Governor George Clinton.
On May the 27th the remains of Gen. George Clinton were removed from Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C., where they had lain for ninety-six years.

Seldom, if ever, had such honors been paid to a long departed hero as were accorded this great soldier of the American Revolution. It is not possible to give an adequate picture of the magnificent pageant or describe the emotions as his casket was placed on the caisson at the cemetery gate amid impressive ceremonies, surrounded by military and civic orders. A laurel wreath from President Roosevelt was placed on the coffin and one from the President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, tied with the National colors. As the cortege moved the “General’s March” sounded; at its finish the Marine Band played “Nearer, My God to Thee.” As the solemn strains floated through the air, the minute guns were fired and the march on his last journey began.

Among those acting as escort were Mr. Henry O. Hall of the Sons of the American Revolution, a son of H. J. Hall, who served under General Clinton as governor of New York in 1810, his father and grandfather having served with him in the Revolution; Mr. Harry McLean and his son Wallace Donald, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. McLean’s grandfather, Gen. John McLean having been appointed by General Clinton as first commissary general of New York. The families have always maintained a close friendship.

At the Union Station the cortege was received by many orders of women’s societies,—Mrs. Isabel Ball in charge,
headed the procession and placed on the coffin a wreath of flowers. She accorded to the Daughters of the American Revolution the honor of being the first in line. Hundreds of women dressed in white, carrying flags and flowers, marched in line, placing the flowers on the coffin which rested in the station for these honors. Mrs. McLean was represented by Mrs. Mussey,—others on the committee were Mrs. Main, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gadsby, Mrs. Swormstedt, Mrs. Ernest, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. DuBois, and Mrs. Hodgkins who had charge of the District Chapters.

On arriving in New York, the body was met by a military escort and carried to the City Hall where it lay in state and here our President placed another laurel wreath. They then proceeded to Kingston where he was buried with great honors among his kindred. Ex-Governor David B. Hill gave a eulogy on the "Life and Services of General George Clinton."

George Clinton Andrews, a great-grandson, committed the body to the consistory of the church, the benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Hoes, of the U. S. Navy. Dr. Van Silke read the committal service.

A word at this time of the history of General Clinton will help to refresh our memories of another who served his country in her hour of sore distress and gave to us the privilege of honoring his memory after a silence of nearly a century.

GEORGE CLINTON, vice-president of the United States, was born in the county of Ulster, N. Y., July 26, 1739, and was the youngest son of Colonel Charles Clinton. In 1768, he was chosen to a seat in the Colonial Assembly, and continued in it, and was one of its most conspicuous members until the Revolution. He was appointed, April 22, 1775, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and took his seat on the 15th of May. On the 4th of July, 1776, he was present at the Declaration of Independence, and assented, with his usual energy, to the measure; but having been appointed a brigadier-general in the army, was obliged to retire from Congress, immediately after his vote was given, and before the instrument was transcribed for the signature of members, for
which reason his name does not appear among the signers. In April, 1777, he was elected both governor and lieutenant-governor of New York, and was continued in the former office for eighteen years. He continued during the progress of the war to render the most important services to the military department. It was owing greatly to his influence that the army was prevented from being disbanded, and to his exertions that the southern and northern states were not separated by the intervention of the British. On being apprised, in October, 1777, of the advance of the enemy from New York, up the Hudson, to form a junction with Burgoyne, he prorogued the Assembly and took command of Fort Montgomery, in which he made a most gallant defence; but being overpowered by superior numbers, with his brother James, escaped under the cover of the night. In 1801, he was again chosen governor, and in 1804, advanced to the vice-presidency of the United States, and continued in the office until his death, which took place at Washington, April 20, 1812, in the seventy-third year of his age. He possessed a discriminating intellect, the most undaunted courage, and great energy of character. He was distinguished as a soldier, an able statesman, and an ardent patriot, and filled the several public stations, to which he was elevated, with an ability, uprightness and usefulness, which placed him, both in public esteem and on the pages of history, among the most illustrious worthies of the Revolution. In early life he married Miss Cornelia Tappan, of Ulster County, and left but one son, whose only son died some years since, unmarried, so that the family name has disappeared in this branch of the family. Governor Clinton, dying at Washington, was buried in the Congressional burial ground whence he was removed to be entombed with his family at Kingston, N. Y., on the 250th anniversary of its founding, in the graveyard of the First Dutch Reformed Church organized 1659—\textit{Elizabeth Gadsby, Historian General}. 
Patriotism

In Civil Service Reform

Charlotte Emerson Main

(Given before the Federation of Women’s Clubs, Boston)

I have been asked by the Chairman of this Committee to speak to you today about Civil Service Reform as a patriotic duty.

What is true patriotism but studying and working for the best interests of all the people of our country? Patriotism, in its rudimentary form, was an instinctive impulse to protect the family. From that it grew to be a willingness to fight for, and to maintain inviolate the special government under which one lived. But in this twentieth century, the world has taken on a broader meaning, and every movement that stands for the betterment of mankind, may well be called true patriotism.

When the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was first organized in 1890, their shibboleth was:

1. “To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, “to promote, as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge;” thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of
American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

And while they carried out well the worthy objects for which they were organized, their work has found, in these last few years, much wider scope, and they are rapidly developing a spirit which sees patriotic work in everything that uplifts the burdens of humanity.

And while this society of 65,000 members is a much smaller body than our Federation, with its 800,000 club women, it is nevertheless a strong factor for help, if we could combine forces, and work along the same lines;—and I see no good reason why we should not do so.

Many Daughters of the American Revolution chapters are already taking up this work, using all their influence for the appointment of suitable men and women as superintendents and matrons of reform schools—hospitals and jails. Why should there not, especially in small communities, be united action of our club women and our patriotic societies in this grand effort?

We have an organization called the “Children of the Republic” for the special purpose of teaching the children of our immigrants the meaning of citizenship in our country; and the interest which they manifest in their eagerness to learn is remarkable.

An amusing incident, illustrating their pride in the distinction of American citizenship, occurred a short time ago; when a young Hungarian, who had been a naughty boy, and was being chastised by his irate parent, drew himself up proudly, and exclaimed: “I'll have you to understand, sir, that I'm an American and I won't be thrashed by a foreigner!”

Now, while we are teaching these boys the meaning of liberty and how to become law-abiding citizens, shall we neglect to properly care for, and seek to reform, those, who—just on account of this late awakening on our part—have gone wrong, mistaking liberty for license, and as a result, are filling our jails and work-houses?

It devolves upon the women of this nation, and especially
the club women, to help by their influence to place in our municipal offices, men of high ideals, and unquestioned integrity. Our charity workers, and their assistants should be men and women especially fitted for their work, who could and would help to instill into the minds of those whose bodily wants they relieve, an idea of the real meaning of life, with its duties and responsibilities. We should see that civil service examination for official places is insisted upon; and any dereliction of duty should be brought at once to the public view; that such men be removed, and others more deserving be put in their places. This is true patriotism; and a sacred duty.

Only by keeping men with "clean hands and pure hearts" in our places of authority, can we pass on unimpaired, to the generations to follow us, the priceless heritage we have received.

MRS. HELEN MASON BOYNTON

Librarian General

Helen Mason Boynton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of Massachusetts parentage on both sides of the house, in an unbroken line back to 1630, when Robert Mason came to America from England and settled in Dedham. The family was prominent in civil and military affairs in the colonies. Thomas Mason, son of Robert, was killed by the Indians at the defence of Medfield in 1676. Lieut. Henry Adams, one of her lineal ancestors, was also killed in this massacre. He was the ancestor of Samuel Adams, the revolutionary patriot, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States.

Andrew Hall, her colonial ancestor on her mother's side, was a lineal descendant of Elizabeth Newgate, daughter of John de Hoo, of Hessett, England. The Halls were active in the Indian Wars and in the Revolution.

General Thomas Stanton, of Hartford, the Interpreter General of New England was another lineal ancestor.

Mrs. Boynton's National number in the Daughters of the
American Revolution is 28. During 1891-92 and 93, she held the office of vice-president general in charge of organization. In 1896 she served as vice-president general. In 1906 she was elected honorary vice-president general and in 1907 librarian general. She is very proud of her American ancestry whose creed has always been, "Our country first,—ourselves afterwards."

In 1871 she married Gen. H. V. Boynton, an officer of national reputation in the Civil and Spanish wars. He received the Medal of Honor for gallantry in the attack on Missionary Ridge.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Thou art a beacon to the clouds that soar
   And all the birds that fly,—
White seamark on the waveless azure shore,
   Great guide-post of the sky.

The landscape took thee to her mighty heart
   With her blue mountain-range,
And with her lordly river gave thee part
   In every season's change.

Thou standest here like some eternal tree
   With world-wide spreading root:
The mists of winter are the leaves to thee
   The sunbeams are the fruit.

Thou art the still companion of the stars,
   The night's brave sentinel:
Thou feelest all the world's uneasy jars,
   And answerest, "All is well."

And all is well. Whatever tempests blow
   The Union still shall rise—
Like thee, still bosomed in the earth below,
   Still counseled by the skies.

—WENDEL PHILLIPS STAFFORD.

March 3, 1907.
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.

Obituaries of Revolutionary soldiers—from the American Traveller, a semi-weekly—published in Boston, Massachusetts, by Williard Badger and Royal L. Porter, No. 31 Court street. (From Mrs. Ella N. Taylor, Regent, Geneseo Chapter, New York.)

(Continued.)

Friday, August 24, 1827.

Mr. James Lincoln, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 77.
In Roxborough, Mr. Levi Dunton, aged 71, a soldier of the Revolution.
In Gloucester, Mr. Adam Hoffains, aged 72, a Revolutionary soldier.

Tuesday, August 28, 1827.

In Lincoln, on the 21st inst., Mr. William Mercer, aged 85. He was one of the few survivors who fought for and against Great Britain. He was with the army at the siege of Quebec in the French war and was one of the party who met the British at Concord North Bridge, 19th April, 1775. During a long life he lived respected and died without an enemy.

In Plymouth, Mr. Elijah Dunham, a Revolutionary pensioner.
In Plympton, Mr. Caleb Stetson, a Revolutionary soldier.

Tuesday, September 4, 1827.

In Hallowell, Mr. James Flemming, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 106.

Friday, September 7, 1827.

In Reading, Benjamin Upton, Esq., a patriot of the Revolution and for many years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.
In Waterford, Me., Mr. John Jewell, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 68. He was a native of Stowe, Mass., and one of the first settlers of Waterford.
In Chester, N. H., Mr. David Underhill, aged 77. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was in the battle of Bennington.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Friday, September 14, 1827.

In Canton, Mr. Samuel Wentworth, aged 70, a Revolutionary pensioner.

Tuesday, September 18, 1827.

In Dover, Capt. William Twombley, aged 70, an officer of the Revolution.

Tuesday, September 25, 1827.

In Concord, N. H., Mr. George Emerson, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 70.

Friday, September 28, 1827.

At Sandy Bay, Mr. John Hampson, a Revolutionary patriot, aged 73.

In New Boston, Capt. Nathaniel Martin, aged 66, an officer of the Revolution.

Tuesday, October 2, 1827.

In Milton, Mr. Peter Brow, aged 73, a Revolutionary soldier.

In Williamstown, 21st ult., Mr. Peter Schuyler Putnam, aged 63. He was the youngest son of Gen. Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, and was out with him in the last campaign.

Friday, October 5, 1827.

In Tyngsborough, Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, an officer of the army of the Revolution, aged 90.

In Newberry, Major Ephraim Emery, a patriot of the Revolution.

Friday, October 12, 1827.

In Milton, Mr. Jeremiah Crane, aged 69, a Revolutionary patriot.

Friday, October 19, 1827.

A Maryland paper announces the death of General Perry Benson, at his residence in Talbot County on the 2nd inst. The deceased was in his 72nd year and in his early life took an active and perilous part in the arduous struggle which established the independence of the United States.

Tuesday, October 23, 1827.

In Grafton, Mr. Enoch Greenwood, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 60.

In Sterling, Lieut. Silas Roper, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 73.

Friday, October 26, 1827.

In Hebron, Me., Capt. John Thompson, aged 70. He was a veteran of the Revolution and in the important scene that crimsoned the soil of Lexington.

(To be continued.)
REAL DAUGHTERS

Miss Cynthia Ann Campbell

In Rochester, N. Y., on May 6th, 1908, death removed from the Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the four remaining "Real Daughters." Miss Cynthia Ann Campbell.

Miss Campbell was born in Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., July 4th, 1817. She was the youngest of twelve children born to Elizabeth Edmonds and Isaac Campbell. Her father was born in Voluntown, near New London, Conn., in 1762, and was a descendant of Charles Campbell, who, accompanied to this country by his brother Robert, settled in Voluntown with other Scotch-Irish families, who were among the first settlers of Connecticut, and were also founders of the Presbyterian Church of Voluntown.

Miss Campbell had been a resident of Monroe County since she was one year of age, when her parents removed to East Rush, Monroe County, N. Y. Her education was finished at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, one of the first institutions of the state to grant higher education to women. The prime of her life was passed in the town of Chili, coming to Rochester about twenty years ago.

Miss Campbell spent much of her time in reading, which was her chief pleasure. Her father had been a subscriber to "The Evangelist" since its publication, and she eagerly watched for its appearance each week. Because of her delicate appearance she was spared all care and anxiety during her life by her family, being considered too frail for the burdens borne by the others.

Miss Campbell did not know at what age her father entered the army but placed it at seventeen or eighteen years, and had seldom heard him talk of his life during that struggle. His residence at enlistment was Voluntown, Conn., and he served part time under Captain Joshua Dunlop, and part
time under Colonel Wyllis in "Major Clark's Company," commanded by Lieutenant Day. He was descended from staunch Presbyterians, and was much interested in religious matters; an elder in the church and more disposed to talk of religion than of his career as a soldier.

Had Miss Campbell lived until July 4th she would have been ninety-one years of age. During her life she was singularly free from sickness, and her death was a sleep from which she did not awaken. Her burial took place in the family burial plot, in Pine Grove Cemetery, East Rush.—Augusta W. Wall, Historian of The Irondequoit Chapter.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Safety of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following was unanimously passed:

A resolution offering the congratulations of the New York City Chapter to our President General and Honorary Regent Mrs. Donald McLean on the successful termination of her efforts to obtain the loan of $200,000.00 for Continental Hall, and our earnest wishes for its completion before the expiration of her present term of office, and so be the most brilliant achievement and one of the greatest of the permanent benefits, that she has conferred on the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the administration of her high office.

Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Registrar of the General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa, Kansas, has the following good words for our magazine: "We enjoy reading the Magazine and are glad to have the history of those for whom Chapters are named."
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

The Scranton City Chapter, (Scranton, Penna.) was organized on February 5th, 1908, after several months of energetic work and with the invaluable assistance of Mrs. William A. Wilcox who was appointed the registrar of Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston Pa., when it was organized twelve years ago, and has held the position efficiently ever since. Our charter membership is twenty-three, and since that time we have admitted twelve new members.

Mrs. Frederick Whitney Davis, who was the initiative spirit in the organization of the chapter, was appointed the regent, and at the January meeting announced the officers of the chapter as follows: Mrs. Ralph A. Amerman, vice-regent; Mrs. John L. Gard, recording secretary; Mrs. Emery Wakefield, corresponding secretary; Miss Emily Wilcox, registrar; Miss Eva Wrightnour, historian; Miss Mary K. Eaton, treasurer; Mrs. Wm. L. Anthony, and Mrs. Edwin L. Walter to serve with the officers on the Board of Management. Mrs. Walter sailed in April to be away two years, and the regent appointed Mrs. J. M. Shackford, who was a charter member of the Letitia Greene Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Ill., to fill the vacancy.

Our meetings were held with the regent and were well attended. It was finally decided to have a regular place of meeting and we were able to secure the parlors of the Hotel Jermyn where we now gather the first Saturday of each month.

The spirit of patriotism and an interest in the splendid work our society is doing has spread its influence among us, and though a young chapter we are doing what we can, and entering upon our new duties with the hope, conviction and assurance which characterized our forefathers and led them to victory.

Every meeting is looked forward to with interest, and we have been treated to well-prepared papers upon some of our
“Revolutionary Heroes,” which served to stir up our desire for a more intimate knowledge of our early history, and by so doing enable us to better pass it along to others. The coming year, which begins in September, will find us studying the “History of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys” —a subject that might fill volumes and then it would almost seem incomplete.

The charter members put in their portion toward the amount required for our charter which in due time was received. We had it framed and are very proud of the beautiful work and to have the signatures of our President General, and of our state regent, Mrs. Allen P. Perley, who was so gracious to the regent in assisting her during the weeks of organization.

Our Chapter was invited to attend the exercises at Nay Aug Park on Memorial Day when Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart presented to the City of Scranton a magnificent building, erected in the park at a cost of $200,000, as a “Museum of Natural History and Art. He has also donated many beautiful specimens, and the generations to come will rise up and call him blessed for what this gift will have done for the education of the children.

Our last meeting for the year was held on June 6th, when reports were read by the officers. Following the business meeting two papers were read and a piano solo rendered after which a social half hour was enjoyed.

The regent announced that the chapter was to attend in a body the exercises held by the “Wyoming Monument Association” at Wyoming on July 3d, in commemoration of those who fought and died in the terrible massacre there in 1777. These exercises are very impressive and will be of benefit to us all.

Our debut into social life was made June 13th, when the chapter observed Flag day.

The board of management gave an informal reception at the home of the regent to members of the chapter and their friends who are Daughters, or eligible and interested. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of flags from those of immense size to the smallest. The guests were received
by the officers and each one was presented with a little souvenir, a bow made of flag ribbon. These were made and given by Mrs. Shackford.

The unmarried ladies served the fruit punch and cakes from a gaily decorated table in the dining room, which also had its share of stars and stripes, and red and white carnations.

We had a paper on the "Origin of the Flag," by Miss Grace Ayers which was exceptionally good and the reading was very clear and delightful. Following her, Dr. J. S. Wrightnour, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and a Son of the American Revolution, gave us a short talk on the flag. It was a particularly happy theme he took, for he began when the crude emblems were used centuries ago and their gradual development into the flags as they are used today by different nations, with their significance, ending with remarks on our own beautiful flag and paying a glowing tribute to those who had fought and died for it.

At the request of the chapter, some of the editors of our papers wrote editorials on Flag Day and urged a more general observance of the day, and more respect for our country's flag.

Several of us take the *American Monthly Magazine* and are earnest in efforts to have others subscribe. It is invaluable, keeping us in touch with Daughters all over the land, with their work and pleasures, and giving us instruction in history and duty besides.

**The Dorothy Ripley Chapter**, (Southport, Conn.) held the last meeting of the official year June 26th, 1908. The regent (Mrs. George E. Bunsell) gave a full statement of work done during her two years of office. Sums of money had been sent Commodore Dunn (a Tennessee maintenance) for a scholarship at the Marysville college, also eighty volumes of history and fiction, with a number of valuable text books; two years ago prizes of silver dollars were given to the pupils of the public school for best scholarship; this year the teachers desired pictures as not only decorative but instructive. Flag day four well-chosen pictures were presented to the
four departments of the school, after recitations and patriotic singing by the scholars. Flags decorated the rooms and desks. Twenty volumes of Polish books have been purchased by the chapter, and placed in our Pequot Library for the use of the Poles in this locality. During two years eighty dollars have been contributed to Continental Hall, fifty dollars of which placed the name of Mrs. Edwin Sherwood (a "Real Daughter") on the roll of honor at Washington. June 12th of this year, the Chapter placed a solid mahogany cabinet of Colonial design in Pequot Library to be used as a receptacle for properties of the chapter; a rare old China cup and saucer, owned by Dorothy Ripley (the patron saint of the Chapter) was the first article to grace its shelves. A Lafayette sugar bowl, and an old Philadelphia pitcher, were given from the collection of the late Mrs. Henry L. Bulkley; additional gifts of value were a gun bayonet, and bullet-mould used in the Revolutionary War. The limited number of the Chapter, makes it possible for the members to exercise the virtue of hospitality—making the meeting not only a social re-union, but effective in unity of purpose for good work.—

Mrs. NEHEMIAH PERRY, Historian.

Jane Douglas Chapter, (Dallas, Texas).—It is with much pride that we report for Jane Douglas Chapter, a successful year marked by earnest work and enthusiastic co-operation on the part of a most harmonious membership.

Efforts are being made to stimulate loyalty and patriotism, and to do some substantial things to make the Daughters of the American Revolution a factor for good in the city. The chapter has given to the public library the lineage books, volumes 21 to 26, the other volumes having been previously contributed. We have also given two bound volumes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and are endeavoring to supply all missing volumes, so that the files of the magazine in the public library may be complete. Saffill’s Records of the Revolution has also been placed in the library and $10 additional given to be used in purchasing some works on early American history.
Our chapter has appointed a committee to select a suitable gift for the handsome new public high school which will be ready for the Fall term. The gift is to commemorate some individual or incident in American history.

The Children of the Republic, organized under the auspices of Jane Douglas Chapter continues its good work, especially among the children of the foreign born. The meetings are held at the Neighborhood House of the Central Kindergarten Association. On the afternoon of February 22nd, there was an interesting entertainment for the society, with the ladies of the chapter as guests. Alvin Lane, the bright young son of our regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, recited a very clever original patriotic poem. On behalf of the chapter Mrs. Lane presented to the children a handsome American flag, and they in return acknowledged the gift by saluting the flag.

It was enthusiastically declared to continue our subscription of $10.00 to the fund of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

Our $50.00 for the Continental Hall fund was sent promptly as usual.

Daughters of the American Revolution spoons were presented to the baby of the chapter, Albert J. Jones, and to two brides, Mrs. Martin W. Powers and Mrs. Collins.

Washington's wedding day was celebrated with a tea at the home of Mrs. Grace R. Scruggs, when the ladies of the chapter were at home in quaint costume of ye olden time to many friends who called and lingered for a pleasant chat over the tea cups.

On Washington's birthday the chapter entertained with an evening of old fashioned music at Carnegie Hall. Five hundred guests listened with much pleasure to the sweet airs and ballads of long ago, as rendered by the best musicians of the city. In addition to the music we enjoyed very much an address by Judge Philip Lindsley, formerly of Tennessee, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Our membership has reached the one hundred mark, and we have prospects for a large increase after meetings begin in the fall.—Margaret Shepherd Mosby, Historian.
Wiltwyck Chapter (Kingston, N. Y.).—The 250th celebration of the founding of Kingston, N. Y., and Wiltwyck Chapter’s part in the ceremonies. 1658-1908. Situated reposefully back from the Hudson, with an uplook toward the blue Catskills, is Kingston, one of the few towns in the United States that has attained the dignity of two and one half centuries. To those not familiar with historical New York, nor acquainted with their own river ways, but professing a familiarity with the Nile and the Danube, who have flitted by Kingston enroute to the metropolis, it may be a fresh announcement that Kingston was the first capitol of the Empire State. What is termed “Ulster’s most famous spot” is the old courthouse, remodeled, nearly a century ago, and again recently, in which was held the first court under the first Constitution of the State, and, when this was opened by Chief Justice Jay in 1777, he spoke of the glorious opportunity Americans enjoyed in choosing the forms of government under which they should live.

To go back of the Revolution, Kingston was the Wiltwyck of those aboriginal romanticists, the Esopus Indians. The English had a minor part in the settlement of the town but soon the Dutch followed, bringing their “Dominie” from the Netherlands and the sacred traditions of the Reformed Church, those which President Roosevelt loves and preserves. When Lovelace and British rule came in, the village was called Kingston to please the King, but the Dutch gave the place a local color that has never been effaced. Although many of the settlers were of mixed lineage—Huguenot and English, yet, the most of them, as if to proclaim themselves Dutch planted the old roof trees close to the street, enclosed their gardens with tightly sealed board fences, there to enjoy a sweet domesticity beloved of all good burghers.

Many old houses, built soon after the burning of Kingston, are now standing, imparting an air of quaintness and so time mellowed, even Ruskin would have enthused over the oldness. These were all placarded with information, during the celebration; but the woman who asked “how the Egyptians looked in Cairo,” was disappointed in not seeing men wearing knickerbockers in Kingston, upon observing so much Dutch
ancestral houses. The old Revolutionary house, recently acquired by Wiltwyck Chapter and restored without changing the original lines was open the three days of the great celebration; hospitably receiving many visitors. The Daughters with the pride of possession, glared in a chapter house standing upon sacred ground—the very birthplace of the Empire State.

The celebration began on May 30th, when the remains of George Clinton, New York’s first governor, were brought from Washington, where they had lain in the Congressional Cemetery, nearly a hundred years, and were deposited beneath the monument (which was also sent here) in the churchyard of the First Reformed Dutch Church. This was done with great civic and military honor, for New York’s first Constitutional Governor was also General George Clinton of the Revolution. Among the wreaths piled upon the casket was a large one sent by Mrs. Donald McLean from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of bay leaves from Wiltwyck Chapter, tied with chapter colors. Governor Clinton now lies only a few steps away from the spot where he took oath of office. In the churchyard are sleeping other Revolutionary soldiers upon whose graves the Daughters reverently laid flowers. The First Reformed Dutch Church was organized in 1659 and until 1808 it was served by pastors who were educated in the universities of the Netherlands. On Sunday, the 31st day of May, memorial services were held in the church and the Daughters filed in, two by two, led by our regent, Mrs. De Witt Roosa. The addresses were of a historical and patriotic character, General O. O. Howard speaking of Abraham Lincoln. On Monday, June 1st, was the great parade, which Governor Hughes reviewed from the Academy green. In the afternoon, Governor and Mrs. Hughes received at the Chapter House with Mrs. Roosa. There were many distinguished guests from the State and abroad, all loud in their praises of the home of the Daughters—charmed to be in such a historic atmosphere.

The old Senate House is an object of much interest, constructed partly of bricks brought from Holland. Here the
first Senate of New York was organized in 1777. Gen. Armstrong resided in it before his departure as minister to France. The old Kingston Academy, the establishment of which was proposed by Chauncey Graham in 1769, had upon its roll such names as DeWitt Clinton, Stephen VanRensselaer, Edward Livingston and others of renown.

Kingston was the home of Vanderlyn, the eminent painter and protege of Aaron Burr. Vanderlyn’s “Landing of Columbus” is in the rotunda of our National Capitol. Kingston remembers her gifted son with a monument in Wiltwyck cemetery.

I have mentioned, although concisely, the principal objects of historical interest and the reasons for our great celebration in Kingston, where the old and new mingle. It has been a great home coming. People who were friends in childhood greeted each other on the streets, after a separation of years. There was joy and sadness too, in the meetings—it made us think of the old song “Ben Bolt”—the “Don’t you remember?” then in the midst of the jubilee and the bright music we were glad we were living.

On the 13th of June, Mrs. Storey, the newly elected regent, was received at Wiltwyck Chapter House and the Sons of the American Revolution of the Empire State made a presentation of two pictures to Wiltwyck Chapter of George and Martha Washington, which was followed by a luncheon in which Sons and Daughters united. Two of the “Sons of the Revolution,” Hon. A. T. Clearwater and S. D. Coykendall were greatly instrumental in the marked success of the 250th celebration of Kingston, an event long to be remembered.

A hundred years hence, we shall not be here; in all probability our Chapter House will remain, standing proudly at the apex of a green triangle. Perhaps some of our portraits, as ancient dames, will be pointed out as among the founders of Wiltwyck Chapter and of that noble organization—the “Daughters of the American Revolution.”—Marie Graham Snitzler.

Richard Royall Chapter (McKinney, Texas), was organized July 17, 1907, at the home of Mrs. Louise Allen Scott with
twelve members. The name Richard Royall was given the chapter in honor of Mrs. Scott's grandfather who was a prominent historical character of early Texas days. He was a member of the "Legislative Council" that made the laws of Texas during the existence of the Provisional Government, and he advanced large sums of money for the upbuilding of the Republic. For his services he was granted numerous leagues of land and at his death was one of the largest land owners in Texas. He was the son of Major William Royall, of Virginia, who served six years in the Revolutionary war, was a descendant of Sir Isaac Royall whose old Colonial home at Medford, Mass., is now honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is said to be the oldest type of American architecture in the United States. Mrs. Scott, our enthusiastic regent, being identified with the history of our State, and imbued with the patriotic thought asked the privilege of naming this patriotic society for the grandson of one who was such a power behind the throne in establishing the independence we now enjoy in Texas, and it is due to her ardent spirit that our chapter was organized. At our first official meeting her address impressed and inspired us with the idea of the good we might obtain for ourselves and for others. We are now closing a year of prosperity and harmony under her efficient leadership. Our monthly meetings have been enjoyable both in a literary and social way. A program made at the beginning of the year has been generally followed. After our business session, we have music, vocal or instrumental; one or two addresses from our program of topics is presented, often an elocutionist is introduced, or some one of our members who has traveled, relates some experience. At our November meeting, Mrs. Hoard gave an interesting account of the articles and documents seen in the historical building at Jamestown. Splendid papers have been read from time to time. At one of our meetings roll call was responded to by "incidents in the life of our Revolutionary Ancestors." Among the many interesting responses, was a letter which was written by George Washington, and which was read by Mrs. Walter Wiley. In Texas,
this grand lone star State, there are no revolutionary spots

to cherish, (save the grave of one lone soldier, that of Alex-
ander Hodges) but there is need of our help in other ways.
The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is

not narrowed to the bare honoring of our noble ancestry, but

as true Daughters we should become ministering angels in

the home, in the hospitals and in the schools. During the

months of our organization we have given attention to the

sick and needy—we offered two flags as prizes in the schools

to the pupil who should write the best essay on "Our

Country." It resulted in a very helpful interest among the

pupils. The prize papers were excellent and showed familiar-

ity with American history, and the spirit of the United

States. The other essays also received great credit. We

were greatly encouraged in this our first donation to patriotic

education by the enthusiasm displayed.

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." We shall not wait

for some great work, but will do that which lies in our power

for we "despise not the day of small things" and under the

guiding hand of our beloved regent we look into the future

with serene content and determination.—Mrs. R. E. Bristol,

Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pennsylvania) —

Somehow June seems to be the time for all the nobler im-
pulses to stir. Whether it is a responsive chord to the joy-
ous call of nature, or whether it is simply the pure delight in

life—whatever the cause—hearts bound more quickly to the

generous thrill, eyes brighten with sympathetic glance and all

of life is set to a fuller, richer note. "We are happy now,
because God wills it," and in that happiness we turn prob-
ably with more genuine gratitude than ever to think of those

who made possible so much of our free joy in giving us free

America. At least so it seemed to the members of the Valley
Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, as, on Saturday afternoon of June 6, they stood "knee deep in June" in the little cemetery of Evansburg to express their appreciation of what the men of '76 had done. Evansburg is a little village in Pennsylvania, right in the heart of the rich valley of the Perkiomen. The region in which this valley lies is the most classic in America. Not far away is Valley Forge, memorable for that bitter winter encampment of 1777-1778; and White Marsh, from which place Washington made the momentous though unsuccessful attack on Germantown; and Germantown itself, from the attack on which the wounded and dying were brought back to the old, historic church of St. James, in Evansburg, which church for the time being became a hospital. There many of the brave young soldiers died, and in the cemetery attached to the church were buried in unknown graves.

It was to mark these graves that the Valley Forge Chapter assembled on June 6, and there, under the bluest of blue skies, with the scent of clover in the air and the soft rustle of leaves overhead, we stood over the peaceful dead and unveiled a boulder to their memory. Out into the sweet air were flung
the notes of our national song. Maybe—who can tell?—the spirits of those whose dust was beneath our feet, trooped back to listen to the strains, to be glad that their sacrifice was known and appreciated. After the singing, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, removed the flag which covered the boulder, and revealed this inscription that had been cut into the stone:

"This stone marks the
Burial place of a number
Of soldiers who died for
the Cause of American
Independence,
1775-1783.
Placed by
Valley Forge Chapter, D. A. R.,
1908."

When the stone was unveiled Ex-Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, made an appropriate address, during which he spoke of the historic associations connected with the valley. He then went on to say in part:

"The Revolutionary war began with Lexington and Bunker Hill, but it immediately drifted away and New England heard little more of it; for the struggle became a struggle for the center of the American continent. Its important object was the capture of Philadelphia, then the leading American city of the country. * * * After the battle of Germantown,—that battle of tremendous consequences—they drifted back, and this church became a hospital and here men, mortally wounded, were buried. To-day, the Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in zeal, in earnestness and regard for the welfare of our country have seen that a stone should be erected to commemorate the memory of those who died. * * * These men gave their all to the cause. Who they are, where they were born, what were their names, whence they came, we know not; we simply know that they are dead in the cause of their country and here are buried. In foreign countries in other days it has been the custom to honor kings, conquerors—Alexander the Great, Caesar, Napoleon. We live in another era; our thought in America is a different one. We know that causes are maintained by the individual men who bear the musket. Why is it that we should give all our honor to the successful general at the head of the army, with the stars of a major general on his shoulders? He has his reward. Vastly more is credit due to him who surrenders everything—and that was the fate of these men who
gave their lives, their homes, their name for their country to lie far away in unknown graves. Therefore these Daughters of the American Revolution have done well.”

The exercises concluded with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Franklyn Ballentyne, rector of St. James Church.

The stone, which the accompanying photograph shows, is of rock native to the Perkiomen valley, and shows, as the speaker of the afternoon said, the judgment and taste of the committee, of which Mrs. Joseph Torrance was chairman.—Emma L. Newill, Historian.

