers, Samuel, Charles and Lawson, and sisters, Rebecca, twin of my grandfather, and Fannie.

Their parents were Daniel and Frances Dobyns.

Thomas Thornton Dobyns went from Va. to Ky., where he married Sallie Bristow—their children were John Bristow b. Oct. 7, 1825, Thomas P., Samuel F., Mary and Sallie. My grandfather died in Jacksonville, Ill., April 24, 1858. He had a brother Lawson and I think Samuel, who settled in Mason Co., Ky. Some of Lawson’s family are still living in that county.—M. H. D.

1027. (1) SMITH—JERNIGA N.—Ancestry desired of Sarah Jernigan, probably of Anson Co., S. Car. She married Coddington Smith an Englishman who was drowned at sea when returning to England to buy goods. Coddington Smith’s Bible, “King James’ Version,” is in the possession of a descendant.

(2) JANS.—Names of the children of the early Dutch settler, Roeloff Jans, and his wife Aneke are desired. Where can I find a history of the family of Jan Jansen who lived on “Flattern Barrack Hill,” N. Y.

(3) LEE.—Can you give me the ancestry of Cynthia Lee who married William Richards Atkins of Todd Co., Ky. He moved to the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Ark., where he died not long before the Civil War. His sister Polly was the wife of Anthony Lee.

(4) FOWLER—WILLIAMS.—Ancestry and Rev. service of Jonathan Fowler of East Chester, N. Y. Also ancestry of Ann Williams his wife. Their son, Capt. Theodocius Fowler, was a member of the Cincinnati.

(5) SMITH—ALLEN.—Ancestry of Anderson Smith b. about 1800 in Anson Co., N. Cař. His mother’s name was Nancy Ann Allen, and her mother is supposed to have been —— Anderson.

(6) NEEDHAM—CARR.—Proof of eligibility for D. A. R. is desired for descendants of Benjamin Needham and his wife, Susannah Carr, whose mother was Margaret Spier—all of N. Car.—M. B. W.

1028. LAMBERT.—Family tradition says that my grandfather, Andrew Lambert, and his father served in the Rev. War. They lived in Screven Co., Ga., near Sylvania. Proof of this service is greatly desired, with dates.—R. L.

1029. (1) HILL.—Mrs. Bethiah (Hill) Backus d. in 1835 near Som-
ers, Conn., aged ninety-one years. Her parents were Jacob and Sarah (Palmer) Hill. Information is wanted concerning her brothers and sisters, especially of the one who married —— Clark and lived in the State of N. York.

(2) CLARK.—What were the names of the parents of Nicholas Clark who died Dec. 14, 1814, near “Livingston Manor,” Columbia Co., N. Y.?—E. B. D. W.

1030. WILSON—MOXLEY.—Ancestry is desired of John Wilson who married Elizabeth Moxley. They lived in Ann Arundel Co. (now Howard), Md. John Wilson when last heard from in 1847 was seventy-five years old.—A. E. R.

1031. SMITH.—George (or Jerry) Smith b. in Holland owned the land and laid out the town of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y. He is said to have served in Rev. War. Any information of him, his family or military service will be greatly appreciated.—M. M. M.

1032. JAYNES—DEWITT.—I wish to trace the ancestry of Elizabeth Dewitt (possibly Betsey or Lizzie) b. May 3, 1754, probably in Ulster or Orange Co., N. Y. She married, 1773, Rev. David Jaynes, a Baptist clergyman, at Warwick, N. Y. She was cousin of Dewitt Clinton, and her sister or cousin, Mary Dewitt, married Rev. Ebenezer Jaynes, brother of Rev. David.—E. L. W.

1033. (1) REID—RANDOLPH.—Wanted the ancestry of Susan Marion Reid of Franklin Co., Ala. She married Joseph Tucker Randolph; she d. between 1840 and 1850. Her mother’s maiden name was —— Marion. A sister Delia married —— Lightfoot, and a brother, Carson Reid, was a preacher at Athens, Ala.

(2) RANDOLPH—CHAPPLE.—The ancestry, or any information, of St. George Tucker Randolph who married Lucretia Chappell. He was b. in Roanoke, Vir., May 13, 1781, d. 1818.

(3) ROGERS.—Information and ancestry of Robert Henderson Rogers who lived in Ala. Rogersville, Tenn., was named either for an uncle or a brother of his. The names of three of his brothers were, Micajah, Joshua and Spencer.

(4) JOHNSON.—Keziah Johnson b. Sept. 7, 1725, d. at Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 7, 1766; married Isaac Gibson Feb. 4, 1744, at Lunenburg, Mass. She was daughter of Dea. Samuel 1st (Edward 1st, Major William 3rd, Capt. Edward 1st) and Rebecca Johnson. Information or reference to genealogy of this Johnson family is desired—or service in the Colonial government.

(5) BROWN—BRIGHT.—Can anyone refer me to any record of Rev. service of Daniel Brown of Lexington and Lunenburg, Mass.? He married in Eng., Anna Bright, sister of John Bright. They had a daughter Hannah b. at Lexington, Mass., Apr. 28, 1753, who married Nathaniel Gibson.

(6) Wanted the names of any genealogies, dealing with the Randolph, Tucker, Reid, Rogers and Chappell families.—L. G. P.
1034. Ott.—Can I obtain information of the Rev. services of John Philip David Ott, an early assayer in the U. S. Mint, Phila.?—A. D: C.

1035. (1) Stonebarger—Blorer.—Wanted to learn the Rev. services of Peter Stonebarger (Steinburger). He was in the battle of Brandywine, was b. in Germany, enlisted from Penn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Blorer, whose ancestry and Rev. record is also wanted.

(2) Sullivan—Macallister.—Wanted the ancestry of James Macallister (McAllister). His name appears in the records of the battle of King's Mountain. His daughter married James Sullivan.

(3) Dougherty.—James Dougherty b. in Ireland, lived in Baltimore, Md. He had nephews Patrick and John Smith, and niece Ann Smith. When did he die?—E. R. A.


(2) Mornier—Sharp.—John Mornier (Mynner) married 1763 Mary Sharp at Albany, N. Y. John Mornier served in Rev. War in 1780 in N. Y. Were they the same man, or were they father and son?—M. S. L.

1037. (1) Davis—Hill.—Information is wanted of the ancestry of Jonathan Davis who lived in Morgan Co., W. Vir., in 1807. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Caldwell) Hill (daughter of John Caldwell of Stanton, Vir.). Jonathan Davis is supposed to have been the grandson of William Lewis, brother of Gen. Andrew Lewis. Any clue to information will be of value.

(2) Miller.—Also the parentage of Nancy Miller b. in Penn. April 14, 1787. Her father's name may have been Thomas; he married —— Hayes. There were Rev. soldiers somewhere along the line, either in the Miller or Hayes families. Information is greatly desired.—A. M. H.

1038. (1) Montfort.—Revolutionary record is desired of Peter Montfort who lived in L. I. until about 1740 when he moved to Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he died in 1780, and of his eldest son John who moved in 1765 to Adams Co., Penn., or of his son Lawrence who married Elizabeth Cassatt and moved in 1799 to Ohio near Lebanon and died July 4, 1831.

(2) Glass.—Also Revolutionary record and ancestry of Samuel Glass, wife Elizabeth ——, of Rockbridge Co., Vir.

(3) Wheeler—Spinning.—Stephen Wheeler b. 1749, d. 1806, married 1772 Rhoda Spinning b. 1752, d. 1836. His ancestry and Revolutionary record desired. Humphrey Spinning emigrated from Eng. 1639 to New Haven, Conn. He d. 1689 at Elizabeth, N. J. He married Oct., 1657, Abigail Hubbard, daughter of George and Mary Hubbard.—New Mexico.
May Meeting, 1907.

The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, on Thursday morning, May 9, 1907, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Bond, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Noble, Miss Hooper, Miss Hetzel, Miss Tulloch.

Mrs. Dubois, the national president, called the meeting to order and the chaplain, Mrs. Noble, offered an eloquent prayer.

The secretary read the minutes of the April meeting, the convention, special meeting of April 22d, and the resolutions of sympathy sent Mrs. Hamlin on the death of her husband. They were approved.

The corresponding secretary reported the issuance of the following supplies:

- 156 application blanks.
- 66 poems.
- 66 pledges.
- 24 constitutions.
- 24 lists of officers.

The report was accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 35 applicants, and on motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in their favor, provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done, and the candidates declared members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The report was accepted.

The treasurer reported as follows:

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Total: $337 02

Disbursed: 185 25

Balance, May 1: $151 77

The report was accepted.
Mrs. Bond, vice-president in charge of organization of local societies, reported that she had purchased copies of War...ington newspapers containing reports of the Children of the American Revolution convention, as instructed at the last meeting, and was sending them out as fast as possible.

She presented the name of Mrs. H. B. Patten as director for the state of Wyoming. The nomination was confirmed by the board and the report accepted.

Mrs. Bond, as chairman of committee on moving, reported that the property of the society had been packed and moved from Room 406, Loan and Trust Building, to the Juvenile Court Building, 1816 F street N. W.

The report was accepted with thanks and the treasurer authorized to pay the bill for moving.

* * * * * * * * *

The advisability of having a press committee to further the interests of the National Society was urged, and on motion it was decided to form one. The president appointed Mrs Barnard, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch to serve as such committee.

The board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Eliza Coleman Tulloch,
Secretary.

Below is a list of the societies now in existence with the names and addresses of their presidents:

**California.**

Tobias Lear, Mrs. Nathan Cole, Jr., 4012 Pasadena ave., Los Angeles.
Valentine Holt, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, 2381 Bush St., San Francisco.
Yorktown, Mrs. G. E. Mayhew, 1332 Fulton St., San Francisco.

**Colorado.**

Gen. Thomas Nelson, Mrs. Frank M. Keezer, 1243 Columbine St., Denver.
James Noble, Mrs. E. E. Griswold, 316 E. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs.
Patty Endicott, Mrs. S. G. Hamilton, 1023 Berkeley Ave., Pueblo.

**Connecticut.**

Amos Morris, Miss Helen J. Merwin, 28 College St., New Haven.
Caroline Marshall, Wheelock, Miss Maude V. Griffin, 24 Orchard St.
Col. William Ledyard, Miss Aida Watrous, Groton.
Isaac Wheeler, Mystic.
Jonathan Brooks, Miss Alice Stanton, 29 Huntington St., New London.
Judah Roberts, Mrs. Leverett W. Tiffany, 133 Holabird Ave., Winsted.
Stephen Hempstead, Miss Harriet A. E. Prince, 148 Main St., New London.
Thomas Starr, Miss Mary L. Avery, Groton.

Delaware.
Blue Hen's Chickens, Mrs. Mary W. Miller, 1501 Rodney St., Wilming-
ton.

District of Columbia.
Capital, Miss Adelaide Quisenberry, Hyattsville, Md.
George Washington, Miss Susanna G. Hickey, 1202 Q St., N. W.
Piram Ripley, Miss Sidney A. Duffe, 804 I St., N. W.
Red, White and Blue, Mrs. Julia W. Harbaugh, Silver Springs, Md.
Trenton, Princeton, Mrs. A. D. Bryant, 322 E. Capitol St.

Illinois.
Hickory Grove, Mrs. George E. Stocking, Rochelle.
Lieut. Stephen A. Decatur, Mrs. J. E. West, Genesee.
Zealy Moss, Mrs. Isabelle F. Mansfield, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.

Indiana.
Fort Ouiatenon, Mrs. C. Gordon Bull, Lafayette.
Fort Steuben, Mrs. Nathan Sparks, Jeffersonville.
Star Spangled Banner, Miss Julia Lander, 809 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.

Iowa.
Rebecca Bates, Mrs. Jennie F. M. Gross, 106 N. Center St., Marshall-
town.

Kentucky.
Joseph Bulkley, Miss Ida Johnson, 1327 Second St., Louisville.

Massachusetts.
Asa Pollard, Miss Martha A. Dodge, Billerica.
Cambridge, Mrs. Estelle Hatch Weston, 15 Wyman St., Arlington.
Cape Ann, Mrs. Harvey C. Smith, 10 Orchard St., Gloucester.
Edgartown, Mrs. Charles William Fisher, Edgartown.
Joanna Sparhawk, Mrs. Evangeline C. Peterson, 9 Seattle St., Allston,
Jonathan Thompson, Mrs. Hubert Scott, 41 Bartlett St., Somerville.
Old North Bridge, Miss Helen Burt Curtis, Concord.
Signal Lantern, Miss Louise R. Ufford (acting), Boston.

**Michigan.**

Lexington Alarm, Mrs. Wm. F. Blake, 214 College Ave., Grand Rapids.
Paul Jones, Mrs. Charles D. Standish, 95 Garfield Ave., Detroit.

**Missouri.**

Betsey Griscom, Miss Elizabeth Z. Hull, 1117 Henry St., St. Joseph.
Betsey Johnson, Mrs. Hortense F. Forbes, 5830 Clemens Ave., St. Louis.
Louisiana Purchase, Mrs. Edith P. Howard, 4033 Washington Ave., St. Louis.
Monticello, Miss Margaret Julia Eppes, Jefferson City.
St. Louis, Miss Grace Adams, 3642 Lindell Blk., St. Louis.
William Clark, Miss Mary P. Smith, Marshall.

**New Hampshire.**

Abigail Coffin, Mrs. Sarah F. S. Dearborn, Box 313, Suncook.

**New Jersey.**

Elias Boudinot Caldwell, Miss M. A. McDougall, 356 Linden Ave., Elizabeth.
Molly Pitcher, Mrs. Abram P. Cooper, 22 Pennington St., Newark.
Stirling, Mrs. Wm. P. Watson, 35 Bentley Ave., Jersey City.

**New York.**

Bemis Heights, Miss Harriette Ingalls, 63 Franklin St., Saratoga.
Christopher Hurlbut, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Hornellsville.
Col. Bruyn, Mrs. W. N. Fessenden, 256 Washington Ave., Kingston.
Cup and Saucer House, Mrs. William A. Casler, Cape Vincent.
Ensign Robert Wilson, Miss Anna I. Pope, Brockport.
Fort Herkimer, Miss Clara L. H. Rawdon, 21 Petrie St., Little Falls
Fort Johnson, Mrs. Thos. M. Billington, 158 Spring St., Amsterdam.
Hiawatha, Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, 512 James St., Syracuse.
Iriquois, Mrs. Fanny F. Burton, 4 Dartmouth St., Rochester.
Isaac Van Wart, Mrs. John P. Underwood, 616 Madison St., Brooklyn.
Joshua Danforth, Mrs. Frank F. Davis, 251 Circuit Rd., New Rochelle.
Lafayette, Mrs. William Beattie, Cooperstown.
Little Men and Women of '76, Mrs. J. A. Radcliffe, 201 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
Mount Vernon, Miss Susanna M. Stone, 151 Park Ave., Mt. Vernon.
Olive Franklin, Canisteo.
Patriotic, Mrs. P. S. MacNee, Walton.
Philipse Manor, Mrs. Henry L. Howison, 53 Locust Hill Ave.,
Yonkers.
Schuyler, Miss Helen A. Winne, 313 State St., Albany.
Sergt. William Jasper, Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford, Rumsey Hall, Seneca
Falls.
Stone Ridge, Mrs. Alvin M. Evans, 716 Church St., Herkimer.
White Plains, Mrs. Alta Fitch Ingersoll, White Plains.

Ohio.

Capt. Nathan Hale, Miss Harriet C. West, 803 Wayne St., Sandusky.
Jonathan Harrington, Mrs. Mary L. A. Woodward, Kenton.
Liberty, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Urbana.

Pennsylvania.

Conrad Weiser, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, "Edgemont," Reading.
Delaware County, Mrs. Edward Tyson, 20th and Hyatt Sts., Chester.
Gen. Muhlenberg, Mrs. H. W. Montgomery, 128 W. Sharpmack St.,
Germantown.
Independence Hall, Mrs. David Stetson, 2323 De Lancey St., Phila-
delphia.
John Hart, Mrs. Helen K. Wishart, 6352 Aurelia St., Pittsburg.
Martha Williams, Mrs. Dora H. Develin, 101 Hamilton Ct., W.
Philadelphia.
Moconoqua, Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Wilkes-Barre.

Rhode Island.

Commodore Abraham Whipple, Miss Lulu B. Shaw, 25 Jencks Ave.,
Central Falls.
Gen. James Mitchell Varnum, Mrs. Geo. L. Arnold, Box 56, Prov-
dence.
L'Esperance, Miss Evelyn C. Bache, State Street, Bristol.
Lucretia Allen, Miss Louise Madison, State St., E. Greenwich.
Samuel Ward, Mrs. John P. Randall, 2 Spring St., Westerly.

South Carolina.

Charles Town, S. C., Mrs. William M. Gourdin, "The St. John,”
Charleston.
Oo-wa-lah, Miss Marie Gilreath, W. Washington St., Greenville.
Texas.
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Virginia.
Ann McCarty Ramsay, Miss Caroline S. Wise, 420 N. Washington St., Alexandria.

Washington.
Liberty Flag, Mrs. Ella A. Cornell, 1610 Riverside Ave., Spokane.
Thomas Pickering, Miss Edith Prosch, 621 9th Ave., Seattle.

Wisconsin.
George Rogers Clark, Miss Helen Patten, 602 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee.
Fond du Lac, Mrs. Grace M. Huber, 681 E. Merrill St., Fond du Lac.
Old Glory, Mrs. Robert Fargo, Lake Mills.
Winnebago, Miss Harriet C. Sexsmith, 49 Mar St., Fond du Lac.

Wyoming.
Daniel Boone, Mrs. W. L. Whipple, Cheyenne.

Cuba.
Unnamed, Miss Mary Springer, 70 Linea St., Vedado, Havana.

Mrs. Lothrop, the founder, offers a loving cup to the society contributing the largest sum to Continental Hall during the year.
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LINA ELIZABETH WOODWORTH, wife of Charles B. Woodworth, and charter member of Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, Indiana, died July 7, 1907. She was active in many ways for human betterment.

MRS. SUSAN LOGAN ROBINSON, Old South Chapter, wife of A. B Robinson, a surgeon in the Civil War, died June 6, 1907. She was a charter member and one of the most active workers, and her death will be a great loss.

MISS SARAH ELLSWORTH, Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died July 7, 1907. As a teacher for many years, she worked for good citizenship.

MRS. PAMELIA COOK BALDWIN, first and beloved vice-regent, Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, passed to the sweet rest of Paradise, December 26, 1906.

MRS. HARRIET GASLOCK GOULD, Augusta Chapter, “fell on sleep” April 15, 1907. Descended from a long line of distinguished men and pure, upright women, she illustrated in her mind and person the combined virtues and charms of her ancestry.

MR. PARRY H. WRIGHT died in Chicago in June, 1907. His wife, daughter of the late Col. Robert F. Campbell, is a prominent member of the Chicago Chapter. The members sympathize with the bereaved widow in her great loss.

The Denver Chapter extends deepest sympathy to Mrs. Jerome on the death of her husband, MR. FRANK JEROME on May 7. She was Miss Batchelor, for many years state regent of New Jersey.

MRS. FRANCES AVERY HAGGARD, Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, died July 18, 1907. She organized the first chapter in the state, named for her ancestor. She was state regent in 1897. Seventeen of her family were in the battle of Groton Heights, eleven of whom fell on the battlefield.

“The heritage of an honored race Left its imprint on her face.”

MRS. SHIRLEY E. BROWN, ex-regent, Kanestio Valley Chapter, passed away suddenly at her home, Hornell, New York, July 2, 1907. She had worked with enthusiasm and patriotism in the services of the chapter since its organization ten years ago. Her influence still lives.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington, Vermont, sustained a great loss in the death, June 12, 1907, of its treasurer, MRS. MAUD ALDEN GRAVES. She was a charter member and past regent and was particularly identified with the growth of the chapter, by whom she will ever be held in loving memory. The chapter adopted resolutions expressive of their sorrow and sympathy with her family.
BOOK NOTES


This is a book that naturally appeals to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have a complete account of the immortal document, prepared with exactness and patience. Doubtful points are made clear. We are shown why some of the names were signed, something long a puzzle to the ordinary reader. The growth of liberty is well set forth. We can but say, as the Hon. John Frances Adams said, “No collection of Americana is complete without it.” The Daughters will, many of them, see that it is placed on the shelves of the local libraries and in the high schools.

A GUIDE TO MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL HISTORY, compiled by Charles A. Flagg. Salem Press.

This is a splendid bibliographic index, that every library should possess. It is invaluable for reference work. Those who would save time and money by learning how and where to look for the historic treasures of Massachusetts would do well to own this book.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, Illinois, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, regent, presents a varied program of historic and current events. Portraits of the Chapter’s two “Real Daughters” are printed therein.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, regent, outlines a course of study of the South that can not fail to be helpful and interesting. It contains the names and addresses of all the chapter members and officers. The cover bears this motto: “Honor to whom honor is due.”
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1907.

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186 Lenox Avenue, New York City, N. Y., 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.

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(Term of office expires 1908.)

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48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.

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"The Outlook," Tiverton, R. I.

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MRS. A. E. HENEBERGER, Virginia,
Harrisonburg, Virginia.
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Term of office expires 1909.)

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MRS. HENRY S. BOWRON,
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1321 R. St., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
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MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.

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 deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SIXTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 15th to 20th, 1907
The President General, on entering the hall, was greeted with applause and cheers.

Mrs. Noble, acting chaplain general, after reading selections from the 84th and 85th Psalms, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that during the darkness and the helplessness of the past night Thou hast cared for us, keeping all the springs of life in motion, and bringing us to see the light of another day in peace and safety. But as we wait here before Thee, full of life and joy and hope, our hearts go out in tenderest sympathy to our beloved sister, the honored chaplain general, sitting in her desolated and devastated home, watching beside her dead. We pray, our Father, that Thou will put about her Thy everlasting arms, and speak peace to her aching heart.

And now we pray for a special blessing upon the sessions of this society to-day, putting away all malice, envy and bitterness and self-seeking. May we be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us.

And now hear us while unitedly we pray the prayer Thou hast taught us:

Our Father, which 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 them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

Mr. Foster. The song this morning will be Kipling's "Recessional," with DeKoven's music, rendered by our recording secretary general, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

The President General. It gives me special pleasure this morning to introduce our singer, because she is also our recording secretary general, and we are delighted to combine those accomplishments in one person. [Applause.]