**Colorado Chapter** (Denver, Colorado).—Mrs. Browning once wrote: “Measure not the work until the day is out: then bring your gauges.” The hour for measuring has come once more, and the report that it is my pleasure to make marks another closing year for Colorado Chapter.

The year that has drawn to a close has been a happy one in the quiet fold of Colorado Chapter. It has been filled with useful work, with memories of pleasant friendships continued and new friendships gained. The officers and board of control have worked faithfully and harmoniously, and the Daughters have loyally supported them. Not one of the many committees has failed to do its full share of work, and the high hopes and pleasant anticipations that led to the foundation of the chapter have been abundantly realized.

The programs presented during the year, under the careful guidance of Mrs. Myron Jones, have been of exceptional merit, and have displayed not only high ideals in the conception and arrangement, but energy and originality in the execution. The subject of study has been “Historic Landmarks and Legends,” and the year opened with a meeting, held at the home of Mrs. L. E. Campbell, at which Mrs. W. H. Kistler led the Daughters over the sunny land south of Mason and Dixon’s line, gathering as she went the landmarks of “that delicious land.” When the last mile had been traveled, and the last precious landmark had been visited, she paid an eloquent tribute to the South, and to the universal brotherhood that had wiped out the past and written in love the
words: “No north, no south, no east, no west, but one united home.”

Mrs. John L. McNeil followed Mrs. Kistler with a graphic description of the tercentennial, and her wanderings in the historic Southland. A quartette added greatly to the pleasure of the afternoon by singing “Our Old Kentucky Home” and “Maryland, My Maryland.” The songs blending their sweetness with the sentiment of the afternoon, and the same can be said of all the music of the year, as it had been carefully selected in order to be in harmony with the subject under consideration. A delightful chapter reunion and reception to new members closed the first meeting of the year, which proved an omen of a happy and successful year.

The second meeting of the season, held in November, at the home of Mrs. John L. McNeil, with Mrs. Geo. T. Sumner and Mrs. E. A. Wixson as assistant hostesses, was devoted to “Plymouth Rock,” with Mrs. Geo. T. Sumner as the essayist, and the Daughters found themselves far from the sunny land of the South on the “Stern and rock bound coast” of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sumner gave a short description of her early impressions of the Pilgrims and her first visit to Plymouth and its environs, after which she departed from the expected by embellishing slightly the personnel of her great human story, although keeping strictly to historic facts, and told the story of the emigration of the Pilgrims from England, and later from Holland, which had been their haven of refuge, and of their terrible voyage across the ocean to an unknown land as a narrative, into which she wove the romance of a young couple that had journeyed to the promised land, and who gave up their lives during that terrible first winter.

The meeting of December 30th was held with Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, and Mrs. C. C. Welch, as essayist, spoke of “The Hub of the Universe and Some of its Spokes,” and proved quite conclusively that Boston was well named “the Hub,” citing the fact that three of the great essentials in the building of a nation—law, education and commerce—had their foundation there. In closing her most interesting and instructive essay, Mrs. Welch exhibited a sword that had seen ser-
vice at the battle of Bunker Hill. She was followed by the songs, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and "On Bunker Hill where Warren Fell."

For the opening meeting of 1908 Colorado Chapter met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Buchtel to enjoy the hospitality of Mrs. Buchtel and Mrs. Grandin T. Vought, and listened with rapt attention to Miss Harriet Platt, one of the young Daughters of the chapter, who gave an admirable paper upon "Our National Capitals." The DeKoven Quartette rendered, "To Thee, O Country" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and the meeting closed with the "Star Spangled Banner" recited by Mrs. E. H. Fields, Jr., in a thrilling manner.

At the meeting on February 24th, held at the home of Mrs. E. H. Field, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Rucker was the essayist of the day, and she carried her audience to the northland that is so rich in song and story, telling the legends

"From the forests and the prairies,
From the great lakes of the Northland,"

in the charming manner of one thoroughly familiar with her subject and with the tender sentiment of a lover of that historic land. "The Greeting of Hiawatha" and the weird Indian song, "Chibeabos," followed, and "The Star Spangled Banner," which Mrs. E. B. Field, Jr., rendered in an inspired manner, closed the program. At this meeting delegates were named to attend the meeting of Continental Congress.

On the 18th of March the Chapter met at the home of the regent, Mrs. James B. Grant, and Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson spoke of the "Landmarks of the West," Mrs. E. B. Field, Jr., delighted her audience with a recitation, "Our Spinning," written by Mrs. Ellen Harding Walworth, and Mrs. Frank B. Martin rendered two Zuni ceremonial songs, "The Sunrise Call" and "The Coming of Montezuma." The program of the afternoon was preceded by the election of the directors.

Mrs. Myron Jones, delegate to the state conference held in Colorado Springs, gave an interesting account of the proceedings of that assembly, giving as the chief items of interest to the chapter the election of Mrs. John L. McNeil, second vice-regent of Colorado Chapter, as state regent, and
the beautiful response made by our well-beloved regent in re-
sponse to "Mothers and Wives of the Revolution," at the
banquet. Mrs. John Campbell, the retiring state regent, being
present, added a word as to the conference, and as to the elec-
tion of Mrs. McNeil. With the rendition of "The Star
Spangled Banner," which is always the closing number, the
Daughters adjourned to the dining room to pass an hour of
rare delight as the guests of their gracious regent.

The delightful chapter year closed with an evening meeting
at which Mrs. N. Maxcy Tabor was the charming hostess.
The subject of the evening, "East, West, Home's Best," was
a summing up of the year's study of "The Historic Land-
marks and Legends" of our country. Mrs. Myron Jones
spoke for the north; Ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas for
the south, his entertaining paper being read by Mrs. W. H.
Bryant; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, of Colorado Springs, for
the east, being represented by Mrs. Samuel Ritter Brown, who
read Mrs. Goddard's splendid paper in a magnificent manner;
Gov. H. A. Buchtel for the west, and Mrs. Sarah S. Platt
Decker gathered north, south, east and west into "Home's
Best" in her own matchless manner. The music of the even-
ing was rendered by a quartette and the closing meeting of
the season was voted one of the most delightful ever held by
the chapter.

At the last meeting of the year, which was held at the home
of Mrs. Joel W. Stearns, the Daughters listened with close
attention to the splendid reports made by the various com-
mittees as to the work accomplished, and welcomed Mrs. J.
M. Maxwell as second vice-regent, to fill the unexpired term
of Mrs. John L. McNeil, who is now state regent, also ex-
tended a hand of welcome to the newly elected members of
the board.

The four years' study and active work have borne a
rich harvest for the Daughters of Colorado Chapter, who
have worked as if conscious that time is short, although trust-
ing that in fulfillment it may be long. The good work of the
program committee needs no word, it has spoken for itself in
the programs of the year that have been so keenly enjoyed.
The finance committee, Mrs. Kate G. Halleck, chairman, and
the auditing committee, Mrs. Geo. T. Sumner, chairman, have capably performed their duties, also the rules committee, Mrs. Mary H. Mechling, chairman. To the social committee, Mrs. N. Maxcy Tabor, chairman, the Daughters owe many happy hours "over the tea-cup," and to the printing committee, Mrs. Francis W. Loveland, chairman, is due the perfection of our beautiful year book of 1907-1908. The courtesy committee, Mrs. Sherman G. Bonney, chairman, has been ever ready with a word of tender sympathy or hearty congratulation. The scholarship committee, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, chairman, has carried forward its work for the amelioration of the condition of the uneducated mountaineers of the south, who are direct descendants of revolutionary heroes. Fifty dollars has been voted this committee with which to purchase a scholarship. The philanthropic committee, Mrs. D. V. Barkelow, chairman has spent a busy year. The flag committee, Mrs. J. M. Maxwell, chairman, has presented a handsome flag to the State Industrial School for Girls, the State Home for Dependent Children, and the Industrial School for Boys, and with each presentation gave a delightful program consisting of patriotic songs and stories. To the Day Nursery this committee has given flags for all the children, also one of medium size. On February 21st the patriotic education committee, Mrs. E. S. Kassler, chairman, with Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, vice-chairman in charge, gave a special program at the North Side Neighborhood House. American and Italian national songs were sung, and the retiring and incoming Italian consuls,—Count Corte and Baron Toste,—were present and made brief addresses. At this meeting sixty-six children were made glad by the gift of an orange and a box of candy by the patriotic education committee, while the flag committee presented each one with a small American flag. The patriotic education committee has also framed eleven suitable mottoes and presented them to as many schools in the foreign districts of the city.

During the past year Colorado Chapter has presented to historic Bruton Parish Church, of Williamsburg, Virginia, a handsome mahogany hymn-board, lettered in white enamel, and bearing a brass plate with the date and name of Colorado
Chapter. This hymn-board was used for the first time on Christmas morning.

The room furnished in the new Young Men's Christian Association building has been completed and occupied for many weeks, and the chapter has voted the necessary money to erect a suitable monument at some point upon the old Santa Fe Trail.

The gift to Continental Hall this year from Colorado Chapter took the form of one of the skylights, on which will be placed the seal of Colorado.

The per capita tax for the state memorial has been set aside, and Colorado Chapter will join with the other patriotic organizations of Denver in presenting an American flag to the auditorium, which will be raised when the building is dedicated.

At a chapter meeting, held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Thomas, Wednesday, April 15, it was voted to give a kermess for the benefit of the auditorium, the object being to purchase the grand organ, that will give pleasure to thousands, if possible, and the work of another year is well mapped out, but work under the inspired leadership of Colorado Chapter's dearly loved regent is a delight. Nothing is too high for Colorado Chapter to try to reach, and nothing that cries for help is too hedged about with difficulties to find the tender hearts and helpful hands of her Daughters, and our Chapter is indeed happy because she is busy, and because with all her heart she can say:

“Our hearts where they rocked our cradle,
   Our love where we spent our toil,
   And our faith, and our home and our honor,
   We, pledge to our native soil.”

—Helen Marsh Wixson, Historian.

The Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba) was entertained by Mrs. Adelaide Kean on February 6th, at her residence, in the Vedado. Mrs. Kean read an interesting paper in “Silk Culture in America,” and Miss Mary E. Springer read a chapter from her historical novel, “Elizabeth Schuyler,” a story of old New York.
Tea was served at five o'clock, and among the heirlooms belonging to the Kean family is a handsome cake plate which they inherited from Thomas Jefferson, an ancestor of that family.

On board Mr. Carbonell's yacht, the members of the Havana Chapter visited the historic wreck of the Maine, February 15th, to render a tribute of remembrance from the living to the dead. Captain Roosevelt sent a marine to place thereon a memorial wreath and a flag from the Havana Chapter, and the American minister, Mr. Morgan, General Reid, Admiral Baird and Mrs. Baird accompanied the ladies comprising the chapter.

The monthly meeting was held March 10th, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Springer, and the roll call was responded to by patriotic quotations.

Mrs. Richard Crenshaw, corresponding secretary, read the famous "Newburgh Letter," which was written by Washington on March 10, 1783.

The regent informed the chapter of the receipt of an invitation to Miss McLean's wedding, the charming daughter of our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. An account of this event was read by Mrs. Albert Wright, the registrar, and afar from their own country, patriotic Americans voted good wishes and kind greetings for the bridal couple.

An offering for Continental Hall building fund was sent from the chapter. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, all standing, and the singing of our national hymn is a feature of all the chapter's meetings.

**Esther Lowery Chapter (Independence, Kansas).**—On February 22d, the Esther Lowery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was entertained in the spacious home of Mrs. Josephine Pugh, the hostess being assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Ellen Henry, Mrs. Robert Pugh and Miss Rachel Pugh.

Each member was accompanied by a guest and a "merrie companie" entered with zest in the historical contest devised by the hostesses.

Printed lists of questions on familiar (?) Colonial history
were provided each guest to be answered within ten minutes. First, second and consolation prizes for members and guests were suggestive cherry tree and hatchet bon-bon boxes. The hostess then served a New England tea, which included the famous baked beans and brown bread of Boston, after which the company, led by Mrs. Henry at the piano, sang with true American spirit our national hymn, "America." The company departed at sundown, having spent a most enjoyable afternoon.—ANNA S. COVELL, Historian.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, New Jersey), presented to Whittier House, on the evening of February 21, 1908, an American flag, so on the birthday of George Washington "Old Glory" could float to the breeze. By happy circumstance Mrs. H. E. Niese, who is regent of the chapter, is also president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Social Settlement, and in presenting the flag she spoke of the great good the settlement is accomplishing and of the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in the patriotic education of the foreign population.

The program was in charge of the chapter historian. On the platform with Mrs. Niese were Miss Bradford, who organized and is head worker at Whittier House; Mrs. Althea W. Bedle, the organizer and honorary regent of the chapter; Mr. George G. Tennants, president of the board of education; Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, president of the Historic Society; Mr. Edgar B. Bacon, of the board of trustees of the settlement.

Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church, made the opening prayer. Mr. Van Winkle spoke briefly of the Historic Society. What the flag means, how this country started from small colonies and came to be the land of the free, was the theme of Mrs. Bedle's talk. Mrs. H. E. Niese, the regent, presented the flag, and all stood while the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. On behalf of the settlement, Miss Bradford accepted it, telling the amount of work accomplished at Whittier House the past fourteen years. Brotherhood is the watchword of Whittier House. That is why they chose the name of the Quaker poet, and the-
new flag will hold a position of honor in Whittier House.—
R. B. QUEEN, Historian.

**Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter** (Annapolis, Maryland).—A beautiful and uplifting patriotic service was held on Sunday, February 23d, at St. Anne’s Protestant Episcopal Church, at the request of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, and with the hearty co-operation of the rector, the Rev. Joseph Patton McComas.

St. Anne’s is among the oldest Episcopal Churches in Maryland, and for one hundred and fifty years was the only place of public worship in Annapolis. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, that devout and ardent Roman Catholic, held two pews at St. Anne’s for himself and his servants, as his own private chapel was only used when his family resided in town.

All patriotic orders in the city were invited to attend this service, and special invitations had been sent to the president of the United States, the governor of the state, the mayor and city councils, the superintendent of the Naval Academy, all official heads of departments and the pastors of the various churches, and the old church was thronged to its very doors.

The altar was decorated with a profusion of calla lilies, and the draping of the pulpit with the stars and stripes gave the needed patriotic touch.


The service consisted of a shortened form of evening prayer with beautiful and appropriate music by the vested choir of thirty voices.

The rector prayed for “France our ally in times past, without whose timely aid our independence might not have been achieved,” and for “Great Britain, our kinsman and ancient foe, but present friend.”

The Rev. Robert A. Mayo, of the “Order of the Cincinnati,” preached a masterly and very interesting sermon from
the text, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." He spoke of the way in which Washington, whose birthday we were, in part, commemorating, applied this text in part to his daily life; how, in spite of his impetuous temper, when the responsibilities of the nation were upon him, he took time to prove all things, and he ever held fast to that which was good.

Telling how he proved the mysteries of the Great Beyond, the orator made his climax and the close of his sermon with Washington's last remark to the physician at his death-bed: "Doctor, I am dying, I have been a long time dying, but—doctor—I am not afraid to die!"

The offering was given to the Army and Navy League in aid of disabled soldiers and sailors. The chapter hopes to make this an annual service.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as usual, celebrated Maryland day by holding a meeting in the historic old senate chamber.

This meeting was of special importance, as the chapter marked with an appropriate bronze tablet the old Colonial cannon which, through its efforts, has just been mounted by the state at the east front of the state house, making a very interesting addition to the many interesting things in and about this beautiful and historic building; and a history of the cannon was a feature of the short and simple exercises.

The general public had been invited to be present and the number in attendance was very gratifying, though the absence of Governor Crothers, who had been invited to make an address, was much regretted. It seemed particularly appropriate that Father Hanley should open the exercises with prayer, but he was obliged to decline the invitation, owing to his enforced absence from the city.

The Rev. Joseph P. McComas made a most beautiful and inspiring prayer, which was followed by a very interesting address by the regent, Mrs. James C. Cresap, who spoke of the chapter's work and the encouragement it had received, ending with a tribute to both Governor Crothers and Governor Warfield and what their sympathetic interest meant to the chapter. Mrs. Cresap said:
"We owe much to the lively interest and untiring assistance that Governor Warfield gave us when he was in office. It gave us new life and interest and spurred us on to better things. We always met an encouraging smile from him in all our undertakings, and he was the first chief executive to take an active interest in our work. We have found in Governor Crothers equally a friend—one who, on the very threshold of his office, extended to us hearty sympathy and support, and we would here thank him most earnestly and heartily for all he has done, appreciated all the more by us from the fact that he did so amidst all the pressing cares of state that come when entering upon such a high office, Governor Crothers has made us feel that we are not friendless, and we thank him."

The exercises closed with the reading of a paper by the historian, Mrs. Weems Ridout, descriptive of the settlement of Maryland and the part taken in it by the venerable cannon, as follows:

"To-day we celebrate Maryland day, the 274th anniversary of the arrival of the first colonists upon these shores. The expedition was fitted out by Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, from his own private means, at an expense of about £40,000. Two vessels transported the colonists to their new home, the Ark and the Dove, names doubtless of Calvert's own selection, and symbolizing his aims and hopes; for these ships bore religious freedom and the olive branch of peace to the new world.

In them embarked nearly two hundred gentlemen adventurers and their servants, many of them persons of wealth and distinction at home, including the governor, Leonard Calvert, and his brother George, and two councillors, Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwalleys. Another description occurs in one of Lord Baltimore's letters: "I have sent a hopeful colony into Maryland with a fair and probable expectation of good success. There are two of my brothers gone with twenty other gentlemen of very good fashion, and three hundred laboring men, well provided in all things."

They settled first on an island (now known as Blackiston's Island), March 25, 1634, and two days later found a suitable place for a permanent settlement on the banks of the St. Mary's River, where they bought a village from the Indians for axes, hatchets and pieces of cloth and in a short time they had a flourishing colony. March 25, is also the anniversary of a battle very near our doors. The ferment in England after the execution of King Charles I could not fail to be reflected in the colonies, so in 1649 a number of Puritans, being forced to leave Virginia on account of their political views, settled here on the Severn river, calling their settlement Providence, and immediately began to make trouble. They soon got control of the government, deposi-
ing Governor Stone and naming Captain William Fuller governor in his stead.

By Lord Baltimore’s orders Governor Stone marched against them and landed his forces on Horn Point (now Eastport), where the “Battle of the Severn” was fought March 25, 1655, in which the Puritans were victorious, taking possession of the Great Seal and records of Maryland, and confiscating the property of those who opposed them until Cromwell took Lord Baltimore’s part. The name of the Puritan settlement was changed to Anne Arundel and the city which later grew up there was called Annapolis.

But of the precious freight of the Ark and the Dove we have omitted to mention one thing—the cannon, their defense on sea and land, one of which we have the inestimable privilege of marking on this, the ideal day of the whole year, after more than two centuries and a half. When the capital of the province was removed from St. Mary’s to Annapolis in 1694 by the Royal Governor Nicholson, these cannon, five in number, were left exposed to winds and weather on Fort Point, about a mile below the present Jesuit Villa. The washing away of the river bank because of the heavy winds, caused them to be submerged by the water of the St. Mary’s river three of four feet, and about 150 yards distant from the land.

In the year 1822 Captain Thomas Carbery, of Washington, at one time mayor of that city, was on a visit to his brother, a Jesuit priest in charge of St. Inigoes parish. When he learned of the lamentable condition of the venerable pieces of ordnance, he determined to get them ashore at his own expense, for his love of state and native country—revolted at the idea of their remaining on the bottom of the river to be destroyed by the oxidizing agency of the salt water. At ebb tide, when the water was but two and a half feet deep, by digging away the sand in two places and placing two heavy timber chains beneath one of the large cannon, and passing the chains over strong beams supported on two scows, he found that flood tide raised the scows sufficiently to drag the gun from the bed of the river. The scows were then pushed near shore, and the cannon hauled one by one by a timber cart up in front of the old St. Inigoes Mansion, where they remained many years.

Two of the guns were much smaller than the rest and were subsequently used as bound posts between St. Inigoes Manor and Crop Manor, which was the fine estate of Mr. Thomas Cornwalleys, one of the ablest and wealthiest of the first colonists of Maryland. When Colonel William Coad was a member of the House of Delegates during the session of 1840, he wrote to his friend, Rev. Joseph Carbery, suggesting that he present one of the old colonial cannon in his yard to the state as a memento of her early days. The Rev. Mr. Carbery cheerfully and promptly acceded and the General Assembly accepted the gift, and authorized Governor Grason to have it removed to Annapolis and placed within the entrance hall of the State House.
Since then it has been planted, post fashion, on the State House grounds, temporarily mounted, or resting upon trestles. Several years ago Miss Agnes Walton, to whom it has always been specially interesting, brought the subject of mounting it before the chapter, but the time seemed not ripe for it. However, after the election of our present regent, Mrs. Cresap, last autumn, she, knowing the vital interest taken by us in the old cannon, again introduced the subject, and was authorized by the chapter to try to enlist the interest of Governor Warfield in having it appropriately mounted by the state, and to request for the Chapter the privilege of placing a tablet thereon.

Such was her energy and zeal that Governor Warfield, who always sympathized in our aims, answered for the mounting of it by the state, in which work Governor Crothers has so ably seconded his and our efforts, that we now see them crowned with success, for to-day the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will mark for posterity this battered old veteran, whose hundreds of scars, "poor, poor dumb mouths," have pleaded all these years for remembrance.

And my mind reverts to one fleet of two small ships, freighted with pilgrims who had sold their all to venture in an untrodden wilderness, that they might worship, unmolested, their sole defense on the pirate infested ocean and against the unknown perils of a strange land—these cannon! And then—their duty done—neglected, they are left to "sink into the depths with a bubbling groan."

But now, thanks to that patriotic son of Maryland, Captain Carbery; thanks also to that thoughtful legislator, to that revered and benevolent priest, to our governor past and our governor present, our chapter's work to-day will cause this battered old relic of our state's infancy no longer to be without a resting place, unknelled, nor unknown."

The visitors were invited to inspect the old cannon and the tablet placed upon it, which reads:

This cannon was brought from England by the First Settlers, March 5, 1634. Mounted on the Walls of the Fort at Old St. Mary's. Recovered From the St. Mary's River, 1822. Presented to the State in 1840, by Rev. Joseph Carbery. This Tablet is Placed by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Annapolis, Maryland, "Maryland Day," March 25, 1908.

The bronze tablet is a very handsome one and the wording most carefully selected by a committee from the chapter, of which Miss Agnes Walton was chairman. It was through the courtesy, of Commander F. W. Bartlett, United States navy, that the tablet was placed in position and with great
trouble. The screws and screw holes had to be made, and Captain Bartlett came to the assistance of the chapter and had this done. It was a difficult job to drill the holes, for the old cannon had become hardened by time and salt water and yielded a stubborn resistance to the drill.

It was at the suggestion of the regent that it be placed upon a rough granite stone mounting. This was most carefully chosen.

Desiring to have an opinion from a military point of view, the regent, as it was left to her, consulted Commander J. A. Hoogerwerff, United States navy, who gave her valuable assistance and showed the greatest interest in the matter. This was not all. It needed the touch of the artistic, as well as the military man, to make its grim form rest with proper dignity upon the granite which was to support it for all time. Miss Katherine Walton, a member of the chapter, was then consulted, and the drawings submitted to her artistic touch.

The mounting, from every point of view, is artistic, appropriate and in consummate taste. The location seems perfect. High on the terrace, not too far from the shadow of the old state house, and under the sheltering arms of a stately old tree, it seems to rest in quiet, imposing dignity, speaking of those far-off Colonial days, and the little band of forefathers it once defended.—Edith Marden Ridout, Historian.

The Colonel Israel Chapter (New Berlin, New York,) has held its regular meetings this year on the last Monday afternoon of each month. The first hour was given to the business session and the second to the course of study according to the program of the yearbook, which consisted of papers, readings and music.

During the season seven “thimble bees” have been held, the proceeds of which are devoted to the education of the mountaineers of the South. These “bees” are well attended. There is usually a short program of music and readings.

This year two prizes were offered by the chapter to the students of the high school who should write the best essays on Valley Forge. About twenty entered the contest and when the prizes were awarded the state regent, Mrs. Roberts,
was present and gave an address at the high school on "The Story of the Flag," which was largely attended and much enjoyed. Miss Esther Ball and Harry Noyes were the prize winners.

The annual ball given on the eve of Washington's birthday was even more successful than in former years. The concert by Bergner's orchestra, of Utica; the Spanish dance charmingly executed by four young girls, Miss Marjorie Banks, Miss Laura Ball, Miss Elizabeth Wright and Miss Marie Chewning, the decorations and the supper were all that could be desired. A large portion of the proceeds was given to the Continental Hall fund, and a part for the industrial education of the Southern mountaineers.

The chapter was entertained on Flag day by the regent, Mrs. Eugene A. Sage, and the chapter tea was given June 28th, at Miss Morgan's, which meeting closed the year's appointments.

There has been a gratifying gain in membership of the chapter during this year. There are forty-six members enrolled, an increase of twelve since May, 1907.—MARY ISABEL WHITE, Historian.

**Nemasket Chapter** (Middleboro, Massachusetts,) held a meeting on April 13th, in the afternoon, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Regent, Mrs. Marion Grace Pratt; vice regent, Mrs. Lizzie L. Leonard; second vice regent, Mrs. Julia H. Copeland; secretary, Mrs. Adelaide R. Thatcher; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cushman; historian, Mrs. Charlotte E. Ellis; registrar, Mrs. Grace P. Barrows; chaplain, Mrs. Emma W. Ham; auditor, Miss Hattie LeBaron; advisory board, Mrs. Florence G. Sparrow, Mrs. Agnes C. Tribou, Mrs. Alice H. Eaton.

The regent and Mrs. Mary A. Kingman were chosen to attend a meeting of the state conference in Boston on May 1st. At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Mary A. Kingman spoke about historic spots of our town.

"Middleboro is of itself historic ground, and yet it is somewhat difficult to find many buildings now standing of historic interest, especially as connected with the Revolutionary period.
"The site of the Sproat Tavern, upon which stood the building for so many years, and which was removed in 1898, is quite historic. In the Revolutionary War it was the rendezvous for military men, and here the patriots of the town assembled to discuss the stirring events of the times. From this tavern after the drill upon the green, the companies of Middleboro men marched to join the army. The spot is still pointed out where stood the famous Liberty Pole with the scale showing the required height of the soldier. From the second story hung the sign, which is still preserved, on which are these words, 'Entertainment for All Sons of Liberty.' It is said to be the first tavern publicly to express the sentiments of liberty. In the French and Indian wars men came here to enlist.

"Another tavern during the Revolutionary War was the Old Weston Tavern, built in 1772; it was later the home of Colonel Thomas Weston.

"At the time of the Revolution the town of Lakeville was a part of Middleboro, and for that reason I mention the Indian monument, in memory of Ben Simonds, the last male of the native Indians of Middleboro. He was a Revolutionary soldier and died May, 1831, aged eighty years.

"Deborah Sampson, the woman soldier, though born in Plympton, was bound out to Mr. Thomas, of Middleboro, where she made it her home for twelve years. She was well known as a skilful spinner of linen and worsted. She enlisted from Medfield finally, her first attempt having revealed her identity as a woman.

"The rock upon which the Indian was shot by Isaac Howland, a distance of one hundred and fifty-five rods, at the beginning of King Philip's war, is historic; also the old Fort or Garrison House on North Main street, now known as the Barrows House, where Isaac Howland stood when he shot the Indian on the rock.

"Oliver's Walks, the site of Judge Oliver's mansion, is historic, but as he was a Tory and fled to England, it is not a patriotic spot.

"Middleboro was almost wholly purchased from the Indians. Lands were and are at the present time designated by South
Purchase, Sixteen Shilling Purchase, Twelve Men's Purchase, Twenty-six Men's Purchase, Wood's Purchase, Indian Reservation. The boundaries of these purchases were defined by trees, and the only one known to exist at the present time is at North Middleboro—an old oak tree more than three hundred years old, and marks the easterly border of the Indian Reservation, the site of which reservation in part is called Fort Hill from the Indian Fort of the Nemasket Indians, which was built here in the early days.

"Fifty rods west of Titicut bridge there was a foundry where, during the French, Indian and Revolutionary wars, cannon balls and cannon were made."

Mrs. Bertha C. Cushing, as chairman of the committee of entertainment, read a paper on the ancestry and life of Paul Revere.

Mrs. Blanche Ellis Robinson recited the "Ride of Paul Revere," vocal music by Mrs. Eldoretta Bourne and Miss Ruth Martin, with Mrs. Florence Thatcher Shaw at the piano.

The hostesses were Mrs. Ocean Cove and Miss Polly Clarke handsomely gowned. Dainty refreshments were served; the decorations were pink tulips and daybreak pinks.—CHARLOTTE E. ELLIS, Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—Mrs. J. Milton Coburn, historian of Norwalk Chapter, gave an interesting report, in part as follows, at a recent meeting:

During the summer Mrs. E. J. Hill opened her hospitable home and we and our friends had a profitable as well as pleasant afternoon at whist—profitable because of the money our treasurer counted up after the bills were paid.

July 19 was chosen as the day, for it was the anniversary of the founding of the town of Norwalk, and it seemed fitting and appropriate upon this day to appeal to patriotism for aid in carrying on a work designed for the civic uplifting of our community.

On the Sunday evening preceding the Fourth of July, at the earnest request of the chapter, Rev. George Drew Egbert, in the First Church of Norwalk, preached a sermon, the sub-
ject of which was "The Declaration of Independence." The Daughters attended this service in a body.

At the October meeting our regent, Mrs. Weed, gave us an original paper on Mexico, and the Spanish civilization in America. The paper showed much care in preparation.

At the November meeting, Rev. George Drew Egbert gave us some of his choicest utterances. Taking for his subject Washington, he spoke in an interesting way of that fascinating man.

He crowned him with a wreath of glory, and the hearts of his audience thrilled because of their American birthright. The lecture was profusely illustrated by pictures from the Dr. Coburn collection.

Dr. Turner also loaned the chapter a letter written by Washington to one of his ancestors, and so signed.

In December Mrs. Gumbart favored us with a paper on John Knox, which was received with much favor.

In January, Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo told stories. Her library stories were specially interesting. Her opportunities for the study of humanity have been large.

In February, Mrs. Angeline Scott Donley, secretary of the patriotic education committee of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed the chapter, presented the work for foreign citizens. Through the public schools of New York, Mrs. Donley has had exceptional opportunities of investigating this question and gave us the result in a few well chosen sentences.

The March meeting was taken in charge by our Westport membership, and it proved an afternoon of pleasure and profit. The speaker, Rev. Mr. Landers, gave us the story of two American heroes and delighted all who were fortunate enough to hear him.

The lives and characters of Israel and Rufus Putnam were finely delineated.

Springwood, and was in charge of our membership in Wilton.

The April meeting was held in the Hungarian club house in It was a pleasant innovation meeting in the house the chapter is so much interested in at this time. This meeting was ad-
dressed by Mr. Hamilton, a settlement worker of large experience.

The meetings have all been in charge of the program committee, who have worked hard to give us the best possible. Most of them have been made bright by the addition of music, and our thanks are due our friends who have so delighted us.

Refreshments have been served at most of the meetings.

Sorrow has entered the homes of some of our members and some of our order have heard the golden bells of Heaven and fallen asleep.

They are our delegates and they beckon us on to larger efforts and higher ideals.—Mrs. J. Milton Coburn, Historian.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter (Fredonia, New York).—The meetings of this chapter have been differentiated from those of former years in the added emphasis placed on the social element, as evidenced in their being held invariably in the home of some member, where refreshments were served, the usual feast of reason being abbreviated somewhat to allow more time for the flow of the soul inspired by the appearance of the tea cups and the coffee urn.

Patriotic sentiment has been translated into terms of service in the equipment of a settlement house in our Italian quarter, where rooms are open to boys and young men for reading, study and games three nights in a week, with classes in English and arithmetic. Here, too, thirty or more enthusiastic girls are taught sewing on Saturday afternoon, a piano and a well stocked pantry affording facilities for social festivities.

The Betsey Ross Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, has been organized, with over twenty charter members.

A dinner served to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial day gave so much pleasure that we expect to make it an annual festivity.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a reception and entertainment at the Hotel Columbia, for the benefit of the settlement work, and on Flag day our Brocton members, ten miles distant, entertained the chapter delightfully. An original
poem, entitled "Miss Columbia's Birthday Party," was recited, illustrated by young women with the flags of all nations.

Contributions have been made to endow a free bed in the hospital, to Continental Hall and to the national utility fund.

With a membership of over one hundred and thirty, the past year has been altogether, perhaps, the most satisfactory in our history.—ALMA ROSE HUBBARD, Historian.

The Ralph Humphreys Chapter (Jackson, Mississippi).—The Ralph Humphreys Chapter adds a résumé of work thus far accomplished, as an atom in that fast accumulating record of good works which the ever broadening Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is stretching from New England's "rock-bound coast" to the far distant "isles of the sea," an immense labor that will go down upon the tide of patriotic zeal, even unto the "last recorded syllable of time,"—a glowing tribute to the rugged patriots of that hard-fought Revolutionary war.

The sixteen charter members of the chapter located at the capital city appropriately made their chapter (organized January 8, 1902) the namesake of Ralph Humphreys, the Revolutionary colonel, whose ashes lie at rest beneath the wide-spreading oaks of an old plantation burial ground near Port Gibson, Mississippi, the old soldier's home. In the simple graveyard of that town, within Governor Humphreys' lot, a memorial presented by the Ralph Humphreys Chapter tells all the world the grateful remembrance in which the old hero is held by his country women generations beyond his day. This memorial was placed on May day, 1906.

A couple of appropriate speeches made on this occasion were that of presentation by the chapter regent, Mrs. C. M. Williamson, now state regent, with the response by Mr. J. McC. Martin.

The chapter is endeavoring earnestly to highly interest the pupils of local schools in the history of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; a five-dollar gold piece is yearly awarded in the seventh grade of the public schools for the most able examination paper on Revolutionary history; annually, also, a medal is offered in the junior history department of Millsaps
College for the most satisfactory paper on some question relating to Revolutionary days. To each public school a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence has been presented; to the central high school, a handsome American flag.

Decidedly one of the most successful undertakings of the chapter is that of maintaining at the Industrial Institute and College, of Columbus, Mississippi, a studious young lady for a four years' term. It is the earnest wish of the chapter to establish scholarships at various Mississippi colleges and schools.

The effort of raising funds for divers useful purposes during the past year has been attended with considerable success. "The Little Princess" was presented at the Century Theater, November 22, 1907, under the auspices of the chapter. A couple of musicales were given in the early spring; in May a ball, under the patronage of the state regent, met with splendid success.

The Ralph Humphreys Chapter annually celebrates, with appropriate exercises, the birthday of the great first president, the man whose fame is not now:

"The faint echo of some mouldering page,
But by the hearths of men a household name."

Resolutions have been passed by the chapter favoring legislation on "child labor laws," and concerning the preservation of the historic old capitol and governor's mansion. It expresses a lively interest on the subject of the Mississippi Daughters marking the Natchez Indian Trace, as projected by the vice president general, Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Holly Springs.

The yearbook has proved a useful appendage to the chapter's work during its three years' use.

The chapter now boasts fifty-six members. We are earnestly striving for a membership of one hundred in the near future.

The members of Ralph Humphreys Chapter unite heart and hand in the projected Continental Hall gift fund (to be the present of the Mississippi Daughters, and to which a nucleus
has been already appropriated), and in the proposed gift from
the various state chapters to the noble new battleship, *Missis-
sippi*, in which all Mississippians feel a just pride.—*Lina
Smith, Historian*.

**Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter** (West Hartford, Connecticut), has finished its second year of organization.

Our project, the building of the Noah Webster Memorial Library is ever first before us, though we try not to let it absorb our interest so entirely that we neglect other channels of good.

Last fall we held our second bazaar for the benefit of the library, with the result that in two years we have put away at interest five hundred and fifty dollars. This sum in no way includes our annual fees, or interfering with our general finances.

As this sum grows, we know that other aid will come, and hope in the near future to at least secure our building lot.

Our program of the winter has been varied, and we have tried to have a social meeting followed by an instructive one—thus our musical afternoon of November had for December an interesting following on holidays—ancient and modern—the papers written by members.

In January, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, chairman of the Peace Department of the National Council of Women, Boston, addressed a large gathering on "Woman's Work," showing what had been done in the past, and offering many helpful suggestions for the future.

Of course every chapter must celebrate Washington's birthday in some way, and we likewise had a very delightful Lady Washington Tea, at the beautiful home of one of our members.

The school and educational work of the town has had due consideration. All the schools have been visited by different committees, and suggestions offered if deemed advisable for their betterment, while for one of our meetings we had a Children's Rally day.

All the higher grades were invited and entertained us with music, while we reciprocated with narratives, illustrating tales
of heroism and patriotism that our forefathers took part in, and furnished a generous supply of "sweets," which certainly the children will remember if the stories did not make a lasting impression.

Early in April we studied our history, to see what interesting events occurred in that month during the stirring colonial period, and found more material available than we could possibly use.

With a May tea and lawn party, our annual picnic, in June closed a program which has been well enjoyed by all.

Our enrollment has gradually increased so that we now number eighty-five, but with this gain, sorrow and loss have come to our organization.

In the winter Miss Adelaide E. Kingsbury, one of our charter members, after a short and sudden illness, passed away. A woman of sweet, unselfish and loving disposition, such a "good comrade" to all, thinking only of others, and where she might bestow aid, and so helpful in the work of our chapter, her loss was sincerely felt.

And to this has been added another bereavement, Mrs. J. C. Paulison, also a charter member. To this dear woman's energy, zeal and enthusiasm the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter owes its organization. In less than two months in this small town, she placed on file fifty-six applications for charter membership, the largest number of any chapter to join the national body. She has left a monument everlasting to the town of West Hartford with this formation, and a spirit of gratitude among the members of the chapter for the work accomplished.

For two years she has represented us at Washington at the Continental Congress, and this year almost her last words and thoughts were instructions to the delegates she could not accompany.

That we have the sympathy of all in this loss to our own chapter as well as to the national organization in the passing away of two such noble women we feel sure.—HARRIETTA T. BARBER, 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 proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. Inquirers for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determinate the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

MRS. LYDIA BOLLES NEWCOMB.

It has become our painful duty to announce the departure to the world beyond of the editor of the Genealogical Department.

Lydia Bolles, wife of George F. Newcomb, whose death occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 22, 1908, was a woman of distinct mark and influence on the work of her generation. Her power was perhaps more felt in the patriotic societies than in any other direction, but her many-sided ability made her a valued officer in other organizations.

She was honored chairman of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, in which office her great executive ability was universally recognized.

When the "Women's School Association" was in its prime, and the project of vacation schools was considered, the enthusiasm and
clear-sighted views of Mrs. Newcomb were a potent factor in determining that the city should have summer schools and playgrounds.

She was also a close, exact, and tireless student in genealogical research, and she had acquired an immense store of information, the full confidence that the inquirer would never be sent wholly empty away. With this unusual equipment, she has served the American Monthly Magazine for six years, as its genealogical editor, and her vacant chair will be filled with difficulty.

She gave most freely of her talents and ability to the patriotic societies. She was one of the officers of the "Founders and Patriots" also of the "Mayflower Society."

Mrs. Newcomb was one of the early members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, her number being 2,766. Her enthusiasm for that organization led to a purpose which culminated on April 21, 1893, when she, with eighteen other ladies, met together and formed the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. The chapter was also named by her, in honor of a distinguished New Haven woman who was the daughter of Thomas Clap, President of Yale College, and who afterwards married Major General David Wooster who had served honorably before Louisburg, and in the French war, and in 1775 was appointed Major General of the militia in his native state, which position he held until he fell mortally wounded in the British attack on Danbury, 1777.

Mrs. Newcomb held the office of registrar and of vice-regent in the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, and in a thousand unnamed offices performed vital service for the chapter.

But after all, the secret of her power throughout all her affiliations, lay in her superiority as a woman. With many natural gifts and unusual attainments, with a noble character based on religious faith, a large intellect and a cultivated taste, she was generously equipped for many positions and large influence.

She possessed the rare and beneficent gift of humor—unfailing and irrepressible; and through all her writings and her speech it ran like a thread of silver, sparkling here and there, and woven in and out, after her own unique pattern.

The answers and queries below were furnished by her, her last work of love for the Daughters.

**Answers.**

1027. (2) JANS—(JANSEN).—The children of Roelof Jans—correct name Jansen—and his wife Anneke were: Sarah who married 1st Dr. Hans Kierdsted, 2nd Cornelius Van Borsum; Catherine who mar-
ried Johannes Van Brugh; Sytie, or Titje, who married Peter Hartgers; and Jans, Jantz or John. After her husband's death Anneke dropped the termination sen—meaning son—and was known as Anneke Jans. The children, following the old Dutch custom, bore the name Roelfson and were so mentioned in their mother's will. Interesting general information regarding Anneke and family is given in "Annals of Old Manhattan" by Julia M. Colton; also in "New Amsterdam and its People" by J. H. Inness.—S. L. S.

1051. (2) CARPENTER.—My gr.-gr.-grandfather, Gilbert Carpenter, "stole a boat in the night" and succeeded in escaping from the Jersey prison ship.—S. L. S.

1131. (3) ELDREDGE.—Assistance might be given to the inquirer concerning Amos and Mercy Eldridge if she would correspond with Mrs. Mary Eldridge Learned whose father was Coe Eldridge of the early days of Kansas, or with Mr. H. M. Winchell. The address of both is Lawrence, Kansas.—L. P. H.

1131. (7) LAWRENCE.—William Lawrence came over in ship Planter to Plymouth 1635, Hempstead, L. I., in 1644. He married Elizabeth (Bull) Smith who afterward married Sir Philip Carteret of N. J. His son Joseph married Mary, a daughter of Sir Richard Townsley whose wife was Mary Widdrington, daughter of Lord William Widdrington. More may be found in the records of Lawrence family of Long Island.—S. M. B.

1146. HARRIS.—Major Robert Harris, 1690-1765 (Burgess from Hanover Co., Va., before 1742), died in Albemarle Co., Va. His daughter Mary married a James Harris, and his daughter Ann married a John Dabney. He was not a Rev. soldier, as he died in 1765. Some of his sons and grandsons were Rev. soldiers.—E. B. C.

There were two by the name of Robert Harris, father and son.—L. B. McC.

1152. (1) BILLINGS.—Jasper Billings who married Mary Mullison was a grandson of Increase Billings and Phebe Stark (daughter of Christopher and Joanna (Walworth) Stark) by their son Samuel Billings who married Sarah Keach. This Samuel Billings lived on the Plains near Wilkes-Barre. He was a Rev. soldier. He died at home July 1, 1796 (?) ( ? as to date only). Samuel's grandfather, Increase Billings, who was the son of Increase Billings and Hannah Hewitt (1) was born at Stonington, Conn., Feb. 15, 1724-5. His wife, Phebe Stark, was born at Groton, Conn.

Samuel Billings enlisted in Captain Ransom's Company which was formed in the Wyoming Valley in the latter part of 1776. The members of this company enlisted for three years. The company was ordered to join Washington with all possible expedition, an order which they at once obeyed, and reached the army before the close of the year. They were in battle of Millstone on Jan. 2, 1777, and their good conduct then elicited the commendation of the commanding officer. They were also in the battles of Bound Brook, Brandywine, Germantown
and Mud Fort. The wife of Samuel Billings and son Jasper were in the fort during the Wyoming Massacre.—L. P. B.

1164. MINER.—By writing to Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Prospect St., Easthampton, Mass., F. A. M. T. may receive some helpful information.—S. B. M.

1175. (2) ALLEN.—Samuel Allen b. abt. 1772 in Vermont m. Anna Esterbrook. Children were: Sarah m. ______ Munn; Samuel b. at Brattleboro, Vt., May 15, 1793, m. Anna Douglas d. July 26, 1868, in N. Y. State; Matilda m. John Goddard; Warren m. Amanda Douglas. Further information by addressing Samuel Craig, Wapakoneta, Ohio.—S. C.

 Queries.

1201. (1) Monfort.—Revolutionary record, if any, is desired of Abram Monfort who was the father of Abram Monfort who was born Aug. 5, 1783, and died at Penfield, Ontario Co., New York, Mar. 22, 1822. It is supposed that the first named Abram was born 1752 near Trenton, N. J., and emigrated about 1780 to New York state.

(2) Hilliard (or Htu,Aiu)).—Revolutionary record, if any, of Benjamin Hillard or his ancestors is desired. He married Sabra Smith and their daughter, Clarissa Hillard (my gr.-grandmother), was born at Preston, Conn., Jan. 29, 1792. Was Captain Moses Hillard the father or grandfather of Benjamin Hillard?

(3) Bloss—Angel.—Was Colonel Israel Angel the father of ——— Angel who was married to Samuel Bloss, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Cheshire, Mass., about 1816? Where did Samuel Bloss' father, also named Samuel Bloss and likewise a Baptist minister, emigrate from before coming to Cheshire, Mass.? Was it anywhere near Berlin, Conn., or Hartford, Conn.?—A. B. M.

1202. Maddux—Favors—Comfort—Flake.—Are the following names on the official records of Rev. War? Maddux from Maryland or Virginia; Favors from Maryland or Virginia; Comfort from Maryland or Virginia; William Flake from Maryland, Virginia or North Carolina. I am sure the last named was a Rev. soldier.—L. F. F.

1203. Spencer—Wallace.—Where, when and to whom was Gen. Joseph Spencer, who served in the Rev. war, married? Also desired the number of his children, the date of each child’s birth, marriage and to whom, and death. Gen. Spencer had one son, Dr. Spencer, of Vienna, Ohio, whose daughter, Deborah Spencer, married Matthew Green Wallace; she died July 16, 1815. Any information will be thankfully received.—Mrs. H. L.

1204. Lewis—Furguson.—Thomas Lewis was b. in Fairfax Co., Va., 1742. He served as a lieutenant, Continental Establishment Revolution, was at surrender of Cornwallis, mustered up a company from the county Washington came from, and married Judith Furguson, daughter of Joslin and Mary Furguson of Fairfax Co., Va. His military
rank is found in Vir. military warrants, Nos. 4190 and 4191, for 1333 1-3 acres of land issued under the act of August 10, 1790. Who was the father of Thomas Lewis, and did they have a coat-of-arms?—S. L. M.

1205. (1) Lochbridge.—William Lochbridge, b. in Va., afterward moved to a small town, Columbia, fifteen miles from Nashville, Tenn. He was my gr.-gr.-grandfather and was born in 1700. Where?

(2) Alford—Patton.—Julius C. Alford, called “war horse of Ga.,” was my gr.-gr.-gr.-uncle on paternal side, and Isaac Patton, born near Spring Hill, Tenn., my gr.-gr.-grandfather on maternal side. Can any one give information concerning any of these names showing eligibility to the D. A. R.?—Mrs. S. J. H.

1206. (1) Lee—Carson.—Randall Lee who came to Ky. from Western Pa. about 1795 married Jane Carson who was born in Pa. near head waters of Ohio. Children were: William, Alex, John, Adam, Isabella Hood, and Jane Miller. He died in Ky.—probably Fleming Co.—between 1825-29, about 60 years of age. Isabella Hood is my ancestress.

(2) Hood—Stewart.—John Hood b. in Ireland came to Ky. from Pa. He married Ann Stewart; some of the children were Samuel (my ancestor), William, Ann, Jane. He died Jan. 14, 1831, aged 79 years, 1 month; Ann, his wife, died Oct. 1, 1823, aged 58 years, 1 month, 26 days.

(3) Hopkins.—John Hopkins, probably of the Md. family, came to Ky., probably via Pa. He married Caty ———. Children were: Zelek b. 1770; Sarah b. 1771; Peter Collier b. 1774; Nancy b. 1775, and Hannah b. 1775; John b. 1778 (my ancestor), George W. b. 1780; Caty b. 1783; Elizabeth b. 1787; Margaret and Esther b. 1793. He died 1814 and his wife died 1818, probably in Nicholas Co., Ky.

Revolutionary records for any of these desired. Any information gladly received.—E. A. D.

1207. Shelby—Wiley.—Was Sarah Shelby, who married Col. James Wiley of Penn, a sister or daughter of Gen. Evan Shelby of Md. and of the Rev. War?—M. M.


LEWIS.—Can anyone tell me the date and place of death of Dr. Benjamin Lewis, born in Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 3, 1724, afterward moved to Cheshire, Conn., about 1760. He married Mary Mathews (some places given Ester). I believe they had thirteen children besides my gr.-gr.-grandfather Barnabas.

LEWIS—CURTIS.—Also the names wanted with date and place of birth and death of the parents of Rachel Curtis, died 1817, third wife of Barnabas Lewis, Sr., married 1762, moved from Cheshire, Conn., to Wells, Vt., about 1807. Children were: Zurial married Lucy Bunnell; Sarah married Eliakim Hough; Rachel married Amasa Munson; Marion married Titus Andrus; Levi married Bethia Lumbard; Amarillus married Aaron B. Tyler; Ester married Azariah Lathrop; Benjamin married Abigail Hitchcock; Barnabas, Jr., married Amy Bradley. Rev. service, if any, of Rachel Curtis' father is desired.

CLARK—ROBINSON.—Would like the names, date and place of birth and death of the parents of Andrew Clark, Sr., b. 1755, d. Apr. 7, 1819, and Rev. service of Andrew Clark's father. Andrew Clark married Mary Robinson, b. 1755, d. Jan. 13, 1841. They moved in 1790 from Cheshire, Conn., to Wells, Vt., where both are buried. Children were: John; Milton married Chloe Blossom; Lurenda married Ira Mix; Mehitable married William Wyman; Andrew, Jr., married Sophia Goodspear; Lois married John Blossom; Augustus; Polly married Samuel Culver, Jr.; Sylvester; Freeloove married Samuel Hyde.

ROBINSON.—Also wanted names, date and place of birth and death of the parents of Mary Robinson, wife of Andrew Clark, Sr., and Rev. record of Mary Robinson's father, if any.—G. L.

DE SALZMAN (or DE SALSMAN) GRAHAM.—Wanted the ancestry of William De Salzman (or De Salsman) and his wife Mary, or Anna, Graham. They moved to Lock Haven or Germantown, Penn., from England about the year 1815. How many children had they, and what were their names? One of their daughters married George Fredericks of Germantown, Pa.—MRS. F. L. M.

On page 423 of the July number the splendid work attributed to the Thomas Jefferson Chapter belongs to the Thomas Johnson Chapter. Thomas Johnson was illustrious in his country's annals and the chapter is emulating the noble work of him from whom it takes its name—Thomas Johnson.
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
1907-1908.
National President.
MRS. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS,
Blackfoot, Idaho.
National Vice-President Presiding.
MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
1710 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
National Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.
MRS. FRANK BOND,
3127 Neward Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.
National Vice-Presidents.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
"Oak Lawn," Washington, D. C.
MRS. GEORGE MARSH,
"The Ethelhurst," Washington, D. C.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
150 West Fort Street, Detroit, Michigan.
MRS. HERSHEY B. MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE W. BAIRD,
1505 R. I. Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
MRS. JOB BARNARD,
1306 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

National Recording Secretary.
MISS ELIZA C. TULLOCH,
937 R. I. Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Corresponding Secretary.
MRS. ELLIS LOGAN,
1253 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.
National Registrar.
MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
1538 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
National Treasurer.
MRS. VIOLA BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
National Chaplain.
MRS. THOMAS R. NOBLE,
1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.
SUNDAY.

Easter Sunday, April 19, the members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, were invited to attend afternoon service at St. John's Church, and many availed themselves of the opportunity.

MONDAY.

On the 20th of April the society made its annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. The president of the steamboat company very generously carried all members under fifteen years of age free of charge and placed two state rooms at Mrs. Lothrop's disposal.

The party was met at the Mount Vernon wharf by the superintendent, Colonel Dodge, who throughout the day showed the members every courtesy in his power. The usual ceremonies at the tomb were observed, and a wreath from Mrs. John Miller Horton, president of the Nellie Custis Society, of Buffalo, New York, was placed on the casket containing Washington's ashes, by a member of the society above named, the iron grating of the tomb having been opened by Colonel Dodge to allow Mrs. and Miss Lothrop, Mrs. Hamlin and the young lady in charge of the wreath to enter the sacred enclosure.

From the tomb the party proceeded to the tree of the society where "America" was sung, the Lord's Prayer repeated, the pledge to the flag given, followed by the recital of "Our Flag of Liberty" by Miss Margaret Lothrop, daughter of the national founder, and who has the distinction of having been the first child to join the society, her name standing No. 1 on its rolls.

Mrs. Lothrop and Colonel Dodge made addresses which concluded the formal ceremonies.

The remainder of the day was passed in enjoying the historical attractions and natural beauties of this American shrine.

TUESDAY.

A special meeting of the Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 9.30 a. m., April 21, 1908. Mrs. Lothrop, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Rich and Miss Tulloch being present.

The vice-president in charge of organization of societies presented the following names for consideration:

Miss Henrietta Mitchell, Jackson, Mississippi, for state director for Mississippi.

Mrs. Ada Wright Arthur to organize a society at Canon City, Colorado.
Miss Ruth Medbury to be president of Winnebago Society, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Harry H. Ice to organize a society in Muncie, Indiana.

Mrs. Wm. Arrowsmith to be president of Joshua Danforth Society, New York City.

Mrs. Oirdeo M. Bostwick to be president of Washington Heights Society, New York City.

For state promoters recommended by Mrs. Larrabee, state director for Kentucky:

Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Glen Lily; Mrs. James Buckner, Paducah; Hon. W. O. Bradley, Beechmont; Mrs. Neville Bullitt, Louisville; Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville; Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, Louisville; Mrs. R. L. Cunningham, Henderson; Miss Miriam Gaine, Crescent Hill; Prof. R. H. Halleck, Louisville; Mrs. John B. Hutchings, Louisville; Mr. Richard Knott, Louisville; Prof. E. H. Mark, Louisville; Mrs. Chas. McDowell, Danville; Rev. Harvey Murdock, Buckham; Mr. W. J. Rubel, Louisville; Miss Laurie Summers, Bardstown; Rev. Miles Saunders, Shepherdsville; Hon. Swager Sherley, M. C., Washington; Judge John B. Stiles, Cherokee Road; Dr. James Chenoworth, Cherokee Road; Miss Bessie Todd, Shelbyville; Gov. A. E. Wilson, Frankfort; Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, Louisville; Mrs. Geo. H. Wilson, Louisville; Col. Bennett H. Young, Louisville; John C. Lewis, Louisville.

Names of Societies.

Betsey Ross, at Dunkirk, New York; Christian Meyer, at Saugerties, New York; Samuel Huntington, at Huntington, Indiana.

Resignations.

Miss Harriet Sexsmith, president Winnebago Society, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Miss Harriet Merrill, president George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Frank Fillmore Davis, president Joshua Danforth Society, New York City.

On motion these names were confirmed and the resignations accepted with regret.

Adjournment was then made as the hour to open the convention had arrived.

CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution was held Tuesday morning, April 21, 1908, in the Sunday School room of the Congregational Church.

The national founder, members of the National Board, state directors, presidents of societies, state promoters, and children of the society were present.
The vice-president presiding called the meeting to order, and introduced Dr. Woodrow (pastor of the church wherein the meeting was held) who made an eloquent prayer.

This was followed by the singing of two verses of America by all present, Mrs. Walter Rogers Beach playing the accompaniment.

The assemblage then saluted the flag and Miss Margaret Lothrop, who was the first child to join the organization, recited "Our Flag of Liberty."

Miss McBlair, vice-president presiding, cordially welcomed those attending the convention, and presented Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder, who made an interesting address, touching on many topics connected with the National Society.

At the close she called upon the Treasurer for the name of the society which had given the largest amount of money to the Children's Room in Continental Hall during the year, and on being told that Little Men and Women of '76 Society, of Brooklyn, New York, could claim the honor, as it had raised $150.00, she requested a representative of that society to come forward.

Miss Beecher, granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher responded, and to her Mrs. Lothrop presented a large, very handsome silver loving cup, to be known as the Founder's Cup, which was graciously received by Miss Beecher in behalf of her society.

The annual reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries, and the vice-president or organization were read and accepted.

The treasurer reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, April 1, 1908</td>
<td>$324.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts to April 1, 1908</td>
<td>$793.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td>$1,099.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements, April 1, 1907 to April 1, 1908</td>
<td>$684.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, April 1, 1908</td>
<td>$326.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments,</td>
<td>$2,347.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall Fund in hand</td>
<td>$1,235.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Hall during year</td>
<td>$293.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously reported</td>
<td>$2,555.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total collected</td>
<td>$2,848.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report was accepted with thanks.

The treasurer added that the Children have also contributed to the Prison Ships Martyrs Monument, and to many other patriotic works. There was no report from the registrar because of her serious illness. It having been shown that New York has still the largest number of
societies in the national organization, the founder again presented the emblem to that state. Mrs. Rich, the state director received it with an enthusiastic speech, saying she was proud of New York's work, proud to receive the emblem, and hoped the state's record would never be excelled.

She then presented a silver loving cup to Mrs. John Miller Horton, president of the Nellie Custis Society, of Buffalo, New York, for having enrolled the largest number of new members during the year, saying that she gave it with great affection for Mrs. Horton, and appreciation of her work in behalf of the National Society.

Mrs. Horton responded fittingly, telling of the way she founded the Nellie Custis Society and her plans for its future, promising to continue her efforts to arouse interest in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mr. Sampson, of Washington, D. C., was introduced by Mrs. Lothrop. He made a short address on the love of country, and presented to each one attending the convention a small American flag, to be pinned on the breast.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Sampson for his gift and his address.

Mrs. Logan called up the subject of the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Lothrop made the following motion.

I move that the motion made by Mrs. Violet Blair Janin at the meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, National Board, March 12, 1908, and carried, viz:

"The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is in hearty sympathy with the movement to regulate vivisection in the District of Columbia"; be endorsed as the expression of the convention at this annual session by a rising vote.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP.

The motion was carried.

The following reports of state directors and presidents of societies were read: New York, by Mrs. Rich; Missouri, by Mrs. Bascombe; Ohio, Fort Washington Society, by Mrs. Disney; Pennsylvania, Martha Williams, by Mrs. Devlin.

In addition reports from the following states were received by mail: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, (Nathan Hale Society), Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

After these reports had been accepted, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the four founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was invited to the platform and introduced to the audience.

In response to a request she addressed the meeting and told of the work done in her own state of New York both by the Daughters of
the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolu-

Mrs. Lothrop made the following motions:

I move that a rising vote of sympathy be expressed for our national
registrar, Miss Susan Rivere Hetzel in her illness, with the hope that
she will soon be restored to us in renewed health and strength.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP.

I move that a rising vote of thanks be passed to the Rev. Dr. Wood-
row, the pastor of this church who opened this annual convention with
prayer, and to him and to the board of trustees of this church for their
kindness in allowing us to use the lecture room for our session.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP.

These motions were seconded and carried, and the recording secre-
tary instructed to write the necessary letters.

Mrs. Lothrop also moved: That the members of this convention
repeat by a rising vote their pledge and support to all efforts to pre-
vent the desecration of our flag, by an expression of such a renewed
pledge to the committee from the patriotic societies endeavoring at this
time to advance the movement to honor our national emblem.

This motion was carried.

Mrs. Lothrop spoke of a young Filipino who several years ago ac-
accompanied Mr. Carmody—a former member of the Children of the
American Revolution—on the pilgrimage of the society to Mt. Vernon,
and asked Mr. Carmody to say something further on the subject.

Mr. Carmody complied, and told of the impression made on the
young man by the ceremonies at Mt. Vernon, and what he heard of
the character of George Washington. When he returned to the
Philippines he formed a society for the study of American history and
the principles of good citizenship. It is called “Lico Manila,” and
now numbers over 200. Many of the members are very poor, and it
is sometimes difficult to provide even the lights for the room in which
the society meets.

Mrs. Lothrop said she would give $10.00 to start a fund in aid of so
worthy an object, and Mrs. John Miller Horton followed with a con-
tribution of the same amount.

It was moved and carried to send a letter to the Society expressing
interest in it.

The Trenton-Princeton Society, of Washington, D. C., announced its
desire to present the wreath for Washington’s Tomb at the convention
of 1909, and the offer was accepted with thanks.

The convention then adjourned.

A reception was held the same afternoon, Tuesday, at the Arlington
Hotel, which was largely attended. The minuet was danced by
Children in Colonial costume, and refreshments were served.
SATURDAY.

Saturday afternoon, April 25, Mrs. Lothrop invited the board of management, state directors, presidents of societies, and Children of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, to meet her in the parlor of the Congregational Church. A large number responded and an enjoyable time followed. Mrs. Lothrop and Mrs. Lockwood made addresses outlining their plans for future work. An atmosphere of good feeling was evident, and an earnest desire to further the interests of the society. Refreshments were served and the exercises of convention week were brought to a fitting close.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. Tulloch,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The management will be very grateful to subscribers and others sending remittances to the American Monthly Magazine if such remittances are sent in checks, express or postal money orders, not in currency. If the former plan is followed, it is easy to trace and recover the loss in case the letters go astray in the mail. It will save much trouble and time on the part of the management and disappointment on the part of subscribers, some of whom complain of not receiving their magazine when subscription has not reached this office.

PRAISE FOR THE MAGAZINE

Miss Metta Thompson, Chaplain of the Mobile Chapter, Mobile, Alabama, writes: "I quite share the enthusiasm of Mrs. Wiley, the Alabama agent for the magazine, as it keeps me in touch with the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country and always contains such readable matter." Some of this "readable matter" has been in the form of various beautiful poems from Miss Thompson's pen.

Mrs. H. B. Thompson, Kewanee, Ill., states in a letter:

"I do enjoy the American Monthly Magazine. I do not understand how a Daughter of the American Revolution can feel that her reading table is complete without it. St. Louis, Mo., is my old home—so you can readily understand the April number was particularly interesting."
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ELIZABETH DOTY BENNETT, charter member of Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornell, New York, passed away on June 8, 1908. She was very prominent in the chapter and her loss will be deeply felt. Mrs. Bennett was a descendant of Edward Doty who came with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower in 1620.

MRS. ELIZABETH WATSON RUSSELL LORD, charter member of Deo-on-ga-wa Chapter, Batavia, New York, died May 24, 1908, aged 89 years. For two years she was superintendent of the state institution for the blind at Batavia, and for sixteen years was assistant dean of the women's department of Oberlin College.

MRS. EUNICE VICTORIA (BROWN) GRINNELL, a faithful member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died April 9, 1908.

MRS. EMMELIE MESSLER, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, New Jersey, died April 2, 1908. Miss Messler was four years chapter historian, two years treasurer, and at the time of her death was on the Board of Management.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont, New York, deeply mourns the loss of two valued members:

MISS FRANCES M. WITTER, May 18, 1906.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER JENNINGS, honorary member, at the age of nearly ninety years.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Massachusetts, has lost the following beloved members:

MRS. DAVID H. MANNING died on April 7, 1908.

MRS. JOANNA BEEMAN FLETCHER, honorary “Real Daughter,” died May 7, 1908, over 90 years.

MRS. HELEN E. WHITE, first regent of Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H., passed over to the new life, April 25, 1908. “She possessed a rare character, pre-eminent was her duty so absolutely devotional in all things. Courage, confidence, cheerfulness—these were the good angels that dwelt with her.” There are many of us who knew our friend long and well, who recognize as perhaps never before, that she was a woman of unusual attributes, one out of many.

MRS. HARRIET SMITH-SCOTT, Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, died June 10, 1908. In less than a year from its organization, the chapter has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its valued members.

MISS SUSAN EMELINE MAGEE, Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute, Penn-
IN MEMORIAM.

sylvania. Died January 12, 1908. Miss Magee was a charter member of her chapter and had served as historian of the same, doing her work in an efficient and acceptable manner, from its organization seven years ago, until the time of her death. She was much interested in all pertaining to the order. She will be much missed in all good works, where she was the ready helper and friend.

Lady Sterling Chapter, Seattle, Washington, mourns the loss of the following members:

MRS. WM. C. CROSBE, died October 2, 1907.
MRS. VALERIA GORDON LILLY, died June 31, 1907.
MRS. SARAH MOSES, died July, 1907.

ALICE FULLER GRAY, Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, Maine, died April 28, 1908. She was treasurer of the chapter at the time of her death. An earnest worker, interested in whatever work they undertook, she will be much missed.

Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania, on January 15, 1908, lost two valued and honored members:

EMILY STANLEY PARSHALL, always an interested member. Her loss is keenly felt.
LYDIA CARVER PARK, charter member and historian, a woman of superior attainments. Both these loved members will be remembered with reverence and kindly feeling.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE BY YOUNG GIRLS.

Among the Charter members of Mohegan Chapter, Ossining on Hudson was a peculiarly sweet and loving woman, Mrs. Helen Ward Potter, the wife of Frederick Potter, of Meadow Hall.

She has been called to her Heavenly home, and while her memory will always be treasured, in the archives of the Chapter, her daughter—Dorothy Winslow Potter, with her cousins, Virginia Ward Larkin, Marjorie Coutant Larkin and Helen Ward Todd, have recently joined through the same ancestor. Margaret Potter, Mary Kane and Margaret Todd, have not attained the required age but are associated with their sisters and cousins for the especial purpose of placing the name of Helen Ward Potter in "The Roll of Honor Book."
BOOK NOTES

FAMILY RECORDS OF THE DESCENDANTS OF GERSHOM FLagg (BORN 1730), OF LANCASTER, MASS., WITH OTHER GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE FLagg FAMILY, DESCENDED FROM THOMAS FLlegg, OF WATERTOWN, MASS., AND INCLUDING THE FLlegg LINEAGE IN ENGLAND. COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY NORMAN GERSHOM FLagg AND LUCIUS C. S. FLagg. 1907. COPIES FOR SALE BY NORMAN G. FLagg, MORO, ILL. PRICE, $4.00.

The De Flagg or Flagg family is supposedly of Danish or Norman-French origin, the name appearing first in the eastern part of England the latter part of the twelfth century. This family record devotes especial attention to the descendants of Gershom Flagg, son of the emigrant Thomas Flegg, who was in Watertown as early as 1641.

The genealogy of this family fills a volume of 170 odd pages, is well illustrated, contents well and logically arranged with many copies of interesting old family documents with good index.

A PORTER PEDIGREE, BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL AND MARTHA (PERLEY) PORTER, OF CHESTER, N. H., WHO WERE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PORTER, OF SALEM, MASS., AND OF ALLAN PERLEY, OF IPSWICH, MASS. COMPILED BY MISS JULIET PORTER, WORCESTER. 1907.

In this well written and admirably compiled genealogy of a little over 150 pages, there is much of interest. The first portion of the book has many abstracts of wills, deeds, inventories, etc. A number of short biographical sketches add to the interest. A good index completes the book.