Miss Pierce sang Kipling's "Recessional"

The President General. I know the sentiment with which our recording secretary sang this morning. This is the 19th of April,
and she is from Massachusetts. We do not forget our battle of Lexington and Concord. [Applause.]

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Mrs. Orton. I want to give the name called for by the official reader. I gave it yesterday morning on behalf of the state regent of Arkansas. Her name is Mrs. John McClure.

Miss Mecum. The endorsement given from New Jersey was unanimous.

Mrs. Delafield. The same is true of Missouri.

Mrs. Icron. And Illinois was unanimous for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Roberts, of New York. I rise to a question of information in regard to the minutes.

The President General. State the question.

Mrs. Roberts. I want to know, when the floor has been accorded to a delegate to speak as to a question of privilege, whether that matter should not be entered into the minutes?

The President General. It depends upon whether action was taken upon it or not.

Mrs. Roberts. There was no action.

The President General. Then it would not enter in the minutes. It will appear in the stenographic record, which contains all the discussions in full. The minutes contain only the action taken.

Mrs. Roberts. It was a protest entered by the state regent of New York in regard to a statement made by others.

The President General. A protest is neither a question of privilege nor a question of information.

Mrs. Roberts. The protest was made.

The President General. Do you wish to correct the minutes to the effect that the state regent of New York protested against anything? I was not present and did not hear it.

Mrs. Roberts. Yes. Shall I state that protest?

The President General. No, if you will make clear just what your question is. Do you wish to correct the minutes?

Mrs. Roberts. I asked for information in regard to whether the matter to which I spoke had not the right to be entered in the minutes.

The President General. I will refer to Mrs. Park, who was presiding in the absence of the president general.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, the reason that it was not reported, and that Mrs. Roberts, of New York, was ruled out of order, was that the nominations had been declared entirely closed. The protest should have occurred earlier, and she would have been accorded recognition.

Mrs. Roberts. Madam President General, the state regent of New York got to the platform just as quickly as she could from her seat under the gallery.
The President General. The President General can quite sympathize with the state regent of New York in that particular. She has often had to hurry to the platform from just that vantage point; but the President General sustains the ruling of the Chair which took place during the absence of the President General.

Mrs. Park. Will the Chair allow me to state—

The President General. The President General sustains the ruling of the Chair, which declared the protest out of order.

Mrs. Park. Will you please explain why it is not in the minutes—because there was no action?

The President General. Mrs. Park, who occupied the Chair yesterday, reminds me, as I was aware from the minutes, that no action was taken. Suppose we understand however, as the President General was not present. The state regent of New York protested against what?

Mrs. Roberts. She protested against a statement made by the past state regent, Mrs. Terry, and the state vice-regent, Mrs. Munger, that the majority of the New York delegation were in favor of one of the candidates for president general.

The President General. Does the President General understand that the present state regent protested against a statement made by the state vice-regent of her state and by the past state regent of her state? Is that what the President General understands?

Mrs. Roberts. Yes, Madam President General, because there had been no official count made.

The President General. Do you protest against that statement?

Mrs. Roberts. Yes.

The President General. Then, to preserve the rights of the house, the Chair will recognize the state vice-regent of New York, Mrs. Munger, as she sees her on her feet. Of course it is the duty of the Chair to protect the rights of the house.

Mrs. Munger. Madam President General, in order to vindicate my own statement before the congress yesterday, I will give you the figures on New York State, which I am sorry our state regent did not have. Before the state delegation came to Washington, 80 votes were pledged for Mrs. Donald McLean, in the state meeting, the number present was 113.

Mrs. Roberts. The state regent did not doubt this. The point she made was that no official count had been taken of it.

The President General. As the President General understands, no statement was made that such a count had been taken. As she understands the situation, the state vice-regent and the past state regent of New York announced for one of the candidates there was a majority of the state of New York, which has now been stated in figures as 80 out of 113. The President General would not have enter-
tained this at all except to preserve the rights and veracity of the individual delegates in this congress. We will now proceed with the business of the day. [Applause.]

Mrs. Roberts. Madam President General—

The President General. No further discussion on this point will be permitted.

Mrs. Roberts. No one's veracity was impeached.

Mrs. Towles. I want it to appear on the minutes that Missouri was unanimous in her endorsement.

The President General. Are there any further corrections to the minutes?

Mrs. Rounsaville. I should like to correct the minutes; it was Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina, who seconded the nomination of Mrs. Boynton.

Mrs. Wilson. It was the active state regent of Kentucky instead of the ex-state regent.

Mrs. Edwards. The name should be Parker instead of Parks, and the minutes should also show that the vote of Michigan, as always, was unanimous for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Erwin. The unanimous vote of North Carolina was for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Buell. It should appear that Mrs. Willis, of Connecticut, seconded Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Thorne. The first second of nomination of Mrs. Howard was made by Mrs. John Leary, who was recognized by the Chair to speak from the stage.

Mrs. Lane. Mrs. Evans, vice-president general for Texas, seconded the nomination of Mrs. McLean.

The Official Reader. Another correction comes to the stage in writing. Mrs. Egbert Jones, as state regent of Mississippi, seconded Mrs. McLean's nomination, and expressed the unanimous endorsement of her state for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Gallaher. In reading my motion, the reader said the amendment was carried. The amendment was lost and the motion carried. Is not that correct?

The Official Reader. That is correct.

The President General. If there are no further corrections, the minutes of the morning and afternoon sessions of yesterday will stand approved. Now do you wish to hear the minutes of the evening session, or is it your pleasure to have them read later?

Several Members. Later.

The President General. You understand that by virtue of a resolution passed in the afternoon, no business was transacted in the evening except the reception of the reports of state regents. A great many requests are coming to me that the various announcements be made.
If there is no objection from the house, the regular order of business will be suspended and the evening minutes will be read later. If there is objection, the evening minutes will be proceeded with at once. Hearing no objection, the regular order of business will be suspended, and the Chair asks that Mrs. Samuel Ammon, chairman of the tellers, come forward and report for the tellers. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, vice-president general for Georgia, took the chair.

Mrs. Samuel Ammon, chairman of tellers, presented the following report:

For president general—

Mrs. Donald McLean, ........................................ 511
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, ........................... 152
Blanks, .......................................................... 11

When the result of the vote for president general was announced, there was general applause, and Mrs. Bushnell, vice-president general for Iowa, appeared on the platform and requested that the president general come forward.

The president general came forward amid rounds of applause and waving of handkerchiefs, the congress rising.

Mrs. Bushnell then produced a large silver chalice or vase and said:

I present this with love and devotion from a number of the vice-presidents general to our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLean. Some reference was made in one of the addresses here to the chalice to be sought by those of pure soul and high ambition, as represented first of all by Sir Galahad. When the vice-presidents general, who have given me such loyal support, come to me with this chalice, full to the brim I know with the ruby wine of heart's love, unsullied devotion and true fealty, I can only promise to quaff it to the very bottom, and strive to be worthy of what they have done to support and help me.

Mrs. Ammon, chairman of tellers, then completed the reading of the above report, as follows:

Vice-president general in charge of organization—

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, ................................... 508
Mrs. J. K. Eppley, .................................................. 153

Vice-presidents general—

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, ........................................... 580
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, ......................................... 459
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, ........................................ 511
Mrs. E. S. Mussey, .................................................. 459
Mrs. James M. Fowler, ............................................... 274
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, ............................................... 577
Mrs. A. A. Kendall, .................................................. 482
Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, .................................................. 484
Mrs. Wallace Delafeld, ........................................ 558
Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman, ..................................... 418
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, ....................................... 427
Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, ....................................... 417
Mrs. James L. Bottsford, ..................................... 169
Scattering, ....................................................... 10

Chaplain, general—
  Mrs. Esther F. Noble, ...................................... 479
  Mrs. Joseph Gilfillan, ....................................... 183

Recording secretary general—
  Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, .................................. 509
  Miss Catherine Barlow, .................................... 148
  Scattering, .................................................. 1

Corresponding secretary general—
  Miss Virginia Miller, .................................... 254
  Mrs. John Paul Earnest, .................................. 410
  Scattering, .................................................. 1

Registrar general—
  Mrs. Amos G. Draper, ..................................... 416
  Mrs. Catherine Gerald, ................................... 41
  Mrs. Louisa B. R. Fisher, ................................ 199
  Scattering, .................................................. 4

Treasurer general—
  Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt, ................................ 414
  Mrs. Charles W. Brown, ................................... 250

Historian general—
  Miss Susan R. Hetzel, .................................... 235
  Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, ..................................... 418
  Scattering, .................................................. 2

Assistant historian general—
  Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, ................................... 436
  Miss Minnie F. Mickley, .................................. 214
  Scattering, .................................................. 3

Librarian general—
  Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, ................................... 349
  Miss Aline E. Solomons, .................................. 312

Total number of votes recorded, ......................... 674
Ballots in box, ................................................ 674
Number necessary to elect, ............................... 338

We, the undersigned tellers, hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

ELLEN L. Dunn, New York,
MARY R. Kingsley, New York,
ELLA W. Kramer, New York,
ALMA STAPLES Boardman, Maine,
Mrs. Bryan. Madam Chairman, is it in order to move to elect the chairman of our Continental Hall committee?

Miss Benning. We must first accept the report.

The Chairman. All in favor of now electing the chairman of our Continental Hall committee will please say "aye;" those opposed "no."

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Bryan. I move that we elect Mrs. Donald McLean, our president general, chairman of Continental Hall committee.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Noyes.

Mrs. Murphy. I have a written resolution to that effect. I would like to have it considered. It is signed by myself and seconded by Miss Mecum.

The Chairman. As this is a written resolution, the Chair rules that it may be read.

The official reader read as follows:

_I move that this congress elect our president general chairman of_
Continental Hall committee. Signed, Mrs. John A. Murphy, seconded by Miss Mecum.

The resolution was carried.

Mrs. Ortton. Madam Chairman, a question of information, to be followed by a resolution, if it is in order. The question of information is, is it not in order now to give a vote of thanks to the chairman of the committee of tellers, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, and to the tellers for their arduous task? If it is in order I make that motion.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Stanley.

Miss Benning. I do not want to interrupt the resolution, but I should like to move—

The Chairman. Unless it is perfectly germane to the resolution, it is out of order.

Miss Mecum. May we have our president-elect presented to us before we transact any further business. [Applause.]

The Chairman. The Chair will gladly do that. Madam President General, you are requested to come forward. [Applause.]

The President General. This is an unexpected surprise. [Laughter.] I really feel that the election should be announced before we go any further, and I am going to ask our dear vice-president general to continue to occupy the chair until the official announcement has been made of the election of the president general. The President General will be very glad then to resume the chair and continue the work of this house.

The Chairman. The vice-president general of Georgia has the proud privilege of announcing to this continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the election of Mrs. Donald McLean as president general. [Applause.] I now ask our president general to announce the vice-presidents general, as I believe they will consider it a privilege to have her announce their names.

The President General. [Great applause.] Your President General could not re-assume the office which you have given her without a word, though what she has to say will be very brief. First, she will say that if Mrs. Washington Howard is in the house, we would be very glad to have her here with us. [No response.]

Miss Benning. Madam President General, I have been trying to move the acceptance of the report of the tellers.

Mrs. Orton. I moved that first.

The President General. Very well, we will put the motion. Mrs. Orton and Miss Benning move to accept the report of the tellers.

Mrs. Orton. With thanks.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The President General. Now, if Mrs. Howard is in the house, we should be very happy to have her with us. If she is not present, I regret it. [No response.] I am very sorry that any possible miscon-
struction of feeling could in anywise have arisen between the family of Washington and my own, because they are old family friends and official friends since the earliest days of this society's organization. Within its first few days, Miss Eugenia Washington, one of our three beloved founders [applause], who has since passed away, made me a charter member of this organization. If anything were needed (and it could not be in a Daughter of the American Revolution) to make me reverence and love more the name of Washington, it would be my memory of Miss Eugenia Washington;—and it softens now what might otherwise have been a wound—the memory of all that the Washington family and my family have been to each other in the past for generations, and which I hope we may continue to be to one another in coming years. [Applause.] It would, in a way, be idle for me to appear before this great gathering and say that I was not a little wounded, but that is in the past; and it is an American principle, for which I have so long stood upon the floor, that every man and woman has the right to the suffrages of their constituency, be that constituency large or small. [Applause.] An American citizen, and an American woman in her own circle, has the right to that. Far be it from me to undertake to undermine that right for one instant, no matter what comfort or happiness it might have given me to have been re-elected to a second term without opposition, as have been all my predecessors. When I came into this office, after many long years of service in this congress I proposed to see if I could put into effect the principles and theories for which I had always stood, and which I have endeavored to exemplify, and I have been glad to do it. [Applause.] Now it is over, I am glad. It would be a very unworthy feeling, could I have the slightest tinge of regret in my heart this morning, when I know that the very fact of what has taken place has brought out the magnificent support of the most magnificent body of women in the world. [Applause.]

I have nothing to add, except that while it has been a most arduous work, it has been a work of loving happiness to serve you during the past two years; and the work which I shall undertake to do for you, to the very utmost energy of my being, in the next two years, I trust may bring some reward upon this great body which has so loyally upheld my administration. [Applause.] Ladies, the vice-presidents general have been announced by the chairman of tellers, but I will ask her to read each name while the president general announces her election. You recollect there is a difference between the tellers giving the names of those voted for and the actual announcement of an election.

Before we go further, I understand from the chairman of tellers that there were eleven of the candidates for vice-president general who received a majority. You know we have the most happy faculty in
this body of being able to give everybody a majority! It is perfectly
delightful, because then nobody's feelings are hurt, but sometimes it
produces a great deal of complication afterwards. Now, our constitu-
tion requires that elections shall be by a majority and not a plurality.
Of course you all understand that if there were eight candidates for
the same office and one should receive the highest number, that one
would have a plurality; but under our constitution, a candidate in or-
der to be elected must receive a majority, that is, over half the full
number of votes cast, no matter how many candidates there are. Now
as the Chair understands it, eleven candidates for vice-president gen-
eral have received over half the number of votes cast, and but ten
are eligible to election. Now under the constitution, what will you do
about it?

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, may I call the attention
of the Chair to the amendment to the constitution that was adopted
last year, providing that when more than ten received a majority, those
ten who receive the highest number shall be declared elected. I am
simply quoting it from memory, but that amendment was presented
by Mary Bartlett Chapter. I hope I state it correctly.

Mrs. Lockwood. That is correct.

The President General. The Chair knew that such a resolution
has been offered, but did not remember that it had been incorporated
as an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. Draper. That is an amendment to the constitution, adopted
last year.

The President General. Under that amendment, the ten receiving
the highest number of votes are the ten elected. The Chair asks the
chairman of tellers to announce which ones of the vice-presidents re-
ceived the highest votes, and then the Chair will state that they are
elected to be vice-presidents general of this body.

The chairman of tellers read as follows:

Vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs.
Charlotte Emerson Main. [Applause.]

The President General. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main stands
elected to serve this body for the ensuing term as vice-president gen-
eral in charge of organization of chapters.

The chairman of tellers announced the names of the ten candidates
for vice-president general receiving the highest number of votes, and
the president general announced that Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alab-
am; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, of Tennessee; Mrs. Alexander Ennis
Patton, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of the District
of Columbia; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. A. A. Kendall,
of Maine; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York; Mrs. Wallace Della-
field, of Missouri; Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, of West Virginia, and
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina, had been elected to serve as vice-presidents general for the ensuing term.

The President General. Ladies, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of California, also received a majority, and it is very flattering that she received but one vote less than the next highest candidate. I am very sorry we cannot have eleven vice-presidents general because we would have been only too happy to send the message back to California that Mrs. Swift had been re-elected one of our vice-presidents general; but California can, at least, carry back the word that Mrs. Swift received a majority of the votes of the assemblage. And there are other years! [Applause.]

Mrs. Sedgwick Smith. Madam President General, may a letter be sent by the corresponding secretary to Mrs. Swift, announcing the number of votes that she received?

The President General. Indeed it may, and the secretary will please do that.

The chairman of tellers read the names of the other officers-elect, and the president general announced that the following had been elected to serve the congress for the ensuing term:

Chaplain general, Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble.
Recording secretary general, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Pierce.
Corresponding secretary general, Mrs. John Paul Earnest.
Registrar general, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
Treasurer general, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt.
Historian general, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby.
Assistant historian general, Mrs. Henry Bowron.
Librarian general, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

The President General. Now, ladies, you have elected your full ticket with great expedition, considering how large the ticket is. The President General is very sure that it will be a great pleasure to this body to see upon this platform every member who has been elected. She therefore asks them to come forward for a moment's greeting to the body before we proceed to business Will the officers-elect come forward?

The various officers-elect took their places on the platform.

The President General. You see before you the newly elected officers, and I ask the Reverend Doctor Steele to pronounce the benediction upon us hoping it will bless us for our future work.

Doctor Steele pronounced the following benediction (the congress standing):

Heavenly Father, guide us and direct us in all things with Thy Holy Spirit. Let Thy blessing rest upon these officers who have been chosen to represent the interests of this great body of Thy servants. Let them be imbued always with the love of country and the love of God, and let Thy holy spirit be with them in all they do and say, and their
existence here as an organization may be a blessing to this country; and in Thy name I say to them, may the grace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

The President General. The Chair desires to make an announcement from the White House before anything further is done, for fear some of the delegates may possibly leave the hall. As you know, two or three weeks ago the president general received an invitation from the president for the congress, for this afternoon. This morning there have been some private interviews, and the president has expressed the desire that the reception at the White House be confined strictly to the Daughters of the American Revolution who are present, wearing their badges. The general public will not be admitted. Your badge as a member of the continental congress, either as officer, delegate or alternate, must be worn in order that you will be admitted. We deeply and painfully regret to say that the president has said "no men." [Laughter.] The reception is at half after two, at the entrance, opposite the treasury. It is the request of the president that the Daughters form there for the reception as promptly as possible, and every effort will be made at the White House to expedite matters. Your President General need not say with what pleasure she conveys this invitation from the president of the United States to this body.

Mrs. Young. Madam President General, does that include visiting members?

The President General. The President General thinks that the president will be glad to have visiting Daughters, from outside of the city, accompany their parties, because she believes he would be glad to welcome you. The strict construction is the delegates and alternates only, but I am quite convinced that when they have come so far as from Michigan and Oklahoma and California, the president will be glad to welcome them; but the general public cannot come in this afternoon. The reception will be very large at any rate.

Mrs. Wentz. Before the regular order is resumed, I want to ask that a resolution be read and considered if possible.

The President General. Ladies, may I ask the courtesy of the house for a member from New York who desires to offer a resolution on the subject of child labor, and wishes it considered immediately, as I understand she will not be here when the new business is taken up? If there is no objection, the Chair will entertain the resolution. I hear no objection.

The official reader read as follows:

Whereas, The Daughters of the American Revolution is primarily a patriotic society; and
WHEREAS, Our first patriotic duty as women is to safeguard American children, who are the future citizens of the United States,

Resolved, That the Sixteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Washington, protest against child labor in all forms, which is pursued at the expense of education and health; and

Resolved, That every state regent shall appoint a committee to investigate such laws, absence of laws and the enforcement of laws, that pertain to child labor in her state, and report the same to the Seventeenth Continental Congress next year; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the president of the United States and to the governor of every state.

Signed by Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, chairman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Mussey, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and Mrs. Masury.

Mrs. Mussey. I most heartily endorse that resolution. Last year you passed a resolution asking for such legislation in regard to the District of Columbia, and it did help to get consideration of it, but we did not get that legislation passed. Now I endorse the resolution.

Miss Jones, of New York, seconded the motion.

Mrs. Wentz. Madam President General, officers, national board of regents and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am very grateful for the privilege of saying just a word on this subject before this great body of representative women. The work that you can do is tremendous. You come from every state in the union. This is not confined to any one portion of our country. We need laws in every state. You all know that child labor has increased to enormous proportions in the past thirty years; that the great wheels of commerce are turning all over this broad land, and every one who can be pressed into the service for work is so used. The children are the next generation of American citizens, and it is the first duty of woman to look after the child, it makes no difference whether it is her own or some one's else, as long as it is an American child. The good that you can do is by your influence. You create the home, you hold up moral standards, you train the character of the future citizen; you stand for patriotism, you fill the churches, and I beg that every one of you will use your influence in your own state, that we may have laws in every state of the union that shall keep the little child, under fourteen years of age, from toiling from early morning until late at night to earn its living. We have to-day three quarters of a million of children working in the sweat shops, manufactories, shops and stores, and in the messenger service, and we have a million and a quarter children working in agricultural pursuits. That means that the health and education of every one of these two million children is sacrificed for the sake of the small amount of money they earn. A
year ago last winter we had before congress a bill prohibiting child labor in the District of Columbia. That bill is still in committee so far as I know. It has never been acted upon, and to-day we stand here disgraced by the fact that there is no law against child labor in the District of Columbia. We have several other states in the union, which are without laws; and when you take up this work and form your committees you will find out by investigation just where your state stands. Some states have laws that are never enforced. We in the Empire State consider that we have fine laws on the subject of child labor, and another fine law on the subject of truancy, and yet we have a county in the state of New York, the Empire State, that has seventy-six per cent. of illiteracy among native born Americans, and it is not in the mountains. There is no excuse for it. The factories are there and the children are working. Rhode Island has a good law. Under that law no child under thirteen years of age can work, and yet I have seen a picture taken in front of a mill of twenty-three boys who worked in that mill, all above the age limit of thirteen, and yet of those twenty-three boys in the picture not one could read or write. They are the future voters of this country. They will uphold the republic, or it will fall. We are a very young nation yet. We have many things to learn. We have many problems before us. If the women of the land do not take care of the children, there will some day be an end of all our patriotism. I therefore beg you to consider these resolutions, and that you will work in your several states, and take a personal interest in this matter. We may weep and wail over the conditions, but if we do not work, it amounts to nothing; and I beg that this great body of 50,000 Daughters of the American Revolution will each one put her arm to the wheel and see to it that every American child has the opportunity to acquire the beginnings of an education.

Before I close, may I give my best wishes and congratulations to our president general, and to all the members of the body just elected to be its officers, and wish them great success in their strenuous life for the next two years?

Mrs. Ames. The lady who has just spoken referred to American children. Does she not mean the children of America?

The President General. The Chair has no doubt she does. There is a resolution before you.

Mrs. Masury. I simply want to endorse this resolution. We want this movement to go on all over the country, but with Governor Guild at home, I will say, "Cast the searchlight on Massachusetts first," and then we will go on and help.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, there was a resolution offered while the president general was not in the chair. It was offered by Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and myself, and seconded by Miss
Mecum, that this congress proceed to elect the president general chairman of the Continental Hall committee. The resolution was handed up in writing but was not put, if I remember correctly.

The President General. The Chair will put the resolution on child labor and then will refer you to the chairman who was presiding at the time the other resolution was offered.

The resolution on child labor was carried.

Mrs. Park took the chair.

The Chairman. Members of the Sixteenth Continental Congress, I believe you will forgive me if in my joy at the result of the election, I omitted the parliamentary procedure of putting that resolution which, as it was so unanimously seconded, I thought had been put. It has been called to my attention, and I now put the question. Let the resolution be read again.

The official reader read as follows:

I move that this congress elect the president general chairman of Continental Hall committee. Signed by Mrs. John A. Murphy and Miss Ellen Mecum.

The resolution was numerously seconded, and carried.

The Chairman. The president general is elected chairman of Continental Hall committee. We have very important business before the house, and as there are two more elections to take place, which although not of national officers, are of great importance to the organization, I beg the delegates to keep their seats for a few moments. It is now in order to nominate the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward. Madam Chairman, I nominate our present editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Mrs. Deere. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination.

The nomination was also seconded by Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Heneberger, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Stanley, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Kearfoot, Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Barker, and Mrs. Hoyt.

Mrs. Williamson. I move that the recording secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this organization for Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, for editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Hoyt and others, and was agreed to.

The Chairman. It is in order to nominate a business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Orton. Madam Chairman, I take great pleasure in nominating Miss Lockwood as business manager of the magazine.

Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Erwin seconded the motion.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward. I move that the recording secretary general
cast the unanimous vote of this organisation for Miss Lilian Lockwood to be business manager of the American Monthly Magazine.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Heneberger, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Irion, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Towles, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Estey, and Mrs. Parker, and was unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. Avery for editor of the American Monthly Magazine, and also cast the ballot for Miss Lockwood for business manager of the magazine.

The Chairman. The Chair hereby announces that Mrs. Elroy M. Avery is elected editor of the American Monthly Magazine and that Miss Lilian Lockwood is elected business manager of the same magazine, by unanimous vote of the house.

I am requested by Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia, to allow her to say a word to you on an important matter.

Mrs. Purcell. Ladies of the congress, as chairman of the Jamestown committee and as a native born Virginian, with a good sized delegation in the house, and with a great desire on my part that my committee shall be here to hear this report of mine, though it is a very slight one in view of the subject which it covers, I would ask the courtesy of this house that this report may be given this morning before we adjourn, in order that my delegation may be here to hold up my hands.

Mrs. Rounsvaile. Madam President General, I move that this report be heard this morning.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield and carried.

The President General. This Jamestown report is one of the most important you will have at this congress.

Mrs. Purcell presented the following report of the Jamestown Committee:

Madam President General, Ladies of the Board and Members of the Sixteenth Continental Congress: I am here to-day to give to you an account of my stewardship as chairman of the Jamestown committee. At the meeting of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, on the recommendation of our committee, an appropriation of $5,500 was made to place a permanent memorial on Jamestown island. This memorial to be in the shape of a house and this house to be a reproduction of the one in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born, known as Hayes Barton, near Plymouth, England. On the advice of our architect we decided to defer the building of this house until cool weather, little dreaming what it was to cost us. By September when we were ready to begin work, prices of all building material and labor had so increased that the estimates which in the spring were $5,500 were then $10,000. We had estimates from contractors in Richmond, Norfolk, Williamsburg
and Hampton, but found it impossible to come any where near our
limit. On the 11th of December our last hope was destroyed. I com-
municated at once with Mrs. McLean. She and I agreed that we were
morally bound for this memorial, but that until we had the vote of the
whole committee we could do nothing. On her advice I wrote 100
circular letters to my committee, explaining the conditions, and asking
for an expression of opinion. These letters were mailed on Christmas
eve—by the middle of January I had received replies from 74, each one
more cordial than the last in its approval of the plan suggested, which
was that we should go on with our work, and build the very best house
which our funds would permit. On this our architect went to work
again and with infinite pains designed another house. This house is a
reproduction of the house at Malvern Hill, and is one of the best
specimens known of early Colonial architecture. It has a frontage of
60 feet, and has one of the most unique porches that I have ever
seen. The rooms are large and the house will be fitted with the usual
modern conveniences. It will be well furnished with real Colonial fur-
niture, the gift of our Virginia Daughters. I have also had a gift of $25
from the St. Louis Chapter toward these furnishings. The Jamestown
committee at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 17th of April, en-
dorsed the action of its chairman in the building of this house and
suggested to this congress that Friday, the 7th day of June, be set
apart by them, at which time the completed house will be delivered
by the committee to the board to be placed in the keeping of the A.
P. V. A., who are to be the custodians and caretakers of the building.

The other work entrusted to your committee was the securing and
placing of a collection of relics of the Revolutionary period in the
Building of History at the Jamestown exposition. I will not go into
the details of this part of our work. I will only report work accom-
plished. The exposition company have treated your committee with
unprecedented consideration and liberality and have made every con-
cession for the furtherance of our work. They gave us a choice of
space over many others. A larger space than almost any other ex-
hibitor. They have made every possible arrangement for the reception
and return of our relics to insure their safety, and for our committee
on the grounds in the furtherance of their work, they have done more
than I have time to tell. The outlook now is that we will have a really
wonderful exhibit. I wish I had the lists in, that I might tell you what
all of the states are doing, but they have not all come to me. New
York and Rhode Island have sent in a fine list of most interesting relics,
with more to come. I think that when you stand under the shadow
of the tent which was during all of that great struggle the headquarters
of our immortal commander-in-chief, and see his sword, and then go
and sit down in the chair by the desk where Jefferson penned the
document which placed him first in the list of those to whom this
great nation owes its liberty, and then turn to the desk where George
Mason wrote his famous Bill of Rights, it will bring home to you in a very real way what the war of the Revolution meant to those great souls, and what the result of that war means to us even at this day.

The work of our committee has been immense. As chairman of this committee I have received 445 letters and have written 620, and have sent 100 printed circular letters. The expenses of the committee have been $2.50 for these printed circulars and $5 for envelopes and postage, besides the stationery furnished from the office. I cannot close this report without a word of thanks to each member of my committee for her unfailing help at all times, which has made my work a veritable labor of love, and to our president general for her support and sympathy when things looked very blue, and to our board for the resolutions passed at their last meeting commending our work and congratulating your chairman on its accomplishment—and last but not least, to this house for its patient hearing of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

LYDIA M. PURCELL.

Mrs. Campbell. I move that we accept this report with an expression of our appreciation of the labors that it represents.

The motion was seconded by Miss Ritchie and Mrs. Bryan.

Mrs. Shannon. I move that Mrs. Purcell be given a rising vote.

Mrs. Bryan. Madam President General, we should not lose sight of the fact that when $500 more was needed to complete our home at the Jamestown exposition, the chapter of which Mrs. Purcell is regent raised that money. I think we should give an expression of that.

Mrs. Rounsaville. Madam President General, Georgia wants to move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Purcell's chapter for loaning that $500.

Mrs. Bryan. I want to divide honors with you on offering that motion.

Miss Benning. Madam President General, I want to ask a question.

The President General. Is it relative to this matter?

Miss Benning. No, Madam President.

The President General. Very well; then the Chair will first put the resolution offered by Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado, seconded by Miss Ritchie, to accept the report of Mrs. Purcell's committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The President General. There is now a resolution by both Tennessee and Georgia to thank the chapter of which Mrs. Purcell is regent for its gift of $500 to complete the home for the Jamestown exposition.

Mrs. Thom. I wish to second that.

Mrs. Purcell. I am very much obliged. I did not intend that the congress should know about that $500. Before I told it to the com-
mittee, I should have enjoined secrecy upon them. I forgot to do so, my enthusiasm for my own chapter was so great. I did not mean that the secret should come out, but the cat would jump out of the bag.

Mrs. Shannon. I move that Mrs. Purcell be given a rising vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Kimball and carried.

Miss Benning. A question of information. I want to ask if the committee on recommendations of national officers is ready to report?

The President General. Miss Benning asks if the committee on recommendations of national officers is ready to report. I will ask the chairman of that committee, Mrs. Parks.

Mrs. Parks. Yes.

Miss Benning. May I make a motion that their report be now made?

The President General. Certainly. I will call for the report.

Dr. McGee. We have to be at the White House in a few minutes more than one hour, and I do not see how it is possible to consider that. Is it not possible to have that report made here at some hour this afternoon?

The President General. Mrs. Park, as chairman, do you prefer to present it now?

Mrs. Park. The report is very brief, and I prefer to present it now.

Dr. McGee. The report may be brief, but the discussion of it may not.

Miss Jones. I move that we adjourn.

The President General. There is no debate on a motion to adjourn, but at the same time there was a resolution before the house.

Miss Jones. Cannot that resolution be withdrawn?

The President General. Miss Benning, do you press your resolution?

Miss Benning. Yes.

The President General. Is it seconded?

The motion was seconded by several members.

The question being taken, the motion that the report be now presented was lost.

Miss Jones. Now I move that we adjourn.

The President General. No debate is in order on a resolution to adjourn, but may I ask that the motion be withheld while some contributions are received for Continental Hall? I have been notified that there are several coming.

Mrs. Carr. I move we convene this afternoon, after the White House reception.

The President General. There was a resolution to make it a special order to hear the reports of the Franco-American committee and one or two other committees that did not finish the other night.

Mrs. Carr. At what hour?
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. When we return from the White House, which will be about 4 or half after 4.

Miss Ritchie. Are donations in order for Continental Hall?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is always in order to receive contributions for Continental Hall, and they will be received only too gladly.

Miss MeCUM. This is a contribution not so large in amount, but it carries with it a suggestion which perhaps may be valuable to the congress. Essex Chapter, of New Jersey, has a regulation that every new member shall pay $5 toward Memorial Continental Hall. I have with me $5 from the ladies of Essex Chapter.

Miss Ritchie. Frederick Chapter has a small pledge that she wishes to make for Continental Hall.

Mrs. STANLEY. I wish to contribute $10 on behalf of Hannah Jameson Chapter, of Parsons, Kansas.

The official reader made the following announcement:

Boston Tea Party Chapter gives $5.

Another contribution of 50 cents for Continental Hall.

On behalf of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Massachusetts, it is announced that there are three “Real Daughters” in one chapter, who are sisters. Their ages are respectively 63, 58 and 53. The latter is said to be the youngest “Real Daughter” living, so far as known. Mrs. Hatch makes a contribution of $1 each in behalf of these three “Real Daughters.”

Here is another check for $25 from the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, New York, and also a ten-cent piece which was found on the floor, and which is added to Continental Hall funds.

One dollar in memory of a “Real Daughter” of Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania.

“Madam President General, enclosed please find check for $50 for the enrollment of the name of my deceased sister, Ellen Evans, who was a faithful and energetic member of Valley Forge Chapter, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

“Respectfully,

“MARY EVANS”

“My dear Mrs. McLean, I enclose my check for $50 to redeem my pledge so hurriedly sent yesterday afternoon, toward the honor roll. Wishing you continued success,

“Yours sincerely,

“ANNIE R. EVANS, of Valley Forge Chapter.”

Minisink Chapter, of Goshen, New York, pledges $100.

Twenty-five dollars from Racine Chapter, Racine, Wisconsin.

Miss W. M. Ritchie, of Maryland, gives a pledge of $5; and in memory of a “Real Daughter” of Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a contribution has been received of $7.50.
St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, gives $2.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am requested by the state regent of Virginia to extend this invitation in her name: She wishes it to come from your president general, and I am only to glad to extend it in her name.

"To show in some slight degree on Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Jamestown exposition, our sincere and great pleasure in having the Daughters of the American Revolution with us in Virginia, a reception will be given to them in the Virginia Building. We hope to have as many of the Daughters of the American Revolution with us at that time as possible.

"(Signed) ALICE PEYTON JAMISON, "Virginia State Regent."

MRS. ERWIN. I move that the invitation of Virginia be accepted with thanks.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Irion and several others, and carried.

Dr. McGee. Will there be any further business transacted to-day?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. On Tuesday night the reports of the standing committees were called for and most of them were presented, but as the hour was late, several asked the privilege of postponing the reading of their reports until after we returned from the White House this afternoon. At that time it was expected that the Jamestown committee would report then, but the Jamestown committee having now reported for the reason given, it leaves but three or four standing committees to report. Is it your pleasure to return to hear those reports this afternoon?

Mrs. Ballinger. It is the sense of the house that we have those reports to-morrow morning early, or is there too much business on hand to-morrow?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house must decide that. These committees were deferred until this afternoon, but of course that is not binding if the house rescinds it.

MRS. THOMPSON. I move that these reports be taken up this afternoon, after the reception at the White House.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Carr, and carried.

Dr. McGee. Does that mean the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers?

MRS. PARK (chairman committee). Just as you please.

MRS. SEDGWICK SMITH. May I move that we receive the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers to-morrow morning?
The President General. The Chair will rule that it may be presented

to-morrow morning.

The Sons of the American Revolution have invited us to a patriotic

celebration to-night. This is as you know the 19th of April. Last

year we held our own patriotic celebration on the night of the 19th.

This year the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution

are for the first time giving this general patriotic celebration in honor

of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It appears on your

program; the celebration will be held at the Congregational church,

at Tenth and G streets, this evening. It is requested by the Sons that,

although the exercises do not begin until 8.30, we arrive before 8.15, for

the reason that the seats will be reserved in the auditorium for the

Daughters of the American Revolution up to 8.15 o'clock. At 8.15 the

doors will be open to the general public. This request is made for your

comfort.

Mrs. Ammon. May I ask a question for information? Am I to

understand that the vote was that these four committees are to report

this afternoon?

The President General. The remainder of the standing committees

will report this afternoon, such as appear on the program.

Mrs. Ammon. Would it be possible for the chairman of the school

committee to have the consent of the house to make her brief report

to-morrow morning instead of this afternoon?

The President General. It certainly would. The chairman of the

school committee sat up until 6 o'clock this morning counting ballots,

and I think the whole house will be only too glad to permit her to rest

this afternoon and to make her short report to-morrow morning. If

there is no objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. Ammon. I thank you, Madam President.

It was announced that the state regents of the Thirteen Original

Colonial States are earnestly requested to meet Mrs. A. I. Robertson at

4 o'clock, at 1108 F street, to confer as to the coats of arms for their

states.

Also an invitation from Mrs. Smallwood, vice-regent-elect for the

District of Columbia, that Constitution Chapter hold its annual open

meeting on Monday evening next, at 2107 S street.

Mrs. Mussey. The Playground Association of the District of

Columbia invites the Daughters to meet Mrs. McLean on Monday at

5 o'clock, at the New Willard. Mrs. Ammon will also tell us of the

playground in Pittsburg at that time. All the Daughters are invited

to meet Mrs. McLean.

On motion, properly seconded, the congress took a recess until the

conclusion of the reception at the White House this afternoon.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The congress attended a reception given by the president of the United States at 2.30 o'clock p.m. and returned to their hall at 4.36 p.m.

The President General. The house will resume its session, if it can come down to substantial things after such a charming afternoon.

The Chair understands there is a request from one of the state regents-elect in regard to a report which she will give, not as state regent, but as chairman of the committee on the prevention of desecration of the flag. Mrs. Walter Kempscer, not being able to remain, asks the privilege of reading her report at once. You will recollect that you decided to hear the remaining reports of standing committees this afternoon. This committee to prevent the desecration of the flag is one of those committees, and I will ask Mrs. Kempster to come forward and will recognize her at once.

Mrs. Walter Kempster, chairman of the committee on prevention of desecration of the flag, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress Assembled:

As chairman of what is familiarly called our “Flag committee,” my heart is deeply stirred at meeting and speaking to you face to face, within these walls of our temple of patriotism, our beautiful memorial to the nation’s first heroes.

A certain kindling of fervor, a spark of divine fire, comes to each and every one of us,—even though in distant parts,—when the Daughters meet here in their national home in loyal and devoted effort. But to be one with you, as you gather together day after day, this fateful season of the year; to feel through all our human shortcomings the ardent will to be and to do for our country’s glory; to help it by our power of womanhood to the highest, noblest plane of living,—this quickening of the spirit, is the great inspiration which each of us may bear away to the circle of waiting sisters in every state of the Union.

Believing that some of you may not be familiar with the history of this work of the Daughters to prevent desecration of our flag, I will risk wearying you a few moments by giving you a résumé of the work of this committee since its origin in 1897.

We find that the thought of protection for a national flag is an old, old thought. Thirty-four centuries ago, fifteen hundred years before Christ—the law of Manu, the great Hindu lawgiver, in the same statute, pronounced punishment for “the breaker of a foot bridge. of
a public flag, of a palisade and of idols made of clay." Thus early do we see the master-mind protecting life and the emblems of nationality and religion equally by the majesty of law.

The old countries, rubbing shoulder against shoulder in close contact, have had frequent occasion to know that their national banner was the representative of their government, their power and their honor. Disrespect was malice and disloyalty.

America! great free-hearted America, alone in her western oceans, has always been loath to believe that her children could harbor disloyal thoughts; and enemies from over sea were no more real than the characters of Opera Bouffe.

The stars and stripes floated in the heavens for the happiness of all; what more?

So, doubtless, it seemed, when first a bill was presented in 1880, to the congress of the United States to protect the American flag from desecration by advertisement, it died—as they all have done—in the congressional committee room, and ten years elapsed before a similar attempt was made in 1890, when a bill against the use of the flag in advertisement was passed by the house of representatives; but no action was taken by the senate. From 1894 to 1897, four members of congress introduced bills to prevent the use of the flag in advertisement only. Two others introduced bills including provisions against advertisement, and also against placing designs and inscriptions upon the flag.

On December 4, 1896, one of the members of the Milwaukee Chapter of our society, brought to the attention of that chapter the published accounts of many indignities and insults to the national emblem which had occurred during the campaign preceding the election of President McKinley, and offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, urging a united appeal from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the congress of the United States for a law which should preserve our country's flag in honor,—in time of peace as well as in time of war.

These varied indignities and assaults recounted in the press, had been so numerous and so malicious, showing such unquestioned ill-will towards the flag, that the word "desecration" received a new meaning and emphasis. Advertisements and inscriptions might come from thoughtlessness and bad taste. To trample the flag under foot, to drag it through the filth of the street, and to defile it with rotten eggs and tobacco juice indicated but one sentiment, upon the character of which all loyal Americans could agree.

In February, 1897, the Continental Congress cordially endorsed the proposed measure and a draft of a bill, which had been approved by eminent jurists; and the memorial prepared by the Milwaukee Chapter and endorsed by eighty-one chapters and the Continental Congress, was presented on our behalf to the congress of the United States.
This bill offered by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution forbade the use of the flag in advertisement, forbade placing upon it devices and inscriptions, and also prescribed punishment for those who should treat it with wilful disrespect and dishonor. This was the first, and for three years the only public appeal, for the protection of our national flag from insult and outrage; and during that time the only bill before Congress forbidding such base desecration.

In July, 1897, the President general, Mrs. Stevenson, appointed a committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution called a "committee to prevent desecration of the American flag." From that date the chairman of that committee has known the hopes and disappointments, the watching and the waiting, which come to all who work for a noble cause, appealing but to the few. From the beginning, however, the Daughters discerned and accepted, with warm-hearted welcome, a task which appeared to many needless and impractical.

In 1897 friends did not rush to our aid, but we sought them like seekers for golden treasure. The far-seeing, public spirited man was with us; but the critic, the politician and the man of trade each saw many objections to our measure.

The "campaign of education" (highly commended by those who did not care for greater activity in the matter)—was carried on by the Daughters and their fellow workers, with an ardor that even absorbed, good-natured America could not resist.

The Spanish-American war brought its outburst of patriotism, and with it noticeable misuse of the flag. American wives, mothers and sisters were awakened to fresh insight, and learned anew the sorrow and the suffering which come close to their hearts at the vision of the gleaming stars and the blood red stripes. At the end of three years' work, public sentiment had reiterated from press and magazine and rostrum that laws should protect our national emblem from all forms of desecration, and that malignant assaults by the vicious and lawless were no longer insignificant.

In the year 1900 provisions similar to those of our own bill were officially approved by all patriotic societies.

During these years of progress that have passed much has been accomplished by the various organizations. A backward glance discloses the evils that have been cleared away. We can all recall some of the offensive abuses of 1898, when it was common to hear excuses, even half-hearted approval, of the use of the flag for advertisement. Liquors and tobacco, food and clothing, pocket handkerchiefs, napkins and door mats, were all brought to our gaze by means of the glorious banner which had beckoned on so many to wondrous deeds of valor, self-sacrifice and death. Not infrequently the press recounted incidents of intentional abuse and dishonor; but the suggestion of pro-
tecting the flag from desecration was met by the equivocal assertion that “you cannot make people patriotic by law.” It is the same sordid and unfeeling love of gain, that recently used the cross,—the symbol of our religion—in an advertisement of merchandise—the step is a short one.

The gradual enactment by the states of laws to prevent the flag from desecration has given an impulse to public opinion, as well as a means for the protection of our national colors. At the present date thirty-three of the states, and also Porto Rico, have statutes for this purpose; twenty-eight of them covering, like our own, practically all forms of desecration; the first such law being passed by South Dakota in 1897.

The enforcement of our state laws is in the hands of those usually elected by partisan politics. Malicious mal-treatment of the flag is often associated with violent partisan or political excitement; and we expect apparently, from human beings, the beneficiaries of these political partisans, at such times of violent emotion, the calm, righteous and unbiased impartiality and vigor necessary for just, even-handed judicial procedure.

During these years when we have wished so ardently and labored faithfully to secure some action from the nation, the bill offered by the Daughters of the American Revolution has been continuously before the congress of the United States.

Is it not a pitiable spectacle, this, of a great country, a powerful government, leaving its national banner and emblem, like an object of charity, to the chance protection of the states?