It is almost impossible to realize the great amount of valuable history that is being given to us by these family historians. The town-minutes contain uncalculated records, the churches can contribute their share, the probate and court books are full of information. Nothing escapes the diligent searcher that relate to his immediate family. We hope to welcome to our shelves many new genealogies the coming year.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1908.

President General.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York City, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General.

(Term of office expires 1909.)

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama,
South Highlands, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Illinois,
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri,
5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Pa.,
Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York.

Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.,
613 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlin, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, W. Va.,
540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York.

Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Pa.,
Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York.

Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.,
613 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlin, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, W. Va.,
540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York.
MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia, 1111 Orinoco St., Alexandria, Va.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Iowa, 127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
MRS. IRA YALE SAGE, Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.
MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Michigan, 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN T. STERLING, Connecticut, 771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
MRS. WILLIAM E. STALNEY, Kansas, "Riverside," Wichita, Kansas.
MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Mississippi, Holly Springs, Miss.
MRS. ERASTUS GAYLORD PUTNAM, N. J., 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL.
MRS. ESTHER FROTHINGHAM NOBLE, 1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.
MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.
MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER GENERAL.
MRS. MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

HISTORIAN GENERAL.
MRS. J. EAKIN GADSBY, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.
MRS. HENRY S. BOWRON, Graham Ct., 1925 7th Ave., N. Y. City.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL.
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON, 1201 R Street, Washington, D. C.

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

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

Alabama, MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens.
(Aurora Pryor.)
MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 St. Emanuel St., Mobile.
(Mabel Hutton.)

Alaska, MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 353 N. Seventh Ave., Phoenix.
(Henrietta Hubbard.)

Arizona, MRS. FREDERICK CHARLES BROWN, 939 W. Washington St.
(Elizabeth Caroline Seymour.)

Arkansas, MRS. JOHN McCLURE, 321 E. Third St., Little Rock.
(Rumina Aytes.)

California, MRS. MARTHA KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.

California, MRS. FREDERICK JEWELL LAIRD, 2431 College Ave., Berkeley.
(Caroline Lydia Kelley.)

MRS. NATHAN R. COLE, JR., 4012 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles.
Colorado, ..........Mrs. JOHN LLOYD McNeil, 930 Logan Ave., Denver.
(Mrs. Ella A.)
Mrs. EDWIN A. SAWYER, 708 E. Boulder St., Colorado
(Lulu Wilcox.)
Connecticut, ..........Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 719 Asylum Ave., Hartford.
(Mrs. Elizabeth Barney.)
Mrs. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
Delaware, ..........Mrs. CAROLINE E. C. P. SPEAKMAN, Belmont Hall, Smyrna.
(Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor, 1109 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.
(Juliana E.)
District of Columbia, Mrs. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
(Mrs. George T. Smallwood, 2107 S St., Washington.
Florida, ..........Mrs. JOHN GARRISON CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave, Jacksonville.
(Miss Jean Van Keuren, P. O. Box 434, St. Augustine.
Georgia, ..........Mrs. ANNA C. BENNING, 1420 Broad St., Columbus.
(Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, 211 Vineville Ave., Macon.
Idaho, ..........Mrs. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
(Mrs. Edgar C. Steele, Moscow.
(Illinois, ..........Mrs. CHARLES V. HICKOX, 500 S. 6th St., Springfield.
(Mrs. Charles W. Irion, 534 Congress St., Ottawa.
Indiana, ..........Mrs. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
(Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler.
(Iowa, ..........Miss HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Independence.
(Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
(Mary A.)
Kansas, ..........Miss RUTH EMMA JOHNS, National Military Home.
(Mrs. Robert O. Deming, Oswego.
(Kentucky, ..........Mrs. C. D. CHENAULT, 461 N. Limestone St., Lexington.
(Mrs. Frederick Powell Wolcott, 641 Greenup St., Covington.
Louisiana, ..........Mrs. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
(Main, ..........Mrs. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
(Mary W.)
Maryland, ..........Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 838 Park Ave., Baltimore.
(Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Frederick.
Massachusetts, ..........Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
(Mrs. James G. Dunning, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.
(Miss Evelyn Fellows.)
Michigan, ..........Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College St., Grand Rapids.
(Mrs. Richard H. Pyfe, 939 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
(Emma Sanford.)
Minnesota,............MRS. EDGAR H. LOVHED, Faribault.
( Frances Ames.)
( Cora Gray.)
Mississippi,............MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
( Mary Jane Robinson.)
MRS. SAMUEL WATTS WARDLAW, Oxford.
( Charlotte Kilgore.)
Missouri, ............MRS. SAMUEL MCKNIGHT GREEN, 3815 Magnolia Ave., St.
( Emma Lumpkin.)
MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau.
( Marie Elizabeth Watkins.)
Montana, ............MRS. CLINTON M. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
( Jane Hutchins.)
MRS. A. K. PRESCOTT, 512 Harrison Ave., Helena.
( Mary Bailey.)
Mississippi, ............MRS. CHARLES B. LETTON, 1919 D St., Lincoln.
( Althera Pike.)
MRS. SIDNEY D. BARKALOW, 2416 Capitol Ave., Omaha.
( Carrie Lawrence McNamara.)
Nevada, ............
New Hampshire, ....MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, East Derry.
( Annie Bartlett.)
MRS. CHARLES CLEMENCE ABBOTT, Washington St., Keene.
( Clara Burnham.)
New Jersey, ............MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
( Margaret Tufts Swan.)
New Mexico, ....
New York, ..........MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY, 307 West 90th St., N. Y.
( Fannie Ella Daisy Allen.)
MRS. SAMUEL LYMAN MUNSON, 84 Lancaster St., Albany.
( Susan Babcock.)
North Carolina, ....MRS. JOHN H. VAN LANDINGHAM, 500 East Ave, Charlotte.
( Mary Oates Spratt.)
MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St., Winston-
Salem (Kate Bitting.)
North Dakota, ....
Ohio, ............MRS. EDWARD ORTON, Jr., Lincoln Hotel, Columbus.
( Mary Princess Anderson.)
Miss FANNY HARNT, 1217 Jefferson Ave., Toledo.
( Carolyn Smith.)
MRS. ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma
( Mary Wilson Elliott.)
Oregon, ...
( Anne Higgins.)
MRS. SMYSER WILLIAMS, York.
( Henrietta Charlotte Hersh.)
Rhode Island, ....MRS. CHARLES W. LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Ave., Providence.
( Margaret Barbara Farnum.)
MRS. GEORGE N. BURDICK, Potter Hill.
( Ada Langworthy.)
South Carolina, .....MRS. ROBERT MOULTY BRATTON, Guthriesville.
( Virginia Mason Bratton.)
MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
( Annie Isabella.)
South Dakota, .... Mrs. Jessamine Lee Fox, Vermillion.
Tennessee, .... Mrs. William G. Spencer, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.
(Mrs. William G. Spencer, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.
(Ella Hutchins.)
Miss Mary Boyce Temple, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
(Texas, .... Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston.
(Mrs. John F. Swayne, 503 East First St., Fort Worth.
(May Hendricks.)
Utah, .... Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen, Park City.
Vermont, .... Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.
(Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro.
(Aannie E. Bascom.)
Virginia, .... Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
(Alice P. Terry.)
Washington, .... Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, Hoquiam.
(Mrs. Clarence J. Lord, 115 Union St., Olympia.
(Ida Soule.)
West Virginia, .... Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, 148 High St., Morgantown.
(Mrs. Walter Kempster, 426 Jackson St., Milwaukee.
(Anne Williams Hill.)
Wisconsin, .... Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Pl., Janesville.
(Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford.
(Annie E. Bascom.)
Wyoming, .... Mrs. Henry B. Patten, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
(Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, New Castle.
(Ida Harris.)

HONORARY OFFICERS
(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General
Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Honorary President Presiding
Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, 1893.
(Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, 1893.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott, 1894.
(Mrs. A. Leo Knott, 1894.
Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, 1894.
(Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, 1894.
Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, 1895.
(Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, 1895.
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
(Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Miss Mary Desha, 1895.
(Miss Mary Desha, 1895.
Mr. De B. Randolph Keim, 1906.
(Mrs. A. C. Geer, 1896.
(Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
(Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
(Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, 1905.
(Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
(Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
(Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 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 "Treasurer 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

SEVENTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Continued)

Washington, D. C.
April 20th to 25th, 1908

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Morning session, April 22, 1908.

The President General. The House will be in order. Recognizing the Chaplain General.

The Chaplain General. I have the pleasure of presenting to you this morning Dr. Steele, of Old Trinity Church, New York, who will lead the devotional exercises.

Dr. Steele then read the 121st Psalm, morning prayers, and pronounced the benediction. The Congress joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. Poster. The music number this morning will be a soprano solo by Miss Helen Williams Abbott, of New York City, a member of the Spinning Wheel Chapter of Marshalltown, Iowa. Her song will be "The Way of June," by Willoughby.

Miss Abbott rendered the solo, receiving great applause.

The President General. Has Iowa any more sweet singing Daughters? Everyone whom she has sent has a lovely voice. We would like to have the whole state come in and render the music for another Congress. We will now listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day.

The President General. You have heard the minutes. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam President General—

The President General. The name please.

Mrs. Ballinger. Mrs. Ballinger, of the District. We are quite old friends, although you do not recognize me. I would like to record an omission in the minutes of our Recording Secretary General. I called for the minutes of the last day of the preceding Congress, which we have always adopted or rejected at the first meeting of the next Congress, and I see it is not recorded in the minutes. May I ask that this correction be made?

The President General. You call for the minutes of the last Congress.

Mrs. Ballinger. The last day of the last Congress. I have been
too long in these Congresses—16 years—to make such an awful mistake as that.

The President General. The Chair ruled that out of order.

Mrs. Ballinger. The Chair's ruling did not make it out of order. It does not appear in the minutes.

The President General. The Chair rules that out of order. It will appear in the stenographic record, but it will not appear in the minutes. The Chair would return for one moment to the remark made by Mrs. Ballinger, to correct a statement. Mrs. Ballinger, I think, has stated that it has been the constant precedent to read at the meeting of the coming Congress, the minutes of the last day of the last preceding Congress. I think if Mrs. Ballinger will look up the record, she will find that is a mistake.

Mrs. Ballinger. I am so glad you mentioned that; it gives me the privilege of asking that the resolution be read. I have been a member of every Congress and I fail to remember such a resolution. I would never endorse or accept any minutes that I had not heard and which had not been read. I would ask the Recording Secretary to produce that resolution.

The President General. This matter was settled yesterday and will not be re-opened today.

Mrs. Ballinger. It was not settled yesterday.

The President General. The house will now proceed with the order of business; [great applause] which is the reports of the standing committees. I will ask the Chairman of all the standing committees to come up on the platform, so that as the committees are called each may come forward and report without further delay. The different Chairmen will come from the floor, and the various Chairmen of the national committees will come forward and be seated upon the platform. The first committee to report is the Committee of the Children of the Republic, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman. [Applause.] There is no pleasanter duty that could come to your President General than to present Mrs. John A. Murphy again to this Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. Murphy. I hope the ladies here will not be frightened at the apparent size of this manuscript. I can only say it is not as long as it looks, because it is pretty wide spaced, to accommodate my eyesight.


Madam President and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: Again I have the honor to appear before you to present the third annual report of the National Committee on the Children of the Republic. I beg, however, that you will allow me before entering into the details of a report, for the benefit of members present who may not before have heard one of these reports and do not un-
nderstand the object of this work, to give at this point a short ex-
planation of it.

This movement was begun some years ago in Ohio and has since spread somewhat into other states. Its effort is to try and Ameri-
canize in a true sense, the heterogenous elements of our various populations, by working among the boys of the Nation. The method adopted is the organizing of boys from nine years and upwards, into patriotic clubs in which they are led to develop in themselves a knowledge of American history, a correct understanding of the underlying principles of our Government and of whatever will promote in them a high sense of civic honor and good citizenship. These clubs though bearing specific names as do our Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters, are all organized as members of one National Association called generally “The Children of the Republic.” In these club meetings there is a regular order of business and then a program which consists generally of debates, discussions, speeches by the boys, either original or memorized from our leaflets or others. Addresses from adults on American public questions. On American history or civics. Lectures with stereopticon pictures. Drills in parliamentary usage. Military drill, history, games, hero day and an occasional outing, or any other method thought of and adopted by the local committee. In the following report a more detailed description of this work is given and all present who are sufficiently interested to follow carefully, can obtain quite an exact understanding of what this National Committee has been endeavoring to do. In October and November of 1907, by permission, and with the approval of our President General, I, as National Children of the Republic Chairman, sent a circular letter to State Regents, requesting each one to appoint a state committee on Children of the Republic to cooperate with the National Committee, and to remit the name and address of this State Chairman to the National Chairman. I will just ask the members, at this point, to observe that what I requested of these State Regents was nothing vague or indefinite or shadowy but on the contrary a perfectly con-
crete specific action, namely—to appoint a State Children of the Re-
public Committee, a power quite within her authority. To this circular letter the list of names on the National Committee was appended. Replies were received from the majority of the State Regents and I wish right here to thank each of those ladies for her kind ex-
pressions of approval and interest in this movement.

The State Regents who appointed Children of the Republic Com-
mittees in reply to this letter are State Regents of Maine, New Hamp-
shire, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Vir-

Mrs. Shepard, of New Hampshire, said: “I am glad to appoint this Committee as I think it one of the best things the Daughters ever
undertook." She sent the name of Mrs. James Minot, of Concord, as State Chairman.

Mrs. Roberts, of New York, wrote in November that she would bring this matter before her State Conference that month and felt sure that the Daughters would be with me in this effort, and she would communicate with me immediately after the meeting. I regret deeply that I heard nothing further.

Miss Mecum, of New Jersey, wrote as follows:

"I will take great pleasure in presenting to my State Conference, November 1st, the claims of the Children of the Republic, urging upon the members the importance of this branch of work." I also regret very deeply to have nothing further from New Jersey.

Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Mississippi, replied promptly in approving and sympathetic terms, said she would shortly appoint a Committee. Regret to report no further news from this source.

The regent of the young state, Oklahoma, responded at once, but seemed to have confused the Children of the American Revolution with this new Society, Children of the Republic, and though your Chairman replied trying to clear up the mistake, she regrets to say that no further letter came from Oklahoma.

Whilst awaiting these replies of the State Regents, your Chairman occupied herself in preparing a set of Organizing Papers, which would enable these new State Chairmen Children of the Republic and all local Committees they might create, to organize easily and immediately,—Clubs of Children of the Republic under their local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters. This required close research in Roberts Rules of Order and concentration of both time and thought,—but the papers were prepared and are printed leaflets called as follows, viz:

1st. The object of The Children of the Republic.
2nd. Formula for organizing Children of the Republic Clubs.
4th. Order of business for Clubs after organization.
5th. Suggestions for a Directress.
6th. The Flag Ritual.

These six leaflets together constitute a set of Organizing Papers.

Your Chairman was aided in the leaflet on Order of Business by Miss Lucy D. Ambrose, Ex-local Children of the Republic Chairman under Cincinnati Chapter.

The Constitution was drafted six years ago by the Ohio State Committee and later approved by the National Committee.

The Flag Ritual was arranged by Miss Ambrose and Mrs. Orton, State Regent of Ohio.

Your Chairman in November 1907 issued a Circular Letter to all these State Chairmen, sending with it one or more sets of Organization Papers. In this letter there is as good an outline of this work as I am able to give, so I submit it in part. It reads as follows:
CIRCULAR LETTER TO STATE CHAIRMAN "CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC"

"Dear Madam Chairman: Allow me to welcome you to participation in this the most valuable work ever undertaken by any patriotic society. This is being constantly said to me everywhere by the best class of citizens. I feel sure you will soon become much interested in it and will feel willing to devote a part of your vitality to it, even at the sacrifice of some hours of pleasure. The State is your field. I think you cannot do better than to follow the method used by most National Chairmen in dealing with the states, viz: To address a circular letter to all the chapter regents of your state, asking them to appoint at once a local Committee on "Children of the Republic," whose duty it shall be to organize at an early date a Children of the Republic Club of boys, under the auspices and support of its chapter. You should of course receive the name and address of the Chairman and send her papers explaining the object of this movement and mode of organizing, and literature for use in the clubs, all of which you will obtain from your National Chairman. You should require reports from all local chairman as to clubs formed, their names and dates of organization, and continually the state of development and progress. You should at the time of the annual State Conference have a State Committee and together agree upon a common plan of work for your Clubs for the year.

Lastly, it is the opinion of your National Chairman that you should give the initiative to this work by organizing a Children of the Republic Club yourself (with aid of local Chairman) under auspices of your own chapter, because you know "Example is better than precept."

The enclosed papers on organization, each explains itself. With these it is an easy matter for any local chairman to organize a club and show the young president how to conduct the business part of the meeting. The program is the means of developing your boys into principles of good citizenship. There the tact, the thought, and the diligence of the directing Daughters must show itself. Great latitude is allowed her, save only that she shall not wander into subjects foreign to our great object, viz., "To make of a material which might grow into an anarchistic and very undesirable class,—to make of it good American citizens with a high standard of civic honesty and honor." She should always keep this in mind. I have some literature which has been used with good effect during six years work in Ohio. This is at your disposal when you are ready for it and will write.

Once again your Chairman sent a circular letter to each one of her colleagues on the National Committee, Children of the Republic, in which was submitted for approval a system for furthering the work. It reads as follows:

"That each member of the National Committee shall consider herself an active agent to spread this work. That she shall address
letters to such Daughters in chapters in her state as she may think capable of forming Children of the Republic Clubs, urging them to do it, explaining the idea and object of the movement. That she shall receive from the National Chairman papers on organizing which she can furnish to such persons as agree to form clubs and also literature to be used. A new paper formula for organizing a club of Children of the Republic and one called Order of Business for an Organized Club have just been printed. With these and the Children of the Republic Constitution and 'The Flag Ritual,' it is perfectly simple for anyone to organize a Children of the Republic Club. These each member of the Committee can obtain by writing to her National Chairman, Mrs. John A. Murphy. That each member of the Committee shall feel obliged to carry out the expectation of our Congress and President General, viz: that she herself shall found one Children of the Republic Club in her locality as an initiative to the work and example to her state. Also that each member of the Committee shall feel it her duty to write her National Chairman any idea she may think for the good of this work, and also any criticism on existing modes of work she may think harmful."

Kind and interested replies were received from the Committee members, approving this plan and many made sincere efforts to carry it out. Early in March your Chairman sent a few lines to each worker in this field, asking for a short and clear statement of what she had done or tried to do during the year. Having now told you the means adopted by your Committee for the initiation and pushing this work for the past year, I will now submit nearly in their own language the reports sent in by the State Chairmen and members of National Committee.

In order to avoid making this report too long, I have given fully the reports from colleagues who have accomplished something actual, and have merely noticed briefly such as report nothing done.

From Maine, owing to illness of the State Chairman, reported only appointment of a State Committee.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

*Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman National Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, "Children of the Republic."* Dear Madam: As State Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution on "Children of the Republic," I have the honor to present the following report:

After due consideration and consultation, it was not deemed best to arrange for the formation of a club in Concord until the summer vacation, when we hope to make a beginning among some of the younger boys.

Circulars, flag leaflets and personal letter, explaining the objects of the organization, have been forwarded to the regents in the state,
with the request that the matter be presented to the several chapters, and wherever possible, a Club of the “Children of the Republic” formed, and the results accomplished in this direction, reported to this Committee.

Trusting that the seed sown will bear fruit, and that something definite may be reported later. I am, very sincerely yours, FANNY E. MINOT, State Chairman, Children of the Republic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

My dear Mrs. Murphy: I am very sorry to tell you that as yet I have been unable to accomplish anything in the work of Children of the Republic. I shall begin very soon to start the club and hope another year that I will have a good report to give you. Yours very sincerely, MRS. ALICE F. ROWE, 97 Washington street, Gloucester, Massachusetts. Member National Committee, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic.

RHODE ISLAND

My dear Mrs. Murphy: In reply to your recent letter asking me to send in my report of the work done in Rhode Island—Children of the Republic—I can only say I have nothing to report. Conditions in the State have been very unfortunate this winter. Mrs. Lippitt’s first letter asking me to be Chairman of the Committee is dated December 9th. Then came her heavy sorrow and severe illness when she was incapacitated for further work for some weeks. On February 8th, her Secretary sent me a list of the members of the Children of the Republic Committee and about the same time a package of literature. Unfortunately, just at that time sickness came into my own family and a little later I myself succumbed and was not able to do anything. I am very sorry to be such a dead failure, and I fear it looks as if Rhode Island did not care, which I do not think is the case. Very sincerely yours, ANNA B. MANCHESTER, State Chairman Children of the Republic, Bristol, Rhode Island.

Report of Germantown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic:

“The David Rittenhouse Club, Children of the Republic, has taken up the study of historic buildings in Philadelphia. Visits have been followed by descriptive papers written by the boys. An illustrated lecture on Philadelphia to be given later to the Club. An illustrated lecture was delivered to the Club on ‘Poor Boys who have become famous, Franklin, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.’

“A fife and drum corps is being organized in the Club. The Committee on Patriotic Education, Germantown Chapter, has been looking into the question of undertaking some work in this line among the
Italian Colony in Germantown." Mrs. William E. Chapman, Regent Germantown Chapter, Member National Committee, Children of the Republic.

Mrs. Caroline M. Murphy,
Chairman National Committee, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic.

My dear Mrs. Murphy: It gives me great pleasure to tell you of my work on your committee, and I feel my opportunities here are very unusual, as I have daily under my immediate care from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty children. November 27, 1907, I organized a club of fourteen girls, all of foreign birth, into the "Girls' Club of the Children of the Republic." The object of this club has been to instruct the girls in the best type of home, where everything is well ordered, and as beautiful as love and good taste can make it. For I believe good citizenship is sure to come from happy, attractive, well-kept homes. December 3, 1907, another club of girls from the Catholic school was organized. They, too, are a "Girls' Club of the Children of the Republic." These girls have good voices and sing patriotic songs at their meetings. They sew while I read or talk to them on subjects that make for good citizenship, among the girls who will some day, perhaps, be mothers and be called upon to train their sons into lives of usefulness. The president of the club entertained the last meeting most royally. The dining room and table were decorated with flags and each girl received a flag as a favor. It was quite an event in the family, as the father and mother were as interested in the club as the daughters.

January 6, 1906, twenty boys were organized into a club. This is a most fascinating club, as every boy has smoked and chewed tobacco, and as no one can belong to the club and do these things they are trying to keep from these abominable habits so common among boys of all ages in Homestead. This club meets at the homes of the different members. This one club presents such a field for work that I hope you will all give me as much assistance as possible in making their programs and meetings so attractive that they will so much enjoy the pure and true that the evil and hurtful things of this life will never again touch them. These boys listen so eagerly to everything I tell them that I fairly tremble with my responsibility. My first and best club, organized in 1906, is progressing finely. The membership has increased to twenty. Most of the meetings this year have been devoted to debates. We have debated on the merits of Washington over Lincoln, and Roosevelt and the trusts, and the superiority of Grant over Lee. At each meeting some one or two boys furnish the refreshments, as it adds so much to the enjoyment of boys, you know, to have something to eat. At the last meeting the boys elected captains for basketball and baseball teams and much
enthusiasm prevailed. If my strength was like unto Atlas and there were more nights in the week, I might have more clubs to report, as there are plenty of children and they do so delight in clubs. Mr. Harris, the great educator, says, "Give me the boys, and the state will have the men." So the Daughters of the American Revolution in the work of organizing clubs of the Children of the Republic is helping most effectually to claim a few more boys that the state may have the men.

Respectfully submitted,

DAISY MARY SMITH,
Member National Committee, Children of the Republic, Carnegie Library Building, Homestead, Pennsylvania.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of Chairman of Children of the Republic, Sub-Division of Patriotic Education.

Madam Chairman: I have the honor to report that the work of the committee of this branch of patriotic work is progressing. By advice of Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Ohio, founder of this most valuable branch of patriotic education, I addressed on December 12th, twenty-three typewritten circular letters, "for general information and individual interest," to the chapter regents in the District. Enough interest and enthusiasm was aroused to launch and finance two clubs of boys on Washington's birthday. At 10 a.m. on the 2nd of February, at Calvary Baptist Church, the "Paul Revere Club," Children of the Republic, was organized with sixteen charter members. Mrs. George T. Smallwood, Vice State Regent, as directress, was assisted by Mrs. Harriet Arnold, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig and Miss Love.

At 2 p.m., at 314 Pennsylvania avenue, Southeast, the "Christopher Columbus Club," Children of the Republic, was organized, with charter membership of fourteen Italian boys, American born with the exception of two. Mrs. C. M. Pepper, as directress, assisted by Miss Emma Woodbury, Mrs. F. B. Church and Miss Love.

Interest has been growing among the boys and membership has increased. To keep alive this work is of utmost importance and to do so the Daughters of the District should give their earnest support.

The need of boys' clubs is much felt in many parts of the city. The citizens of the southeast section are making plans to erect a club house for boys and young men in the near future. Miss Thayer, of the Southeast Division of Associated Charities, and Miss Crosby, of the Northeast Division, say there are hundreds of boys to whom such clubs as ours would not only appeal, but be of infinite value.

I find that there is plenty of cooperation in forming clubs from these sources, but the question of vital interest is, how shall they be
maintained? The Daughters must improve these opportunities by heartily endorsing this movement of patriotic education, by their individual cooperation.

I would recommend that every regent appoint from her chapter two members to assist, by personal effort, the promotion of this work of the Children of the Republic.—Flora A. Lewis, Chairman Children of the Republic, District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT FROM NEW JERSEY.

My dear Mrs. Murphy: So great is my interest and so highly do I value the importance of the work of the Children of the Republic, that I wish I had a satisfactory report of definite work.—Mrs. Mary J. Kearfott, Member National Committee, Children of the Republic.

REPORT FROM ALABAMA.

I appeared before the woman's board in charge of the Boys' Club of the City of Birmingham and explained to the superintendent the objects of the Society of the Children of the Republic. I also gave a copy of the constitution and full information concerning the various features which could be used for the entertainment and profit of the boys. The superintendent was much interested, and said as soon as they were thoroughly organized, he would be glad to use the suggestion given. I also appointed a member of our local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, who is a member of the woman's board, to assist in carrying out the Children of the Republic programs. I look for good results from our Boys' Club. At the state Daughters of the American Revolution conference in December, I spoke on the Children of the Republic society and told the delegates present that I had copies of the constitution, leaflets, etc., setting forth the purposes of the organization and programs of the order of exercises, and asked those women living in towns where there are boys' clubs, and who desired to introduce the Children of the Republic into these clubs, to come forward and get necessary literature, etc. Representatives from Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Anniston and Opelika responded and expressed cordial support and interest. I hope to report progress in the near future.—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Chairman, Children of the Republic.

REPORT FROM INDIANA.

My dear Mrs. Murphy: I have just received your letter and printed matter. Our State Regent, Mrs. Guthrie, asked me to take up the work. I know I shall enjoy it and hope to make a success of it. I expect to be in Washington myself from the 19th to the 26th, and hope to see you there. I will not do anything with this work until I return. I am, very sincerely, Mrs. Frank Fleeter, State Chairman, Children of the Republic, Huntingdon, Indiana.
The Chicago Chapter has become so thoroughly impressed with the possibilities of the Children of the Republic as a means of patriotic regeneration that its members have inaugurated a plan whereby they hope to form enough of these clubs to take in all the youth of the city; but, even their large membership (750 Daughters) cannot furnish enough organizers and workers for such a stupendous undertaking. Consequently the Daughters persuaded the two local societies of the "Sons" to join with them in calling a conference to ask the help of representatives of all the city's clubs and organizations that give thought to the betterment of humanity. Never was a more popular movement inaugurated.

The press of the city applauded and gave columns to the furtherance of the work, while, at the meeting, intense enthusiasm prevailed and a great central committee of representative men and women was appointed to aid in every way this patriotic work with the children of the city.

Secretary of War William H. Taft honored this conference with his presence, speaking eloquently and at length in warmest approval of the purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution and especially of this endeavor for patriotic education and respect for the American flag.

Early in the past winter, a committee from the Chicago Chapter tried to get permission to start clubs of Children of the Republic in all the public school halls of the city, but found at that time so great an entanglement of red tape it was decided that the settlement houses and field houses of the city's small parks and public playgrounds offered more of an immediate "open door" to patriotic effort. Consequently, a George Washington Club, Children of the Republic, was started late in February, at the Henry Booth Settlement House, with our second vice-regent, Mrs. Thomas White (a direct descendant of Betty Washington), in charge, with several other Daughters as assistants. Mrs. White finds that, in this settlement, where nearly one hundred children were enrolled the first day, one club is not enough, since the older boys desire very different programs from the younger children.

Mrs. Edward Roby, on February 22d, organized, in the rolling mill district of South Chicago, a club of twenty-four boys, all foreign born. It was christened "The Club of the Drummer Boy of the Crossing." Mrs. Roby has since started, in the same locality, a club for girls and boys, holding the meetings of both clubs in her own home, called "Loyal Hall."

This week our state treasurer, Mrs. G. Elwood MacGrew, organizes among the four hundred "Special Delivery" messenger boys of the Chicago postoffice a club of Children of the Republic, to be-called the Benjamin Franklin Club, in honor of the first postmaster general.
For nearly all of the numerous field houses of the city Daughters have been found willing to take charge of the organization of one club each, and the work will be attended to at once, in order to carry out with these organized groups of Children of the Republic the long-cherished plan for a great and sane celebration of the Fourth of July.

Among other exercises, in all of these municipal playgrounds, will be competitive games for the children, to the winners of which the Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations of Chicago will give prizes on the Fourth of July. The programs for these games are now being arranged by the superintendent of public playground games and gymnastics of the South Park Board, Mr. de Groat, who, with other city officials, has most heartily aided this work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago.

Great praise is also due our indefatigable chairman of patriotic education, Mrs. J. H. Kaufman.—(Signed) IDA E. S. NOYES (MRS. LA VERNE NOYES), Member of National Committee of Children of the Republic and Vice-Regent of the Chicago Chapter; 130 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

April 5, 1908.

TENNESSEE.

Report to Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman National Committee, Children of the Republic, by Mrs. Henry C. Horton, member Committee National Children of the Republic, Franklin, Tennessee:

I have endeavored to extend interest in Children of the Republic clubs by writing brief articles for the Nashville Banner, the Memphis News-Scimeter, the Franklin Review and Appeal.

The "Patrick Henry" Children of the Republic Club, organized at Franklin, Tennessee, by me in 1906, is completing its second year's work. The club now numbers forty-nine members. They are studying early American history. The boys have recently given two debates, one bearing on capital punishment and one on trusts. They are growing familiar with national anthems. When they cannot sing these the inspiring words are read before the club. Each member answers at roll call with some current event. This is always interesting and enlarges their realm of thought. At each meeting are given the formula of allegiance and salute to the flag. The club was represented on Washington's birthday at the celebration by "Old Glory" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, two of its members being on the program.—MRS. CLAI-BORNE HORTON, Member National Committee, Children of the Republic.

MISSOURI.

Report from St. Louis, Missouri:

Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman National Committee on Children of the Republic:
Children of the Republic.

First meeting called for forces in the work in Missouri was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Williamson, Regent St. Louis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 4, 1907.

First club of state was formed by St. Louis Chapter, November 20, 1907. Designated George Washington Club; directress, Mrs. Robert M. Wilson. Fifteen charter members.

Second club, designated American Eagle Club, was organized also by St. Louis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 21, 1907. Miss Mae Jewett, directress. Fourteen charter members.

Laclede Chapter, Mrs. G. Newcomb, regent, and the St. Joseph Chapter, Mrs. Owen, regent, and Mrs. Case, directress, are the two other chapters reported. St. Joseph Chapter is the largest, having thirty-six charter members.—Mrs. J. W. Williamson, Chairman Missouri State Committee, Children of the Republic.

My dear Mrs. Murphy: It gives me much pleasure to write you of the progress of the work of the Children of the Republic in Missouri. In my own chapter we have two flourishing clubs and one just being started, making three. The Laclede Chapter, of our city, is beginning its work now with much fine spirit. I wrote to seventeen members of the state committee and sent them literature. The last literature was very helpful. The regent of St. Joseph Chapter shows much interest; also Joplin. The two clubs in my chapter had a fine Washington's birthday party that was a delight to me. They sang their songs of America, had their flag drill, talked of Washington, showed a book of pictures all about Washington that the boys of one of the clubs had made, then had ice cream and cake with a flag in each mold of cream and a hatchet for each boy filled with candy. I have been asked if girls could not belong. We also feel that we will take your original idea and have the mothers come every now and then and hear the boys. For the present we have literature enough, I think. Cordially, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, Chairman Missouri Children of the Republic State Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Report from Seattle, Washington:

My dear Mrs. Murphy: Owing to an incorrect address, and also to a mistake in my name, the letter which you wrote me on March 17th, and which reached Seattle on March 23d, has just come to me by the late mail yesterday afternoon.

However, I am going to tell you that I have sent letters and organization papers to three of the eight chapters in our state, and would have organized such a club in connection with my own chapter, Rainier, had we not been in the midst of a reconstruction period,
in regard to by-laws. I received very encouraging replies from the regents of two of the chapters to whom I wrote, and hope later to be able to report the formation of a club, or clubs, by these chapters. With best wishes, I am, yours most cordially, ELINOR INGERSOLL THORNE, Regent of Rainier Chapter and State Chairman of Children of the Republic.

OHIO.

Report from Cleveland, Ohio:

My dear Madam: In reply to your request for a report of the Children of the Republic work as carried on by the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, as director I beg leave to report the following:

The name of the present club is the Washington Branch, Children of the Republic. It is the same club which operated in Haymarket district for two years and concerning which you have had former reports. The club room for this work has always been furnished and the work supported by the Western Reserve Chapter, they furnishing games, reading matter and a director for the work.

The result of the two years’ work in the Haymarket district attracted such attention from the judge of the juvenile court and others who were interested in the child problem that, beginning in September, 1907, the Cleveland board of education voted the use of a room in one of the down-town school buildings for the Daughters of the American Revolution to carry on this work. The club as now constituted in the Brownell school has a membership of fifty with a long waiting list. The ages of the boys range from twelve to eighteen, and the night for the meeting of this group of boys is Wednesday evening of each week. The club room, however, is open Monday and Friday of each week for use of the younger boys in the district.

The first part of the Wednesday evening’s program is occupied by the boys playing games, reading magazines, and general recreation. Beginning at 8 o’clock is the business session, which consists of parliamentary drill by the officers and members of the club and instruction and discussion of municipal, state and national government. The boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen are wonderfully interested in knowing about these subjects and of course the whole matter is discussed in a simple, practical and direct manner. Occasionally some one is asked to talk to the boys. The librarian occasionally sends a story-teller to tell patriotic and inspiring stories to the boys.

The whole scheme has been so satisfactory that the proposition of establishing other clubs in connection with school buildings is being discussed by members of the board of education and other citizens.—SARAH E. HYRE, Member National Committee, Children of the Republic.
Report from Sandusky, Ohio:

My dear Mrs. Murphy: On January 17, 1908, under the auspices of Martha Pitkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, there was formed a "Children of the Republic" Club. The meeting was held in the Art Room of the Carnegie Library, with nineteen boys in attendance. Mrs. Melville, regent of Martha Pitkin Chapter, told the boys the object of the meeting. Mrs. Sloane, directress, then organized the club according to Roberts' Rules of Order, the boys, with assistance, carrying out the entire program.

The national constitution of the Children of the Republic was adopted. There have been nine meetings held, each one gaining in enthusiasm, interest and members, until the club has grown to forty-eight—when the directress had to call a halt until she had worked out the problem of handling so large a body of boys—ranging from twelve to fourteen years of age—all eager to learn of American principles and how to become loyal, good citizens.

The exercises have consisted of the singing of America, the flag ritual, the salute to the flag, led by Captain Charles Stroud, of the Ohio National Guard, and an address by some able speaker; after roll call, the minutes, collection of dues, and routine work, there have been a social ten minutes with a serving of simple refreshments, such as oranges, bananas or apples. The last meeting was held on April 10th, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. The program was quite elaborate. And the Martha Pitkin Chapter furnished all the ice cream and cake the boys could eat.

Mr. John McKelvey, a Son of the American Revolution, presented the club with a beautiful flag. And Mr. Mozart Gallup, also a Son, gave the boys the buttons with the red, white and blue—"C. R." Many are the ambitions, aims and plans for this noble work being laid out for next winter. Sincerely, Alice M. Melville, Regent Martha Pitkin Chapter.

Report of Simon Kenton Club, Children of the Republic, Springfield, Ohio:

The Simon Kenton Club numbers thirteen members, with three applicants waiting to be enrolled at the next meeting. The meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of every month. Some meetings are devoted to business matters and informal talks by the directress. Other meetings are given to celebrating by special programs. Each member has so far faithfully performed the duty allotted him. Occasionally a prize is offered for the best production on a given subject. On January 18th the subject of the day was Benjamin Franklin. Two papers were prepared, one consisting of excerpts from "Poor Richard's Almanac," and the other on Franklin's life. The boys responed to roll call by some interesting item concerning Franklin.

On February 1st there was a debate by four members. Subject,
"Which has rendered greater service to the country, the army or the navy?" Roll call was responded to by a description of some military or naval hero.

On Washington's birthday the club attended the matinee in a body, upon invitation from the regent, and singularly enough, one of the pictures shown during the afternoon was the grave of Simon Kenton. This, of course, was of interest to the boys.

The next social meeting will be on April 18th, the anniversary of the famous ride of Paul Revere, on the even of the battle of Lexington. On this occasion each member of the club will impersonate some distinguished Revolutionary hero and recite his most notable words of achievement. Professor Ladru Layton, Springfield's finest elocutionist, has accepted the invitation from the president of the club to read for the members on that occasion "Paul Revere's Ride."

June 14th closes the year's program. On that date the flag exercises so kindly furnished by our national chairman will be given. The flag has been floated twelve times, and each member of the club has been one of the guard of honor to the color bearer, and feels a personal pride and ownership in the beautiful emblem of our country.

Report of the Cincinnati Branch of the Children of the Republic:

The Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the honor of reporting a very successful and encouraging year's work done by the six clubs of the Children of the Republic.

Of these clubs, the William McKinley Club, which has a membership of twenty-six, and an average attendance of fourteen, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of every month, in the seminar room of the public library. They have followed out the program prepared for all the clubs by the program committee appointed by the local board of directors of the Children of the Republic, and which was to consist of "Little Talks on Government," and "Little Drills in Parliamentary Usage;" amplified by debates, mock court trials, current events, and "hero days."

The Ulysses Simpson Grant Club, which has a membership of thirty-six, with an average attendance of twenty-four, meets every Saturday evening in the spacious music room of Miss Bechtel's home. They have had five debates during the year; talks by the boys on "The Nation," "The City," "The Citizen," "The State," "How We became a Republic," "The President, Congress and Supreme Court" (adapted from papers written on these subjects by Mrs. John A. Murphy). Two talks have been given before the club, one on "Navigation of Air and Water," and one on "The Origin of the Republican and Democratic Parties." The club has also made a specialty of celebrating anniversaries, holding a meeting appropriate to the day on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and also on the anniversary of Grant's birthday. At the meeting which was held in the week of March 4th, the principle of our presidential elections was explained,
and each boy impersonated one of our presidents and the one who
could first guess the impersonation was presented with a picture of the
president impersonated.

The Theodore Roosevelt Club, membership thirty, average attend-
ance eighteen, meets three Saturday afternoons and one Satur-
day evening in the rooms of the Theodore Roosevelt Republican
Club. At the afternoon meetings they make tours of inspection to
the various educational and manufacturing points of interest of the
city, and at their evening meetings they have addresses and interesting
talks by prominent citizens.

The Abraham Lincoln Club, membership thirty-six, average atten-
dance twenty-eight, meets every Saturday evening in the Walnut
Hill Branch Library. In addition to the general program; they are
being instructed in military drill by an officer from the armory, and
have formed themselves into companies, with their various officers, and
are very proud of their chevrons and straps upon their shoulders.

The William Henry Harrison Club, membership twenty-seven,
average attendance twenty-four, holds its meetings on the first and
third Friday evenings of the month, in the Eighteenth District school
house. Their work this year has been leading up to the study of the
Constitution of the United States, and they have studied and dis-
cussed such subjects as “Government,” “Law,” “Types of Govern-
ment,” “The American Spirit,” “Articles of Confederation,” “Ordin-
nance of 1787,” etc. They have also had a debate on “Resolved, A
republic is the best form of government.”

We have the pleasure of announcing the formation of a new club,
the Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry Club, which was organized the
7th of December, 1907, with thirteen charter members. It now has a
membership of fifteen. They have held several debates and discus-
sions on parliamentary law and American heroes.

On the 27th of May, 1907, the new organization of the Sons of the
Republic was formed. This organization is an outgrowth of the
Children of the Republic, and is in the nature of a senior club, to
which boys may be promoted from the various clubs of the Children
of the Republic (at the discretion of the directresses), when they have
reached the age of sixteen. No one can be a member of the Sons of the
Republic who has not first been a member of one of the clubs of
the Children of the Republic. The “Sons” now have a membership
of thirty-four, with an average attendance of twenty. They meet
every Friday evening, in the lecture room of the public library. The
program of the year has consisted of debates—prepared and im-
romptu, mock court trials, parliamentary drills, current events and
talks upon the important questions of the day. One interesting pro-
gram consisted of a political convention, at which the boys took the
parts of the possible candidates for the presidency, and presented
their various platforms. The boys take the keenest interest in their
club, and conduct it with the greatest dignity. The idea is in time
to fit these older boys to assist in conducting the clubs of the "Children." Last October, twenty of the Sons of the Republic appeared before the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution then convened in Xenia, and gave, first, a practical demonstration of one of their usual meetings, and later a representation, in costume, of the Second Continental Congress.

At first several of the clubs were somewhat depleted in membership by the formation of the Sons of the Republic, but new members soon came in to take the place of the old ones, and the "Sons" still attend, and wish to be considered a part of the different clubs of the "Children" from which they came.

On the last Saturday evening of every month, from November to May, inclusive, mass meetings of all the clubs of the Children of the Republic and the "Sons" are held in the lecture room of the public library, when stereopticon lectures are given on appropriate and interesting subjects. Lectures on the following subjects have been given this year: "The Coming of the Pilgrim Fathers," "The Settlements of America," "The Revolutionary War," "Forestry," "Holland," "Picturesque and Historic Kentucky."

These monthly mass meetings are considered of especial value, not alone because of their interest to the boys, but because, meeting together in one large body, in this way, they realize that each small club forms a part of this large organization of the Children of the Republic, and the unity of the whole is thus constantly kept before them.

Each year, towards the latter part of April, generally the week in which the nineteenth falls, an annual meeting of all the clubs is held, when reports of the year's work are read by the secretaries of all the clubs, after which the meeting is addressed by some prominent speaker. Later ice cream and cakes are served and a social time is enjoyed.

Special thanks are due Librarian Hodges, of the Cincinnati Public Library, and his able corps of assistants, for the interest they have shown in the work of the Children of the Republic. The various branch libraries have been placed at their disposal, and requests have been made that new clubs be formed at several of these libraries, which request, it is hoped, may be carried out this next year.—Anne P. Burkham, Secretary of the Local Board of Directors of the Children of the Republic.

Report from Lima, Ohio:

Dear Mrs. Murphy: You will be pleased to know that at last I have organized a club of Children of the Republic at the Allen County Children's Home. I took in all boys of nine and over that includes one of sixteen. The boys elected their president, vice-president, secretary, color bearer and guard. Twenty-seven is the charter membership. Now, I want to know why we cannot have girls' clubs—
Daughters of the Republic. Taken them from ten on up, and form a club and let them also think of the government and at the same time teach them good things for girls to know. Let the directress keep her eyes open and read short addresses from good writers. They are the future mothers and it seems to me should also be taught. Let me know what you think. I will start a club at home anyway and then give it our name when I get permission. As soon as I get the Anthony Wayne Club well organized I will try one in town and try and get some one to help me. Yours most cordially, PEARL CLARK THRIFT, Member National Committee, Children of the Republic.

NEW YORK.

Report from Saratoga, New York:

My dear Mrs. Murphy: I have long felt that our Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters should be doing active work in helping to transform the foreigners who are flocking to our shores into intelligent American citizens. I shall be glad to do all I can to have a Children of the Republic Club organized here this winter. I am, sincerely yours, HARRIET I. HEWITT, Member of National Children of the Republic Committee.

We have now come to the end of our tale of what was done and of what was not done in 1937 and 1938. That the latter should overbalance the former is always a matter of regret to your chairman. If the progress is slow—yet we can be thankful that there is no retrograde movement. That the principle of vitality is in the idea, is shown by the fact that nineteen new clubs have been organized in the United States during the past year, and on all sides we are besought to hold on, not to give up the ship. If we do so, we will cry and continually cry to you, our sisters, "Help! More help!"

In regard to the formation of girls' clubs, I, as chairman, have not raised objections. But from a trial we made in Cincinnati, I am convinced that mixed clubs of boys and girls will not succeed. It seems to me that our efforts will bear more fruit if concentrated on the boys, our future lawgivers and office holders.

In conclusion your chairman would recommend:

First, That the Congress shall seriously consider the advisability of incorporating this new branch of its work, in order to prevent individuals from using the Children of the Republic material to organize Clubs and give them different names and to prevent other clubs from assuming its name, viz., Children of the Republic.

Secondly, That one hundred dollars be appropriated for use of this committee in printing and postage, with the privilege of asking for more when that is gone.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY,
Chairman, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Children of the Republic.

The President General. There could be no more valuable branch of the work than that which Mrs. Murphy has undertaken among the children of our country. You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Pepper, of the District of Columbia. Madam President General, I move that the report be accepted with thanks. Is it proper to say a word now?

(Seconded.)

The President General. If you desire to speak to the report.

Mrs. Pepper. I would like to say in regard to this work that we would like very much to have the support of all the clergy in the country. I have come against trouble with the Catholic religion in this patriotic education.

The President General. Excuse me, one minute. We cannot go any farther than that. We have eliminated the discussion of the subject of religion in this work.

Mrs. Pepper. Pardon me, I want to express what I started to say so as to make it correct. This religion has taken a stand against it in the District, in a way, and I want to appeal to my Catholic sisters to aid me in supporting this work of the Children of the Republic, if it can be done. It can be done if I have the support of the priests, and would like very much to have it extended. That is what I wished to say.

The President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Murphy. I just wish to say that in the foundation of this Society, the whole question of religion was eliminated, and we have always told our boys that their mothers and their clergymen should attend to their religious training, and that they could come to their clubs to think of the best principles of government and patriotism in their country. [Applause.] We never meddle with any of their religions. We thought that anybody who had a religion and would live up to it was exactly right. [Applause.]

The President General. The resolution to accept this report is before you and has been seconded.

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Thank you, Mrs. Murphy, in the name of the whole Congress for the work you are doing. The Chair is going to transpose a little (with the consent of the house), the list of the committees, because the chairman of the “Real Daughters” Committee is not present to report, but in her absence we have a “Real Daughter” herself to present to you. [Applause.] It gives me great pleasure to present Mrs. Blanchard, a “Real Daughter” of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts. You understand, ladies, that one of the chief works of our organization is to
find the record of the "Real Daughters" still alive. We can scarcely believe it when we look at this youthful looking Daughter that she is a "Real Daughter," but the records prove it; there is a great deal of work in every channel being pursued in connection with this endeavor. I am sorry that Mrs. William L. Peel is absent, otherwise she would report in detail. The Chair will now proceed, and ask for the report of the Committee on Patriotic Education. Miss Mecum, who is ill, as those who were here last night are aware, and therefore not able to be present. Miss Berry, of Georgia. Is she in the house? I wish the courtesy of the house to accord Miss Berry a few moments on this subject in the absence of the chairman. If I hear no objection, by the courtesy of the house, we will hear Miss Berry, of Georgia, for a few moments. Mrs. Park, will you escort Miss Berry to the platform?

The President General. I have great pleasure in presenting Miss Berry, of Georgia. [Applause.]

Miss Berry. Madam President General and Ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: Down in the heart of the South, in Northern Georgia, near Rome, ten years ago, in a log cabin, I started with a few children from the mountains in a little school. I asked them if they had brothers and sisters. I found out that the chief asset of each family were brothers and sisters. [Laughter.] They came, not only the brothers and sisters, but the mothers and fathers and the babies and the dogs, until this little cabin that I fixed for a den where I hoped to study, became a perfect bee-hive of activity. By going among the hills and the mountains, and camping out, going from Lookout Mountain to Sand Mountain, and around, I found that besides the preservation of the forests, we had a great many human beings who needed to be brought out, who needed to be uplifted, to have a chance, and so I established other schools. I found that, after some experience, what they needed was to be taught a great many of the things of everyday life. I asked people to help me establish an industrial school. They said: "Oh, we cannot do it; we have this, we have that." I gave a place that my father had given me as a little girl, which I converted into a little industrial school. I built a large dormitory and left my comfortable home. I secured one or two teachers who gave me their services, and started an industrial school for boys. I thought I would take the boys, because I thought they would farm for me; they could split rails, and help me make it a more practical success. I did not know how much the boys would eat or I would have taken girls. [Laughter.] I thought the boys would be charmed to work all the time when they were not in school. I thought they would just like to scrub, wash, cook, build fires, and do the dairy work. When wash day came, I thought, here, I have three fine boys to do the work. One of the most promising of the boys said to me, "Up in the mountains, where I come from; only the women and the children do the washing. The men and boys don't do
nothing. But women can do things like that and do a little farming.” I replied, “Cleanliness is next to Godliness,” but that was everything I could say, for I could not write to The Ladies’ Home Journal, or send anywhere else to find out what to do, I had to have it out myself. We had some large barrels cut in two for washtubs. These three boys sat there. I said, “Now, if you won’t work, you must rest; I will do the washing.” So I started in. After a little while one of the boys said: “Miss Berry, I will wash them clothes, I can’t bear to see you washing them.” So we went on. I had the school incorporated; everything in good order; trustees elected; we had no money. I wrote to my personal friends and people around, and eight hundred people said they would give a dollar a year. By this means we got the school established pretty well. In seven years we had in this industrial school one hundred and fifty boys, all of pure American descent. [Applause.] We traced a great many of them and we find that they have ancestors, as many as the rest of us—you know they can have just as many. Here is a long ribbon flowing from here to here (illustrating) and so we get along as best we can. We now have fifteen teachers. Agriculture we understand so well that the man who is at the head of the division of farm management investigation of the bureau of plant industry, at Washington, called on me at the New Willard and said: “Why, Miss Berry, you have the best farm department, the best agricultural department of any white school in the entire South.” [Applause.] The boys do all the cooking, washing, scrubbing, farming and dairy work, and work of every kind; and they do it gladly. We feel that we are helping the problems along in the factory districts of the Piedmont region, because we have debating societies, we discuss all national questions, and we settle them, too! [Laughter.] And the boys when they go back to their homes, as many of them are teaching in the mountains, some of them are doing machine work in the factories, just trying to help interest the people, and we are helping them all we can on that subject, and by getting the people at home interested, to help the people to realize the value of the children, and the value of an education we will do even more than we could do by law. The boys feel that they are being helped because people are interested in helping them to give them a chance and because they are true-born Americans, because they are Anglo-Saxon, and they need a chance and they pay—every one of them—back; and as they are going to live there, beginning right at home, they have that experience. We tell them that the people here and there are helping them and that they may help others. [Applause.] At our commencement, we have the governor come up and make an address. I was particularly interested in the people who came—some from the mountains of Alabama, some from Tennessee, and some from all over Georgia, and I was interested that the boys’ mothers and fathers should see what a school we had. We reserved them the best seats we had. One mother I was especially
interested in, because I knew the great sacrifice she had made; she
had done without milk and butter; she had lived principally on just
corn bread and coffee and meal; she had sold her only cow to keep her
boy there; and I watched her face. She could not have been more
than forty-five years old, yet she looked so old and worn, she had
been forgotten all these years. She wore a plain calico dress and a
sun-bonnet, and she looked so tired and worn. I watched her very
carefully as her boy came down the aisle to receive the gold medal,
the highest honors that are awarded, which, by the way, is given
by one of the Daughters of the American Revolution to this school.
[Applause.] When she saw her boy come up before that assembly,
which of course was not as great a gathering as this is, her face
changed; there were tears in her eyes and from being the homliest
face in that audience, I thought her face was most beautiful, because
it was filled with that fadeless light, that beautiful light of mother-
love, because her boy was receiving this honor. She spent the night
with us, for she had driven thirty-five miles in a wagon, seated in a
plain chair, and she was too tired to go back. I went into her room
and asked: “Can I do anything for you; is there not something
you would like.” “No,” she said, “I am so glad that my boy has re-
ceived that medal, that he had a chance; that somebody has thought
of us, and that we have not been forgotten; it seems like the Lord
and everybody else is remembering us. Now, I am so happy I am
going to stay up all night and just sit and think how fine it is. I
have got ten others.” [Laughter and applause.] Let us remember
these people and let us bring them out of the darkness, because I think
we will need them. I believe that if we will help them, in time they
will be to our country what Washington has been, what Lincoln has
been and what Lee and men of that type have been. I am sure they
will be like that, because they have just that spirit; and, after all,
whatever we do, or whatever we are, East or West, North or South,
should not we follow the teachings of the Great Master, who said:
“Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye
have done it unto me.” [Applause.]

Mrs. Bratton. Madam President General, I have had the pleasure
of visiting in person this wonderful industrial school that was or-
ganized by Miss Berry; and I move now that this audience by a
rising vote show its appreciation of what she has done and for the
interesting talk she has just made, and invite her to come back next
year.

The President General. You have heard the resolution. All in
favor please rise.

Mrs. Roome. I move, Madam President General, that this Conti-
nental Congress consider some way of giving a permanent memorial
to Miss Berry.

The President General. First, you are voting on the resolution of
thanks, and the invitation to return—which we hope you will accept, Miss Berry.

Miss Berry. Thank you.

(Rising vote given.)

The President General. Now, it is moved that this Congress consider some method of giving a permanent memorial to Miss Berry.

Mrs. McClure. I move, if it is in order, that there be a collection taken up for that school in this audience.

The President General. Does Mrs. Roome accept that as a part of her resolution?

Mrs. Room. Yes.

The President General. Do you desire that it be done at once?

Mrs. Roome. I want the contribution for the school, and the permanent memorial too; she could have both.

The President General. Do you wish to act upon the resolution that a collection be taken up and that it be done now, immediately?

Cries of “Yes, yes.”

The President General. That resolution is before you. Is it seconded?

(Seconded.) Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Murphy. Is it too late to speak about it? I only wanted to say the precedent is a very difficult thing, now, to get away from, if we are going to begin taking up collections.

The President General. Would it be agreeable to have it done upon adjournment?

Mrs. McCartney. No. Now is the time.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, as deeply interested as I am in Miss Berry’s school, and I say to you that I have never seen anywhere a school so worthy of your assistance as this one—the whole State of Georgia is proud to claim Miss Berry as a citizen and a native, and it is the most elevating, the most inspiring, the most touching spectacle to visit that school, and see those brave, young Anglo-Saxons, as she said—descendants of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Revolutionary Fathers—being trained there as she trains them—that gentle, lovely, noble-spirited, self-sacrificing little woman. It is a wonderful thing; but I do believe that Mrs. Murphy is entirely right in saying that you set a precedent which will be most embarrassing and most difficult for you to overcome. I do believe this: If you will offer scholarships to that school from your chapters and if everyone whose heart is touched will write now from her chapter, write out what she is willing to do, and have it conveyed to Miss Berry, that will be a splendid thing. Ladies, there is one thing, I believe you will find this such a noble work, a work that brings such noble returns, that you will love to keep on with that work, and it will not be done just this year but that you will want to do it again.

The President General. Miss Berry, you are asked to say what the scholarships of the school are worth.
Miss Berry. Fifty dollars. We try to have the boys pay fifty dollars in work; for anything they have. We do not give them anything; we sell them old clothes and have them work extra on holidays and earn twenty-five or fifty cents, because we want them to feel as free-born Americans—we want to foster that idea. Fifty dollars goes a long way towards keeping a boy in school, and we expect him to do his share of work to repay that fifty dollars; and, as Mrs. Parks says, who is familiar with the work, and knows the need of those boys, it means a great deal to them, and I think it would inspire the boys to feel that so many of our Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country are interested in them, and are helping, and I think it would bring out the very best of manhood that is in them; and I thank you very sincerely from my heart.

Mrs. McClure. I did not intend to have a subscription; I thought the collection by the pages would be done rapidly, and we are all in the humor, now; we are all enthusiastic to give a little.

The President General. Ladies, the resolution was before you, and was carried.

Mrs. Lothrop. I want the pleasure of starting the scholarships, and I am very glad to give fifty dollars for the first one, to represent the Children of the American Revolution. If they cannot help the other boys the Society is good for nothing. I am proud and glad to give the first scholarship to Miss Berry.

The President General. The Chair is not going to stop fifty dollar scholarships coming in, I will tell you that now. [Smilingly.] There is, however, a resolution before you, which was carried, that a collection be made. Now, in view of what you have said, Mrs. Lothrop, if there should be a desire to reconsider that resolution, subscriptions for scholarships could be offered.

Mrs. McClure. I move to reconsider. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Now there have been two scholarships already. If there are any more who desire to give them at once, I think it is well to strike while the iron is hot; and if you wish to give now, the Recording Secretary will note it, and those who wish to consult about it, will see Miss Berry. Is that correct?

Mrs. Noble. Our Chaplain General, gives a scholarship. Mrs. Maurice, of Pennsylvania offers a scholarship; Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia, for the Chevy Chase Chapter, of Virginia, gives a scholarship. The President General. Virginia and Massachusetts always stand together, but now they are talking together. [Laughter.] Chevy Chase Chapter of Virginia, gives a scholarship. Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, I saw you standing a moment ago. Were you offering a scholarship? Mrs. Beecher, of the Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, offers a scholarship; are there any further offers? Mrs. Wyckoff, of Chemung Chapter, of Elmira, New York, offers a scholarship. Mrs. Ogden of Philadelphia, offers a scholarship.
Miss LOTHROP. Madam President General; I think this will be of more lasting benefit to Miss Berry's school than the method that was proposed a little earlier, and New York City Chapter will be very happy to contribute fifty dollars for a scholarship.

Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, has just announced that Old South Chapter, of Boston, Mass., contributes a scholarship. Mrs. Butterworth, of Illinois, wishes to offer a scholarship. Mrs. Smallwood, State Vice Regent of the District offers one.

Mrs. BUTTERWORTH. Personally, not in the name of my Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Butterworth, of Moline, Ill., contributes personally.

Mrs. BRADLEY. Madam President General, a number of years ago, before I finished my education, I started a little school in Michigan, way up North, in the woods, and I thoroughly appreciate what Miss Berry has done. Every summer, for thirteen summers, I visited the schools in that town, and saw those boys grow to be men, and some of them are big men, I am very happy to tell you, who had never seen anything but poverty when I first went to that place. That is a real fact; and now, I would like to give my individual scholarship to Miss Berry's school.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, of New York City contributes individually. Thank you, Mrs. Bradley.

Miss PIERCE. I wish to announce the personal contribution of a scholarship from Mrs. Deere, Vice President General, of Illinois.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Indiana presents a scholarship through Mrs. Guthrie.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to announce that two scholarships have already gone from our household and Miss Berry is willing that I should state that.

Mrs. SHEPHERD, New Hampshire. I have the honor to offer a scholarship from the twenty-one chapters of New Hampshire.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have pleasure in announcing a scholarship from the twenty-one chapters of New Hampshire, through Mrs. Shepard, State Regent. Ladies, don't let your ardor die! How much better than a collection; that might not have amounted to any large sum. This is a steady income. Have we anything further? If not, there are a few more remarks to be made on the subject of patriotic education, which I desire to have brought before the House. Mrs. Park asks me to announce that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia already has four scholarships in that school.

Mrs. Guss. Please let the Secretary announce how many scholarships you have received.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary says she has fourteen scholarships. [Applause:]

Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania. I would like to know if these scholarships are perpetual or for one year?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you pledging for one year, or pledg-
SEVENTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—THIRD DAY. 521

ing indefinitely? Mrs. McCartney asks those leading questions! [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCartney. It seems to me that it is quite important, and it looks to me as if you were going to have more scholarships than boys, if you don't look out.

Cries of "No," "No."

Mrs. Hardy, of Kentucky. Kentucky would like to place herself on record as sympathizing with this school, but you know where we stand in illiteracy in Kentucky. It takes every cent we can possibly get from our delegates to maintain our own schools, and by all the outside help, and we are begging scholarships ourselves in every direction to educate our own poor mountain girls and boys to keep up our schools. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. It has been intimated that they are Children of the American Revolution. We have heard so much about the Children of the Republic, which we all glory in, but not of our own foster child, the "Children of the American Revolution." You will not forget that we do have a society of the American Revolution.

The President General. Ladies, Mrs. McCartney desires the question answered, and of course it is a reasonable request. Do your scholarships run for one year, or are they perpetual? Are you pledging for the year, or until you write to the contrary?

Mrs. Parks, of Georgia. Madam President General, I think when I suggest that it would be a most admirable way, I believe I said that I thought you would find it such a patriotic investment, that I thought you would be willing to continue it, but I did not understand that you pledged yourself to continue. Miss Berry, will you speak a word about that? My idea was that you would find your returns so great that you would be glad to do it. It certainly is a patriotic education in its highest and most enduring form.

Miss Berry. It gives be a great deal of pleasure to thank you from my heart for what you have done. Those fourteen boys are waiting on the mountains and have been promised that as soon as we could get the means they could come in. It means we can take care of fourteen more boys, because they are trying all the time to gain an education. A great many of them tell me that they go to the post-office two or three times a day—and the mail comes only once a day—hoping to get the good news. [Laughter.] You can imagine how happy they will be when I go back to Georgia. I think I shall write them tonight and tell them about it, and those of you who feel that you cannot help one whole boy if you could just take a half of a boy. [Laughter.]

The President General. How about a quarter of a boy?

Miss Berry. Yes; we would be delighted if you could educate just a quarter of a boy. At the end of the year the boy to whose education you had contributed will send a report, and if you are pleased
with the report and feel it worthy of the investment when he sends it—I would personally prefer that, and I think that is the way the boys would feel about it—and then I will tell them that it depends greatly upon them, whether you will help them another year.

The President General. The scholarships are for one year, and then Miss Berry accepts our invitation to return for another year, when we hope to be able to contribute double the number of scholarships.

Mrs. Smallwood. Would it be out of order to say that our Society is called on for a great many things, here a little, and there a little, and we have so many places to give, and, while I know the work in Kentucky, Georgia and North Carolina is most deserving, and though we love Miss Berry, I think it is the consensus of opinion that it should be for one year.

The President General. That seems to be correct, and if there is no objection, it will be so announced.

Mrs. Jones. May we have Miss Berry’s regular home address, so we can tell our Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters about it?

The President General. Miss Berry, state your address, please.

Miss Berry. Rome, Georgia; and I would be—

Member. Margaret Berry?

Miss Berry. Martha and not Margaret. I am “troubled about many things.” [Laughter.]

If Madam President General would allow me just one moment, I should like to say that I should be glad if anyone could give me her name and address that I might send her an illustrated booklet of the work; and it is not just a little tract, or a little pamphlet, because the “World’s Work” paid me fifty dollars for it, and I have it under reprint, and thereby you can find out all you want to know about the work.

The President General. This has been a most interesting episode, and I hope that it will bring great good fortune to the schools and pay us all big dividends of patriotic joy.

Mrs. Horton. The President of the Society of the Children of the Nellie Custis Chapter desires to pledge fifty dollars for three years for the education of a child. [Applause.]

The President General. There is a little information on the more general scope of patriotic education. While, of course, the education of our Southern boys and girls is more than dear to us, we have other forms of patriotic education as well, which are extremely necessary. There is a bit of data which Miss Mecum has promised should be given to you but because of her illness, which we so keenly regret that duty devolves upon the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Bowron, who has also been prominent in patriotic educational work.

Mrs. Bowron. Mrs. Terry expected to report upon this, but not being here, I will just give this very briefly and simply as a matter
of information. Miss Mecum was appointed last year as a sub-committee from the National Committee a bureau—she called it, of information,—and for an interchangeable bureau for lectures, slides, and all such things. We have on hand now in that sub-committee, quite a number of lectures, and quite a number of slides, which several ladies have taken advantage of; and with several other communications on hand, from outside States, it seems as if it might be very valuable in time. I will only repeat just the very last part of the statement, that in this interchangeable bureau we have a number of lectures with slides. These lectures can be rented for a very moderate sum, just for the slides and for the expressage on them. The lecture itself is sent free of cost with the reading matter, and the slides; we have supplied, as I say, the different cities with these lectures, and have had very favorable reports from them. We have several orders from States for those things, and Miss Mecum wants you to know that, from this sub-committee, by writing to her, or to Mrs. Terry, or to myself, you can, at any time, have any information you desire in regard to a lecture, as to the slides, and the prices. We shall be very glad to do anything we can to help you from that department.

The President General. Ladies, you have listened to this information and I know it is interesting to every one of you. We will proceed immediately to the rest of the reports. We have the report of the Committee on Revolutionary relics, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Chairman, but Mrs. Kendall was not able to reach here from Maine, because of illness in her family. Therefore, there will be no further report on that subject now. The relics will be brought forward tomorrow for Continental Hall.

Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey. As Miss Mecum is detained by illness and unable to be here, I move that the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education be printed and sent out to the Chapters.

The President General. Ladies, you have heard the resolution, and it is seconded, that as usual the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education be printed and sent out to the Chapters.

Motion put and carried.

The President General. You understand why the Committee on Revolutionary Relics does not report, and we will proceed to the Committee on the National University. Mrs. Patton is in the City, but is not feeling very well, but she has sent a short report, which I will ask Mrs. Fox to read for us.

Mrs. Fox reads report.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE. The National University Committee did not consider it advisable to arrange for any special work this year, although there are several plans which should be of value,
and the Committee hope to arrange some satisfactory work before the
next Congress.

**MRS. A. E. PATTON,**
*Chairman.*

**THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You have heard this brief report. What
is your pleasure?

**MEMBER.** *I move it be accepted.* (Seconded.)
Motion put and carried.

**THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.** We will now hear the report of the Com-
mittee on Preservation of Historical Spots.

**Mrs. Scott:**

*Madam President General and Ladies of the Seventeenth Contin-
ental Congress:* The very meagre response made to the appeal for
information as to work for the “Preservation of Historic Spots” dur-
ing the year 1907, seems to justify the criticism of the State Historian
of Pennsylvania, who, on page 4 of her “First Annual Report,” says:

“Right here I want to call attention to a motion which prevailed
at the last conference, to wit: That the historian be instructed to
secure a list of all spots of historical importance, of the Revolutionary
period, in Pennsylvania, as yet unmarked, and to send the same to the
Committee on Historical Spots of the National Society.” “This,” the
historian also says, “would be an impossibility for her to accomplish.
Our chapters are supposed to attend to this matter, and do attend to
it,” and adds the very sensible suggestion that

“The only solution to this is to form chapters in unoccupied terri-
tory and every historical place will be made known.”