And so,—we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, still ask our national government to protect inviolate and unsullied the flag it created on the 14th of June, 1777,—and gave to our forefathers as the symbol of their new country, won by long and bitter struggle with destiny.

We have been assured repeatedly, by those who should know, that the sentiment of congress is favorable to the enactment of a flag law. The urgency of momentous legislation is always pushing out of sight the questions of less immediate need; and this measure, appealing only to the disinterested, finds many friends, but few legislators who wish to undertake the unselfish task of personal oversight, which gives responsibility, care, annoyance and no recompense.

Since 1897 what lasting landmarks have you helped to leave along the way? First, what of our press and its change of attitude? Notice, too, the decrease in advertisements using the Flag. It is no longer a question of argument whether it should be used as a purveyor of special benefits to the dealer in patent nostrum or intoxicating liquors. Look at the flag of our army floating in its purity. The only stain now permitted must come from the blood of the throbbing heart of its defender. The silver band upon the staff carries the names of the battlefields and army post.
Then, too, on March 12, 1904, the United States senate—probably somewhat unused at present to laudatory mention—and I am glad to speak a kindly word for those in trouble, especially when friends—placed on record its approval of strict protection for the standard of the nation, by passing unanimously the bill introduced by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles in behalf of our National Society. By failure of the house of representatives to take any action the proper benefit of this patriotic act of the senate was lost.

Let us give publicly our acknowledgment of indebtedness to one who, in quiet discharge of official duty, has doubtless done more than any one individual, to drive back the throng of irreverent money changers who reach out, even to our country's altar, for the beloved emblem placed there by immeasurable suffering, made sacred and holy by blood sacrifice. The United States commissioner of patents in 1903, made public a ruling that forbade the use of the flag and shield of the United States in any trade mark registered in the United States patent office. By this decision, recently enacted as a law of the federal government, a great step was gained; one of the excuses most frequently made to us, being the alleged difficulty of arranging the patent rights of owners of trade marks.

Unregistered trade marks and advertisements still have power to misuse our flag unless the state comes forward to protect it. Let no Daughter forget her duty, by heedlessly putting coin into the coffers so enriched.

There are still other signs of advance made in these ten years of work, which show us the steps, silent but sure, that have been taken toward the goal, and that should give us stout hearts to complete the task. It is not long that the children of the public schools have been taught loyalty and honor to the colors. Now, in many schools, the public salute is a regular observance;—and a child's mind is fertile ground. We need in truth to be watchful and faithful to the trust, for without the school walls the teachers of hatred abound.

We see that the good work of education goes on apace. Do we, as Daughters, need to be concerned about the future?

We have a goodly heritage, we Daughters of America. The fame of our inheritance has spread to every land in Christendom. We appear to the "old world" as the spoiled children of fortune—our country has been so good to us. She has given us in generous measure, kindness, consideration, opportunity, liberty; and above all a respect that no other woman on earth receives. We are proud and happy, ambitious and compassionate; let us also be grateful and appreciative, and faithful.

And we, Daughters of those early patriots, are blessed with a special legacy; for we know of our forefathers' patient endurance of wrong, their fidelity to law and government, their righteous resistance to oppression, their valor in the face of every danger, their indomitable
love of liberty. With their blood in our veins, the same blood which left the footprints on the snow that fateful winter of the Revolution,—we must show ourselves heirs of their virtues, and loyal guardians of the blessings which we have received from them. The vestals of old Rome tended the holy fires. The flame of patriotism must be kept bright, or darkness gathers in the temples,—but the 50,000 strong-hearted Daughters banded together through every state, north, south, east, and west, will not forget their vocation of service.

This is a fair land of ours. In truth, almost a land flowing with milk and honey. We are told on every hand that we are at this moment too prosperous. The poor foreigner over the seas hears, from his brother in America, such tales of opportunity, independence and affluence, that compared with his own meager life, America is to him as the land of Canaan to the wandering Israelites. The savings of the brothers in this great, growing, pushing, hurrying new country go back to the old in a golden shower;—and on the returning boat comes the immigrant; he has known privation, poverty, affliction; it may be humiliation, oppression and abuse. Government and law to him are associated with evil things. What does he find in this new western home? He becomes a part of this rushing, modern life, fitted or unfitted. He is in demand on every side. As a unit to respond to the unceasing cry for help in our country's industry, as a voter in the near future, as a member of "the Union," as a factor in all the plans and problems that humanity is laboring with in this new land, he is seized upon and pulled hither and thither. He learns that his daily toil in the old world brought him a tithe of that which he gains in the new; but he and his family also learn new wants that turn his dreams of abundance to ashes.

He learns new notions of liberty, that make even license seem restraint. He finds thrust upon him, willy-nilly, education, sanitary care and freedom of speech and act, inconceivable in his native land. Libraries and hospitals proffer their aid to him and his, and demagogues welcome him at every turn of the season. He has no traditions to bind him to our institutions, yet we speedily share with him our birthright of self-government—and his children—unless cut loose from family ties—become his disciples. We are not niggardly as a nation or a people; but we have occasion to be thoughtful.

In a very recent publication the announcement was made of the gift from an American woman to her countrymen of ten millions of dollars, to be used for "the improvement of the social and living conditions" of the poor of the United States; and by the side of this announcement was printed the report of two instances of intentional indignity to the American flag. The more flagrant being a case where the flag was greeted with hoots and hisses and ordered from the room, at a gathering of four thousand members of a labor organization in San Francisco. Only one daily paper in that large city alluded to the occurrence, and that not editorially. And in New York city, "as far as
the east is from the west," at a similar date, at a public meeting there was a call for cheers for the American flag.—and there came no re-
sponse.
It may be there is no apparent reason in my coupling these announce-
ments printed side by side,—but let me quote a few words from an ad-
dress given a few days ago by a professor of a large university, (pres-
umably an American). If correctly reported by the press they are as follows: "We have not as much to fear from the immigrant, as the immigrant has to fear from contact with American customs. It is a wonder this class does not hate the flag, considering the way we treat them." This quotation I give as simply a typical, not a special, one, for the duties of this educator of an American university consist in large part of similar public addresses; and he has many co-laborers in the field, whose words, I know to be of like import.
Do I need to bring these incidents of American life any closer to-
gether? Do we need to write out the lesson in plainer words? Is the work yet finished of arousing public opinion to demand respect and honor for our flag? If the educated American takes the lead—need we blame the unenlightened, inexperienced foreigner who follows?
The man of education, with fluent tongue, who condemns with un-
sparing generosity everything American from our temperaments to our government and its flag, and finds "no good thing in us," we seem to value, as what the Indian calls "good medicine." Is he? Perhaps, we would be better without him.
It is but a few days since our hearts were rejoiced by the state-
ment (I think most of you must have seen it) that the supreme court of the United States had made a decision that the use of our country's emblem as an inducement to the purchase of merchandise was an improper use. That the protection by the states, against such an employ-
ment of the flag of the nation, was reasonable, constitutional and proper. To Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, and to the other justices agreeing with him in this decision, the Daughters of the American Revolution acknowledge a profound debt of gratitude.
The glow of the dawn we can already discern, as we press on in the effort to do our woman's share in this work of love and reverence.
Our flag and our country are one. It stands for our country. It is the only visible expression of the life and protection and power of our country.
He who dishonors the flag in time of war, dies,—and he who does so in time of peace, ———?
There is silence in the legislative halls of the nation. Is the high sense of honor, love and reverence for the nation's symbol confined to the hearts of our soldiers and sailors? Daughters, let there never be a moment of doubt that we, too, are with them; though we can have no such heroic record as that of the color guard of the regiment, from which thirty-three lives were given for the preservation of that banner
of the stars and stripes, which floating over them and on ahead, meant their country, to be protected till the last gasping breath, and to the last drop from their throbbing hearts.

American youth and manhood, beginning with the old days of '76. How many, many legions of them have followed those stars and stripes, by land and sea; followed through pain and weariness; heat and cold, hunger and thirst, through agony to silent death. One’s very soul is moved at the thought of those thousands of thousands, who for this great heritage of freedom, this country of boundless opportunity, have marched heroically on to death; bearing aloft this starry banner of ours?

O, Daughters of America! Do all that you can; use every gift of heart and mind, to arouse our people and our legislators to their duty. If the supreme law of the land declares that our flag, the symbol of loyalty and devotion, of the agony of sublime self-sacrifice, is contaminated by being used as a lure to trade,—let us know no loitering until we see it protected and held sacred in the strong grasp of the government. Let the nation say by its own command, to the illogical and visionary enthusiast, distressed by the disheartening ills of human kind,—to the glib-tongued, blatant demagogue—with his incendiary teachings of hatred and dissension; to the crafty schemer, using the weakness and discontent of mankind as ground for the planting of poisonous weeds—to the malignant fomenter of sedition, with his extravagant vagaries, his hatred of law his defiant insults—Cease! Cease! Blind leaders of the blind. There shall be no dishonor to the emblem of the government which gives you home and shelter; and a bounty before which all the nations of the world stand amazed.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDER KEMPSTER,
Chairman National Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.
April 15th, 1907.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a very remarkable report. Many of you who look back to the early days know how small were your beginnings. The President General wishes to congratulate Mrs. Kempster upon all the information which this report contains, and the lofty sentiment expressed in it.

On motion of Mrs. Kimball, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will present to you a resolution which has been sent to the platform.

The official reader read the following:

As one interested in upholding the honor of the United States flag, having instituted in the south a permanent observance of Flag day, I move that a resolution of thanks from the Sixteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution be sent to the
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Supreme court of the United States for its recent ruling protecting the dignity of our national emblem, the stars and stripes.

(Signed) MRS. THOMAS DAY, Regent of Watauga Chapter, of Tennessee.

Seconded by Mrs. Frances Bailey, of Oregon, and Miss Jones, of New York.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this resolution. Is Mrs. Day present?

There was no response.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I could not put the resolution with the mover not present. I understood it was sent up to the platform. Is there some one here who would like to offer the resolution?

Miss Jones. I will offer it.

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Campbell, and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a great pleasure to present the thanks of this body to the members of the supreme court of the United States, and doubtless they will accept it in the same spirit.

The report of the school city committee is next in order. Mrs. Ammon asked to be excused this afternoon, and she was excused. Next is the committee on prison ship martyrs, of which Mrs. White is chairman. Mrs. White is not present. The next report is that of the Franco-American committee, of which Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, is chairman.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, chairman of the Franco-American committee, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

While no event of conspicuous importance, in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution and France, has occurred during the past year to signalize the cordial relations between the Revolutionary descendants in the two great republics of the world, yet a number of interesting occurrences have taken place which illustrate the fraternal feeling existing among the present representatives of those who fought shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle for American independence.

The first of these which calls for special notice is the finding in Paris and bringing to America of the body of its first admiral, John Paul Jones, and the kind, tender and brotherly assistance of the French republic in this work of gratitude, patriotism, love and justice.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to be present at the beautiful, soul-inspiring, and I may almost say, holy—exercises which were held at Annapolis last year—will remember the feelings which were engendered, and the emotions which were stirred when the “Marseillaise” and the “Star Spangled Banner” followed each other in rapid succession.
The presence of the official representative of the people of France sitting by the side of our country's chief executive, in close sympathy with the tardy, but sincere homage which was being paid by the nation to the man who had so bravely fought for its independence, the ships of the French navy lying peacefully side by side with those of the United States, and the band of faithful soldiers of the French Republic bearing the remains of our heroic naval commander to its resting place in Bancroft Hall, form another bond of appreciation, and forge another link in the chain of affection and gratitude between these two great nations.

Last year on Memorial day, beautiful and imposing ceremonies were held across the Atlantic, at the grave of Lafayette in the historic cemetery of Picpus, which were planned by the Lafayette Post of New York city. The American ambassador to France made an appropriate address and one of our own Daughters also assisted in the patriotic exercises on that occasion, and wreaths of laurel were placed in loving remembrance on the graves of four of the members of the family of Lafayette. A few months later, the regent of the New York City Chapter visited Lafayette's grave, and placed thereon a bunch of fragrant American Beauty roses as a loving gift from that chapter.

A bronze marker from the Lafayette Post, and our country's flag, presented by the Sons of the American Revolution stand as perpetual and loyal sentinels at the grave of Lafayette, in evidence of America's gratitude and remembrance of the aid of France in our dark days of Valley Forge.

In the great peace congress which is now in session in the city of New York, another link between France and America becomes prominent.

The distinguished French scholar and diplomat, le Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, has said in regard to that movement: "I said to my people, France is not the most populous nor the most popular of nations, nor do the laws of nature suggest to her that her ambitions should take the road leading to material strength, but let us dominate in the world of ideas, let us think practically and become strong and great through suggesting thoughts which are noble and lofty, and which others will recognize and accept. Why should we not, for instance, accomplish in the world of ideas, in the moral world, what the progress of science and invention has done in the material? Consider how the telegraph, the telephone, the railroad, and the steamship have suddenly brought all the world together. Isn't it absurd to go on pretending that it is the same old world in which nations could misunderstand each other and go to war?"

"The world has been revolutionized. Why? Because the bonds of steel rails and copper wires have drawn together the nations in a material sense: Now it remains to put into operation bonds which will
draw them together morally. Steam and electricity have made the heretofore materially impossible, not only possible, but actual.

"But alas," he said, "It was not for France to lead in the great moral revolution. It's first encouragement was found here in America. In 1902 I came to America, and was asked to speak in Chicago on Washington's birthday. I was told I must speak in English. They said, 'If you do not speak English nobody will listen.' But I wanted everybody to listen. I knew no English. So I went to work and learned it. It was not easy, it was a drudgery of many weeks, but I had a speech written and committed it to memory. In it I coupled the names of Washington and Lafayette: 'Our fathers helped you to gain liberty,' I said. 'You must help us to win peace.' I felt at once a mystic harmony between the best spirit of France and the energy of America. I knew that what when first proposed seemed ridiculous to the old divided states of Europe, would be easily grasped by the acute intelligence of the young United States of America. I called on President Roosevelt, who at that time to Europe was a great hope—or a great menace. To the friends of peace in particular, the most important question was whether the imperial ambition, or the military ideal was to become the ruling one of this young nation, and of the striking and impressive figure who had appeared at its head, and as to whether a new enthusiasm for peace, or the old idea of war, was to possess the future. The president listened attentively and advised me to go and see Mr. Hay. I went, and had the pleasure of making a friend of that noble man. The Hague Tribunal had just been organized, but it had no home, no repute, no standing, and no future. I said to General Horace Porter, your ambassador, 'What a shame that the noblest court in Christendom has no abiding place. The governments for whose treasuries it is destined to save millions upon millions, have not the grace to appropriate the paltry sum necessary to put a roof over its head.'

'General Porter gave me a note of introduction to Mr. Carnegie, and I wrote to him. The answer came back. 'The Hague is to have its palace.' The great instincts and far-seeing wisdom of Mr. Carnegie were enlisted in this cause, you all know what magnificent things he has done for it. The old way of a nation was to quarrel and fight. Thé new way is to quarrel and arbitrate. The way of the future will be.—Do not quarrel.

So, forever in the history of the world it will be recorded that France and America appeared hand in hand as pioneers of the great movement for universal peace.

These interesting incidents are illustrations of the Franco-American union of sentiment, and show to the world, that the fraternal feeling of the Revolutionary epoch, is no less strong one hundred and thirty years later in these days of blessed peace.

MARY C. PRINCE.
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The President General. It is the far-seeing intelligence of the chairman of this committee that has enabled her to gather up still one more report, to express our warmth of feeling towards France. We knew we all cherished the sentiment in superabundant measure, but we wondered how it would be possible to talk about it any more; but she has given us the keynote, and after all it seems that France first brought peace by arbitration to this country. Ladies, what will you do with this report?

On motion of Mrs. Edwards, seconded by Miss Ritchie, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Lothrop. I take pleasure always in securing contributions for the Roll of Honor book. They are just as acceptable, no matter how late they are. The latest one is from Mrs. Harris H. Dyer, of Rutland, Vermont. She belongs to the Ann Story Chapter, and she enrolls her father and mother in the roll of honor book. This little book has already brought $1,500. There are thirty names in it. The list has been given at different times through the congress, and will be printed, and of course it is in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. This little book which I have in my hand, the history of which you know, has done that much for us. I am going to have a mahogany case made for it, with a solid silver plate, and it will have a lock and key, and will always be kept in Memorial Hall as long as Memorial Hall exists. The contributions are constantly coming in. If any one wishes to be enrolled in it, and will give me the data, and what they wish inscribed, it will be properly attended to. The checks go directly to the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the data to be inscribed in the book must be sent to me. I hope they will all be sent in as soon as possible, to be recorded to-morrow.

The President General. Mrs. Lothrop first suggested that book to us and brought it forward. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee had no idea that it would bring such a rich harvest in one short year.

Mrs. Kempster. Some ladies are asking for an explanation of what the book is. Many of them were not here last year and do not understand it.

Mrs. Lothrop. I am a member of Memorial Continental Hall committee, and have been for several years, and when I was abroad I felt that I wanted to do something more. We all feel that we want to do more and more for it, and I wanted to do something that would perhaps carry a little fresh suggestion. We all want fresh suggestions in our church and society work. So I brought from Venice this little bit of Venetian leather work. We all know how well Venetian leather work wears. I brought this home and had it fitted with heavy paper, and placed in it this inscription, which describes the motive of the book.

"By payment of $50 by any Daughter of the American Revolution, or chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and 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, Memorial Continental Hall contributors. This book is presented to Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. April 16, 1906."

I have the pleasure of being the first one to enroll my daughter, Margaret Lothrop, who is the first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. There are, as you see, these others enrolled. Last December our beloved president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sent the name of Mrs. George Washington Holland (who had made a large contribution to the Hall fund) to be enrolled. Mrs. McLean had already, before that, enrolled her daughter, Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, and Mrs. McLean herself had been enrolled by Mrs. Frank H. Getchel, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania; so that Mrs. McLean is represented here three times as you see. Each person who enrolls a member, a friend or any one, each person is to have her titles put down, and the societies outside of the Daughters of the American Revolution that she selects, also to be inscribed; because it is a book giving honor to those who are enrolled and to those who enroll them, and it is very interesting for us to see the work that our women do in other fields beside the Daughters of the American Revolution. At the same time the honor that comes to us through the Daughters of the American Revolution is first and foremost. Now is it clear what the book is, or is there any other question?

Mrs. Kempster. I would like to ask, does it apply to those who have contributed $50 or more during this past year?

Mrs. Lothrop. Not at all. It must be stated at the time of giving the $50 that they wish the money to go to Continental Memorial Hall, and that they wish enrollment in the Roll of Honor book.

Mrs. Kempster. The reason why I asked that is, that we have a "Real Daughter," a member of our chapter, who during the past year has raised with the assistance of the chapter, by her own needle work, $57.80. The lady is 92 years old. We can hardly afford to pay $50 more for the enrollment. That is the reason I asked.

Mrs. Lothrop. Well, probably you will see your way clear to it. That woman certainly ought to be enrolled in this book.

Mrs. Kempster. I would like the pleasure of stating her name. It is Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Lothrop. I am having a mahogany box made, and a solid silver plate, and a lock and key, and this book will be put in Continental Memorial Hall and always kept there.

The official reader read the following:

"This little donation continues the annual contribution of Mary
Hammond Washington and her children to Memorial Hall. The recent completion of a noble memorial to her at Macon makes up the present donation of $5."

Mrs. Dike, on behalf of Mrs. S. V. White, chairman of the committee on prison ship martyrs, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution: It is with deep regret I am sending instead of bringing this report to the Sixteenth Continental Congress. I have spent five months of confinement to my room looking forward hopefully to recovery that I might attend the congress, but I am not able.

At the Fourth or Fifth Continental Congress, although not then a Daughter of the American Revolution, I was invited to the platform and presented to the audience by Mrs. Ritchie, the honored mother of our honored president general and was permitted to tell the story of the prison ship martyrs, who were then unremembered dead lying in their unmarked graves. I then said: "Let every patriot in our land, man, woman or child, take up the cry and call so loud that every citizen of this glorious republic may hear the sound and gathering tribute from palatial city to prairie farm house shall hasten to honor the graves of our ancestors." The response came literally from men, women and children and a nucleus was raised and year after year the congress of the United States, the legislature of New York state and the municipality of New York were memorialized for appropriations of sums sufficiently large to erect a fitting monument to the memory of these martyrs, gathered from every colony which fought for freedom.

Years of persistence and insistence have met with reward and the monument will doubtless be erected before the Eighteenth Continental Congress convenes.

The work of making specifications and contracts for a work as large and elaborate as the monument decided upon takes much time and care in its preparation.

The work in this case was delayed for many weeks because the site of the monument as selected by the New York City Municipal Art Commission was already occupied by a water main in the public service of the city which it was necessary to remove.

This the city did in due course of procedure and on February 25, 1907, the contract for the long delayed monument to the patriotism, the valor and the suffering unto death of the prison ship martyrs was executed with the contracting firm of F. F. Carlin & Company, which was signed by the secretary of war, the governor of the state of New York, the mayor of the city of New York and the president of the Martyrs' Monument Association of the United States.
The contractors give assurances that the work will be finished in the summer or early autumn of the year 1908.

Although they are actively at work on foundations and the accumulation of the material, they are not yet able to fix the date when the ceremony of laying the cornerstone may be observed.

The cash, namely, $100,000 from the United States government, $50,000 from the city of New York, $25,000 from the state of New York, and $25,000 from subscriptions through the Monument Building Association of the United States, $200,000 in all, is all in the National Bank of Commerce of New York, subject to check on sight.

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
Chairman Monument Committee.

Washington, April 16, 1907.

The President General. The President General would be very glad if this congress would send a resolution of greeting and appreciation to Mrs. White, who has so faithfully worked for this monument. It is such a marvellous accomplishment—and in her illness we miss her! We thank you, Mrs. Dike, for representing her. Ladies, what will you do with this report?

On motion of Miss Lathrop, seconded by Mrs. Prince, the report was accepted.

Miss Lathrop. May I have the pleasure of offering a resolution of greeting to Mrs. White?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Shannon and Mrs. Edwards, and was carried.

Mrs. Lathrop. Here is another pledge just handed in: "In memory of my mother, the late Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, I pledge $50 for the Roll of Honor book." (Signed) Mary R. Wilcox.

On motion of Mrs. Draper, seconded by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Thompson, the congress at 5.30 p. m. took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING.

8.30 o'clock, p. m.

The Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia invite the congress to a patriotic celebration at the Congregational Church.

1775-1907.
April Nineteenth.
132d Anniversary, Battle Lexington,
District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution,
First Congregational Church,
Washington, D. C.
Program.

1. CALL TO ORDER—8.15 p. m.  Mr. William L. Marsh, President of the Society
2. INVOCATION,  Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele
3. ORGAN RECITAL,  Dr. J. W. Bischoff
4. PRESENTATION OF COLORS,  Reception Committee
5. "STAR SPANGLED BANNER,"  Chorus
6. ADDRESS,  Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland
7. "SWORD OF BUNKER HILL," solo,  Mr. J. Walter Humphrey
8. ADDRESS,  Hon. John Goode
10. ADDRESS,  Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, D. A. R.
11. "AMERICA,"  Chorus
12. BENEDICTION,  Rev. Dr. J. J. Muir

Chorus under direction of Mr. Percy S. Foster.

Officers.

President,  Mr. William L. Marsh
Vice-Presidents,  Mr. Louis A. Dent, Hon. Thos. H. Anderson,
Mr. Francis H. Parsons.
Recording Secretary,  Mr. Sidney I. Besselievre
Corresponding Secretary,  Mr. John E. Fenwick
Treasurer,  Mr. Philip F. Larner
Registrar,  Mr. Albert D. Spangler
Assistant Registrar,  Mr. Zebina Moses
Historian,  Prof. Selden M. Ely
Librarian,  Mr. Paul Brockett
Chaplain,  Rev. Thomas S. Childs

Reception Committee.

Mr. John Speed Smith, Chairman.
Mr. Louis A. Dent, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Joseph Leicester Atkins,  Mr. Wallace Donald McLean,
Mr. James Archbald Bailey,  Mr. Henry B. Mirick,
Mr. Jesse Chester Bowen,  Mr. John H. Magruder,
Dr. Louis D. Carman,  Mr. Frederick D. Owen,
Mr. William L. Chamberlain,  Mr. Edson Phillips,
Mr. Merritt L. Dawkins,  Mr. John McClure Rankin,
Mr. Alfred B. Dent,  Mr. Henry W. Samson,
Dr. H. H. Donally,  Mr. Thaddeus B. Sargeant,
Mr. Albert J. Gore,  Mr. William H. Somerville,
Mr. Frank Foster Greenawalt,  Mr. J. McD. Stewart,
Mr. Andrew B. Graham,  Dr. Frank A. Swartwout,
Mr. F. W. M. Graham,  Mr. Rowan B. Tuley,
Mr. Coye L. Himebaugh,  Mr. Henry V. Tulloch,
Mr. Frank Warren Johnson,  Dr. Charles F. Whitney,
Mr. William S. Knox,  Mr. James W. Witten.
SATURDAY MORNING.

The congress re-assembled Saturday morning and was called to order by the president general.

The chaplain general-elect, Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble, read the 96th Psalm, and then offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee this morning with grateful hearts, thanking Thee for life spared, for strength renewed, and for the glory and beauty of another day. We ask Thy blessing upon the closing sessions of this congress. May every heart be animated and dominated by a spirit of kindliness and love; and as these Daughters separate to-day to go to their distant homes, we pray that Thou wilt give Thine angel charge over them to keep them, and bring them to their journey's end in safety and in peace, taking with them fresh enthusiasm and a deeper devotion to the noble work of this order. We pray our Father for the officers chosen yesterday by the Daughters to be the standard bearers of this society. We do thank Thee that if any lack wisdom they can ask of God, who giveth to all liberally. We pray that these women may open their hearts to receive the wisdom Thou art ready to give, that they may be able to meet all the duties and the obligations devolving on them with fearlessness and with faithfulness, so that Thou canst crown their labors with success.

Our hearts go out this morning to our bereaved sister, the honored chaplain general of this society. We ask for a special blessing for her to-morrow, as she must pass through the trying ordeal when she looks upon the face of her beloved dead for the last time until the morning of the resurrection. We pray that through all the hours of the day, like a sweet and solemn chime, she may hear Thy comforting assurance, "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live Because I live, ye shall live also." And resting in this comforting assurance, this blessed hope, in the confident expectation of a better life beyond, may her tired, aching, weary heart find rest.

And now hear us dear Father while unitedly we offer the prayer Thou hast taught us.

Our Father, which 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 them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The congress joined in singing "America."
The President General. You will remember that yesterday morning, in your anxiety to hear the announcement of the result of the election, we suspended the reading of the minutes of Thursday evening. Therefore they will be read first, before yesterday's minutes are presented.

The minutes of Thursday evening and the minutes of Friday were read and adopted.

The President General. In the matter of the resolution thanking the justices of the Supreme Court for their ruling in reference to the flag, you will recall that the Chair ruled that in the absence of the mover of that resolution she could not put it, even though it had been sent up in writing and signed by the name of the mover. A lady on the floor then moved that resolution. I should like that recorded.

Miss Jones: I made that motion, but afterward I arranged it with the recording secretary general.

The President General. The Chair does not know of any arrangement. She is simply keeping the record straight. An absent member cannot offer a resolution.

Miss Jones. I should be very glad indeed to have my name down as having made the motion.

The President General. It would have to be, in order to make it legal.

Miss Jones. I should be very glad; but Miss Pierce sent me a note saying that the original mover would like to have her name recorded. For that reason I did not make the correction. In order to be strictly correct, I think it had better appear that I made the motion.

The President General. We should be very happy to have both names, only that I could not have the minutes go with a motion made by an absent member.

You have a special order of business this morning, which is the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers. I call upon Mrs. Park, chairman of that committee, to report.

Mrs. Park, chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers, read the following report:

Madam President General and Members of the Sixteenth Continental Congress: The committee on recommendations of national officers has the honor to report the following:

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization Mrs. Main.—The committee finds that the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization contains the same request which was embodied in her report to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, viz: that an amendment to the constitution be formulated which will enable the society to create an office for the purpose of organizing chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in
foreign countries, and therefore recommends that an amendment covering this point be presented at this congress to be acted upon by the Seventeenth Continental Congress.

Report of Chaplain General Mrs. Tceinis S. Hamlin.—There were no recommendations in this report.

Report of Recording Secretary General Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.—This report contains a recommendation, on the part of the Board, for the protection of the insignia of the society. The committee recommends that this protection be secured by an amendment to the by-laws.

Corresponding Secretary General Miss Virginia Miller.—This report contains the recommendation that if our officers continue in the same building many months longer that the post office department be asked to put a private box in each officer’s room for reception of mail. The committee suggests that this recommendation be referred to the supervision committee.

Report of the Registrar General, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.—This report contains the recommendation that the form of application blanks be changed. The committee recommends that this matter be referred to the National Board.

Report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.—The report of the treasurer general is still unaudited, according to the statement of the auditor, herewith appended. The committee has considered the recommendations therein contained as they do not pertain to the business of the auditor. This report contains a recommendation that the treasurer general be made a member of the finance committee. This would require a change in the by-laws which the committee do not recommend. The recommendation in this report, that when there are sufficient funds to be invested, only United States government bonds be purchased, was settled by this congress in its approval of the report of the finance committee. The committee approves the recommendation that $15,000 be transferred from the current fund to the permanent or building fund. The committee does not approve of the recommendation that the sum of $1,567.78 be deducted from the $15,000 which the treasurer general recommends be transferred from the current fund to the permanent fund, for the reason that this is a matter of bookkeeping and the report is not yet audited.

The statement of the auditor is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1907.

Mrs. Theodore C. Bates,
Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Chairman of Auditing Committee,
City.

MADAM: I have the honor to report that the work of auditing the accounts of the treasurer general to the close of the year ending March 31, 1907, is progressing as rapidly as possible, considering the time
limitations insisted upon by the treasurer general as to the hours of work during which the examination has to be carried on, and the treasurer's report having been completed but two days before going to the printer for publication.

However, the accounts will have the benefit of a thorough audit, and when the work is completed a full report in detail will be furnished to your committee.

Very respectfully,

J. E. Bates,

Public Accountant and Auditor.

The committee recommends that the financial report of the treasurer be accepted subject to the approval of the auditor.

Historian General, Mrs. Louise P. Dolliver.—There are no recommendations in this report.

Assistant Historian General Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood reports the work of the society to the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending October 11, 1906. This report contains no recommendations.

Report of Librarian General Miss Aline E. Solomons contains no recommendations.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
ELIZ. H. L. BARKER,
IDA E. S. NOYES,
KATE DUNCAN SMITH
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,
MRS. JOHN McLANE (per E. H. S.),
EMILY HENDREE PARK,

Chairman.

Mrs. Thompson. I move that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Rounsaville and Mrs. Irion.

Mrs. Walworth. I want to remind you, ladies, that if you accept this report, you approve the amendments which are recommended to the constitution and to the by-laws, which I think were spoken of in there. I only want you to consider for one moment whether an act of this congress can be substituted for those amendments. I want you to remember that this is a legislative body. Your constitution declares very explicitly that it is a legislative body, and I am exceedingly anxious that you should substitute acts of this congress for amendments to the constitution, and whenever possible that you do through the congress the things that you wish to accomplish, by resolution or acts, rather than by amendments, either to the constitution or by-laws. That is only a matter for your consideration.
The President General. The Chair would bring to the attention of Mrs. Walworth the fact that the committee on recommendations recommend that the amendments be proposed. They do not recommend that the amendments be accepted, because of course under the constitution that would be impossible. She understands that to be the case—that they recommend that these amendments be proposed.

Mrs. Park. Why certainly—not adopted.

Mrs. Walworth. I supposed they recommended them as desirable.

The President General. Yes, but they could not act this year under the limitations of the constitution.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam President, would it not be in order to take up one of these reports separately? They cover a great deal of territory and a number of different things. I do not suppose we all agree upon every one of those suggestions, yet we are handicapped, and if we dissent from any of them we have no opportunity to express it unless we dissent from them all. Could not the chairman put each one before us and let us take action on each report?

The President General. Not unless there is a resolution to that effect, amending the original resolution. The original resolution asked for the acceptance of the report and that has been numerously seconded.

Mrs. Ballinger. I offer an amendment, that these reports be given to us one at a time.

The amendment was seconded by Miss Jones.

The President General. Ladies, you have heard the original resolution, which has been seconded, that this report be accepted. There is now an amendment to this resolution before you, to the effect that these reports be presented ad seriatim. That is seconded. The Chair will now put the amendment first.

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was then carried.

The President General. The report of the chairman of the committee on the recommendations of national officers has now been adopted. You will recollect there are several reports which had no recommendation. Therefore it is now before you that you accept those reports which were presented to you the other day. A resolution to that effect is in order.

Mrs. Kendall. I move that those reports be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin and others, and carried.

The President General. The Chair desires to make a statement, and to ask Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, to take the chair for a moment.

Mrs. Barker took the chair.

Mrs. McLean. I am giving myself, if you will accord it to me, a personal privilege. I simply wish to make a little statement which I
think will be interesting to you all, before we all separate and go our various ways.

In the report of the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers there is a clause referring to the recommendation of the treasurer general that $15,000 be turned into the Continental Hall fund, and also that from that $15,000 the sum of $1,500 be deducted to meet what is stated in the treasurer general's report to be a "necessary deficit"—or something of that kind. I beg leave to differ from that. There is no deficit. I do not recommend these things, because they are all matters for the auditor. Therefore, although I am out of the chair at this moment, I am not offering a resolution. I am simply making this statement. Your chairman of Continental Hall committee has never signed a contract for Continental Hall work without there being absolutely a sufficient amount of money in the treasury to meet the contract. [Applause.] There may have been many sums donated to the treasury from different states, placed there for particular purposes, such as a room or a memorial. I do not speak of the memorial columns now. They are another matter. In several instances, these states verbally, or in writing, released their money to the general building fund, and it was supposed by every one that the treasurer general had obeyed the instructions of the states which gave the money, and that that money was to be in the general building fund subject to call. If it had been, there would have been a great surplus, even after the last call had been made (which has not yet been made, for the contracts are not yet fulfilled). [Applause.] So that there are ample funds, and have been from the beginning, to meet every contract signed. That I place before you as a matter of business.

Now I would ask the consideration of the house, not for action, but perhaps as a recommendation to the auditor, that the further recommendation of the treasurer general, that $15,000 be turned over to Continental Hall committee fund, be carried out. It is usual when we have a surplus from the income to turn it into the general building fund for the hall, and I think I am entirely within bounds when I tell you that the receipts from the current funds of this year surpass, by large sums, any receipts from the current funds before in the history of your organization. [Applause.] Therefore we are amply in a position to turn $15,000 from the current funds into the general building fund. I hope that will be done. Unless there is objection from this congress, I shall state to the auditor that it is the desire of the congress. My own opinion differs somewhat from that expressed in the report. I would not disagree with my committee for the world, but I do not think the turning over of the society's funds is a matter for the auditor. I think that the auditor should transact such business and see that it is properly done, after the congress shall have given its permission for the turning over of that $15,000 from the current fund, to the permanent fund.
Mrs. Park. Madam President General your committee certainly recommended that that be done. I am sure the original resolution showed that fact. We endorsed the recommendation unanimously. If I did not read it, it was a mere inadvertence.

Mrs. McLean. Perhaps it was my inadvertence in not hearing it. I could not bear to have the congress adjourn without doing the right thing in that regard.

Mrs. Rounsaville. In order that there can be no question about it, I move that $15,000 be transferred from the current fund to the permanent building fund.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Stevens and others, and carried.

Mrs. McLean. Now, while Mrs. Barker is still in the chair, there is another matter which I wish to bring before you. You all know the constant work that has been done in and for this organization by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Her term of office on the National Board has now reached the constitutional limit. She has however during the last four years been in charge of the preparation of the Smithsonian reports. I desire to bring before this house for consideration, and I should like to recommend, that Mrs. Lockwood be placed in charge of the publication of the Smithsonian report for the next year, with such necessary expenditures and small remuneration as this house may think proper. Some years since, when the treasurer general prepared these reports, there was at the end of the year a gift of $500 made by the congress for that work. I, myself, think that the clerical work necessary and the proofreading, &c., would properly demand nearly that amount. So far as the member of your congress now speaking to you is concerned, she would like to recommend that this congress authorize Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood to proceed, as last year, with the preparation of the Smithsonian report for the coming year, and that $500 be voted for the expense of the work.

Mrs. Patton. Madam Chairman, I second that resolution, that Mrs. Lockwood be empowered to prepare these reports, and that the sum of $500 be placed at her disposal.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Bryan.

Dr. McGee. I venture, in this connection, to remind the members of what happened at the last congress, when I stated to them that the assistant historian general had no fixed duties, and it was voted that you would have the assistant historian general for the express purpose of doing this work. Now in this congress it is proposed that we still have an assistant historian general, as indeed you voted last year, for you put it in your constitution that you should have one. It is now proposed that you should take away the duties of that officer. I simply want, to remind the ladies of what I said last year, that it was much better to have the report made outside the board by some one
who was paid for it, and that we did not need an assistant historian
general, but you voted last year that you would have one in order that
an officer of the board could prepare this report, and that it need not
be paid for.

Mrs. ORTON. Will the president general kindly reply to that state-
ment?

Mrs. McLEAN. The president general has nothing to say to that
statement.

Mrs. ORTON. Will Mrs. McLean, a member of the association, reply
to that?

Mrs. McLEAN. I have no reply to make to the statement either of-
officially or in my individual capacity. I do not care to enter upon the
discussion. I have given my opinion about the matter.

Dr. McGEE. I think I am misundersstood. I said last year that we
should have this report made by some one who was paid for it. My
position was exactly the same as it is now, only I am reminding the
congress that last year they did not support me in that position.

(Cries of “question,” “question.”)

THE CHAIRMAN. The question is called for. All in favor of having
Mrs. Lockwood assume this position with a compensation of $500 will
please say “aye,” those opposed, “no.”

The motion was carried.

The president general resumed the chair.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I thank you for your kindness, and I want to say
to you, state regents and the delegates in this audience, that the good
work of the Smithsonian report will depend upon you. As I said in
my report, you have been so faithful that you have saved me from
getting very tired, because your reports have been such good ones and
have been sent in so promptly. I do not know just how I do feel
about this. I have not had time to think it quite out. At any rate,
I am going to see what I can do for you, and that is all I want to say
at the present moment. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I wish to state to the con-
gress a matter in regard to the statement on the tenth page of the
treasurer general’s report in which she says:

“As there is only $12,617.22 available to meet the amount due on
these two contracts, there is lacking $1,567.78 to cover the amount still
due on the contract for the heating plant.”

Representing my state at the board meeting, I informed the board
that Georgia released the full amount $1,105.76 that the Georgia chap-
ters had contributed for their column, that amount to be used in the
building fund, and I believe that Illinois did the same thing. I will
ask the vice president general from Illinois if I am correct?

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois did that.

Mrs. PARK. You will see that those two releases amount to $3,260.81.
Therefore, I cannot understand what is meant by the statement that there is an apparent deficit. I asked the treasurer general of she would tell me, and she said that I had not turned it over properly, that she did not consider that I had the authority to do it, that I should have brought a signed authority from every chapter in my state. Now, I do not know if all the other amounts turned over had that kind of authority, but I do know that if I had been informed at the time, in ten days I could have obtained that and given it to the treasurer general, for the reason that my state conference authorized me to do this, that I had full authority from my state conference. It was voted on with the absolute understanding that those funds were so available.

Mrs. Bryan. At our state meeting last April, when I was state regent, it was unanimously voted that the sum that we had turned in for the Tennessee chandelier should be turned over to the general building fund. I so wrote to the treasurer general. I have the authority of the state in making that statement.

And now while I have the floor I would be very glad to make a few remarks to the congress, both in explanation for myself and for Mrs. Davis. When she was reading her report she asked that we should correct any mistakes she had made. She credited Tennessee with $629, and you will remember that I rose and said that we had paid more than that toward our chandelier. I went to see Mrs. Davis and had a very fine and cordial interview, and she explained to me that the balance of the amount had been turned over to the following year, so that we had full credit for $784, for which she gave me the receipt. I should like to make this explanation, because I do not wish any one to think that I would intentionally make a mis-statement. I think we ought always acknowledge our errors before everybody. [Applause.] But the Tennessee fund was given to the building fund, because it was voted at our state meeting that $784 should be turned over to the building fund, and I now ask that that be done.

The President General. Thank you, Mrs. Bryan. As chairman of the building committee, I will see that it is done.

Mrs. Main. As many of the delegates are about to leave at noon, I have been asked to present the list of state regents and state vice-regents for the coming year, in order that they may be confirmed by this congress. I should like to do so if there is no objection, if the president general will permit it.

Mrs. Ballinger. I object.

The President General. Mrs. Main was recognized.

Mrs. Ballinger. I rise to a question of privilege.

The President General. State your question.

Mrs. Ballinger. The statement made by the Chair that no contract had ever been written out for which there was not money—
**The President General.** You are entirely out of order, Madam. That subject is finished, and we are discussing another one.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** Can we not have the privilege of speaking from the floor at all on this question?

**The President General.** Certainly, if you desired to do so at the proper time, five minutes ago.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** No Madam, I could get no recognition.

**The President General.** I am sorry. That must have been an unusual experience for you. [Applause.] I do recognize you very often, I am sure. I have recognized you, Mrs. Ballinger, with great pleasure over and over, and I will do so again, but at this moment in the middle of this request that the state regents be announced I do not think we could interpolate other business. Will Mrs. Main proceed?

The following list of state regents and vice-regents was then announced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regent</th>
<th>Vice-Regent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Mrs. A. P. McClellan</td>
<td>Mrs. Rhett Goode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>(Not heard from.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Talbot</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Mrs. John McClure</td>
<td>Mrs. Martha Knox Hayman</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry N. Gray</td>
<td>Mrs. Cameron E. Thom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Mrs. John Campbell</td>
<td>Mrs. O. W. Mallaby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mrs. Sara T. Kinney</td>
<td>Mrs. Tracy Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Mrs. C. E. C. P. Speakman</td>
<td>Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>Mrs. Marie W. Hodgins</td>
<td>Mrs. George T. Smallwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Mrs. Agnes Cook</td>
<td>Miss Jean Van Keuren</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Miss Anna C. Benning</td>
<td>Mrs. Edgar A. Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>(Not heard from.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles V. Hickox</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles W. Irwin</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mrs. William A. Guthrie</td>
<td>Mrs. Nathan Sparks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Mrs. Rowena B. Stevens</td>
<td>Mrs. Kittie V. Loper</td>
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</tbody>
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Kansas, ..........Mrs. William E. Stanley.
               Mrs. Alexander M. Harvey.
Kentucky, ........Mrs. C. D. Chenault.
               Mrs. Maurice B. Nash.
Louisiana, ......(Not heard from.)
Maine, ..........Mrs. Charles A. Creighton.
               Mrs. Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland, .......Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
               Miss Eleanor Murdock Johnson.
Massachusetts, ...Mrs. Evelyn Masury.
               Mrs. Sarah S. P. Dunning.
Michigan, ........Mrs. James P. Brayton.
               Mrs. R. H. Fyfe.
Minnesota, ......(Tie vote.)
Mississippi, .....Mrs. Egbert Jones.
               Mrs. Chalmers Williamson.
Missouri, ......Mrs. Thomas O. Towies.
               Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb.
Montana, ......Mrs. Clinton H. Moore.
               Mrs. A. K. Prescott.
Nebraska, ......Mrs. A. H. Letton.
               Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck.
Nevada, ........(To be appointed.)
New Hampshire, ..Mrs. F. J. Shepard.
               Mrs. C. A. Abbott.
New Mexico, ...Mrs. L. Bradford Prince
New Jersey, ....Miss Ellen Mecum.
               Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.
New York, ......Mrs. Henry L. Roberts.
               Mrs. Henry C. Munger.
North Carolina, ..Mrs. George Phifer Erwin.
               Mrs. Thomas Settle.
Ohio, ..........Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.
               Mrs. Mars Edward Wager.
Oklahoma, ......Mrs. Robert P. Carpenter.
               Mrs. Thomas G. Chambers.
Oregon, ........Mrs. Mary P. Montgamery.
Pennsylvania, ...Mrs. Allen Perley.
               Mrs. Smyser Williams.
Rhode Island, ...Mrs. Charles W. Lippett.
               Mrs. Edwin S. Allen.
South Carolina, ..Mrs. Virginia Bratton.
               Mrs. Annie S. Robinson.
South Dakota, ..(Not heard from.)
Tennessee, ......Miss Mary B. Temple.
               Miss Susie Gentry.
Texas, .......... Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
    Mrs. John F. Swayne
Utah, .......... Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen.
Vermont, ........ Mrs. Clayton N. North.
    Mrs. Julius J. Estey.
Virginia, ........ Mrs. Samuel W. Jamieson.
    Mrs. John D. Horsly.
Washington, .... (Tie vote.)
West Virginia, .. Mrs. R. E. Edmonson.
    Mrs. D. E. Newton.
Wisconsin, ...... Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers.
    Mrs. Walter Kempster.
Wyoming, ...... Mrs. F. W. Mondell.
    Mrs. H. B. Patten.