The resolution referred to, met the unanimous approval of the last
Congress, and if again endorsed, and carried out, together with the
suggestion of the Pennsylvania State Historian, as to the persistent
“formation of chapters in unoccupied territory,” the Committee on the
Preservation of Historic Spots would in future have a very differ-
ent report to present to Congress. That is, until the completion of
Continental Hall, shall have cleared the way for this supreme and im-
perative work; a work which if not accomplished by this generation,
will most probably never be accomplished at all; as the ravages of
time, and the grasping spirit of commercialism, are rapidly obliterator-
ing these land marks which should be precious to every patriotic citizen
of our land.

Land marks—in which are bound up the unwritten history, legend
and romance of those early days—breathing the imperishable spirit
of men and women in homespun, the pioneers, traders, priests and sol-
diers, who by their deathless courage, their devotion, their sacrifices,
have made the civilization we proudly call Americanism—possible to-
today. For these and the inarticulate eloquence, with which in homely
ruin they appeal, we plead.

To the youth of the land—with whom rests its future—they teach
object lessons in *patriotism*; their mute story, written in fire and
blood, "by the glare of fagot and the flame of rifle flash"—object lessons in heroism these mouldering ruins teach, mementos of those simple and hardy men and women, whose memory, we, the legatees of the matchless inheritance they have bequeathed, should reverently bless and eternally perpetuate.

Upon us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have largely devolved the duty and responsibility of kindling renewed interest in these old "romances of the wilderness," and of inaugurating intelligent work in behalf of their preservation or restoration.

In this connection your committee would recommend to each State Conference, the advocacy and if possible, the adoption by its State Legislature, of "An Act" similar to the one passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and signed by the Governor, May 10th, 1907. This "Act" reads as follows:

"An Act exempting certain real estate from the power of eminent domain, as exercised by corporations, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no corporation now incorporated under the laws of the state, or which shall hereafter be incorporated thereunder, shall exercise the right of eminent domain, as against the land now occupied by any building, which was used during the Colonial or Revolutionary period, as a place of assembly by the council of the colony of Pennsylvania, or by the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or by the Congress of the United States, or as against the land now occupied by any fort, redoubt, or blockhouse, erected during said Colonial or Revolutionary period, or as against any building used as headquarters by the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, or as against the site of any such building, fort, redoubt, blockhouse, or headquarters, which said building, fort, redoubt, blockhouse, or headquarters or site thereof, is now or shall hereafter be preserved for its historic memories and associations, and not for private profit, provided, that the said Colonial and Revolutionary period, as applied to the buildings, forts, redoubts, blockhouse, or headquarters, or the sites thereof, as aforesaid, shall be taken as ended, on the third day of September, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Section 2. All acts or part of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Your Committee is indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Samuel Ammon, regent of the Pittsburg Chapter, for permission to incorporate this most suggestive action on the part of the Pennsylvania General Assembly as part of their report. Probably the successful struggle with corporations and capital, made by the Pittsburg Chapter, to preserve the old "Redoubt of Fort Pitt" built in 1704, had much to do
with the determination of the Pittsburg Chapter, that State protection
should, if possible, be secured, for the sacred relics of Colonial and
Revolutionary days, that so richly dot their commonwealth.

Their example, and the grand success they have met with, should
be a stimulus, and inspiration for other states, in a noble rivalry for
the "Preservation of Historic Spots," by State aid, and by all other
aid that can be made available.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MRS. DELIGHT E. R. KELLER, CHAIRMAN N. Y.
STATE HISTORICAL SITE COMMITTEE, N. S. D. A. R., APRIL 21, 1908.

Madam Chairman: In presenting to you my second annual report,
it is most satisfactory to state that during the past year there has been
a great increase in interest in the locating and marking of historic
spots. We are beginning to realize as never before that New York
State has never been given the credit due her in Revolutionary his-
tory. It now rests upon her women to grasp the opportunities pre-
sented and by shafts, boulders, and tablets, to those who are passing
by, tell the story of her struggle for victory. We welcome this wave
of patriotic awakening which is spreading all around us, enthusing
activity among the chapters and causing them, in recognition of the
service of our Revolutionary ancestors, to pay loyal tribute to their
memory. Our state is rich in historic interest and nowhere in the
colonies during the Revolutionary War was there such long and
constant warfare, such sufferings and persecutions as in the now
peaceful and beautiful valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson. The
Daughters of the American Revolution are now utilizing their privi-
leges of placing loving memorials to the patriotic dead which shall tell
to our children the story of our nation's birth. Although much has
been done in marking sites and reclaiming the unmarked graves from
the tangled weeds and vines of old and neglected burying grounds,
there is still more to be done. New York state will not halt in her
work until every spot where the sacred blood of those heroes was shed
shall be marked by a shaft or boulder. During the past year several
addresses on historic spots have been given, letters have been written
to 91 chapters and 74 have responded, many of them giving grand re-
ports containing valuable history. I regret that time will not permit
of giving the reports of the individual chapters and their splendid
work. I can only say that the summing up made a magnificent whole.
During the past year many Revolutionary graves were located, which
will be marked during the coming year.

A memorial arch to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers and pio-
neers of Johnstown will be completed this spring and dedicated about
July 1, by the Johnstown chapter.
The route traveled by General Nicholas Herkimer from his home to Oriskany will be marked by the Mohawk Valley chapters during the coming year.

A statue of General Nicholas Herkimer was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies Aug. 6, 1907 at Herkimer by the General Nicholas Herkimer chapter.

A boulder to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers was placed in the cemetery at Ft. Plain Aug. 8, 1907 by the Ft. Plain chapter.

The site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1749, and which was one of the last forts to be relinquished by the British under the provisions of the "Jay Treaty," was marked by the Swe-kat-si chapter.

The graves of thirty Revolutionary patriots have been located and four of them marked with the bronze Sons of the American Revolution markers by the Camden chapter.

230 Midland Avenue

SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 11th, 1908.

MY DEAR MRS. KELLER:

I feel most unfortunate to be able to report so little of historic interest concerning Onondaga County.

We were not in the path of any of the Revolutionary activities and consequently are quite barren of historic sites.

Only one relic remains in the vicinity of Syracuse to remind us of the struggles attendant upon the settlement of our country. An old arsenal, in partial ruins, stands on a prominence on the eastern slope of Onondaga Valley about five (5) miles south of Syracuse. It stands like a sentinel of the past overlooking the beautiful valley in which our prosperous city now lies, stretching nearly to its foundation.

This represents the period of 1812, and it is in this that the interest of Onondaga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is now centered. We cherish the hope of soon holding undisputed possession of the rapidly crumbling ruins, and will then take steps toward protecting them from the ravages of time and the elements, thus preserving to further generations a monument of our country's struggles for freedom and liberty.

Another noteworthy result of the work of our Chapter is a handsome bronze tablet on the Syracuse Federal Building placed at the right of the main entrance.

To those of the throng who pause to note its beauty, it portrays a valiant army led by the Angel of Victory and speaks most eloquently for those whose devotion to the cause of the Revolution made this glorious republic a possibility.

On the walls of the corridor of this same building hangs a framed and illuminated list of the Revolutionary heroes who lived in Onondaga County.

I send herewith a list of those whose graves have been marked. For
the preparation of the list thanks are due to Mr. Henry M. LeRoy of Camillus, New York, a Son of the American Revolution. He has himself placed many of these markers and informs me that about twenty (20) or more graves are still in need of markers. It is our desire that all may be said to be marked in the near future.

Most truly yours,

KATHARINE M. COLLINS

Over one hundred stones marking the graves of old soldiers in the different cemeteries through the county have been re-set and straightened up. They are now decorated each Memorial Day and the cemeteries in which they lie have been cleaned up and taken care of as a result of this movement.

Minisink, Siais Town, Melzingah, Cayuga, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, Eeoonzoina, Mohegan, Willard’s Mountain, St. Johnsville, Fort Green, Col. Israel Angell, Irondequoit, Kanisteo Valley, Mary Washington, Colonial Chapter and many others too numerous to mention—74 out of 91 chapters making these splendid contributions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS.

The Mississippi Chapter has appealed to the state legislature to assist in the plan to mark the “Natchez Trace.”

The principal street in Tishomingo City is Trace Street, which was once a part of old Jackson Road.

Near this city the discovery has been made of a spring and a tree, the latter identified as General Jackson’s tree, (the one under which he rested with his troops.)

The State Historical Societies of Alabama and Tennessee have been asked to cooperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution in this work.

The Alabama Daughters contemplate marking the “Jackson Road” in their own state—also spots along the road which Oglethorpe traversed after crossing the Chattahooche river coming from Georgia.

They are also raising funds for a boulder or monument for Revolutionary soldiers.

(Report of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, member of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots, Birmingham, Alabama.)

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Connecticut, has charge of two old cemeteries and annually with appropriate ceremonies decorates the graves of Revolutionary soldiers with flowers and small “B-star” flags, if obtainable. Nearly all of these graves are marked. One Revolutionary soldier’s grave is in a newer cemetery.

The following list is supposed to include all who served from Bristol (then New Cambridge):

Officers and Privates in “North” burial ground:

Abraham Bartholemew, Abraham Bartholemew, Jr., Joseph Barthole-

One name in “West Cemetery.”

Officer and Privates “Old South” burial ground.


Also in “Old South,” not proved but may have served.


A fourth burial ground is very small though the oldest in Bristol. It was connected with the pre-Revolutionary Episcopal Church of England. Mr. G. D. Seymour, a brother of the present regent of this chapter, put this ground in order at his own expense. A list of the stones has been made. It is proposed to enclose it with a stone wall. Mr. Seymour has also placed a boulder of rose-quartz on the site of this old church, which with the oldest church of all (Congregational) faced “The Green,” the Revolutionary training ground.

“The Green” has been graded and concrete walks laid by Katherine Gaylord Chapter, which intends in time to add a stone tower.

The chapter committee in charge of the “North” burial ground reports:

“Fence repaired and painted, grounds cleared, recordbook prepared, fund of seven hundred dollars ($700) raised among descendants for future care of grounds.”

Committee in charge of “Old South” ground reports:

“Fence repaired and painted, approach to entrance, which was a bed of sand, graded, sodded, and path changed. Four oak trees planted, water carried to center of ground from spring. Part of stones straightened. Inscription of every stone copied and list prepared for printing in early 1906 in *Connecticut Magazine*.

The grave of Katherine Gaylord was marked several years ago by a substantial granite monument.

This chapter has donated money, desk, chair, mirror and candlesticks to the Oliver Ellsworth home, which is the property of the Connecticut Daughters, who have repaired and refurnished the place in Colonial style, making it truly the Mount Vernon of Connecticut.

(Report of Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, per order of Mrs. Grace Seymour Ingram, Regent Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Connecticut.)

The Rockford, Illinois, Chapter is, in May, 1908, to mark the graves
of two Revolutionary soldiers, Rufus Phelps, of Lynnville, and David Campbell, of Durand, each of whom has descendants in the Rockford Chapter.

It is also interested in the purchase of "Temple Farm" in Yorktown, headquarters of Washington at the time of the battle. The State of Virginia had almost secured an appropriation for this purpose at the time of the death of President McKinley, it requiring only the President's signature. It is proposed to renew the efforts for its purchase. Also that of the old Carlyle home in Virginia.

(Report of Mrs. Luther Derwent, Regent Rockford Chapter and member of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.)

The Nicholas Herkimer Chapter with the Little Falls Chapter (Little Falls, New York) have placed a tablet upon an old church which was used in Revolutionary times as a refuge for the women and children. They have assumed the care of the church and hold worship in it.

A movement is now on foot by these Chapters to secure the old home of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, near Little Falls, a fine old stone building well worth preserving. The General died in this house and is buried near it. A fine stone shaft marks his grave.

The Johnstown Chapter has placed a boulder with tablet to mark the spot where a battle was fought near the home of Sir William Johnstown, whose old home has been bought by the state.

The General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, New York) has assumed the care of an old neglected cemetery in which are the graves of several Revolutionary soldiers. It is the intention not only to mark these graves but to beautify the grounds.

(Report of Mrs. Henry Churchill. Member of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots, Gloversville, New York.)

A fine flagstaff and flag have been placed by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, a few feet from a recently erected boulder monument, the permanent marking of old Fort Bull. The monument was erected by Mrs. W. J. P. Kingsley (not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution).

The Fort Stanwix Chapter will renew the flag the fourteenth of June each year.

Fort Bull is about a mile from Rome, New York, nearly in the center of a farm owned by a Mr. Dunham, who does not care to sell the plot, but promises to leave it undisturbed while he owns it.

(Report of Mrs. Theodore J. Mowry, Regent Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, and a member of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.)

White Plains Chapter, White Plains, New York, raised thirty-five hundred dollars ($3500) towards the purchase of a site of the old White Plains courthouse in which July 9th, 1776, New York was officially changed from a provincial colony of Great Britain to a free and sovereign state.
In January 1908 it was secured as the site for an armory, thus making it state property.

The White Plains Chapter, however, is to be granted ground space upon which to erect a suitable memorial, probably in the shape of a clock-tower. The stones which were in the old building are also given to the Chapter and will be used in terracing the grounds.

Opposite this site, half embedded in a mound on the street, is an old mortar (whether used by the Americans or British is not known.) It is at this point that the breast-works were thrown across the road.

July 4th, 1844, patriotic citizens dug the mortar from the earth and mounted it on a mound, but it is again slowly sinking from sight.

An ancient British cannon was also excavated in this locality, which is at present in a junk-shop in Manhattan.

On the road to North White Plains is the little house where Washington made his headquarters. It, with seven acres, surrounding it, is owned by private parties, who hold it at too high a price for its immediate purchase by the local Chapter.

On the New York post-road entering White Plains, a modern home stands on the site of the old British hospital. Nothing remains to mark the spot but a well which furnished water for the men of both armies.

It is the ambition of the White Plains Chapter to secure the aid of the state legislature in preserving these places and objects.

(Report of Mrs. Henry A. Powell, Regent White Plains Chapter and member of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.)

Through the efforts of members of the Tunkhannock Chapter, Wyoming County, Penna., the old Taylor Cemetery and First Presbyterian Church of Lackawanna County have been restored and marked by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Taylor. This Colonial graveyard antedates the church. Both are within sight of the scene of the Wyoming massacre of 1778.

In the cemetery are the known and marked graves of twenty-four soldiers representing every war of the country's history.

The improvements which were made with funds raised by subscription consists of 1,050 feet of substantial iron fence five and a half feet high, with two entrance gates, between which is an engraved metal tablet.

A slate roof has been added to the church, woodwork repaired, front elevation and steps finished in cement, concrete walk laid from gate to entrance, lawn graded and sodded, fallen head-stones of pioneer settlers whose friends cannot be located reset, all graves cleaned of rubbish and brush.

The nucleus of a care-taking fund is established, the interest to be used for care and repairs of "Memorial Fence."

The work was begun in 1904. Dedication services, May 30th, 1905.
Mrs. Scott (continuing):

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, the State Historian of New York came to my room with a file of reports she had received from New York City. They are magnificent reports, some of them simply superb. Out of ninety-one chapters, seventy-four chapters sent her most beautiful and interesting reports. I will not read them myself, but I hope Mrs. Avery will print them.*

(Mrs. Scott then continued reading her report.)

At the end of the reading of her paper, Mrs. Scott made the following verbal remarks:

This Committee, ladies, has a most beautiful dream. They do not think it will ever be realized at all, but we are working towards it. It is this: Upon the walls of the new Continental Hall Library shall be placed a book, which will contain a record of all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that every Daughter who comes to Washington may go there and see what our chapters have done in the way of preserving historic records. It is inaccessible to so many of the Daughters, and this Committee wants placed in the library of this new building a record which is available to every Daughter, whenever she comes to Washington.

The President General. It will be a grand achievement, Mrs. Scott. The President General cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that this Committee was created under her administration, because she is proud of it, and it is a magnificent work under its able Chairman.

Mrs. Walworth. Madam President General, I am impelled to speak of this report as of such educational value, by having our minds upon the subject of education for the young people. We grown-up people need continual education, and I know of nothing that the Daughters need more than education in history; and this is the way in which we can best obtain it—by preserving these spots and marking them, and commemorating them, we all learn everything about them. I would therefore like to move that this report be printed and circulated among the chapters as an educational report.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, I second the motion that this report be printed and circulated among the chapters as an evidence of the work that is being done.

The President General. Ladies, you have heard the proposition by Mrs. Walworth, and seconded by Mrs. Draper. I shall hold that

* Mrs. Keller's report is given in the body of the report of the National Chairman.
resolution one moment while you act upon the acceptance of the report. Of course, I know you will be only too glad to accept it.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move we accept it. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Now, you have before you the resolution that this report be printed and distributed among the chapters as an educational measure.

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Now, in connection with this most valuable work, the Chair will present to you one whom she has just appointed Vice-Chairman of this Committee, with the cordial consent of the Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots. I make this appointment because of the known ability and magnificent work of the Mohawk Valley Chapter and its founder—Mrs. Henry J. Munger, of New York.

Mrs. Munger. I simply wish to add to that grand report that we have just listened to, a little account of the great work that has been done in the Mohawk Valley in the past year, viz: The erection and dedication of a beautiful bronze monument to our Oriskany hero, General Nicholas Herkimer. We have been working for that for a great many years; and I want the satisfaction of telling you that this is done and paid for; and that we have so much left after it, that we are negotiating for the acquiring of the statue of Francis Spinner, which is now standing in the basement of the Corcoran Gallery, and we hope to have that statue as an accompanying statue to the one erected to old General Herkimer by the association which has had that statue made. If we succeed in doing this, we shall have two of the grandest men ever born in Herkimer county, New York, and the nation in our little park at Herkimer.

The President General. Thank you, very much. General Herkimer was a hero to the whole country which is the reason it is so patriotic a work to have him remembered.

Miss Lathrop. Madam President General, as a member of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots, I would like to make a suggestion: Word was brought to me yesterday that at Mt. Vernon there were two memorial wreaths placed upon the tomb of General Washington by women. The lady who told me is a member of our Society. She was quite indignant that a woman's society should neglect to place a flower upon the grave of his wife, Martha Washington. Therefore, I would like to suggest that upon Memorial Day, or Easter, or at such time as this Society or others send memorial wreaths to decorate the tomb of General Washington at Mount Vernon, that flowers be placed upon the tomb of his wife, Martha Washington. [Applause.]

The President General. Ladies, you have heard this resolution. I wish everyone of you could have heard all of the remarks. It is moved, that, hereafter, when memorial wreaths are placed upon the
grave of General Washington, that flowers or a floral wreath be placed upon the grave of his wife, also. (Seconded by Mrs. Bates.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Miss Lathrop, will you kindly put that in writing so that it may be correctly recorded? Now, in the absence of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag, I request Mrs. Purcell, chairman of the Jamestown Committee, to report immediately. Mrs. Purcell has done such yeoman's work, I am surprised she is alive to tell the tale this year.

Mrs. Purcell. I am very much alive, Madam President General.

Madam President General and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: It is with real regret that I make to you this my third and last report of the work of the Jamestown Committee. Last year when I reported to you, our affairs were in a most confused and in many ways unsatisfactory condition, but by dint of patience and perseverance we brought order out of chaos and to-day I have the pleasure of reporting our work done, and we hope when you have heard our story that you will say, well done. I wont take your time and burden your patience by a recital of our woes, which were many, but will only tell you of our success, which is, of course, your success as well.

The first branch of our work was the erection of our Memorial Building on Jamestown Island. On the 9th of October, in response to invitations sent out by the committee there gathered on the sacred soil of Jamestown, a most representative party of the Daughters, including members from fourteen states—California and Texas even being there. The day was perfect, and all were in full accord with the spirit of the occasion. With simple ceremony the house was confided to the keeping of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities by our President General in one of her most felicitous addresses, and was graciously received by Hon. Lyon Tyler, President of William and Mary College—speaking for our sister society. The house is a gem and the setting is all that can be desired. Thanks to Mrs. Barker; of Rhode Island, we had by way of decoration a superb national flag which was her gift to the house. The St. Louis Chapter sent me $25.00 to be expended in the adornment of the place. With this money I bought curtains and rugs, and such things for the House which added immensely to its attractiveness.

The furnishing of the House was done by the Daughters of Virginia and was a real labor of love. The Jamestown Committee has contributed a sum sufficient to place upon the house a tablet which will tell to generations yet to come the story of its erection. The second branch of work entrusted to us was the collection of relics of the Revolutionary period, for exhibition in the History Building at Jamestown Exposition. When this work was undertaken we little dreamed what it meant, but when we found out we were but the more eager to make a success of it.

The odds against us were immense. The delay in the completion
of the building which was to contain our treasures was the most serious. Again the reluctance felt by many, especially in the far off states, to trust their relics to the transportation companies, or even to us and also our lack of funds—for no money has been appropriated for this part of the work. We had members of our Committee in every state. They were all appealed to, time and again. They did all in their power to help, feeling, I believe, a personal interest in this, our maiden efforts along these lines. The result of our work you all know. Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, West Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia were the states which made exhibits as states. There were a few scattering relics from some of the others. The Louisiana Purchase states sent a magnificent flag. When the Jury of Award met we were complimented so much that my poor head was fairly turned, and we were awarded a gold medal. In making this report to you it is impossible for me to go into detail as I would like, but some things I must tell you, as to the expense of the exhibit.

When your chairman realized the magnitude of the work and the cost that it must entail, I confess she was baffled, but not for long. At the Virginia State Conference of 1906, she appealed to the Chapters of the state to raise a fund to defray this expense. The response was ready and generous. A fund was raised sufficient to defray all expenses of the local Committee in unpacking and placing the exhibit.

When the time for repacking and shipping came we again bore all of the expense except the packing of the New York and West Virginia exhibit. Honor to whom honor is due, and I am sorry to have to give up my share to Mrs. James F. Maupin, of Portsmouth, who practically did it all. In heat which you can hardly conceive of through long hours, and all weather, she labored for this work. She personally received and in many instances actually unpacked the cases. She checked every article and listed it, and so careful was she that when the time came to return the relics there was not one in any way injured or defaced. I have with me her report, and I am going to ask that it be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, that every Daughter may see what was done. When the exhibit was ready, we found that it was essential that we have a custodian and on the recommendation of Mrs. Maupin, and with the consent of our President General and the Board, appointed Mrs. Mary Taliaferro, of the Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth. She was a most fortunate choice, and added not a little to the attraction of our division. Another person, who aided us most materially in our work and without whom we could not have succeeded so well, was Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and Governor of the Division of History at the Exposition. Every thing that it was possible for him to do for our help and comfort was done, and to him we owe a debt of gratitude which I am sure we are all ready to acknowledge. Now in regard to the expenses of our Committee. When our Memorial Building was received and transferred to the custody of the Association, for the
Preservation of the Virginia Antiquities we sent out 1,500 invitations for the occasion. This was done with the consent of the President General and of the Board and cost $65 of the $200 originally appropriated for our work. There was still some left to our credit. With this sum we paid $15 in the expense of cleaning the house and making ready for the 9th of October, and the expenses of the clergyman who went down from Richmond, and offered for us a prayer, which inspired us all anew to strive for all that is best and noblest in life, that we may be fitted for the life beyond. The rest, which amounted to $99.99, I added a penny to make it even. We gave to our architect, Mr. Albert F. Huntt, to him for the actual expense to which he had been put in our service. In closing this report may I say that I believe that no work undertaken by our Society has been more beneficial to it than this, our Jamestown work. It has widened and deepened our interest in history and in each other, and has placed us in the front rank of patriotic workers. Surely we builded better than we knew, and our success added a new luster to our order, and our golden Jamestown Medal will shine as a star in the crown of this administration and with my cordial thanks to each and every one who helped me in this work and with deep regret that because it is over so many pleasant ties are sundered, I submit this report.

**ITEMIZED LIST OF EXPENSES FOR PLACING DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION EXHIBIT IN HISTORY BUILDING.**

_July and August 1907_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car-fare for Chairman and Committee,</td>
<td>$12.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and making steps for cases,</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locks and hinged staples for cases,</td>
<td>$6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid carpenter to put on same,</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging pictures,</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express on box of relics from Staunton, Virginia,</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracing and forwarding box relics from Jamestown Island to Exposition,</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany sign for section,</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese cloth, 10c; ribbon, 88c; burlap, $1.50; cardboard, 20c;</td>
<td>$2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink, 5c; pens, 5c; pencils, 5c; tags, 90c; mucilage, 20c,</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisk-broom, 10c; feather-duster, 30c; Bon Ami, 10c,</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacks, hammer, chisel, gimlet,</td>
<td>$5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screws, 5c; hooks, 5c; picture wire, 35c; and picture nails,</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20c,</td>
<td>$6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register for visitor’s to section,</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$48.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sum was paid from Virginia State Daughters of the American...
Revolution Treasury; New York, offered to pay her proportion, but Mrs. Purcell ruled the entire sum to be paid from Virginia Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Jas. F. Maupin,
Chairman Sub-Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, Jamestown Committee.

**Itemized List of Expenses for Removing the Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit from History Building, Jamestown Exposition.**

December, 1907.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tracing and forwarding 2 chairs to Jamestown Island</td>
<td>$1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauling and freight to Jamestown Island, sofa and 6 chairs</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Daughters of the American Revolution mahogany sign, ordered by President General</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed signs, ordered by President General</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold medal sign, ordered by Mrs. Purcell</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, postals, stamps, 'phone</td>
<td>$3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing-paper, label-paper, thumb-tacks, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varnish, lampblack, turpentine brushes</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bales excelsior, hauling same</td>
<td>$4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber for repairing boxes</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal charges for removing boxes from building</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packer, 4 days, $20.50; Mr. Carter, 5 days, $21; lady assistant, 4 days, $5</td>
<td>$46.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare for chairman</td>
<td>$4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express paid on 17 boxes relics, 1 barrel, 5 crates for Virginia</td>
<td>$30.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express paid on 1 box relics, 2 crates for Maryland</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express paid on 1 box relics, for Louisiana</td>
<td>$4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express paid on 2 boxes relics, for West Virginia</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express paid on 1 box relics, St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo. section for Blue Book</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Dr. Chandler for services of official carpenter in July</td>
<td>$5.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                                                 $131.97

Received from Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution state treasury, $112.85.

Received from Mrs. Henry L. Bowron for New York expenses, $10.50.

Received from Mrs. John W. McCullough for West Virginia, $3.00.

**Total**                                                                 $126.35

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Jas. F. Maupin,
Chairman Sub-Committee, Jamestown National Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit.
In December, 1906, Mrs Benjamin L. Purcell, Chairman of Jamestown National Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, appointed a local sub-committee from the Great Bridge and Fort Nelson Chapters, with Mrs. Jas. F. Maupin as chairman to receive and place relics in the History Building, Jamestown Exposition. The chairman of this committee was actively engaged in the work till December 15, 1907. Hundreds of letters were received and answered and filed; circulars of instruction for packing and shipping were sent each collector, having been first submitted to, and approved, by the officials of the History Division. Later the chairman found it necessary to hold almost daily communication with these officials, and as each personal visit to their offices was at a cost of forty-five cents and each 'phone message cost ten cents it meant no inconsiderable expense to the committee. March 14 we were officially authorized to notify collectors to ship boxes April 15th, but by April 1st the building intended for History Exhibit was condemned as not absolutely fireproof and the foundation of the new building was just laid. We were requested to notify collectors not to ship till later notice from the exposition officials; but this was misunderstood or disregarded, for many boxes were shipped and we regret to state most of them to Jamestown Island, instead of Exposition. Few spots are more inaccessible than Jamestown Island and the work of tracing these boxes was done by this committee. The James River steamer stopped there once a week; the nearest railroad station was Williamsburg, eight miles from the island. The boxes might be at either of these three mentioned points and much red tape was necessary, as well as expense, to have them re-shipped to Exposition. These shipments were put in care of Exposition Company, unless special requests were made to be placed in Banks.

The History Building progressed very slowly in construction, owing to disagreements between the contractors and the Exposition Company, and for some weeks the work on it was entirely abandoned, but it was finally completed in July. Collectors were again notified to ship as promptly as possible.

When this committee consented to undertake this work it was with a distinct understanding from Representatives of History Division that car fare of committee and every expense of placing this exhibit would be paid by Exposition Company. This concession was made only to the Dames and Daughters organizations, and was meant in good faith. But when the History Building was opened, the Exposition could not meet these demands and the committee faced a serious situation. Instead of superintending the work of placing exhibits, the work had to be done entirely by the committee, from cleaning
section and cases to opening boxes and hanging pictures. The heat was excessive, almost beyond endurance, the building not ventilated, because being allowed only one guard, only one door could be kept opened; and for safety from theft and weather, windows were fastened down, with canvas nailed over them. To secure seats on cars this committee had to leave their homes before 8 a.m., never returning before 7 p.m., with only a sandwich lunch carried with them and a glass of ice tea from Japanese Garden. Members of the committee from the Great Bridge Chapter had left the city before the building was opened and after a week of hard and faithful work, those from Fort Nelson Chapter also fled to the cool breezes and invigorating waters of the Virginia mountains. The chairman found it difficult to get any assistance, those remaining in the city were entertaining guests, and few cared to face existing conditions during this work. A member of Fort Nelson Chapter offered her services and was most faithful and efficient, not only giving daily service till the last relic was placed but assisting afterwards in cataloguing, a difficult and almost impossible task owing to multiplicity of lists and few duplicates. I was glad to recommend her later for the position of custodian of the Daughters of the American Revolution section, her efficient work having made her so familiar with the exhibit she could do most valuable work as custodian, and realizing the exhibit was not safe without daily supervision I urged Mrs. Purcell to present this fact to our President General, and through her Mrs. Taliaferro was later appointed custodian. The work of placing this exhibit was necessarily slow. First, we endeavored to save every possible expense and could often reduce expense by waiting for official carpenter, who could serve us only when better paying jobs were completed. Second, shipments came in irregularly. The first box had to be unpacked, checked and placed, shipper notified of same; a later shipment necessitated the re-arrangement of cases and perhaps of pictures to be properly and chronologically hung. Third, space was too small; cases overcrowded and not suitable for the many kinds of relics. Many of the most valuable books and records were never seen to advantage except by committee, cases not being the right kind for books. Cases were unsafe and additional locks and keys had to be provided by the committee; also ladders and tools, which disappeared like a dream in the night. The total expense for placing this exhibit from five States was $48, which compared with that of other sections was moderate indeed.

Later a register was placed on Thomas Jefferson's desk and visitors from every State and from many countries registered. Many distinguished names are written there.

I am proud to state, Madam Chairman, that you can honestly report that no section was more interesting or more popular than that of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
When our President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, visited the exhibit she requested an additional Daughters of the American Revolution mahogany sign be placed over second entrance to section and printed cards, designating States, be placed on cases. Her wishes were speedily executed, but cards had to be often renewed, being carried off as souvenirs.

During the latter part of November the History Building became very cold and damp, causing suffering and much illness among custodians. Our custodian became seriously ill, and we feared losing her valuable service when most needed. Her knowledge of the exhibit would enable us to repack in a few hours what would take days to accomplish without her assistance. Each collector and individual exhibitor was now notified that the building would be closed on December 1st, and requested to personally superintend repacking or to mail directions for packing and correct address for boxes. Some replied promptly, others too late, and some not at all! The last week of the exposition was strenuous work and full of weighty responsibility. An attempt to enter the building by the roof was reported by the guards; a plot to fire the building on the last night was reported by insurance companies. Guards frankly stated they would disband on last night unless back pay was paid before then. Governor Ellyson hinted that he could not properly guard building after the 5th and urged we have every possible thing needed in readiness to begin packing by 10 a.m., Saturday, when he would close the building and this meant strenuous effort on our part to accomplish. The storage company notified us that a list of a number of boxes, with address on each one must be sent them, a permit obtained to take them out of warehouse, and a charge of fifty cents must be paid on each box!

Director General Martin notified section that a fee of fifty cents must be paid Exportation Company on each box leaving History Building and daily permits be obtained from this Company for each box leaving Exposition Grounds. This was clearly beyond the ability of women to cope with, so an appeal to a good husband released a railroad clerk, familiar with accounts and transportation to assist us through this strenuous ordeal, he to be put on our payroll and dropped from that of the railroad company. To him is largely due our quick dispatch in removing exhibits; our small export fees, he finding he could pay on 800 pounds, instead of on each box; our accurate charges on correct weight on express matter, for he drove with every load to express office and saw it weighed, properly charged, paid and receipted. His efforts to obtain daily permits from Exportation Company were as amusing and tragic as mine to get daily permits for working force for History Building, he escaping arrest twice by running and dodging and I was arrested and held prisoner in building till released by corporal of guards.

After persistent effort I obtained a permit to get my boxes free of
charge from storage company and by 10 a. m., Saturday, had my force ready for work. Governor Ellyson did not close the building till 5 p. m. but we worked steadily all day, rechecking, packing and listing exhibits from Louisiana and West Virginia, finding, sorting and mending other boxes for use next morning. By 5 p. m., Wednesday, the last relic had been packed, every picture and piece of furniture crated, the entire force paid off and dismissed, except Mr. Carter. The express company was overworked, they refused to remove a single box on Wednesday, so these two returned early Thursday morning and by 12 m. Mr. Carter had receipted the last box from Daughters of the American Revolution Section and was on the wagon taking two portraits, mahogany signs and register to chairman’s home in Portsmouth, where they are now, subject to future disposition by National Committee. Friday express receipts were mailed and I have the honor to report a receipt from every shipment, with the glorious record of not a single relic missing or injured. No exhibit ever had a better record, and but few equal it.