The President General. You have heard the report of the vice president general in charge of organization, of the names of state regents and vice-regents, for confirmation. What will you do with it?

Mrs. Delafield. I move that the report be confirmed.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin, and carried.

Mrs. Bratton. Will the official reader read my motion?

The Official Reader. Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina, moves that the Sixteenth Congress request the railway committee to investigate the railway rates and secure, if possible, a one-fare rate to the annual congress.

Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith and Mrs Robert Gardner.

Mrs. Bratton. I think this is a motion which will be of interest, either directly or indirectly, to every member in the house, and I would like to preface my remarks by saying that I have conferred with Mrs. Henry, the chairman of the railroad committee, and I have her permission and approval in making my remarks.

Mrs. Henry. I heartily endorse them. I hope Mrs. Bratton can do more than I could.

Mrs. Bratton. A year ago, when I was our state regent, I began to think about these rates, and my attention was first called to it because you can pick up the papers almost every day and see a long list of special rates to different conventions, and it occurred to me, if other conventions could get a one-fare rate, why could not the Daughters of the American Revolution? [Applause.] At our last conference, last October, I appointed a committee of three women to look into the matter. I took the precaution to appoint women whose husbands were connected with the railroads. [Laughter.] They have done good work along that line, and throughout the whole year I have been in correspondence with various railroad officials. I do not know that I have accomplished a great deal, but at least I have enough I think to begin with. From Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, passenger agent of
the Southern railway, I have a letter. I am sorry I have not the letter here, but I sent it to Mrs. Robert Park, of Georgia. He gave me the information that conventions numbering 250 are entitled to one and a third-fare rate; conventions numbering 500 are entitled to one-fare rate. [Applause.] According to the vote taken here, we had 674 voters on this floor and a few more, I believe, as I think there were 11 scattering votes. That does not represent the full strength of this body, because there are others who came here besides the voters. There are the alternates and a great many Daughters-at-large who came here. So our strength is a great deal more than 500. Since I have been in Washington this week I have been to a great many railroad offices to try to find out just how these rates are fixed. There must be some law. It is not a haphazard thing. I am told that there is an interstate law which fixes the railroad rate, but I went to first one office and then another yesterday morning, and was referred first to one person and then another. Finally, I was told that I would have to go to Philadelphia. The walking was bad yesterday morning and I could not get there. [Laughter.] That is the situation that I briefly present to you. I think it is worth investigating. If we are entitled to this, why not have it? At any rate, it is worth trying. If we do not succeed, we are no worse off than we are at this moment and to those who have to come a long distance it is a consideration. Our more fortunate sisters, who do not have to consider the minor things of dollars and cents, can give their extra dollars to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

**The President General.** I suggest to Mrs. Bratton that she do us the favor to accept appointment on the railroad committee for next year. [Applause.] Then we will have the benefit of her expert knowledge that she has already obtained, which is a very excellent thing for us to have.

**Mrs. Bratton.** I shall be very glad to do all I can.

**The President General.** Do you wish your resolution put to the house, or shall we refer the matter to the committee?

**Mrs. Bratton.** I would rather leave that matter to the President General.

**The President General.** Your resolution is a matter that is usually referred to the committee.

**Mrs. Bratton.** As the whole congress is interested in it, I would like to have it put to the congress.

**The Official Reader.** The motion is that the Sixteenth Congress request the railway committee to investigate railroad rates and secure, if possible, a one-fare rate to the annual congresses.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Park, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Irion, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. Robert Gardner, and carried.

**The President General.** This is now referred to the railroad committee.
Mrs. Henry. I call upon the chairman of transportation from Illinois, Mrs. McGrew, to say a word.

Mrs. G. E. McGrew. Madam President General, I wish simply to state that ladies from the west purchasing tickets over the Pennsylvania railroad may have an extension of ten days by depositing their tickets at Baltimore at the close of this session, or at the close of the time limit in Washington.

Mrs. Walworth. Madam President General and ladies of the Sixteenth Congress, by courtesy and election in Saratoga Chapter, New York, I am enabled to speak to you. I have no longer a right on this floor, but I am here as an alternate of that chapter, and I want a minute or two in which to explain two resolutions which I am about to offer.

I want to congratulate you, in the first place, upon the fact that not a single amendment to the constitution has been offered in this congress, and so far as I know it is the first congress in which there have not been offered such amendments. I congratulate you, because it proves that there is progress and development in this congress, that you begin to understand the importance of your body, that it is a legislative body and that it should be a deliberative body. Now, such bodies in the United States are considered models over the whole world, in their government and methods, and in every one of these legislative bodies they act through committees. You answer, “So do we act through committees.” So we do, and so have to a certain extent, but you need to do it still more, and you need to refer your business to committees which have jurisdiction of that special business, in order that those committees may consider it, especially every resolution on finance or for the expenditure of money. Not only that, but all of these laws that you make you put into a statute book. I am afraid there are many chapters in this society that have not that statute book. Now, there is one thing I want to tell you in regard to it. You ought to appoint a committee to assist the recording secretary to keep up the statute book. At another congress, you ordered the recording secretary to carry it on. I do not suppose it has been fulfilled, for this is the latest statute book that you have and it does not come very far down. Now, that is very important.

Another point: in regard to that statute book, it should have only resolutions and acts of the congress, and not of the Board of Management, because your constitution declares the Board of Management to be an administrative body. Therefore, such administrative acts or decrees are not acts of the congress.

Now, in the development of the latent powers of this congress, upon which your future depends, you must grow and progress in the American methods, by means of well-conducted committees. I want only two new committees for to-day, but they relate, in some measure, to other committees for the future. However, it does not interfere in any
way with those committees already in existence. They may properly be called general committees, being composed of members of the congress, the Board of Management and other members, many of them. Now, I will read you these resolutions which I am anxious that you should pass.

WHEREAS, The Continental Congress has the ability and the power under the constitution of the National Society to regulate its methods of business within its own precincts and by its own members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That additional standing committees, composed exclusively of active members of the Continental Congress, who shall represent in proportion the different classes in the congress, delegates, chapter regents and national officers, shall be appointed by the election of their chairman in the congress, and these committees shall report to the congress within three days of the time the business is referred to them. These committees shall be distinguished from committees of the Board of Management, and in no wise conflict with them. Committees of both bodies having similar business may, at times, hold a conference committee together and report to the congress. These standing committees of the Continental Congress shall each consist of nine members who shall serve for two years. If vacancies occur, the persons falling out shall be followed ex-officio by the officer succeeding her. These committees shall have as members one national officer, two state regents, three chapter regents and three delegates; these all to be appointed by the president general, and one of these delegates shall act as secretary to the committee, appointed at its first meeting.

Now, that is the character of the committees that I would recommend. Then I especially desire the congress to pass the following resolution:

That this present Continental Congress shall hereby appoint two standing committees, one a committee on special rules for the Continental Congress, these rules to conflict in no way with Roberts' Rules of order. The second committee shall be a committee on ways and means, to whom matters of finance shall be referred by the congress.

These are the two committees. Whether you adopt this special method of appointing them or not, it seems to me it is most important to have them appointed at this congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You said that the Continental Congress should appoint them. You had previously stated that you suggested the president general should appoint them, did you not?

MRS. THOMPSON. A question of order.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MRS. THOMPSON. The resolution which has been offered interferes materially with the rights of the chapter regents, it seems to me, unless we agree upon the thing beforehand. It is a matter that cannot be discussed in one minute. It should come before the body as an
amendment to the constitution or by-laws. The point of order is that err our legislative rights are interfered with. We ought to study it long enough beforehand to know what we are doing; and it should be offered as an amendment either to the by-laws or the constitution.

**The President General.** As long as that point of order has been raised, the Chair feels that she must sustain it; because, of course, it is a most important action, and at this last day, in the last session of this congress, we could hardly give it proper consideration.

**Mrs. Walworth.** What did Mrs. Thompson say?

**The President General.** She said there was so much in your resolution to be digested and considered that it had better be sent as an amendment to the constitution or by-laws, with a year's discussion of it before action be taken, and I have sustained the point of order for the present.

**Mrs. Walworth.** My motion wishes to refer the matter to the next congress.

**Mrs. Stevens.** Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution, I move that the president general appoint a committee of seven to draw up standing rules to be presented to the next Continental Congress for the government of that body in its work, the standing rules to be the first order of business Tuesday, or the second day of the congress.

**The President General.** The Chair must call your attention to the fact that the ruling has often been made in this house, many years before I became president general, that one congress is not able to legislate for the next. While the congress comes back at a regular date, there is no law that brings back any one individual delegate. It may be an entirely new body so far as the personnel is concerned. Therefore, for many years it has been decided, year after year, that one congress can not undertake to legislate for another. I feel as long as I am in the chair that I must sustain that view.

**Mrs. Walworth.** Ladies, it is just on this point that I want to say a word to you, and it is in the development of the business of this congress, that you have the power, and I assure you that you have the power, and there is nothing in the constitution or in the by-laws in violation of these resolutions. However, I will, with the permission of the house and of the president general, withdraw the resolutions in favor of the one which has been presented, if you will accept that.

**The President General.** The one presented by Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa, has been held out of order.

**Mrs. Stevens.** I just want to state that if my resolution is passed by this congress, it will not enforce upon the next one any laws or rules or anything. It is to present to them something under which they may work while they are here, something for their consideration. They will adopt the standing rules, if they are adopted at all. They are not to be adopted at this meeting. I am not asking this congress to pass any
resolutions that will force anything upon the coming congress. It is simply that they may have something presented to them in proper shape.

Mrs. Thompson. Madam President General, this resolution of the state regent of Iowa, it seems to me, is almost the same as the other resolution. The rights of the chapter regents are protected by the constitution and by-laws; and I have a very strong recollection of the mover of the first resolution marching down the aisle of this congress with a copy of the constitution held over her head, saying that she moved that this society always sustain the constitution itself. Now, Madam President General, as a chapter regent, I claim the right to have these things offered as an amendment either to the constitution or the by-laws, in order that we may study them at our leisure and vote on them intelligently.

Mrs. Stevens. If Mrs. Thompson will study Roberts' Rules of Order she will understand that standing rules can come at any session of the congress. They are not an alteration of the constitution or the by-laws. They may be changed or altered at any time; but I am not presenting these standing rules for the next congress. I want some one who will be represented, who will be here, to be on that committee. The president general will know beforehand who it will be, to bring to the congress some standing rules that will give these delegates on the floor the right to say something while they are here.

The President General. Every delegate in this house has a right to say something while she is here, and the Chair would always recognize one who rises for that purpose.

Mrs. Stevens. Madam President General, the house is thinning out. This is the last day, when the work comes before us.

The President General. Do you not think that any work has come before this congress?

Mrs. Stevens. Oh, yes; but there is work that these delegates wanted to vote on, and it is the last day, and so many have gone home.

The President General. As I understand it, the gist of this resolution is that a committee be appointed to present and report standing rules for the next Continental Congress to adopt or not, as it sees fit.

Mrs. Stevens. Yes.

The President General. Then do you wish to do away with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Mrs. Walworth. Allow me to say one word. Every legislative body in this country has its own special rules, besides adopting an authority like Roberts' Rules of Order, or any of these other authorities on parliamentary law. It is therefore perfectly correct and proper. I should like to know how the congress can legislate, and how the Board of Management can administer the laws, without having any distinction between the two in their committees which make reports, the committees
of the congress reporting to congress and committees of the board reporting to the board. They may of course confer together by consent, but I insist that it is embodied in our constitution and by-laws.

The President General. Let me direct your attention to the fact that there are no committees of the board, per se. The constitution requires the appointment of committees, but not committees from the board. They are committees from the general body of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of course there are always local committees or special committees attending to special things in the board; but general committees of this organization are appointed from its general membership under the constitution. Now what is your pleasure?

Mrs. Walworth. I insist that the fact that this body being a legislative body gives it the power to make its own committees and among them a committee on special rules. I withdraw my resolution in favor of that which has been presented.

Mrs. Roome. I wish to say that the Continental Congress some years ago passed a law that any recommendation of one congress could be offered to the next congress to be considered by that congress, and this resolution from the regent from Iowa is in the nature of a recommendation.

The President General. She has explained it, and the Chair now understands it. She did not, when it was first offered. The state regent's explanation is entirely clear. Does Mrs. Stevens want her resolution acted upon?

Mrs. Stevens. I certainly would. I do not know whether there was any one who seconded it or not.

Mrs. Hoyt, of Nebraska. I second Mrs. Stevens' resolution.

The President General. Mrs. Thompson, do you still raise your point of order?

Mrs. Thompson. I make the same point of order; that while we might be very glad to accept it, if it came before us as an amendment to the constitution or by-laws, it does interfere with our constitutional rights.

The President General (to Mrs. Stevens) Would you be willing to put it in the form of an amendment, and send it in for future action?

Mrs. Stevens. No. It is a recommendation to the next congress. If the next congress does not want to accept it, that is all right.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, a question of information. I would like to know if this congress is not considered as an annual meeting of this society, and is it not customary to all annual meetings that the reports of all committees and all officers are referred?

The President General. For the past year, yes.

Mrs. Murphy. For the past year. Then, why do we not appoint
other committees whose duty it is to render an annual report? I ask for information, for I suppose that I am ignorant.

**The President General.** The Chair could hardly give you that information without giving an opinion in doing so. Of course the Chair does consider that the committees which are already appointed under the constitution and by virtue of the various resolutions have been very efficient committees; and when they report here (as they have done at this congress), the business of the congress has been well carried on. At the same time, the Chair would not wish to be understood as endeavoring to shut off a proposition for further committees or further work if the congress deems them necessary. The only point at issue now, as she understands it, is that some—or at any rate one, of the regents of this great body, thinks that all these matters should have a year's consideration instead of a moment's consideration. Is that the point of order you are raising, Mrs. Thompson?

**Mrs. Thompson.** Yes, Madam President General.

**Mrs. Murphy.** My question bears upon the utility of any further rules of order or any other committees. We have Roberts to guide us. We have an annual meeting at which all committees that are appointed by one congress must report, and I do not quite understand our much respected founder. I should like to understand her better.

**Mrs. Walworth.** Madam President General, I will say that it is just exactly that idea, that we are simply a convention, that I wish you to disabuse yourselves of. This body is much more important than any woman's convention of any annual assemblage. You can develop into the most magnificent work that was ever done by any body of women, and you have a constitution and by-laws that enable you to do that, to develop your work, to make it grand, to make it so organized that you will have it in hand in every possible way, so that you can come here and do twice as much business as you do now; although I must congratulate you on the facility and the ability with which this congress has been conducted in every way. [Applause.] It has been a gratification to me, and it has proved to you that you are developing now, and that we are not a convention. We are the Continental Congress of this society, and I advise you to study the old Continental Congress, which was only a convention legally. I advise you to study other legislative bodies. I have studied for sixteen years the science of political economy, and I know what is latent in this congress, and so I expect such great things from you, from the very principles that were founded here and the few things that were started by the women who were the earliest members of the society. It is those things that I wish to see developed, until every one of you shall be a parliamentarian; not by study particularly, but that you may take it up as men do, so that you can enter any body and be forceful, and advance your opinions and express your ideas without any emotion [Applause.] I wish to see
you able to do that, just as the best men in the country do, and it is to try to lead you up to this that I have suggested this little entering wedge, towards such a body as you will be, worthy of this building which is put up here to hold you, the Continental Congress. [Applause.]

The President General. Mrs. Walworth has withdrawn her set of resolutions in favor of the resolution offered by Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa. Do you wish to present your resolution, Mrs. Stevens?

Mrs. Stevens. I presented it as a resolution. It is seconded, and I do not like to withdraw it. I would rather have you vote it down entirely; but I wish to read from Roberts' Rules, for the enlightenment of those who have not Roberts' Rules at hand.

"The standing rules comprise those rules of a society which have been adopted, like ordinary resolutions, without the previous notice required for by-laws." [Applause.]

The President General. Mrs. Stevens has explained the resolution, and that it was not intended to induce this congress to take any hurried action. As the Chair understands this resolution, it is that the President General appoint a committee with power to report to the next Continental Congress on the subject of standing rules. Am I correct?

Mrs. Stevens. You are correct.

The President General. And that is seconded?

Mrs. Stevens. That is seconded.

Mrs. Walworth. Special rules?

The President General. Standing rules. Unless there is a point of order—

Mrs. Murphy. Does the lady mean to report generally on standing rules, or to bring in a set of standing rules to be acted on?

Mrs. Stevens. A set of standing rules to be acted on.

Mrs. Orton. Is it the intention in these standing rules to have this committee make the order of business of the house? That is what I understand the congressional committee on rules does. It makes it rather autocratic.

The President General. Mrs. Stevens' resolution will be read.

The official reader read as follows:

"I move that the President General appoint a committee of seven, to draw up standing rules to be presented to the next Continental Congress, for the government of that body in its work, the standing rules to be the first order of business on Tuesday, or the second day of the congress."

The President General. Ladies, you have heard the resolution. Of course if this resolution is carried, it remains with the next congress to accept or not any report that may be brought into it.

Mrs. Orton. I may be in error, and I shall be glad to be corrected if
I am; but as I understand it, the committee on rules has the privilege of stating what business shall be brought before the house. The committee can suppress any business and can bring forward any business that it pleases. It is a very autocratic committee, and we should be very careful before we adopt such a resolution. We know by reading the papers how very much business is suppressed by that very committee in the congress of the United States, and that if you do not get the ear of the chairman of the committee on rules, you might just as well never introduce any bill before congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. RouNSAVILLE. Madam President General, perhaps some of the members are not conversant with Roberts’ Rules and are afraid that they are going to take a very serious step. I would like to remind them that while standing rules carry the force of by-laws, they can be rescinded at any time by any body that they affect, if they prove undesirable. They can be presented without the previous notice that by-laws require. They cannot be rescinded by the organization at the session at which they are made, but any future congress they affect can rescind them instantly if they prove undesirable. It is simply that they may contain suggestions to facilitate work.

Mrs. KEMPSTER. I think it is well to consider the point that was made by one of the movers of these resolutions, that they are an entering wedge. I would also say that our constitution and by-laws have shown how beautifully they have been amended, and been suited to the management of a society which has grown from a handful to fifty thousand women. I do not think we need yet to amend to such an extent our methods of conducting business. Coming from a western state, I would simply venture the suggestion that we leave such important changes as these until some future day, when we find ourselves more seriously hampered in the conduct of our business than we have been at this magnificent congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. If we have a committee that will suggest a set of standing rules, and that will order the business of the day for us, why should we have a program committee? I might almost say what need should we have of a president general?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, do not say that! [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. If we are going to have this committee that will order the business of the day, it will absolutely hamper the action of the elected officers of this great body. That is the way it seems to me. [Applause.]

Mrs. AmMON. Madam President General, Mrs. Murphy has almost expressed what I was going to say, that when the program committee presents our program to us, we then adopt it as presented, or we make such alterations in it as we desire, for the method of procedure at every session during the week. At our opening session we decide what we are going to do, and how we are going to conduct our business for the
entire week. It seems to me this committee would take the place of the program committee, except perhaps in regard to minor details, such as entertainment. [Applause.]

Mrs. Walworth. I must insist that you should understand that the committee on standing rules will in no wise interfere with your program committee, but will only make a few rules that will facilitate the business in this congress, and that will assist you in understanding and carrying out your legislative acts.

Dr. McGee. I wish to call attention to one or two things which seem to have been overlooked in this discussion. In the first place, it has not been proposed to have a committee on rules. That is not in the resolution at all. It is simply a committee to formulate certain rules which we may or may not adopt, and then that committee will come to an end. There is no proposal to have a standing committee such as they have in the congress of the United States. There is no proposition to have a committee with power to act, or anything of that sort in the resolution.

Mrs. Stevens. That is right. That is what I wanted to say.

Dr. McGee. We already have standing rules in the case of this statute book, so-called. That is another misnomer. They are standing rules which have been adopted by unanimous consent rather than by any vote of this body. They comprise certain actions of past Continental Congresses, under which we still work. They comprise actions of the board, taken from time to time, during the whole history of our organization. These have been compiled and printed in what is erroneously called a statute book.

The President General. Let me say here that the Chair could not permit to pass the statement that these rules had been adopted by unanimous consent, for the government of this body. No such thing could be done. What are "erroneously called statutes," as the member has well said, are resolutions passed by the Continental Congress, are in force until rescinded, or until another Continental Congress makes better rules. These things were gathered together for your convenience and printed, but they have never been accepted by unanimous consent.

Dr. McGee. I am glad to accept the correction. I was speaking in accordance with the ruling of the Chair, that past actions of the Continental Congress did not control future congresses.

The President General. Yes, and that is the reason that the Chair says no past actions have been accepted by unanimous consent, as the laws of this body.

Dr. McGee. Is it not true that when we act on them—

The President General. The Chair is speaking of what has been printed in the so-called statute book. What has been printed there has not been unanimously accepted as the law. Our constitution and by-laws are the only things—
Dr. McGee. Is not the statute book the law of the body?

The President General. No, not at all. The constitution and by-laws are the only laws of the body.

Dr. McGee. I am glad to hear that.

The President General. There are rulings and resolutions passed for general guidance, and when their usefulness is over they should be rescinded or modified. The constitution and by-laws are the only laws under which this organization lives.