I must note one exception in my file of receipts, that of Louisiana, but we can be reasonably sure any loss or injury would have been reported. I submit an itemized account of receipts and expenses for placing and repacking exhibits.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMONIA F. MAUPIN,
Chairman Sub-Committee.

Jan., 1908.

MRS. BATES. I should like to move that the pages be instructed not to allow any passing in or out during the reading of a report or speech; and that all must wait until it is closed before they come in or go out.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is perfectly reasonable. Carry that request to the Chairman of the House Committee. The pages are to stand at either door and prevent ingress or egress during the reading of reports. Will you see that this is attended to?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I think it is a good time for me to get in a resolution in regard to this report. I therefore move that we take an account of the expenses paid by our Society, that it might appear with this report in the magazine. We would like the figures given. The Association of Virginia Antiquities, into whose care this house has been placed, and who value it very highly, has asked me to say that just as soon as their treasury recovers from the strain which it suffered during this Jamestown period that they want to send to the Society an engrossed set of resolutions, in order that those engrossed resolutions may be hung upon the walls of our library, or whatever place may be deemed to be fitting to the Board; that all of the Daughters may know for all time how very grateful they are.

MISS BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President General, I would
like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Jamestown to put Georgia as among the States contributing.

Mrs. Purcell. I have no special report from Georgia, or I would have done so with pleasure. I am sorry I did not know in time.

The President General. You have heard this most interesting report, and I know we share Mrs. Purcell's regret that there will be no more Jamestown work to bring her before us; but, perhaps, she will find other historical work, the report of which it will give us pleasure to listen to. I would suggest that in accepting this Jamestown report, you do so with a vote of thanks for the very hard and successful work which Mrs. Purcell has done in connection with this Exposition.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Madam President General, I shall certainly ask—

The President General. Will you offer the resolution?

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, I move that the Congress not only accept it, but rise as a mark of appreciation and thanks. (The Congress rose.)

The President General. Ladies, it is scarcely necessary to ask you to rise. [Laughter.] It is seconded and you are on your feet.

Mrs. Purcell. Madam President General, I thank you from my heart, for it was a labor of love entirely, and I never enjoyed anything quite so much in my life, although it has added many gray hairs to my head.

The President General. While we are upon this subject, the Chair desires in the name of the entire Society to express to Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, our warm sense of appreciation for the great courtesy and delightful manner in which we were received at the exposition and of her husband's noble work in connection with this work—especially the Hall of History.

Mrs. Roome. Is it in order to move a recess?

The President General. We have a most interesting report of the Child Labor Committee. It is not quite one o'clock, so please do not vote a recess. We wish to hear that report this morning, by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Chairman. The Chair cannot refrain from expressing her pride in having appointed Mrs. Foster as Chairman of this Committee, a woman known not only throughout this country, but throughout the world, for her splendid efforts in this direction. [Applause.]

Mrs. Foster. Madam President General, and Delegates to the Seventeenth Continental Congress National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Report of Committee on Child Labor.

Prefatory Note.

This Committee was appointed in the mid-year and until this Congress has had no opportunity for personal conference.
The members of the Committee have been active in their own States and have accomplished much, as reports have already shown. It is proposed to present very soon a uniform plan of work for all the States. The Committee will welcome suggestions from delegates as to this uniform plan.

A model report has been received from the Chairman of the State Committee of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution. Your chairman is tempted to reproduce this report here. She does not do so because other States would doubtless have done as well if they had considered that a report was expected.

A general statement of the child-labor problem is herewith presented to the Congress.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is not a pioneer in voicing the public demand for laws abolishing child labor. In its purpose and methods this organization is conservative rather than aggressive. It protects the achievements of the fathers; and seeks to pass them on to the American born children of the Republic and to afford a worthy asylum for the rushing throngs from other countries. By preserving the American type of intelligent democracy, it is blessing all peoples.

Prophetic souls among us believed the time had come for an aggressive movement of the Daughters of the American Revolution against the industrial system which encourages or even permits the employment of children under the age of twelve or fourteen years in mills, factories, shops, stores, furnaces or mines, or in agricultural pursuits except under favorable conditions. We are against all night labor for all minors and for shorter hours of labor and the best hygienic and sanitary condition of work and housing.

The honored President General of our Society under whose administration this sentiment against child labor was voiced, quickly responded by the appointment of the Committee which now for the first time appears before you. The members of this Committee are not strangers to you or to the work to which they are newly committed as your representatives.

The committee believes the evil commonly known as child labor is a menace to the institutions the fathers founded and their sons fought to save.

Problems of Economics are Closely Related to the Noblest Patriotism.

The question what shall we eat, what shall we drink and wherewith all shall we be clothed is universal. Therefore in the organization and the maintenance of civil society industrial liberty is of primal importance.

The colonists of 1607 and of 1620 wanted room to work that they might be free for the pursuits of life, of liberty, and of happiness.
The revolutionists of 1776, sons and daughters of the colonists of 1607 and 1620, being fettered in their work and limited in their industries by the crown of Great Britain, were goaded by their ever-insistent material necessities to seek the protection of political liberty. It was under the spur of this crisis that they declared "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." The doctrine of industrial liberty guarded and protected by political liberty has revolutionized the world. Since the declaration of 1776 and the Constitution of 1787 the toilers of the earth—and all honest adult people are or should be toilers—have secured written constitutions more or less fully echoing the truths announced by the fathers. Colonies have followed the American example and become "free and independent States," or have otherwise secured industrial liberty.

The natural resources of a country and its human ingenuity of brain and hand unite to build the superstructure of civil society; the character of the work and of the workers determines the civilization of any people.

We do not forget that education and religion are vital to full orbed human existence. We know that the life is more than meat, the body than raiment; but we also remember that souls live in bodies; and the culture of knowledge and the power of religious faith dwell within the body of industrial life. In studying the industrial conditions of the United States of to-day we are touching with reverent hands the vestments worn by the body within which is the twentieth century life of our people.

Science tells us that the length of the period of infancy is a determining feature in the ascent of species. The lower forms of animal life have no infancy; they are at birth thrust into the struggle for existence. Man the highest, requires a longer period than any creature lower in the scale.

John Fisk says in one of his works on the genesis of man:

"In the genesis of humanity the central fact has been the increased duration of infancy; a glance at the animal kingdom shows us no such thing as infancy among the lower orders."

The protest of humanitarians against child labor is not only sentimental, it is scientific. Those who defend child labor are reactionaries; by so much as their counsel prevail will the race be lowered and the ascent of man be hindered.

Much conflicting testimony is before the country on the whole question of child labor.

It is defended by some on the ground that poor parents need the help of their children; that children should be taught habits of industry; that children are better off in the mill or shop than in the street; a final supposedly unanswerable argument is sometimes made by elderly gentlemen in affluent circumstances, who when they were boys worked on the farm or in the country store, studied by night
by the light of the tallow dip or the blazing pine knot and—well "here we are, we were not hurt by the labor of our childhood." One feels like replying that even if all these boasted claims are true of some men, there is no record kept of the worn out, cast away lives which were burned out early or never shone brightly enough to make a glimmer to light other lives.

Is it necessary to narrate the evils of child labor? They are evident as soon as its existence is known. Every child has by its birth into civilization a right to live and breathe, to play and to be taught for a few years about the world into which he has come, about the people who have lived, who are now living; to be told how he can pay his debt to the past, fill his place in the present and bless the future. His inheritance from the past ought to ensure to him a few years in which to adjust himself to the conditions into which without his own volition he is thrust.

The scientist and the Christian are agreed that this is the child's right.

Child labor denies this right. It steals away the hours of play, it dwarfs the body, it plants disease germs; it arrests the development of the highest industrial ability by the substitution of a nimble dexterity which is limited in its scope and possibilities.

It takes the child away from the bosom of Mother Earth, in the impressionable years when he should be daily fed. What does the child who begins work by starlight in the morning and ends work after starlight in the evening know of the joys of wind and weather, of sunshine, of the procession of the seasons, and their attendant bridesmaids, the flowers; their messengers, the squirrels, the trumpeters, the birds and all the hosts of field and forest, that are a part of the child's inheritance from Heaven! It is a wicked fraud to cheat him out of these. God will avenge these wrongs of the child upon those who are particeps criminis.

Responsibility of Parents.

The parents of the children often wish them to work. They state falsely, they even swear falsely before officials as to the age of the child. Many of these parents in the South have lived an easy life—especially the man—on the farm in the mountains. It is hard for the grown man who has been his "own boss" to conform to the steady hours and do the steady work of the mill. The children and the girls are more tractable; they learn quickly and are easily managed. The father wants the income from the child's labor. It lightens his burdens. The mother with children tugging at her skirts or in her arms is, in many instances a beast of burden; she has little initiative; she accepts the situation as she finds it.
The Mill is the Social Center of the Village.

This child—boy or girl—likes the society of the mill; likes the possession of a little money, and the importance in the family which the wage earning capacity brings. Therefore the parents and the children are co-conspirators with the mill owners and the managers to keep the children in the mills. The present order of things brings good wages to the operative and big dividends to the mill owners, and so “all things continue as they were.”

Child Labor Commits a Grand Larceny on the Moral Life of the Child.

The child of tender years who earns his own support because the father is worthless and the mother a mere beast of burden, loses the sense of dependence on the father and the mother which is good for the child. There is lost the best earthly model of the Kingdom of God. The child's soul life has been defrauded by loss of family life in a home supplied by the father; illumined by mother love and companionship of brothers and sisters. Such a home is God’s best revelation of the Heavenly Home for which all humanity toils. The child who never saw the earthly pattern staggers blindly towards the heavenly reality. To build up an industrial system or to permit an industrial system to exist of which this crime against the child is a part, is unworthy the American people in the twentieth century.

Night Work.

Night work is unnatural for adults; it is suicidal for children. At a mill in North Carolina visited at about ten o'clock one rainy night, there were between twelve and twenty children in the spinning rooms. It was a fine new mill; the rooms were large with high ceiling and good ventilation; rotary flues drew in the cotton dust and moistened the air. No fault could be found with the physical conditions of the work, but the fact is the work stood out in ugly proportions. The time for rest had come; these children should have been in bed; they were at work; yet strange to say, some mothers defended the night work. The day after this scene was witnessed, the village was visited and a mother whose girl of ten years had been at work the night before, said to the visitor, “I worked when I was a child; I never got sick; I never see no harm come to my children. I make them sleep days, I feed them well.” She hesitated a little when questioned about their going to school; said she tried to give them as much schooling as she could. She was a strong woman in muscle and will; her children were as well cared for as her ideals and the local public sentiment demanded.

There was at the outset of the new industrial era in the South an economic cause, though not a justification, for night work. The
mill plants were new or newly equipped; the cost of land and power and machinery was great. It was considered necessary to keep the spinning frames going night and day in order to make the equipment pay; to make the machinery earn an adequate return for the money invested.

The times have changed. With prosperous use, mill equipments have been paid for and continued prosperity is reasonably well assured. It cannot now be claimed that some must work at night in order to keep the mills running and labor supplied to the many who need it.

Other industries have grown up about the mill centers; the cry for a chance to work at any time, day or night, is not so insistent as at the earlier period. The demand for farm products has turned a tide of workers towards the land; the mill is not now the only market for labor.

More forceful than these counter claims is the new civic consciousness which now invests our whole people. Schools are being established in once barren fields; industrial education gives dignity as well as dexterity to labor; compulsory education lays its coercive hand on every child, and lifts him to a higher place in the ascending social scale.

Compulsory education laws beside being of themselves necessary to the training of future citizens, are of the greatest assistance in the enforcement of child labor laws. Obviously the child who is in school is not at work.

Public spirited women can aid greatly in helping needy families to keep their children in school.

Those who study the question state that the "widowed mother" and "the disabled father" excuses for child labor are greatly exaggerated. But even when the mother is a widow and needs assistance it is penny wise and pound foolish to take the meager earnings of the child and deprive him of the five years in which he should be in school getting physical and intellectual and moral equipment for a fully developed manhood; which shall fit him to be a first class bread winner all his life. It is a great waste of human energy to work the child and spoil the man. School days continued until the boy is at least fourteen or sixteen years old have great economic value. These days should be divided between schools of letters and industrial education.

In the industrial centers of New York State, of Massachusetts, and of Illinois, containing the great cities of New York, Boston and Chicago, legislation as to hours and conditions of work and age of workers is abreast with the enlightened sentiment of the time. State officials are in sympathy with this legislation and its enforcement and a working sympathy exists between labor inspectors and truant officers. These industrial centers have also made industrial education a strong factor in the public school system. The growing boy who is tired of
his books and of the school room, where he must sit still, works off his excess animalism in the shop with tools and motion. He also acquires skill which develops character and adds to his value as a future wage earner. Parents who measure the value of their children by the wage standard only, as well as those who feel the dignity of labor, will—because of industrial training in the schools—keep their under-age children out of the factory and "the works."

**Southern Cotton Mills.**

Because so much has been written of the new industrial South and because so many women and children work in the mills there, and because everywhere cotton is king, it may well to detail more fully conditions in that section.

Many of the cotton mills of the South are the finest in the country. The buildings are new, the operatives' dwellings and surroundings are comfortable and sanitary. There is provision for flower and vegetable gardens. There are schools and churches and club rooms; Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Christian Association buildings with active secretaries. There are kindergartens and day nurseries. These provisions are made and paid for by the mill management and yet in the midst of this amelioration of conditions the fact remains that the children are in the mills, mothers are in the mills, whole families are in the mills.

All the mills of the South are not thus well conditioned, but the leading, the larger mills are among the finest in the country and these set the standard for all.

There are a score of employers who do everything possible for the health, the comfort and the improvement of their operatives. In many cases managers and foremen have come up from the ranks. These men are kindhearted and reasonable. Many of them have reached the sociological conclusion that mental and moral culture have economic value. This is why large sums are spent in beautifying grounds, in building gymnasiums, in providing swimming pools, in opening libraries, and filling book shelves, in establishing classes in physical culture, in domestic science, in simple arts and crafts, in all the lines of social helpfulness suggested by modern altruism.

The mill operators believe, they think they know, that few if any of their "people" would be better off if to-morrow every child under fourteen years of age were put out and kept out of the mills. They will tell you of the mountain seclusion and destitution from which these families come, and of the better conditions of food and raiment and shelter, of community life and school and church privileges which the mill has brought to them. Many mothers believe that their little girls are safer in the mills with them than in the streets or unprotected homes; this is doubtless true in individual cases; it should not be true of the masses, and so the mills grind on, the shuttles fly
the looms swing back and forth, and demure children of ten, happy, 
usually sober, sometimes stupid because of weary monotony, are by 
 cruel misfortune swindled out of the liberty of life and limb in God's 
free air and sunshine; out of the training school in books and simple 
handicrafts, and out of the joys of home life.

Here Mrs. Foster stopped to say: I never shall forget a committee 
of gentlemen who came to this city to make a call on the President 
concerning the great problem of emigration in the South. I met them 
at their hotel and thanked them for the consideration which they 
were bestowing upon the women and children in their employ. A 
gentleman, a very large mill owner, said to me, "Excuse me, Mrs. Fos-
ter, you are giving us altogether too much credit. We do not do these 
things for philanthropic reasons, our reasons are wholly economic. 
We get better results. Results are what men in business require." 
But, it is a grand thing in the development of civilization when men 
who want results reckon on the economic value of philanthropic 
agencies. (Applause.) As I have gone about in these various places, 
often religious ardor has seized me and I have said to myself, the 
kingdom of God is being set up on the earth. It really is. I have seen 
it in the Southern cotton mills. [Applause.]

Continuing her report, Mrs. Foster said:

Who Are Responsible.

1. *Parents* who through ignorance or shiftlessness permit their 
children to labor and who gladly receive their children's earnings.
2. *Legislators*, who do not enact laws against child labor and pro-
vide the means for their enforcement.
3. *The careless public*, which does not intervene to save the child 
and educate the future citizen.
4. *Capitalists*, who desire cheap labor and employ children because 
they are cheap.

Social wrongs are always complex. It is difficult to fix responsi-
bility. Popular government is always a mass of compromises by 
which the greatest good to the greatest number is secured.

Even the Christian poet wrote:

"Evil is but the slave of good, 
Sorrow the servant of joy.
And the soul is mad that refuseth food 
From the meanest in God's employ."

Child labor as a whole is a dreadful evil. In some instances and 
under some conditions it has doubtless been the slave of good. There 
are perhaps at this very hour villages in the North and in the South 
where children under fourteen years of age are better off worked by 
a sort of generous feudal system, where the mill owner is a kindly
lord, and the administration of the industry is a paternal and not oppressive, than those particular children would be under any other conditions which could be given them and which they would accept.

But exceptions do not change the rule. Never should we weaken in our determination to legislate against the evil and force it out of the national life.

Standards.

At this time it is pretty generally accepted that certain conditions are possible to attainment in the near future. They have been attained in whole or in part in several of our States.

(a) Minimum age-limit for children in mines and factories sixteen years, except in cases where a special permit has been granted by competent authority.

(b) No child under fourteen to be employed in mine or factory under any circumstances.

(c) Children under eighteen not allowed to work more than eight hours per day.

(d) Age limit for night work, eighteen years.

(e) Age certificate and documentary proof of age required.

(f) Efficient factory inspection for enforcement of the law.

Great advances are being made. Only one State—Nevada—and the District of Columbia, the seat of the National Government, are without more or less effective anti-child labor laws. Means of enforcement are defective in many States; active public sentiment is also lacking. Auxiliary legislation such as marriage license laws, birth registration, and parental support laws are needed, particularly in the South. On the whole the outlook is most encouraging.

The Son of Man who took little children in his arms and blessed them said, "He that would be greatest among you let him be your minister." Into this ministry the Daughters of the American Revolution have come. Let us not fail or be discouraged. He shall set judgment in the earth.

J. ELLIS FOSTER,  
Chairman Committee on Child Labor, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General, I want to move the thanks of this Congress to Mrs. Foster, and I want to beg her that she will say, when she is so hard on the South, about raising the cotton and having the cotton mills there, that so many of the owners of those mills are Northern men; and therefore our sisters of New York and Massachusetts are all just as great sinners as we of the South. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

MRS. PARK. Madam President General, as also a Southern woman, I want to say in behalf of the women of the South, of the State Fed-
eration Club, of which I have the honor to belong, and also Daughters of the American Revolution, we have labored for years and years in that direction, but these mill owners, by tampering with legislators and farmers defeated us, but at last we have succeeded, and more than a year ago,—I think two years ago, is it not Mrs. Foster?—we had a child labor law enacted. I think South Carolina had the same thing done. Now, North Carolina—I do not see her here—I just want to pay a tribute to the State Federation Club. The women, in every instance, not the men; it is in every instance the women who have done this. And, Daughters of the American Revolution, I think the State Federation Club deserves the most credit, but all of us who are Daughters belong to the State Federation and I think worked for that, and they had a great part in passing these laws. Now, I believe in every Southern State those labor laws have been passed. Mrs. Foster says that there will be others passed—there are exceptions in many cases, and of course a great many abuses, but these laws are now on our statute books through the efforts of Southern women.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of New York. Madam President General, may I offer a resolution that this able report be printed and sent to each Chapter in our organization?

The President General. It has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. Wyckoff, of Elmira. Madam President General, I was about to ask that we might have this magnificent report in its entirety read to the Chapters.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, we have had so many excellent reports and the one preceding this is to be printed. Now, they are printed in the magazine. They will be set up, and you can have them by the thousand with very little charge, after they have once been printed in the magazine. They do not distribute the type, so we can have it done. You may remember that we have had that done before. It will not cost very much, and I just want to make this suggestion.

The President General. I will refer that suggestion to the various chairmen who have reported here.

Mrs. Lotthrop. Madam President General, as I am interested in children and the protection due to them, and the help due to them, and to help toward their best development, and also as a Massachusetts woman who has worked for them, as Mrs. Foster knows, I want to thank her and beg that we may have a rising vote to thank her for this address which I think is not only needed but she has filled in every particular about which we needed information. Will somebody second this motion?

The President General. We will all second, but there is one other lady who is waiting for an opportunity to speak.

A Member, from Virginia. Madam President General, I want to say to the thinking women of this organization that in some sections:
of this Union, especially the South, there is no such thing as child labor without compulsory education laws.

The President General. Mrs. Foster desires to say another word.

Mrs. Foster. Ladies, I do want to say another thing. I did not dare to trust myself to talk about the cotton mills of the South, but if you will trust my personal testimony, I think it will cover it all. If I were a woman going to the mill with my children, I would go South. [Applause.] What more can I say than that? I am a Massachusetts woman by birth; I am an Iowa woman by breeding; I am a Washington woman by residence, but I would not go to Iowa and I would not go to Massachusetts, I would go to the South with my children. My children would get on better in a mill in the South than they would at Fall River or the city of Lowell, where I was born. [Applause.] Now, I could sustain that proposition. I could fill it out with chapter and verse. Women of the South, I could compare your system with some other systems that I know of and you would thank me, because I would tell you things that you do not know about your own country—your own industrial system. I think the business men of the South who are running the cotton mills of the South are among the greatest public benefactors that that flag (indicating) knows to-day. [Applause.] They are building up a magnificent civilization there under awful responsibilities and with an inheritance of pain which has never gone into the lives of Northern manufacturers. They know what I think. I held myself down as I thought was proper.

Mrs. Good, of Alabama. Madam President General, I wish to thank Mrs. Foster for the kind words for the Southern mills, and also say, as a representative and ex-president of the Alabama Federation of Women's Societies that it was through the Women's Clubs of Alabama that the State's labor bill was passed. [Applause.]

Mrs. Foster. Madam President General, I am not kind; I am just.

The President General. I consider that the listening to this magnificent analysis would justify the meeting of the Continental Congress, if we had no other reason for it.

The President General. Mrs. Lothrop has suggested that the Congress rise in appreciation of the wonderful report rendered to us. It is seconded. Rise. Be seated. If there be any opposed, they may rise. I see none. Before you take your seats I desire to draw the attention of the Congress to this: At all times I trust the eternal feminine is the highest type of womanhood, and certainly I am better from the reports that have been rendered here and the sentiments expressed—the instinct of woman and of maternity to take care of on-coming generations; that has been our inspiration.

Mrs. Park. I move we take a recess. (Seconded.)

The President General. It has been moved and seconded that we do now take a recess. The program says that the afternoon session is
to commence at two-thirty. It is suggested that it will be impossible, of course, to go to the hotel and have luncheon, and return by two-thirty, so I am requested to name an hour for the commencement of the afternoon session. We probably cannot reach here by two-thirty; at the same time let us return as near that hour as possible, although it will probably be between that time and three o'clock before the House can come to order.

Motion to adjourn carried. (1.31.)

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1908.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will resume its session, the House will be in order. (3.15 p. m.)

The Chair wishes to tell the House that the pages have such perfect confidence in the order of this Assembly that they have put away all the gavels. Now, therefore, the House will have to show special consideration and observe special order, because I have not a gavel with which to call you to order. We will have them by the dozen in a moment, but I wish you to come to order immediately before they can be handed me. You know this is a special session and the Chair is delighted to see such a large attendance of those interested as well as those upon the floor. The House is in order and our Chairman of the Music Committee has a word she wishes to say to you.

MRS. MAIN. Madam President General, I want to ask the State Regents who expect the songs of their State sung this afternoon to kindly send the ladies whom they have suggested are going to sing to the platform. It is impossible for me to find faces in this audience. The songs cannot be sung unless the soloists are here on the platform.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Last night at the reading of the State Regents' reports several State songs were sung, but some are here this afternoon who were not here then, and do not know that we requested the different States wishing their songs rendered to send singers or their songs here. Now, this afternoon, we are going to listen to a song which is particularly dear to your President General, for reasons which you will understand, but I think it is dear to every one in this House for association's sake and I am quite sure the singer is dear to us too, by reason of her sweet self. She will sing "Maryland, My Maryland."

At the suggestion of the President General to the Chairman of the Music Committee "State Songs" were made a feature of the Congress. It was a delightful and inspiring variation.
(Mrs. Potts then sang "Maryland, My Maryland.")

**The President General.** Each year I look forward to greeting her (to Mrs. Potts); each year is sweeter than the last! Now, we will hear the New Hampshire song, immediately not only because the New Hampshire singer is going to leave very soon, but because we like to combine the "Old Granite of New England" State with the Cavalier State.

The New Hampshire song was then sung by Mrs. Sara Simpson.

**The President General** (quoting the song). "Hurrah for old New Hampshire"—every one of us say so, Mrs. Shepherd! Now to the special order of business. Your President General is also the Chairman of your Continental Hall Committee. What is your pleasure?—would you prefer that she report to you immediately, or shall we go at once to receiving the contributions for the Hall and hear the report at the end of the contribution? She is perfectly willing to adopt either way that you prefer.

Several voices: "Report!" "Report!"

**The President General.** You would like the report first? (To Mrs. Kearfott) Will you kindly take the chair?

(Mrs. Kearfott takes the chair.)

**The President General.** Your Chairman desires to report to you that Continental Hall affairs are in a most excellent condition. We have now a balance in bank, fifty-seven thousand and some odd dollars. I shall call on the Treasurer General at the conclusion of my report to read to you the exact figures of all the moneys in the treasury and therewith connected for the benefit of this fund. During the year we have finished the only contract which has been signed.

At the last Congress you reposed in the Continental Hall Committee, through its Chairman, the responsibility of using her best judgment as to contracts to be signed to continue this work. Those of you who attended the Continental Hall meeting on this past Saturday—one of the largest meetings and most enthusiastic that we have ever held—will know that only one contract was signed. That contract was for heating and lighting. Judging from the temperature at this moment, the heating contract was a perfect success. [Laughter.] I will admit I did not feel quite so much so on the fourth of December when we were here in a blizzard. However, that contract was not completed, that is—the work on the contract, as early in the summer as we had anticipated. The contractors did not finish their work until the latter part of August. The last payment was made in September. All of that work of the installation of the permanent heating plant and ventilation, etc., is satisfactorily completed and the plants installed. By September, of course, we were contemplating the fall work. When we came together to consult as to the advisability of signing further contracts, I came with the strong, urgent advice of the architect against signing any contracts for many months, and for
the reasons that I am about to give you. As you all know, or perhaps some not living in New York do not know it so sadly—last October and all the autumn brought very strenuous times in the money market. And such a condition puts up the price of labor and building material, which both became exorbitant. The architect advised me in letter and by word of mouth, and the letters are on file with the Continental Hall records, strongly against undertaking any further work on the hall, when both labor and material were procurable only at such high rates.

A further reason for not continuing work was that, although we had about $50,000 to our credit, it was not a sufficient amount to sign any large contract; and the architect again advised, such advice being endorsed by all the experts with whom I talked, against signing small contracts, believing it to be far the most expensive method of building, as, of course, all contractors charge a larger per cent. upon their contracts when they are small than when the contractors are undertaking large pieces of business. I, therefore, submitted the whole matter to the Continental Hall Committee in whom this Congress had vested the authority. The Continental Hall Committee agreed unanimously that it was wiser to let no contracts during the winter; but to wait, allow the money invested to draw interest, and bring the whole matter before the Continental Congress in session, as I am now doing.

You therefore have this as the report of your Chairman: Contracts signed last spring for heating and lighting, having been finished, and the final payments made, no further contracts have been signed in the interval, for the reasons just given, which I shall not recapitulate. The actual figures of the money on hand you will hear from the Treasurer General, but, as I have stated, it is fifty-seven thousand and some hundred dollars. You have that amount to your credit.

I have, however, to make a very distressing announcement, in a way, to many of us, to the effect that our architect, owing to the rise in the price of marble and labor, has been unable to get any contract presented which at all meets our funds for the rearing of the thirteen memorial monoliths. You recollect that many years ago it was announced through the printed mediums and communications that those monoliths were to be given by the thirteen original States to be placed upon the portico (whose foundations we dedicated a year ago) with a cost of about $2,000 a piece. The only prices offered us by contractors during the past fall and winter more nearly approached $4,000 a piece. Of course, that put it out of the question for us to sign any contract for the erection of those monoliths before this Congress came together, and before the thirteen original States were present to hear this report. I am under the impression and hoping very much that the price will be less during this spring and summer, because I am informed through proper and credible sources that building materials
have gone down at least ten per cent.—probably more—and that labor prices as we go along, are steadily decreasing; but I am not as your Chairman contemplating the signing, unless by the instructions of the Continental Congress any further small contracts. I am informed by very reliable parties that it is a most disadvantageous method; that we are losing money by the expending of it in payment of high prices incident to such contracts; and that we are building in the manner least satisfactory from an actual building standpoint, because, of course, one small contract here for a piece of the building erected, and one small contract there for a piece of the building erected, many months intervening, is liable to cause a difference in the coloring, in the general construction, and altogether is not the best example of perfect building.

Now, we Daughters of the American Revolution, if we are going to invest a half million dollars—and have now invested in this building where you are sitting and in the ground on which the building stands and including your treasury balance, about $280,000—you cannot afford from a business standpoint nor from a sentimental one, to do aught but build to the very best advantage. [Applause.]

I intend to bring before this Continental Congress, and I shall bring the suggestion now, though not for action at this moment because we desire to find out how much money we will receive to-day for the Hall, (which is the reason I thought perhaps you would rather hear this report after the contributions rather than before, as we want to know what our contributions will be at the conclusion of this day's gifts). Future action will depend somewhat on the sums collected this afternoon and the surplus from the current fund turned into the Hall fund on the recommendation of the Treasurer General—and I have no doubt that such recommendation will be acted upon favorably by the Committee on National Officers' Reports, which will report it back to you.

The sum total of such surplus and such sums as are given this afternoon will give us an adequate idea of the sum of money intact for which we could sign a further contract; but the project (to which I alluded a moment since) which I have brought before the Board of Management—the project I have brought before the Continental Hall Committee—is, of course, to be brought before you, as the Continental Congress, the superior body, the creator of all the smaller bodies of the National Society, and therefore the supreme body. I shall bring before you for consideration, ladies, this afternoon, and for your suggestions, the project of bonding our property for a sufficient sum of money, to be raised upon that property by such methods as business experts decide, to complete this building as soon as the architect and contractors and builders can do so. [Applause.] There will be no settled plan brought before you to-day for that purpose. The idea is brought before you now in order that you may fully consider its advisability. We wish adequate consideration of the proposi-
tion; we wish your very best judgment and we wish to have unanimity of sentiment for whatever is decided upon. There appear to be three alternatives: You may continue to build in the manner in which we have been building, by paying for small contracts as soon as you raise the small sums to meet those exigencies. You may, as has been suggested, do absolutely nothing more to the building until your funds accumulate to a good and sufficient sum to finish it all, allowing the building in the meantime to undergo the possible disintegrating effects which always occur to unoccupied buildings, no matter how well guarded; or you may raise a sufficient sum on your property to finish this building to the best advantage and as quickly as possible. Now, there are several ideas in connection with the last proposition that I desire to bring to your minds. One of them is that we, as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are renting a suite of offices for which we are obliged to pay a good rental—it is not an extravagant rental, neither are the officers more numerous than is necessary; but the business of 55,000 active members cannot be conducted properly without a large clerical force and without housing such force and the paraphernalia incident thereto. At the same time, it hardly seems a wise or a pleasant thing to contemplate that we own $280,000 worth of property and yet are renting from other parties. It had been my earnest hope to have the offices installed here before this Congress convened, believing that the general feeling of the Society will be better as to the business here in Washington if we are not renting offices when we own this building; but we have learned that it would not be sanitary, either from the standpoint of dampness or protection from the weather, to move permanently here so long as the temporary windows, and doors, and roof are here. We could not do it with safety and comfort to the national officers who work here constantly or to the clerks—and the furniture would suffer. Therefore, as far as we can see, we shall be obliged to rent until the building is finished and may be properly occupied as offices by the officers and clerks. Furthermore, if we continue to build in the small way we are now doing, we shall suffer as we have during the past year, from the fluctuations of the labor market. If the labor prices are high and we have but $50,000, and sign a contract to that amount, we will have probably to pay a sum which—at some other time—$40,000 would cover. I only mention these alternatives to you so that you may take them into full consideration before you finally act.

Again, the architect—so strongly from the architectural standpoint—recommends to us the completion of the entire building—the exterior and the interior—that I feel I cannot disregard his advice when I bring this question before you for full consideration. The architect informs me that he thinks the figure necessary for the complete finishing of the exterior, including all porticos, the third story, the perma-
nent roof, the balustrade—the entire completion of the outside of this marble hall, will be about $170,000. Upon the completion of the interior we have not yet received estimates, but Mr. Casey, the architect, has informed me that he thinks by the raising of $200,000, in case we decide to bond, that the building could be completed within a year. I bring that to you for your consideration. We own $280,000. Upon that it would seem that we might creditably raise $200,000, if we desire so to do.