Mrs. Walworth. What does this statute book mean?

Dr. McGee. The statute book contains rules which were originally intended for the guidance of the Continental Congress. However, this congress is very much in need of formulating the best way of proceeding, in order to facilitate our business. Bodies as large as this need rules which they can change whenever the necessity arises, and that is the reason for standing rules. The constitution and by-laws under which we act cannot be changed without notice of one or two years in advance. Standing rules after you once adopt them, if you find that they facilitate business, you can continue to work under them. If, however, you find out at any moment that any one of your standing rules is hampering instead of helping to facilitate business, then you have the privilege of changing it or abolishing it entirely. I think a set of standing rules would be of the greatest advantage in facilitating the work of this body, and it would materially assist the committees of the congress, because then they would know what the wishes of the congress are, and as I say, whenever you found any one of them was not working well, it could be changed at once.

Furthermore, there is one other point I wish to make, and that is that in adopting this motion we are not committing to the adoption of standing rules at all. Still less are we committing ourselves to the adoption of any standing rule in particular. We are simply asking that a committee be appointed, which shall look into the matter and report to the next congress. If at the time of the next congress, after we have thought it over for a year, we decide that we do not want standing rules, we will not have to adopt them. At least, we shall have before us the report of the committee on standing rules for our action after we have thought over the matter for a year. I think, Madam President, that I have made clear the two points which I rose to speak on.

Mrs. Porter King. Each succeeding congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has proven its ability to settle these matters for itself: I think our new board, elected by us, will be fully capable of formulating all rules and appointing all committees for the conduct of the next body, and therefore I move that this matter be tabled.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Ammon.

The President General. Ladies, of course you know that a resolu-
tion to table does not admit of any discussion. The resolution is before you to table this matter, and it has been seconded.

The motion was carried.

**The President General.** There is one amendment to the by-laws, and I think only one. As you are aware, in the year wherein your national officers are elected, no amendments to the constitution can be presented; but when that amendment was made to our constitution, the word “by-laws” was omitted, so that after due notice has been given, you can present an amendment to a by-law. This year such an amendment has been sent out, with the proper time limit, and widely distributed, and it is now before you for action according to your program. I will ask the official reader to read that proposed amendment to the by-laws.

The official reader read as follows:

Article XI, Section 5. Amend by substituting the phrase “the first of March” whenever the phrase “the first of February” occurs. It will then read:

*Each chapter shall elect a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, other officers, and local board of management, at that time of year that best suits its convenience; but the delegates must be elected on or before the first of March preceding the Continental Congress. A regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation from illness, or other cause, after the first of March, from alternates duly elected for that purpose on or before the first of March.*

(Signed) Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., regent, Ohio; Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, regent, New York; Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, regent, Michigan; Mrs. Albert Edward Heintzelman, regent, Ohio; Mrs. William H. McCartney, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward F. Harris, regent, Texas; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert T. Reinman, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John A. Bechtel, regent, Ohio; Mrs. Henry S. Brown, Regent, New York; Miss Emma G. Lathrop, regent, New York; Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, Miss Ellen L. Dunn, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Susie P. Dudley, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

**The President General.** Ladies, you have heard the proposed amendment to the by-laws.

Mrs. Orton. Madam President General and ladies of the Sixteenth Continental Congress, the whole object of this amendment is to give you more time in which to elect your delegates. The law as at present in force restricts you materially in that respect. You are required now to elect your delegates on or before the first of February. If you pass this amendment it will give you another month. The law requiring us to elect our delegates on or before the first of February was in force when we met during the week in which Washington's birthday comes. Now we meet several months later, and it seems it is only reasonable
and just that we should have a longer time in which to elect our delegates. The present law makes it very inconvenient for the credential committee. The chapters, in order to have representation assured, elect so many extra alternates that there is a very large credential list, which requires a great deal of work on the part of the credential committee in verifying them, and a great deal of extra printing, and a great deal of extra expense, and it also hampers you in your representation. If you desire more time, I advise you to pass this by-law. [Applause.]

The President General. Is there any opposition to this.

Miss Brazier. I move the adoption of the amendment.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Irion, and carried.

Mrs. Main. The notice of the election of the state regent and state vice-regent of Louisiana has been sent to me, and I wish it to be confirmed by the congress. Mrs. H. C. Tebault has been re-elected state regent, and Mrs. Frank Harrison has been elected state vice-regent.

Mrs. Delafield. I move that their election be confirmed.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin, and carried.

Mrs. Porter King. I have a resolution which I should like to present in regard to the conduct of business for the next year.

The President General. The Chair thinks that was passed upon in the action taken a moment since.

Mrs. Porter King. This is in regard to the distribution of the credentials.

The President General. That will come as a suggestion to the credential committee.

Mrs. Porter King. I should like to present it, as I shall be compelled to leave at 1 o'clock. I only want three minutes.

The President General. It can be presented by the courtesy of the house. The Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. Murphy. I move that it be granted.

Mrs. Porter King. As both methods have been tried as to distribution of credentials, and whereas much fatigue and delay was caused by the plan followed this year, I move that at the Seventeenth Continental Congress the credentials by states be given to the state regent, her alternates or authorized delegates, for distribution to her delegation.

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Guss.

The President General. Mrs. King, that resolution comes directly under the head of instructing the next Continental Congress. If you will suggest it—

Mrs. Porter King. I move it then as a recommendation to the Board.

The President General. To incorporate it in the report of the credential committee to the continental congress. That is the first business coming before the continental congress, the report of the
credential committee. If you will suggest that as a recommendation to the board and credential committee.

Mrs. Porter King. Yes, I will do that.

The President General. The Chair hereby states that this recommendation is on our record to the coming credential committee. The chairman of the school city committee, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, requested permission to present her report this morning instead of yesterday afternoon, and she is recognized under the head of unfinished business. I hope we shall never finish with Mrs. Ammon! [Applause.]

Mrs. Samuel Ammon, chairman of the school city committee, presented the following report:

**Report of the School City Committee.**

The school city committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was appointed for a second year, with the idea that it should continue its experimental work, and serve also as a bureau of information for the members of the society.

The school city is no longer an experiment in itself, but in any locality where it is introduced, it is for a period at least, an experiment, and the expediency of its introduction a matter for debate.

The principles of the school city are the principles of good government which necessarily include good citizenship, and any system of training which will instill in the minds and hearts of the boys and girls of our nation the principles of good citizenship is assuredly a system to be valued and promoted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The school city is an organization of the pupils of a school into the city form of government. The pupils are citizens. The three divisions of popular government legislative, executive and judicial are established.

The members of your committee have found that it is impractical to carry out all of the provisions of the "School City System," where organized in institutions other than public schools, and in public schools must be modified to meet the existing conditions under the several school systems of the various states, many of the ideas included in the school city system have been and are being embodied in public school government.

That the complete school city plan can be successfully carried out in public schools has been demonstrated in New York, New Jersey, and in Massachusetts. In Pennsylvania and Ohio school cities have been in existence for several years, but in all cases modified to suit the prevailing conditions, or if in the public school adapted to that particular school system, which varies, even in cities of the same class.

The most successful school city in the United States is in the New Paltz Normal School, New York, but even there it is evident that the
scheme is only practical under the guidance of a strong forceful man or woman, who uses it as an indirect means of personally controlling the school. Reports from Ohio and Pennsylvania show that the majority of school principals and superintendents approve of the plan, but under the school systems of these states the school city in its entirety interferes with the regular work of teacher and pupil.

The school city seems to have been most successful when introduced into organizations other than the public school, but in all instances, whether in recreation parks, homes for boys—or city settlements, the plan has been modified to suit the prevailing conditions.

Six of the seven members of this committee have made reports of the efforts made to interest school principals and others in the school city system, the seventh member, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of California, can well be excused from making a report—as her own district was that which met with destruction one year ago.

These reports show that interest in school cities is growing and the number increasing.

The chairman of this committee, at the close of two years' experience, recommends that the school city system be made a subject of study by the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We have found that many times when there has been an opportunity for the introduction of a school city, there was not any adult person available sufficiently informed on the subject of municipal government to explain the details of the plan to the children waiting to be instructed.

We believe in the principles of the school city, but we must be prepared and well equipped ourselves if we would instruct others in the plan of our respective local governments. The members of this committee, all of whom are interested actively in school boards, settlements, recreation centers, or other forms of civic work, recommend the introduction of school cities, where ever the plan can be adapted to the prevailing conditions whether in public schools or other institutions, the interest and consent of school boards, boards of control or directors being of the first importance and absolutely necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,

Chairman.

Committee.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio.
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, California.
Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Rhode Island.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama.
Mrs. Truman G. Avery, New York.
Miss H. V. Boswell, New York.
Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Chairman, Pennsylvania.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. BRYAN. I move the acceptance of the report.

The motion was seconded by Miss Jones and carried.

It was announced that Polly Carroll Chapter, Palmyra, Missouri, sends $12 as a contribution to Continental Hall, which completes every chapter in Missouri.

The official reader read the following:

"Please find enclosed a check for $5 to redeem the pledge of Mrs. Frank Tallmadge, for Trafford Wood Tallmadge, in memory of Thomas Cresap, who organized the Sons of Liberty, the first troop of the Revolutionary army.

On motion of Mrs. Bryan the congress took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p.m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The congress re-assembled at 3.15 o'clock p.m.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are several contributions of money coming in for the hall, and I do not wish to curtail any one's privilege in that direction! Is the state regent of Indiana present? She left with me the message this morning that she has a resolution which she desires to have presented here as soon as the body convenes. Did Mrs. Guthrie, of Indiana, leave that resolution with any one to move?

Mrs. GAAR. Mrs. Guthrie left a document with me, but not to be read at this congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to be read at this congress?

Mrs. GAAR. No.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then, doubtless, she does not desire to present it. Now, ladies, you have before you only new business. The official reader has a short report here which has been presented to her to read.

THE OFFICIAL READER. This is the report from Miss Hetzel, relative to the compiling of the Lineage Book.

Madam President General and Members of the Sixteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report that the first volume of the Lineage Book revised by me by order of the continental congress is now ready for the printer.

I deeply regret that I am unable to present the bound volume to this congress, but I was assured that the pressure of work at the printing
office was so great that it would be impossible to get it finished in time.

I have spared no pains in making the work as satisfactory as is in my power. I have revised the genealogies, verified the sources and *given the authorities*, so that the record of our charter members can be unchallenged. It has taken more time than I supposed it would, as I have done the work alone,—unassisted by coadjutor or clerk.

I beg that the continental congress will give an order to have this book printed and bound without delay so that it will be ready for distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report. It relates to the Lineage Book which the preceding congress ordered to have revised and properly printed. What will you do with the report?

MRS. DELAVIELD. I move that it be printed and published.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hazen, and carried.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and ladies, I have had several requests for the little osage orange trees that were distributed two or three years ago, some having died, one having been stolen, etc. I have now to report that if anybody wants one for her state (and there are two orders already in, one from Indiana and one from New York) those orders will be filled if the ladies will send their card with the address to which they want the tree sent. Hand it to me and I will see that it goes into the hands of the government official, Mr. Owens, who will ship it in the fall. It is a little too late to ship it now. I also wish to state that the thirteen original osage orange trees that were planted on the day that ground was broken for this building are in a flourishing condition. They are under the care of the government, in the propagating gardens, and they are ready to go into the boxes whenever we get the terraces fixed for them. Do not wait until you go home, because I am going to put the order in, and when they come one at a time it makes them a great deal of trouble.

MISS ROGERS, of the District of Columbia. I have a vote of thanks that I would like to move, which I will ask the official reader to read.

The official reader read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia has given three thousand six hundred dollars for Continental Hall, of which amount $1,500 for the library was obtained through the efforts of Miss Aline Solomons, librarian general, who has also a conditional promise of one thousand dollars for the library from a New York friend; and
WHEREAS, Miss Solomons has given two years of zealous, faithful and efficient work as librarian with most gratifying results in the accession of books; therefore,

I move that this congress give to Miss Solomons a vote of thanks for her devotion, energy and loyalty in the work assigned to her. Dorinda E. Rogers, delegate from Mary Washington Chapter. Seconded by Kate Kearney Henry, regent.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Barker. I move that this congress authorize the printing of a new directory of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Lockwood, and carried.

The President General. The present directory has been found to be full of errors, and there have been an accession of over 8,000 members since it was printed.

Mrs. Thom. I think it is impossible to have a corrected directory unless chapter regents make their directories and send them in.

The President General. That is a splendid suggestion of Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, that every chapter regent must send in an absolutely correct list to Washington, of the names of the members. In the office in Washington is a card catalogue of the membership. A great deal of money has been expended in the perfecting of this card catalogue, and this will serve as a reference for this correct directory.

Mrs. Thom. I want to speak about the same thing. The reason I made that suggestion is that some of the chapter regents are not very particular always in sending notices of the deaths, marriages, etc., of members, especially deaths, and so when the last book came out there were a great number of names of members who had died. The making of a correct directory is a great labor.

The President General. The card catalogues here, with the papers, contains the names of the applicants, but of course the papers do not contain any facts as to their deaths or marriages of ancestors or anything of that nature.

Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts. As we only have a directory once in three years, I was wondering whether in place of having the directory bound as a book it could be arranged that during those three years the new members could be added in printed sheets. Then we could have a directory that would be good for three years, without having a new one.

The President General. The Chair is glad to have that suggestion on the record, because it is a very good one.

Mrs. Lawrence. To whom shall chapter regents send these lists?

The President General. To the office of the recording secretary.
general in Washington, because she keeps the records, and will hand them to the proper person here.

Miss Mecum. Should the price of the directory be decided upon by the congress? I think we have heretofore decided upon what it shall cost.

The President General. The approximate cost. Of course printers vary a few dollars.

Miss Mecum. I think they were sold the first time for sixty cents, and after that for a dollar.

The President General. The Chair thinks they are now selling at fifty cents. The only reason they are sold at all, instead of being given out freely to the society, is because they are very expensive to print. Of course the happy day will come some time—when the Hall is finished and when we will not feel obliged to save our surplus income and put it into the hall fund—and then we will be able, we hope, to give all publications freely to the society. That is a hope, not a promise! but in the meantime, we must do all we can to aid the hall and save the income, so that this list when printed shall be at the disposal of the members of the society at a nominal price. Is it your pleasure to have the price fixed, at which it shall be sold? Of course it cannot be finished soon, but I think it is wise for the congress to authorize it.

Miss Mecum. I do not think we could fix the price now.

The President General. It will be done as economically as possible, and placed before you at as low a price as possible.

Mrs. Ammon. I noticed that when Mrs. Thom was speaking, she referred to the fact that chapter regents do not report the deaths occurring in the chapters. Every three months the treasurer of the chapter is supposed to send to the treasurer general a list of the deaths, marriages, etc., in her chapter, and it is all printed. I thought that was required of every chapter treasurer, and I think it is a part of their work and not the work of chapter regents. Of course I know that my chapter treasurer sends them regularly every three months. Is not that required by the National Board?

The President General. It is earnestly requested. Of course it cannot always be enforced.

Mrs. Ammon. I was under the impression that it was just as necessary to follow that out as it was anything else.

The President General. No, it is an earnest request, but of course it cannot be enforced.

Mrs. Ammon. It affects the chapter membership. Suppose we had within one of the one hundred or three or four hundred for the delegation. If there was a death, it would make one less.

The President General. That is all looked over at the time. Here-
tofore it has been the first of February, but the request that they be sent in every three months is a very natural request, and a good way to keep the matter in order; but it is not always complied with. I think Mrs. Thom’s suggestion was simply to bring this before the body and enforce it, if possible. The Chair only suggests it now.

Mrs. Ammon. If the chapter regents were made responsible for that, perhaps it might be done. Perhaps the local treasurers do not as a rule understand the obligation, and if it could be made known to the chapter regents, they might enforce it.

The President General. The Chair supposed that the title “regent” was used in the generic sense, in that the regent was the head of the organization of every individual chapter, and therefore she would be the one who would direct the treasurer to send it, or whoever keeps the list. At any rate, it is very important to have these things here.

Mrs. Lockwood. I should like to say one thing, that of course it would be a help to have every one of these reports sent in, but they do not go by them by any means. Those have to be verified in the treasurer’s office, as to every member, and then they are correct. I suppose if they began, they would have to start about June. Of course we are always a few thousand behind when one of these directories comes out. It is impossible to have them absolutely up to date, because we are growing so fast. That is the way it is done.

I should like to say another thing, that the last directory cost us about $4,000. Now with the additions and the larger number, you must make up your minds that it is going to cost you more money, and do not be disappointed. [Laughter.]

The President General. We have added 8,000 members in the last two years, and we have not had a new directory printed in three years, so probably we have about 12,000 names to add.

Mrs. Main. I should like to ask that these lists be sent to the vice-president general in charge of organization, as all the chapter records, all the membership cards, and the deaths and resignations are all handed in there. If you send them to the recording secretary general, she will simply have to pass them over to me. If you send them directly to me, I will have them.

The President General. The Chair asks you to do as the vice-president general in charge of organization suggests.

Mrs. Stevens. I have a letter from Iowa, in which they ask that their state regent bring home an intelligent report of the condition of the treasury of this organization. Now I understand that the other day there was a request that one small part of that report be explained. So long as that report is not yet accepted, I should like to have that part made straight.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Stevens, does the Chair understand you want some point elucidated?

Mrs. STEVENS. Just a small part of it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. All these matters were concluded this morning when the report of the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers was accepted by this congress. However, a state regent you will attend the board meeting, and it must be before that your report comes, and all those things shall be made clear to you and to any member of the society who desires a statement, after it comes in.

Mrs. STEVENS. There was another thing they would like, and that is, in the city where an old soldier dies, they would like to have the flag at half-mast during the day of the funeral. Would there be any objection to that?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General should not think so. It would be a very beautiful idea.

Miss JONES. One word about our directory, Madam President. Would it be too late to offer a recommendation that we have published an addendum? It has only been three years since our last directory was published, and if we have to spend so much money as $5,000 to publish a new one, would it not suffice to publish an addendum to the present directory, covering the changes and additions of the last three years?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would say that the Chair did not state that the present directory cost $5,000. That statement was not made on her authority. The Chair was under the impression that it cost much less than that.

Miss JONES. Some one suggested that the next one would be so much larger than the last one that it might cost that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that the only difficulty is that the present directory, as alluded to by Mrs. Thom and others, was full of errors when it appeared, and that we would be obliged to have the directory carefully gone over before the addendum is printed; and if we find that we can have that done economically and have an addendum instead of a complete new directory, if there is no objection from the house, I would entertain that recommendation as a resolution.

Miss JONES. I should like to offer that as a resolution.

MRS. DRAPER. May I not suggest to Miss Jones something that I do not believe she has thought of, that in the last three years there are a great many hundred Daughters who have changed their names, and as the directory is printed alphabetically, it would be about twice as much work to arrange that directory and make an addendum as it
would be to make a new directory, and of course it would cost just that much more.

Miss Jones. May I say, in reply to the last speaker, that we might print an addendum, simply giving the names of the new members that have been added, without attempting to record the names of those who have died or the changes of the names of those who have married during that time?

Mrs. Barker. Speaking for myself, I think the most important part is the change in addresses. A great many of our addresses have been changed, and although we may be well known, our letters go astray. Therefore, I really hope that we will have a new directory.

The President General. As the situation now stands, if it is possible to decrease the cost by using the present directory with an addendum, it will surely be done. If it is found that the labor of going through it and correcting it entails more expense than a new one, then, in that event, we would have a new directory. The Chair has just received a distressing announcement, and feels that the house should hear it.

The official reader read as follows:

Mrs. Pope, first state regent and now honorary state regent of Kentucky, is very ill, and her daughter, Mrs. Hardy, vice president general from Kentucky, has been telegraphed for and leaves at 4.30 this afternoon. She sends special regards to the president general, and regrets not being able to say good-by to any of the members.

Mrs. Draper. As it was not a half an hour ago that I left Mrs. Hardy at a luncheon where she was the life of the party and had no thought at that time of leaving, and spoke of coming back here to the congress, may I be the one to offer a resolution of condolence, which I know we all wish to second, to Mrs. Hardy, our vice-president general from Kentucky?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Draper. I did not word my motion formally, but I wish it to express our sympathy that Mrs. Hardy is obliged to leave on such a sad errand as the severe illness of her mother. I should like to use the word sympathy instead of condolence.

The President General. Those of us who served in the early days of the society have often seen Mrs. Pope, the mother of Mrs. Hardy. She was the first state regent of Kentucky and was instrumental in the early days of the society in doing much of its work and putting it on its feet. It is for that reason that we desire to send a resolution of sympathy.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The official reader read the following:
MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE ORDERS OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

The regent and members of Our Flag Chapter of the District of Columbia invite the attention of all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the importance of having the government gather together, publish in book form, and distribute to the libraries of the principal cities throughout the country, copies of the complete orders of General George Washington during the War of the Revolution. Most valuable historical and other data, names, dates, etc., which are not elsewhere obtainable, are to be found in these orders; yet they are still in manuscript form and scattered in many places. Some are to be found in the state department, some in the war department, some in the pension office, some in the Library of Congress, and still others, it is stated, are in the possession of various historical societies. From a purely patriotic standpoint, if from no other, it is most desirable that these orders be collected together, properly indexed, and published under the authority and stamp of the national government. All we are, and all, as a nation, we expect to become, we owe to our ancestors who fought in the War of the Revolution. Surely our government should not hesitate at the comparatively small expense necessary to put into permanent and easily accessible form these valuable manuscripts of our country’s birth.

The subject will be brought to the attention of the Sixteenth Continental Congress with a view to having that body officially endorse the plan and take such steps as may seem expedient to secure the enactment into law by the National Congress, at its next session, of legislation along the lines indicated on the following page:

Text of the purposed legislation to be urged upon the national congress at its next session:

Joint Resolution.

Resolved, etc., That the complete orders of General George Washington during the War of the Revolution be gathered together, copied, and properly indexed by the Librarian of Congress, and that the public printer be directed to print and bind 10,000 copies of the same; 8,000 copies for distribution by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to patriotic societies, to state historical associations, and to public libraries, and 2,000 copies to be placed in the hands of the superintendent of documents for public sale; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $——, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to
defray the expenses incurred in the preparation of the work for the public printer and in the publication of the same by him.

Signed:

Mrs. Alex H. Semmes,
Corresponding Secretary Our Flag Chapter.

Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson,
Regent Our Flag Chapter.

Mrs. Wm. Vanzandt,
Vice-Regent Our Flag Chapter.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey,
State Regent, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins,
Vice-State Regent, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton,
Honorary Vice-President General.

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

Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Massachusetts,
Vice-President General.

Mrs. Robert Emory Parks, Georgia,
Vice-President General.

Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, State Regent, Pennsylvania.

Mrs.Geo. L. Martin,
Regent Emily Nelson Chapter, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper,
Regent Mary Bartlett Chapter, District of Columbia.

Mrs. John Paul Earnest,
Regent Lucy Holcombe Chapter.

The recommendation was seconded verbally by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Kempster, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Main and Mrs. Patton, and carried.

The President General. Mrs. Main has something which she desires to read to the house. If it is desired to have amendments to the constitution (not to the by-laws) acted upon at the next Continental Congress, they must be presented in writing now. You know the provision of the constitution. They will be read, and not acted on at all. Any one having amendments, which she desires to put in the record, may now have the opportunity to read them.

Mrs. Main. The first amendment I offer is merely technical, except in so far as it affects Mexico. I should like to read it. I think you will want to treat Mexico pleasantly and have her a sister to the rest of us.

Amendment.

I move to amend section 2, article V, of the constitution by adding the words, "and territory in the United States, also from foreign countries where such officer has been authorized," after the word "state," in the third line, making the section to read:

"The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory in the
United States; also from each foreign country where such officer has been authorized; and the regents and delegates from each organized chapter in the United States, or in foreign countries."

In studying the constitution last year, for an entirely different point, I was surprised to find that according to section 2 of article V our constitution does not give a seat in the Continental Congress to the state regent, or in her absence the state vice-regent, of the territories. The first paragraph of section 1, article VI, gives them seats on the National Board of Management. I supposed, at first, that this was an oversight in the reprinting of the constitution of 1905, but I found on looking over the files of the constitution in our library, that it has been printed this way continuously since 1891.

The first constitution, that of 1890, does not have these sections incorporated in it; so that if the congress is to interpret the constitution literally—according to what it says, and not what is intended—as it did year before last in the case of the Children of the American Revolution, then you will rule out the state regent or state vice-regent from Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

This amendment is signed by fourteen members. Twelve are required, but there are fourteen signatures to it, which will be published.

Charlotte Emerson Main,
Rowena Edson Stevens,
Emma Hills Stanley,
Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins,
Mrs. James D. Iglehart,
Elizabeth H. Swinburne,
Mrs. William A. Guthrie,
Emily Hendree Park,
Mrs. Frances L. Roberts,
Mrs. Ira H. Evans,
Mabel G. Swormstedt,
Catherine G. Thom,
Mrs. James A. Rounsville,
Frances Gray Estey,
Ellen S. Mussey,
Mary L. Deere.

There is another amendment, and I suppose I can offer them both at the same time.

The President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Main. Of course there are not to be discussed or acted upon, but they have to be read in order to be sent out at the proper time. The other amendment is one which has given the credential committee a great deal of trouble for the last two years, and if this sentence can be incorporated in the constitution, that is, if the congress approves of it, it will save any further discussion on the point. It is as follows:
“No member who has not paid her dues for the fiscal year, on or before March 1st, preceding the congress, shall be entitled to represent her chapter.”

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
MRS. FRANCES L. ROBERTS,
MRS. IRA H. EVANS,
MABEL GODFREY SWORMSTEDT,
CATHERINE G. THOM,
FRANCES GRAY ESTEY,
HALLIE A. ROUNSAVILLE,
ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
MRS. C. B. BRYAN,
MARY L. DEERE,
EMILY HENDREE PARK.

Mrs. Mussey. May I offer an amendment to the by-laws to be acted on at the proper time? I move to amend the by-laws, article 14, by striking out, “enclosed in a gold or other rim,” and inserting “not gold.”

Further amend article 14 by striking out “and be issued only by permit from the registrar general,” and adding:

Sec. 2. Permits for the use of the ceremonial badge, recognition pin, and ancestral bars, can be issued only by the registrar general, but upon the lapse of membership, the ceremonial badge and recognition pin revert to the society. Compensation shall be made in the amount of $—, and precious stones returned to purchaser.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, State Regent, D. C.,
HARRIET BARNES NEWBERRY, V. -P. Gen., Mich.,
MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, V. -P. Gen., Tenn.,
CHARLOTTE E. MAIN, V. -P. Gen. in Charge of Organ. of Chaps.,
ELEANOR W. JAMIESON, Registrar General,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD, Hon. Vice-President General,
MARY J. KEARFOTT, V. -P Gen., N. J.
ELIZA H. L. BARKER, V. -P Gen., R. I.
ELISABETH F. PIERCE, Rec. Sec. Gen., N. S. D. A. R.,
HALLIE A. ROUNSAVILLE, State Regent of Georgia,
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, Alabama,
MRS. ALEXANDER E. PATTON, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thompson. Madam President General, is it in order to offer a resolution.

The President General. Certainly, if there are no more amendments. We should like to get through with those. Any one who desires to present an amendment to the constitution or by-laws to be acted on must present it now, or can present it now. I wish to give all the opportunity. I hear no others, Mrs. Thompson is recognized.
Mrs. Thompson. I move that the auditing committee be empowered to arrange for the official auditor sufficient time and proper facilities for the examination of the accounts of the treasurer general so that in future the audited report of the treasurer general may be ready for presentation at the proper time.

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Bart, of Massachusetts.

Miss Jones. I rise to a question of information. I am a little bit mixed on this question of auditor: In other organizations with which I am familiar in my state, the auditing is generally ordered by the board of management. I should suppose that would be under the charge of the auditing committee, and not left to the treasurer general to order the auditing. I should think it would be at the discretion of the auditing committee or the board of management. Is that so in this office?

The President General. That is true as to the auditing committee and has been true right straight through. The Chair only regrets that owing to circumstances the provision could not be enforced. The auditing committee should have had that privilege. The Chair supposes this is merely to add emphasis to that.

Miss Jones. I simply rose for information.

The President General. You are correct. You have heard the resolution of Mrs. Thompson, which has been seconded.

The resolution was carried.

The official reader read the following proposed amendment to the by-laws:

Amend by-laws, article XI, by adding at the end the following:

(8) Chapters may elect honorary members, but persons so elected must be active members in good standing in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed) Marion H. Brazier, Regent, Massachusetts,
Lillian Rozell Messenger, District of Columbia,
Margaret B. Harvey, Historian, Pennsylvania,
Annetta Shipley Merrill, Registrar, Massachusetts,
Sarah F. Dearborn, Delegate from New Hampshire,
Fannie H. Sawyer, New Hampshire,
Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, State Regent of Maine,
Mrs. S. L. Boardman, State Historian of Maine,
Kate Stevens Bingham, Delegate, Oregon,
Lydia P. Purcell, Virginia,
Eleanor W. Morgan, Massachusetts,
Mabel H. Goode, Alabama,
Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue.

The President General. Are there any further amendments? The President General has a very beautiful announcement to make, as the vice-president general from Michigan said she could hardly make it
herself, owing to her feeling in the matter, and she has given me the privilege of doing so. Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, vice-president general from Michigan, wishes to have enrolled in the honor book the name of her beloved mother, Josepheine Richardson Barnes, deceased, a former member of Fort Greene Chapter in Brooklyn, New York; fifty dollars pledged to be paid in to the roll of honor book.

I would also announce a gift of five dollars for Memorial Continental Hall from Mrs. Plimpton, of Buffalo.

I would further announce that Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, whose name was yesterday entered in our roll of honor book by virtue of the fact that she had sent me a check of $50 for the uses of the hall fund, and I had asked Mrs. Lothrop to enroll Mrs. Elkins in the honor book, has to-day presented me with a pledge of another $50, in order that her revered mother's name, Mrs. Henry G. Davis, may be placed in the roll of honor book. I make that announcement with great pleasure. [Applause.]

THE OFFICIAL READER. Another donation. Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, state regent of Montana, announces that a member of Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Montana, wishes to donate in the name of her chapter a large flag for the decoration of this hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that no more agreeable gift could have come to this body than that of the national emblem. We are particularly glad to have it sent from way across the continent to us, and every time we look upon it, memory will form a pathway from your hearts to ours, and from ours back to Montana. We will now have the announcement of a presentation.

The official reader read as follows:

The Massachusetts State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution takes pleasure in presenting to the Smithsonian Institution and to the National Society library a copy of the history of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, from December 18, 1891, to December, 1905. Signed, Anna L. Bailey, state historian Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution.

The book contains a picture of the president general.

Mrs. HALL. I rise to ask where we may obtain copies of that book. Each of us wants one.

Mrs. MASURY. We shall be glad to sell that history for $2 apiece. It cost a great deal of money, and the first picture in the book is that of our beloved president general. We are very proud of this publication, as it represents the work of 15 years, and we are anxious to sell copies of it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does the $2 go to Continental Hall fund?

Mrs. MASURY. Eventually it will, because everything that comes to Massachusetts in the Daughters of the American Revolution line always comes back to Continental Hall in the end.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe that to be true, judging by what they brought to this congress. This is a very valuable book, the record of work accomplished by the numberless chapters in the great state of Massachusetts, which should commend itself as an example to all the chapters in the country. We are very grateful to receive this contribution.

THE OFFICIAL READER. I have here a resolution in relation to the adoption by the Daughters of the American Revolution of a suitable emblem or design for marking the graves of the patriots of the American Revolution.

Resolution in relation to the adoption by the Daughters of the American Revolution of a suitable emblem or design for marking the graves of patriots of the American Revolution.

WHEREAS, It is in keeping with the purposes of our society, and eminently proper, that the graves of patriots of the American Revolution should be appropriately marked in order that the last resting places of these heroes should not be forgotten; and

WHEREAS, It is not always expedient or possible to erect over the graves of patriots such monuments of granite or marble as their services to their country and to humanity entitle them. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, recognize the duty imposed upon them by virtue of their organization as a patriotic society, to mark the graves, when located, of every patriot who took part in the struggle for independence, with a marker of iron or bronze, or other suitable material and of appropriate design, in order that the identity of the graves of patriots may not be lost.

Resolver, further, That as the question of the adoption of an appropriate marker and the design therefor is of grave importance both to this society and to succeeding generations, that this resolution be offered to a suitable committee, and that such committee be authorized and directed to investigate and report to the next congress of this society whether, in its opinion, such a marker should be adopted, and if so, what material and design for same should be adopted by this society.

SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY,
Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President General, this motion has come before us, in one shape or another, for many years. Our brother society, the Sons of the American Revolution, has a marker for all the graves of the soldiers of the American Revolution. This is distinctively their work, and they have been urging us to send them the names of all Revolutionary soldiers, so that they might have the pleasure of putting up that marker. It seems to me it would be most unwise to adopt
another marker, and have those men's graves decorated with a variety
of tombstones or markers. I am sure that if this body understands
that the work is already being done, and that they can have markers
for their Revolutionary ancestors, we shall not care to go to that
expense, and we can take the money and put it into Continental Hall.

Mrs. Earnest. I ask that this resolution be referred to a committee.

Mrs. Brayton. Mount Clemens Chapter, Michigan, has a marker, and
we have adopted it as our marker, and half the proceeds of the sale of
these markers go to Continental Hall.

Mrs. Ballinger. I did not hear that.

The President General. The state regent of Michigan announces
that they have a state marker, half the proceeds of the sale of which go
to Continental Hall fund. As the mover of this resolution, Mrs. John
Paul Earnest, has requested merely that this be referred to a committee,
and that no action be taken this afternoon, if her motion has a second
I will put it.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Mussey.

The President General. All in favor of the motion that this be re-
ferred to a committee, and that no action be taken on it now, will say
"aye," those opposed "no."

The motion was carried.

The President General. The resolution will be referred to a com-
mittee, which will report back.

Miss Benning. I move that the chairman of Memorial Continental
Hall committee be empowered to order the payment of funds as they
become necessary, on the completion of contracts for Continental Hall.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Spilman.

Mrs. Carr. I ask to hear the resolution read again.

The resolution was again read.

Mrs. Ballinger. May I amend the resolution by substituting the
words "finance committee?"

The President General. Is there any second to the amendment?

The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Carr.

The President General. It is moved and seconded that the name of
the chairman of Continental Hall committee, the president general, be
stricken out of this resolution and that the name of the chairman of
the finance committee be inserted. All in favor of the amendment will
say "aye," those opposed, "no."

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was then carried.

Miss Benning. Are contributions to Continental Hall fund now in
order?

The President General. Yes, indeed.

The official reader announced the following contributions:
Clara Winthrop Fowler, of Massachusetts, sends a check for $32, a payment on the $50 pledge made yesterday.

Mount Vernon Chapter has $35 more to give to Continental Memorial building fund from the sale of Continental Hall postal cards, making $85 during the present congress.

Mrs. R. E. Park, of Georgia, contributes $10 for the Georgia column.

The President General. The fund is steadily growing. You see how fine it is. A resolution of thanks has just been sent up which will be read by the official reader.

The official reader read the following:

I move that a vote of thanks be tendered Massachusetts by this congress for the history it has just presented to our library. Signed by Miss Ritchie and seconded by Mrs. Toof.

Miss Ritchie. If the contents of that book are half as interesting as the frontispiece, I am sure we will all be more than delighted. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried.

Mrs. Park. I should like the privilege of offering a resolution of thanks to Montana for the beautiful flag presented to us.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin, and carried.

The President General. In commemoration of our action taken on the first day of this congress there has been sent to us a peace flag, which I now exhibit to you. (The flag was held aloft by the President General and Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Park.) [Applause.] The peace flag consists of our star spangled banner, mounted, as you see, on a ground of pure, unsullied white. This has been sent me in memory of the peace congress, and is tendered to us by Dr. William O. McDowell. I hereby present it to you. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Erwin moved that the flag be accepted with thanks.

The motion was numerously seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Thom. I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hodgkins, chairman of the house committee, and her associates on said committee, for their unfailing kindness and courtesy in the discharge of their arduous duties.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Iglehart and others, and was unanimously carried.

The President General. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, chairman of the page committee, has a word to say to you.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress, your committee begs to report that there have been 32 pages on duty at the Sixteenth Continental Congress, of whom six have served at every session, four have been absent at only one session, and all have served faithfully. The committee therefore...
takes pleasure in recommending the customary bestowal of the gold spoon adjudged for this service. The committee further recommend that state regents, in making applications for the appointment of pages, make them before March 1st, sending them either to the president general or to the recording secretary general.

Miss Benning. I move the adoption of the report of the chairman of the page committee; and also want to offer a resolution in connection with it. I move that the congress thank the pages for all they have done, and for the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which they have served this congress, and that the usual gold spoon be presented to every one of them.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Delafield.

The President General. The first motion is to adopt the report. The motion was carried.

The President General. The report of the chairman of the page committee contains a recommendation for thanks, and Miss Benning offers a resolution of thanks to our pages for their splendid and indefatigable labors, to be recognized in the usual manner. The Chair would like the privilege of stating right here how highly she appreciates the faithful and loyal labor given by her own special pages.

The motion was carried.

Miss Benning. You did not say anything about the spoons.

The President General. That is contained in the resolution. The Chair does not attempt to state every resolution in full. The presentation which you referred to is made every year, and is ordered by the passage of the resolution.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. It will be noticed that my report contained the recommendation that state regents in making applications for the appointment of pages, make them before March 1st, sending the application either to the president general or recording secretary general, so that it will come to the attention of the committee on pages. This year the committee received several applications too late to be published in the list of pages, and really too late for the proper action. So the committee recommends that future applications be sent in as suggested.

The President General. Let the application be sent to the recording secretary general.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Then I will eliminate the president general, and say that the applications should be sent before March 1st to the recording secretary general.

The President General. That is merely a recommendation, for the information of the congress.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. I have asked the privilege of speaking of the services of the vice-chairman of the committee on pages, Mrs. Robbins. She knows nothing of what I am about to say, but it would be unjust
to her if I did not say that she has been faithful, indefatigable and efficient in her work, and really has been the chairman of the committee on pages. I desire the congress to know this in justice to her, although she does not expect it.

Mrs. Rounsaville. In connection with the remarks of Mrs. Smith I should like to say that I have heard a most beautiful tribute paid to Mrs. Robbins by one of the pages, and I move a vote of thanks to her.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Terry, and carried.

Mrs. Erwin. On behalf of one of the pages I want to move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Robbins.

The President General. Mrs. Erwin speaking for the pages, offers a resolution to Mrs. Morgan Smith and to Mrs. Robbins for their kindness to the pages.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Bryan. Would it be in order for me to thank the president general for all that she has done for this society, for her beautiful welcoming speech to every Daughter, for her unswerving loyalty to our organization, for equanimity of temper, for the power and great executive ability she has always shown? I think we ought to stand up and repeat the words of the Doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

[Applause.]

The congress rose.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Parker, of Michigan; Mrs. Irion, of Illinois; Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, and Mrs. Scott, of Illinois.

Mrs. Barker put the motion and it was unanimously carried.

The President General. I thank you all, ladies. I appreciate it in my heart.

Mrs. Mussey. Madam President General, at the opening of every session we have had the most beautiful musical program. I feel that we should give a vote of thanks to all the organizations that have contributed to our pleasure, and also to the chairman of the music committee, I move such a vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin, and carried.

Mrs. Henry. Madam President General and ladies, I want a little more than a vote of thanks to the police who have guarded our building all the time, from the day we met until now, day and night. Generally there have been two men, but this year one officer has been entirely alone. I should like to have him paid about $10.

The motion was seconded by Miss Ritchie and Miss Pierce.

The President General. It is moved and seconded that we authorize the payment of $10 to Officer Creagh.

The motion was carried.

Miss Ritchie. If it is in order, I want to move a vote of thanks to the chairman of our railroad committee.
The motion was seconded by Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Rounsaville.

The President General. The Chair is very happy to put a resolution of warm appreciative thanks to the chairman of the railroad committee.

The motion was carried.

MRS. Barker. I move a vote of thanks to all the committees.

MRS. Delafield. I move a vote of thanks to our official reader, Miss Richards, for her efficient work all week.

The President General. Mrs. Barker has moved a vote of thanks to all the committees. Is this seconded?

The motion was seconded, and agreed to.

MRS. Lockwood. I want to move a vote of thanks to all the delegates who have come here and made this meeting so successful. [Laughter.]

The President General. And now it is proposed to give every one of you grand delegates composing the congress a vote of thanks. How can you carry your own vote of thanks? Each must vote for the other.

The motion was carried.

MRS. Hall. I am glad you have thanked the delegates, because poor Delaware has not done a thing apparently. She would not have got any thanks if it had not been for the thanks to the delegates.

The President General. Delaware does something all the time.

MRS. Parker. On behalf of my state of Michigan, I desire to say a personal word. Michigan desires to be placed on record.

WHEREAS, As never before, the prevailing spirit if this congress has been a deep sense of dependence upon and sacred obligation to Almighty God, country, and to the home; therefore,

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the woman from whom has emanated this attitude of reverence and religion, and that we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgment of the unvarying courtesy, magnanimity and justice of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The President General. The President General thanks you. As a similar resolution has been acted on, I will not put it again, but am grateful to have the resolution recorded—

MRS. Bailey. I move that this congress adjourn.

MRS. Terry. There is a delegation on the way here who have something which they desire to say. I hope that this house will not adjourn until they come in.

The President General. Of course a motion to adjourn precludes any possible discussion, if it is seconded.

The motion was seconded.

The President General. The Chair will of course put the motion to adjourn. Will you withhold it while we have the concluding prayer and the "Star Spangled Banner?"

In the absence of the chaplain general, Mrs. Stevenson, of Utah, is
Mrs. Stevenson offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee and ask Thee that it may not be a mere form that we bring to Thee at this time. We ask Thee that Thou wilt be with each one of us as we are about to separate and go to our homes. We pray that Thou wilt be with each member. Keep her from all the dangers of the way. We pray that Thou wilt be with us, the representatives of the chapters, that we may seek in our lives, and in our efforts in our chapters, to honor God and our country. And Heavenly Father, we pray that this same spirit may be cultivated in our children, that we may seek to train them above all things first to acknowledge their responsibility to God, to honor Him, their homes and their native land. And so we pray that Thou wilt keep us and guide us. Give us sympathizing hearts for those who are apprehensive for loved ones who are ill. Wilt Thou give us a heart of sympathy for those who weep, especially our chaplain general? Wilt Thou hear the prayers which have been offered for her, and wilt Thou be her consolation in this time of her crushing grief. So again we pray that Thou keep us, and keep our hearts and minds; through Christ Jesus our Lord, Amen.

Mrs. Scow. Madam President General may I ask that the Daughters be seated for a few moments?

The President General. There is a resolution to adjourn. The Chair has no power to suspend that.

Mrs. Scott. Will the mover withdraw her resolution?

The President General. It is seconded. All in favor of adjourning will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.”

The motion was lost.

Mrs. Mussey. Madam President General, I move that the stenographic reports of to-day’s meeting be regarded as the minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Egan (honorary vice-regent of Florida). Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I have just learned that you were not going to have any evening session, and in my haste to return here I have forgotten all the good things I intended to say, in presenting this loving cup, which is a duplicate of the one given by the Ohio delegation in congress to Mr. Longworth, or to Miss Alice Roosevelt, on the occasion of their marriage. So that will endear it to all of us. Madam President General, this is presented to you (holding aloft a magnificent silver loving cup) as a slight expression of the warm appreciation of the Sixteenth Continental Congress. We did not want to give a loving cup, but we had to. Everybody would have a loving cup. [Applause.]
Continental Congress, nothing could be so agreeable to your President General as that which represents and symbolizes love. It is that which has made her your President General. It is that which has created anything in her which has made her worthy to be your President General. It is that which pours back to you, in an ever-flowing, pellucid stream of true fealty and love. She will consider this ever brimming with it, from every member who has been good enough to honor her in this way, and she pours it back to you in unstinted measure; I say unto you, that next to the Star Spangled Banner, the "banner over us is Love!" [Applause.]

Mrs. Parry Wright. *I move that this congress adjourn.*

The motion was seconded and carried, and at 4.25 p. m. the president general announced the adjournment of the Sixteenth Continental Congress.