Now, I am going to have a very personal word with this gathering, because every member of the Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, I know, wishes to be dealt with with absolute candor, for that is the only way in which I am willing to transact business or to have any dealings, myself. I said to the National Board of Management what I am going to say to you, that it is no selfish desire on my part which induces me to wish to have this building finished as speedily as possible. I do not wish to have any possibility of misconstrued motives. While it would be agreeable, of course, to any President General to accomplish and see finished the great work you have undertaken, yet it will be still more agreeable to this President General to know that she is doing exactly what the great majority of the organization, which elected her, desires to have done. [Applause.] I therefore come to you as perfectly willing to adopt any method you see fit in dealing with your property, but entirely unwilling not to have the advice and instruction of this Continental Congress as to what is best to be done throughout the coming year. Every effort has been made to raise money through voluntary contributions; every chapter in this country is doing its best, I believe; every one of you must have moments when it is a little wearisome, when you are pressed with your local work, to continue to hear these beseechings for Continental Hall; yet, on the other hand, it is your great national memorial—it is your first duty to build it. Our Treasurer General has a method which she will bring before you for consideration as to the calm, cold figures. I, therefore, feel that I can deal a little bit with the emotions. Those of us who have been in the Society from the beginning, and those of you who have joined us more recently than that, but have been in the Society for some years, can not fail to have the natural human longing to see completed that which we have seen growing—from the inception of the first idea, in the earliest days of the organization—then the first spadeful of earth, as I saw, as Mrs. Lockwood, as many of us saw, turned here on this very ground. Then we saw the cornerstone laid; then we saw rise these fair walls. We have now completed the shell, so to speak. The walls are, of course, permanent and enduring, as are the foundations; but the third story and the permanent roofing, in certain parts, are not completed. That we should yearn to see this noble memorial, in its full perfection, as the fruition of the work for which many of us have given at least a quarter of our lives,
is a natural human longing, as I have said; on the other hand, there is no Daughter who would not rise superior to any sentimental feeling if she felt the business interests of her organization were best served by doing so. However, in case we do raise the money at the present time, or within the next year, to complete this memorial building, we thus would not deprive our followers of the great privilege of contributing to the final payments on this building; for when all is said and done, it is a privilege for any woman in this country to contribute to the building of the greatest, most unique memorial building ever undertaken in the world—for no women have ever before undertaken such a project as is this! [Applause.] I do not stand before you to urge you one way or the other. I report to you here, formally, what has been done—it has not been very much during the year, for reasons given—though I feel, however, that it is a fair showing to come before you with $50,000 in the Treasury. I know a great many people and corporations would be glad to make that showing for this past winter! I do desire your full, calm, and careful consideration, consultation, and action before the Continental Congress adjourns at the end of this week.

Now, is it your pleasure to hear the Treasurer's remarks on this immediately?

Several Voices. "Contributions."

The President General (Continuing). Of course you are interested in the contributions, I appreciate that is the main thought. I will do as you see fit, but it may be in line to have the Treasurer General read immediately her plan, while this matter is on your mind. If there is no objection, I will ask the Treasurer General to present her ideas.

Mrs. Jamison. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to our President General.

The Chairman. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to our President General, the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, for her excellent report.

Mrs. Jamison. May I say a rising vote of thanks?

(The Congress rose.)

The President General. I am very grateful to you. It is the end of a very hard year's work, and I appreciate this evidence of your confidence [Applause.]

(The President General then resumed the chair.)

The Treasurer General. Madam President General and Ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: My plan is a very simple one, if you see fit to adopt it. It is, in brief, to pay for the bonding of this building from the surplus of our general fees and dues. We have reached the size where our income is much more than sufficient for our expenditures. After you read my report of yesterday you will note that I recommend a transfer of $18,000 from the current to the building fund. Added to that we have on hand in the permanent
fund would give us $75,000—nearly $76,000. At the end of the contributions this afternoon, I think we may safely count on at least $90,000, which would then be in our hands. If it is necessary to borrow $150,000 more to finish the building, if we had to pay five per cent. interest, that would necessitate paying interest to the amount of $7,500. If we could transfer $18,000 every year (and there is no reason to suppose we could not, because the Society is constantly growing) out of that $18,000, after paying for interest $7,500, we would have $10,500, at the least, and probably a little more every year, to transfer to a sinking fund to pay our bonds when they came due. We could pay for the bonding of the whole in ten years, without lifting our fingers to raise another penny individually, in the chapters, or anywhere else. [Applause.]

I want to ask you to what better use you could put your dues? What do you pay your dollar a year for? Of course, in the first place it is for the maintenance of the Society, but having reached the size now where we do not need all our money for that, what better could you do than put it into the building of this Hall? We have all struggled and fought and bled for the Hall for the last ten or twelve years, and have done our best. We have shown what we could do. We should let our dues from now on be used to this end, and allow those who may come into the Society in the future finish it. How better could we spend our money? We would then have our local chapter dues to devote to our own local interests: patriotic education, hunting and preserving historic spots, whatever appeals to us. Our money is coming in every year. This is just as safe as United States bonds. This Society is not going to go to pieces no matter what the financial panics of the country, no matter what the rise and fall of securities and the fluctuations in the value of crops, or the variations of the weather which make crops poor—it does not make any difference; we get our dollar every year. The last financial panic has not affected our income at all; we have had our dollar apiece from everyone, and of course initiation dues extra from those who join; and I cannot see why there should be any hesitancy to advance money on the strength of the reports in our books of our financial situation. [Applause.]

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, may I ask the Treasurer General a question? Madam Treasurer General, has it been ascertained whether men would loan us money on the building? Have any inquiries been made like that?

The President General (turning to the Treasurer General). May the Chair answer instead of you? Since I have been in this hall, since I have sat down after reporting, a communication has been placed in my hands to the effect that the sum of money needed can be raised on this building through the banks at five per cent., only minor details to be arranged. [Applause.]

The Treasurer General. I only want to say that a number of years
ago, when a number of the members of the Society were then speak-
ing on the subject, an offer was made by a banker in this city to ad-
ance $400,000 on the property as it then stood. I think they would
be willing to advance a smaller sum on the property as it now
stands.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies—
Miss MILLER (interrupting), May I ask you a question before the
President General continues?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.
Miss MILLER. Would it be possible to do this without changing our
constitution—without making an amendment?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be necessary, at least the
Chair does not consider it necessary, to amend the constitution. That
is one of the things that she wishes you to consider between this and
final action. She is taking expert advice herself on that subject, and
is as positive as one could be without full consultation with you all
and hearing all your different views, that this body, being supreme,
can construe its constitution in a manner that would make this a
strictly legal matter; but the Chair wishes the views of the house
before she would so rule. This is one reason why she has asked you
not to act this afternoon.

Miss MILLER. I am extremely anxious that we should finish it.
Nobody could be more so.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and I would say here, too, that one
of the questions that has been raised in your Chairman's mind is the
clause in our constitution which says "No debt or liability can be
assumed without a vote of three-fourths of the National Board of
Management." This of course, refers to the Board only and not to
the Congress. Now, I tried to have present on Saturday preceding
the convention of the Continental Congress three-fourths of the
Board of Management in order to get an expression of opinion. I
regret to say that we fell short just eight members of the full three-
fourths, but out of 49 votes cast, 45 were in the highest degree in
accord with the project. I have been informed since that it is a mis-
apprehension to think that we could not have the vote of the absent
members of the National Board of Management recorded in writing,
in case the members themselves were not present—when it comes to
taking up the business of this corporation—for, remember, ladies, you
are a business and incorporated body, not only a high sentiment and
patriotic body. Furthermore it has been previously construed in
other bodies, and I think should be very seriously and favorably con-
sidered by yourselves, that your superior body, as I stated earlier,
being the Continental Congress, it can take action whether or not
three-fourths of the Board of Management have taken action. That
clause was in the constitution while the constitution still held the
Board of Management a legislative body. The constitution was
amended some years ago, causing the Board of Management to be merely an executive body; to carry out the will of this larger body; but that phrase "three-fourths" was not eliminated at the time.

Our constitution has suffered several times in that way. But these are all questions for every one of you to look up in your constitution, to consult with your delegates about, to think over in a business-like manner before you proceed to such serious action as to decide whether or not you are going to undertake this business project. Now, we have here with us to-day the Chairman of our Auditing Committee. She is able to present a detailed account of every penny that has been sent to Continental Hall from the day the first dollar was invested in it. The Auditor has gone carefully over our whole account and has made a recapitulation, which it takes but one page to record. Would you not like to read it?

Voices. Yes, yes.

Mrs. Roome. I would like to say one word in regard to that article in the constitution. This being the supreme body it can do as it did many years ago; it can instruct the National Board of Management, and I think that is a point well taken.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood, were you rising?

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I would like to say a word on that point. Now, ladies, the only serious objection, so far, that I have heard since the meeting of the Continental Hall Committee, has been that very thing in the constitution in regard to the restriction placed upon the Board of Management, that it should require a three-fourths vote of the Board of Management. Then what follows? That they be restricted in drawing up checks, and so forth, against money in bank. Now, then, I think that we all forget that this Congress never in the world meant to put into the hands of the Board of Management a power that they (the Daughters of the American Revolution), did not have themselves. [Applause.] I want you to think of that for a minute. Do you think they would ever for one moment pass a resolution giving power to the Board that took away a power of its own? It is simply absurd to think of it! We should have gone to some man four years ago. This Congress is the overruling power, and we have a committee, that is, a board, who are ordered to carry out instructions of the Congress, and we were so afraid that they might go beyond that, we did restrict that they could not do it and must have three-fourths of that Board. The Congress dictated to them what they could do, and that is all in the world that that resolution means. We did not give the Board power that we did not have ourselves. We could not have given it to them. That is all there is to that; and then it follows in the first place, that this Congress is not only a legislative, but a judicial body, and that the Board is merely appointed to carry out—an administrative body—what they are directed to do. Then
the Treasurer is authorized to pay all the bills authorized by the Congress or the Board, because we have given them the privilege to pay some bill—"authorized by Congress." That follows in the next clause, in the by-laws, in the instructions to our Treasurer. Now, then, there is nothing in the world in the way of this Congress doing exactly what it wants to do on this matter or any other matter, for that matter—it don't make any difference what your by-laws are or your instructions to committees under you, because you can do exactly what you choose, for the power is entirely in your hands, and I cannot see for my part what the objection is to this Congress at this session passing a resolution that the money shall be raised, that this building shall be completed, and I would like to have you do it while I am alive. [Laughter and applause.]

I would, therefore, offer a resolution (you know when you get a resolution before you you can talk all you want to). [Laughter.]

I move that the National Board of Management be authorized, empowered and directed—that seems best, because there are so many details to be carried out that is is best to put it into a smaller body, and after you are gone somebody has got to be empowered to carry out what you order them to do.

I move, therefore, that the National Board of Management be authorized, empowered and directed to enter into negotiations with such bank, trust company or other financial institution, or with such individual capitalist or capitalists as may be willing to consider the matter, with a view to securing, by means of a loan or by the issue and sale of bonds, or otherwise, such funds as may be required, not, however, to exceed the sum of.....................to enable the Society to complete the work upon its Continental Hall, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore adopted, and, to that end, to enter into any arrangement which, in its judgment and discretion, may be deemed for the best interests of the Society; and, further, that the Board be authorized and empowered, in the name and behalf of the Society, to execute such promissory notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, and such deed of trust or mortgage of its property, as may be required to secure the repayment of such funds.

That is my motion, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Jamison (Virginia) seconded the motion.

Mrs. Helmuth. Madam Chairman, a question of information, please. May I ask if the body corporate endorses the loan, who is responsible for the loan—is it the Board of Management, or is it the body corporate.

The President General. The body corporate, I suppose.

Mrs. Helmuth. In a loan of that kind, the person who loans the money can hold any one individual in that corporation responsible for that debt. Am I right?
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair prefers not to give you a reply to that instantly. Mrs. Lockwood may be able to give it to you at once. I did not expect this resolution to be offered this afternoon. I merely brought our project before you, and all legal questions and legal matters you desire may be brought forward so that I may be able to answer them, upon consideration.

Mrs. HELMUTH. If I understood that motion, it read that the body corporate should give authority to the Board of Management. Therefore I consider that that body should be responsible for any individual—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (interrupting). Madam President General, it has to give the authority to the body under it, which has to carry out the work. If you give a mortgage on a piece of property, and that property does not sell for enough to pay the debt, they cannot come back upon you afterwards, can they? That settles the whole question. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very fortunate in having with us one of our National Board of Managers, a well-known attorney, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, and I will ask her to answer this technical question.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, I am very glad indeed to answer you that question, because it is really a very small question—it is the law of the District and everywhere as to corporations of this kind, that we are only liable to the amount of the property owned by the corporation. It is different in certain kinds of corporations—business corporations, like national banks, where there are stockholders—but we are not stockholders—the property is held for this particular purpose, and when we raise money on our property here if the property itself is the only liability, the only thing that is liable for the debt, recourse cannot be had beyond that. Now, that it is ample security is evidenced in the first place by the fact that we now have property worth about $280,000 or $300,000, and if we should bond this corporation for the rest of the money—$200,000—it would be continuously paid in, so that by the time all the bonds were really in effect we would have a property worth $500,000, with only an indebtedness of $200,000 on it. Madam President, may I speak of the legal question otherwise?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I should be very glad if you would do so.

Mrs. Mussey. It is perfectly well known among attorneys and somewhat among the laity that every paper must be construed with relation to its relative parts. Now, if you will turn to your constitution on page 8, article 5, section 1, you will read: "All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress." Now you turn to page 10, and under section 2 you see, "The National
Board of Management shall be an administrative body: they shall carry out the ordering of the Congress”—whatever this Congress orders the Board must carry out—“and do all things that are necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject to the approval of the Continental Congress.” Then, on page 14, you give them a power of attorney to do some things, that is, “No debt or liability except the ordinary current expenses of the National Society shall be incurred, nor any project or plan requiring the expenditure of money shall be entered into, for which the National Society shall be responsible, except by a vote of three-fourths of the Board of Management.” Now, that is nothing more than a power of attorney and because you give me the power of attorney to do something you would not say that you yourself could not do the same thing. That is the gist of the whole thing. You have all power. You acquired this property for certain purposes; you are incorporated for certain purposes; this property was acquired to carry out that purpose; you have used the money as it has been accumulated on this property and the money that you will probably borrow on this property will also be used. It is a perfectly clean transaction, and a safe transaction. I, as one who has to invest money at various times, was counseling the other day with one who was my trustee in a matter of investment, and he said: “How fine it would be to have an investment of that kind where we could have a hundred-dollar bond or a thousand-dollar bond, bearing interest at five per cent. on a property worth only two-fifths of the valuation, and where the Society was so flourishing that they could pay it off in ten years, entirely with current funds.” It is a very safe proposition. Now, you know, when we build our houses we are not so particular to insure that our incomes will pay off the indebtedness within ten years; so, you see it is a very safe and responsible proposition. I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thanks you. Does the Congress wish to discuss this question? Mrs. Lockwood has offered a resolution, and it has been seconded.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General, I would like to ask if the sum proposed to be raised by bonding will insure the completion of this Hall?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Why, certainly. We would not bond the Hall for any sum too small to insure its completion; but the settled figure would not be named in any resolution passed because we do not know exactly how much it would take, and we do not know what you are going to give us this afternoon.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I would like to know about. Now, I do not wish to make any objections to this project that is so dear, perhaps, to the heart of our President General, for she has done noble work in regard to this Continental Hall, and I acknowledge that it must be very dear to her heart and I don't believe she would ask this organization to do anything that she did not think would be for the
betterment of it, but I would like to know, as a chapter regent, and from a chapter which is intensely interested in this Hall, whether if the bonding—if I take that word back to my chapter that you are going to bond or have bonded this Hall for a certain sum, I would like to know if we are going to get enough to finish it by so doing, and I understand that the President has labored under great disadvantages in many respects which cannot reflect really upon anybody, which has greatly retarded the finishing of this Hall and which is left apparently in such an unfinished condition, and I would really like to know, and I believe we would all like to know, if we bond this Hall, that we are going to get enough to finish it.

Now, it is two years since I have seen Continental Hall, and I come back and look around aghast, and think, “Why, there is nothing more done, apparently, and there is a great deal of money said to have been spent,” and I think it is a most serious question whether to bond this Hall, we are going to get enough to finish it, and will we finish it within any certain time that is reasonable? Now, how many years, Madam President General, has it been since—

The President General (interrupting). The Chair will just answer your question. The only object in bonding the Hall would be to get enough money to finish it, and the only disadvantage your President General has suffered under is not having had enough money—that is all; everything else has been very advantageous.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, if agreeable to you and this Congress, I should like to ask a suspension of the vote on this resolution until we have gotten in the returns that we expect, and then we shall know what to fill out in a long blank that I have left. [Laughter.]

Member. The motion is before the house, but may I make this suggestion and ask that we continue and finish this subject to-morrow afternoon, for so many of our members are going home Saturday morning, that we would not like this thing settled on Saturday; and may I ask, in some way that a motion be made that we finish this subject to-morrow afternoon?

The President General. That is merely a suggestion; the Chair would reply that she does not think it wise to name a specific time to-morrow afternoon, as you will recall we are invited by the President of the United States to go to the White House, and there is another day intervening before Saturday, and as Mrs. Lockwood has offered the resolution, and has moved to suspend action upon it; if there is no objection the Chair will ask that suspension and will so order it.

Mrs. Lockwood. We are not going to put any more on it than you can pay.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood, you asked suspension of action on your resolution. Therefore, if there is no objection, we will suspend action upon that resolution and take it up at the first
moment that seems to be possible—we may reach it later to-day. Therein lies the unwisdom of setting any specific time for action.

Mrs. Miller. If it can be bonded, would it not be possible to do it at a lower rate of interest than five per cent.?

The President General. Those are all details that would have to be considered at a later time; all those details, if you decide not to do it, it is not necessary to go into. If you decide to do it, all, would be arranged on the very best business basis which is advantageous after due consultation.

Now, we have this afternoon the presentation to this Hall of a beautiful chime clock. That presentation was to take place this afternoon at half after four. When your Chairman spoke to you earlier in the afternoon, she intended to report after the presentation—at least she had thought of doing so, in order to save time and receiving the money first, considering that very important; but now we have approached four o'clock in consultation over this very important matter. Shall we commence the alphabetical call of the states until half after four, and then receive the presentation from the Berks County Chapter, which is so valuable, and then continue with our contributions? If that is the case, we will commence the contributions at once. I should like to see one as an encouragement!

The Treasurer General. Madam President General, I would like to ask anyone who is going to send in a check to be very sure that it is properly endorsed. If it is not made out to the Treasurer General, directly, that is, if made out to some state treasurer or chapter treasurer, please see that it is properly endorsed on the back before you seal it up in your envelope, which will save trouble and expense. Last year one check had to be sent abroad for signature; and if the pages will please distribute the yellow envelopes we will now proceed to receive the contributions.

The President General. The Chair would ask the Treasurer General to take charge of the actual contributions.

(The receiving of contributions commenced.)

Member. The Astenrogen Chapter, $25.

The President General. That is a beautiful augury of success, you ladies who did not hear it—that is a pledge of $25, which will be placed in our hands, and it is given with the expression, "In the hope that it means a swift completion of the Hall." Your Treasurer General will be here—here comes the treasured box! (Refers to contribution box.)

The alphabetical list of the states will now be read. State Regents and any chapters or individuals who prefer to give separately or all together may come forward and deposit gifts, announcing the sum and donors as they do so.

Mrs. McClellan. Madam President General, Alabama chapters
are more interested than ever in the completion of Continental Hall, and intend to continue to give until Continental Hall is completed.

The Treasurer General reads: Alabama Chapters, $244.55; Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, of Tuscaloos, Alabama, to enroll Mrs. J. Morgan Smith on honor book, $50; Mrs. Hubbard, on account of Alabama room, $9.

Mrs. Talbot, of Arizona: Maricopa Chapter sends $10, and in addition two baskets, upon presentation of which she said: Soon after the organization of Maricopa Chapter—the only chapter in Arizona—the chapter became interested in the building of Continental Hall, and have, I think, sent a contribution to each succeeding Congress. When raising the money to send to one Congress, the chapter conceived the idea of contributing to Continental Hall Museum something typical of Arizona, when Continental Hall should be completed; but, being first, last and always loyal to our honored President General, they decided to send their gift during her regime and not wait for the completion of Continental Hall, and I have the honor of bringing from Arizona these Indian baskets. This, an Apache bowl, will to each one of you bring recognizances of early Arizona and the horrors endured by all pioneers, both red and white. This being Leap Year, we thought a Navajo marriage basket would not be inappropriate—a basket used in all their ceremonial meetings, especially the marriage ceremony. At a later date an authentic history of Arizona will be presented to Continental Hall Library.

The President General. In the name of the whole Society, I thank you and Arizona for these most interesting baskets. We are receiving relics as well as money. We are commencing on what promises to be the completion of the Hall. Arizona has just presented $10 in addition to the baskets.

The Treasurer General. Little Rock Chapter, $30 and $20. Mrs. Hollenberg, $5; California, La Puerta del Oro Chapter, $100.

Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut: Abigail Phelps Chapter, $25; Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, $30; Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, $50; Emma Hart Willard Chapter, $5; Fanny Ledyard Chapter, $30 and $16; Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, $100; Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, $10; Katherine Gaylord Chapter, $5; Mary Silliman Chapter, $150; Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, $60; Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, $25.83; Wadsworth Chapter, $100; Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, $50.

The President General. Connecticut, always foremost in patriotic work.

Mrs. Campbell. Colorado is very anxious to assist in the completion of the Hall, so we have brought from our individual chapters a small gift which we hope may be placed to our credit when the Hall is being completed, in the form of our coat of arms in your skylight
of this beautiful Hall, and for that purpose Colorado Chapter and Denver Chapter send a contribution of $50 and $25.

The President General. Thank you and Colorado, Mrs. Campbell. I wish you would listen to these remarks of Miss Waples, of Delaware, because they are very interesting.

Miss Waples. Madam President General and Daughters, I was very much touched, indeed, by the daughter of our "Real Daughter," the only "Real Daughter" we have in our chapter, Caesar Rodney, giving me a ten-dollar note. Mrs. Chapman is very poor, and works very hard for the little she earns, and I begged her not to give it, for she was not able, but she burst into tears and said: "I want to give it to Continental Hall." And I felt very proud of her doing so. Another contribution, Elizabeth Cook Chapter, $10.

The President General. It was a "Real Daughter" who did that!

Mrs. Hodgkins, of the District of Columbia: American Chapter, $10; Army and Navy chapter, first payment for drinking fountain, $50; Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, $50; Mrs. Philip F. Larner, $5; Constitution Chapter, $6.50; Continental Chapter, $100; Continental Dames, $10; Dolly Madison Chapter, $100; Emily Nelson Chapter, $60; Judge Lynn Chapter, $40; Louisa Adams Chapter, $23; Lucy Holcombe Chapter, $75; Martha Washington Chapter, $52.44; Mary Bartlett Chapter, $10; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, $5; Our Flag Chapter, of the District of Columbia, gives $100 to have the names of Mrs. Lou B. Wilkinson, the founder and first regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins, our state regent, and a member of our chapter, placed on the pages of the "Memory Book;" Potomac Chapter, $20.66.

Presentation of Colonial Clock.

The President General. Now, it is exactly half-past four, and the clock is now to be presented to us. We will dispense with the contribution box for a few moments. Ladies, Mrs. Keim, the regent of Berks County Chapter, has made very elaborate preparations for this beautiful presentation; she has informed me that she has requested the members occupying the front seats to move back a little during the time that the Marine Band celebrates this auspicious afternoon.


Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton. You have before you the programs
which are arranged for the unveiling of this beautiful clock which is to be presented, and I am very glad to announce to you that we are fortunate enough to have the music by the members of the Marine Band. Invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Radcliffe. Let us pray.

Almighty God, the one living and true God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, we worship Thee, the God of the Nations. We bless Thee that Thou hast been to us as the “pillar of cloud and fire,” who hast led us through the darkness and the seas, through the wilderness and the manifold perils, and unto this large and wealthy place. We thank Thee for the patriotism and the wisdom and the blood and the faith of the fathers. God of our fathers, be the God of their succeeding race. We thank Thee for this land Thou hast crowned with so many blessings, to which Thou hast given such large and rich heritage of thought and liberty, of privilege and of opportunity. God bless our native land. We love this gift from Thee, O, God. “We love its rocks and rills, its woods and templed hills.” All things are Thy gifts—O, God—and make us faithful in the gifts and consecrate unto Thee the purpose of Thy providence and grace. Bless the land; bless Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, our senators and representatives, our judges, the army and navy, and all to whom Thou dost give position and influence. Spare their useful lives; endow with wisdom from above. In all our borders give good government, wise laws; here enthrone Thy day, Thy law, Thy love; here rebuke any tumults of the people; keep us within our borders in peace, and deliver us from foreign war. May all our homes be quiet homes; all our streets flow with righteousness; may our trade be prosperous. Give work to willing hands and do Thou rebuke all discontent and antagonisms between classes of people, and help us to live together in confidence, in the love of our land and in the fear of God.

So, O God of our Fathers, bless our schools, all institutions of learning, all influences of government, and throughout our borders continue Thy presence; write Thy law; make manifest Thy love and give to us peace and prosperity.

Let Thy blessing be upon this organization, in whose interests we gather, and keep them in Thy loving care as they come from distant places, in their coming and going, and in their presence here preserve their lives. Grant unto all of them health and strength. May their visit be one of usefulness and pleasure, and may they in this institution have Thy guidance, that in the place of the fathers and the mothers there may be the children to love their native land, to respect Thy laws and to fear Thee, that Thy favor may abide; that Thy truth may prevail; that Thy righteousness may live here continually.

“Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost,
as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be. World without
end. Amen."

Music—"Le Barbier de Seville" (Rossini) United States Marine
Band, W. H. Santelmann. Lines by Beaumarchais, poet, playwright,
first and fast foreign friend and financier of America—1775.

Mrs. Patton. The unveiling and presentation of the clock will be
conducted by Mrs. de Benneville Randolph Keim, Honorary Vice-
President of our Society and regent of the Berks County Chapter,
Reading, Pennsylvania.

(Two little children of Conrad Weiser Society, Children of the
American Revolution, were then led forth to unveil the clock.)

The President General. Ladies, behold the two most important
people at the ceremony (pointing to the children).

Mrs. Keim. Madam President General, Daughters of the Seven-
teenth Continental Congress, and Guests: Berks County Chapter, of
Reading, Pennsylvania, which is honored to-day by the acceptance
of its gift to the National Society, was instituted on October 12, 1892,
is sixth in point of organization in Pennsylvania, its National charter
number being 29.

Address of Presentation by Mrs. Keim.

Madam President, Members of the National Society of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, Chapter Regents, Daughters and
Guests: The installation of this beautiful memorial of events, and
participants of the War of American Independence, is a longed for
consummation of the efforts of our Society, when Mrs. Caroline
Scott Harrison, wife of the twenty-third president of the United
States, our first President General, suggested the project of this
Memorial Hall.

The particular consummation which characterizes the feature of
this day's proceedings, I trust will be the forerunner of many, many
more, until this Hall shall become the shrine of patriots throughout
the world, whether descendants of the heroes in the first war of this
republic, or of other republics, and a stimulus to reminiscent commemo-
ration of victorious, war-like transactions that have followed in our
own affairs.

The county of Berks, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bears
a distinctive relation of the war of the American contention with
the crown of Great Britain. The county is known familiarly as "The
State of Berks," in that it is the heart of the German counties of
Pennsylvania—Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon and Lehigh, and in part
Dauphin and Northampton. Outside of the city of Reading,
among the people, the Pennsylvania German language is more com-
mon than the English. The religious services are largely conducted
in the German tongue, and many of the institutions of the Father-
land in mode of living, song and industry are as much in vogue to-day
as when their ancestors, during the last years of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries, fled from the French Dragoonade of the beautiful Palatinate of the Rhine, to establish new homes, and build up a new country in a new world. Although the English (proprietary) office holders, and many of the tradespeople were largely non-combatants, being Quakers, the German settlers of the "Oley Hills" and Blue Mountain frontiers held the pioneer front of the "Star of Empire" westward from the Delaware. It was the constant conflicts of these fearless German frontiersmen with the blood-thirsty Iroquois alone that kept alive the military spirit.

Although not allied by ties of nationality, nor assimilation of thought or habit, with the English Puritans of Massachusetts, they were the first to rally to their support by public declaration of hostility to the king and parliament in the spring of 1774, by denouncing and resenting the "Boston Port Bill." At this meeting, two years before the Declaration, Reading, the early frontier trading post of the surrounding region, passed defiant resolutions of condemnation of the king, urged a congress to consider the situation, and, as a substantial "means to the end," called for contributions, which were generously handed in.

This noble act received the special thanks of the assembly of Pennsylvania. I do not wish it to be understood that the English inhabitants were hostile—many were, but were made to apologize and behave. But the German element (overwhelmingly in evidence in numbers and sentiment) were the bone and sinew of Berks in the Revolution. All requisitions of the first Continental Congress, September, 1774, and of 1775, and all after were promptly and enthusiastically responded to, committees were formed, and everything done to promote the cause.

The farmers of Berks agreed among themselves not to kill nor sell their sheep, but to preserve the wool. An offer of 14 pence a pound was made for any quantity not disposed of. These preliminary events are a volume in themselves. They are of the deepest moment and soul imbuing pathos during these first flurries in the storm of war. The news of Lexington reached Reading, the court town of Berks, about a week after the clash of arms.

On April 26, 1775, seven days after Lexington, two companies of foot, wearing crepe, as a token of sorrow for the killed, were ready to march and within three weeks each township in the county had "raised," equipped, and disciplined its company, every man ready at the risk of his neck to assist in securing the "freedom of America." The question of independence was not then seriously considered.

When in June, 1775, two months after Lexington, the Continental Congress passed a resolution making a requisition for 12 companies of expert riflemen to join the army at Boston, of the 8 quota of Pennsylvania, Berks furnished her first company in the field under George Nagle, a German, consisting of 76 officers and men, a surgeon
and drummer. In three weeks after being called, the Berks company was on the march; crossed the Hudson at New Windsor, near West Point, and reported at headquarters at Cambridge, July 18, 1775; about one fortnight after Washington took command. According to a contemporary writer, the company created a sensation in camp, the men being stout and hardy, many over six feet, dressed in white "rifle" shirts, round hats, and were remarkable for striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards. It is reported that each man carried a rifle and tomahawk, a long blade called a "scalping knife." On August 27 they were in action and mention is made of their efficiency as sharpshooters in the trenches and trees. Another Berks company in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Army, on October 25, 1775, served, under orders, as part of the escort of Martha Washington into Philadelphia, on her way to join the General, her husband, before Boston. This Berks company was afterwards ordered to march to Northampton county, Virginia, to protect its inhabitants and estates against the depredations of Lord Dunmore. This, however, was revoked and orders for Canada substituted. This company of 83 men, almost entirely Germans, marched in the expedition to Canada, in pursuit of the British under Benedict Arnold, at Three Rivers (June, 1776), participated in retreat, fought desperately, repelling overwhelming attacks, and in defense of Fort Ticonderoga.

In the "Flying Camp" on Long Island three companies were from Berks (Militia) under Lutz and Kachlein. There were over 200 more of them in Lord Stirling's Brigade on that disastrous August 27, 1776, the battle of Long Island.

The British advancing in several columns 16,000 strong were opposed by Lutz and his men of Berks, who held the coast road in the vicinity of the Red Lion Tavern. The British struck their pickets at 2 A. M. Against overwhelming odds, contesting every step, the Berks men were crowded back until reaching the narrows, where they were overpowered and captured. The desperate resistance set up by the Berks men of Lutz and Kachlein, and their supports, so hampered and delayed the movements of direction of the British columns that it enabled Washington to cross his army over to New York Island and thus escape certain capture, as the enemy outnumbered him three to one. The British, infuriated beyond measure over the determined bravery of these "Berks County Dutchmen," took cowardly revenge in atrocious treatment of their captives.

The 750 Hessians captured by Washington, in which Weiser's Berks company helped, on Christmas night, 1776, were sent to a prison camp established at Reading, on the southern declivity of Mount Penn, within the present city limits, and to this day known as the "Hessian Camp," of which a few ruins remain.

The number of men furnished by Berks at different times to the armies of the Revolution, 1775-1781, not including 1779, returns lost, was 7,791. At one time 4,000 militia were available to march.
Reading was Washington’s chosen seat of military supplies during his operations in Pennsylvania, being near the seat of war, and easily defended, lying in an amphitheatre of hills from 1,000 to 1,200 feet high, with narrow defiles of approach from the direction of the enemy. A guard of 200 Berks militia was constantly on duty. In 1777, 350 wagons were sent by Berks to Philadelphia. At one time Berks furnished each month 600 barrels of flour, 600 bushels of forage, 20 wagons, 200 horses and 300 militia. I shall say no more. It is easy to imagine the rest.

And now, Madam President and friends, it becomes my pleasant duty as regent of the Berks County Chapter, to present in its behalf this useful tribute to the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution through their individual and associate exertions concentrated in the National Society, to rear to their ancestral heroes, fathers and mothers, a structure commemorative of their valor and their sacrifices in the cause of liberty and independence. The present Continental Congress commemorates the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the flashlight of liberty sent forth from the belfry of “Old South” in warning to Lexington and which ignited the flame that spread around the world.

It is peculiarly appropriate that a Pennsylvania chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should choose a clock as the lasting memorial of its participation in the equipment of this Temple of Liberty.

It recalls the July day of 1776 when the bell over the state house at Philadelphia rang the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence, and the October midnight of 1781, when its notes were again heard as the watchman on his rounds startled the slumbering inhabitants with shouts, “‘Tis twelve of the clock. Cornwallis is taken. All is well.”

This clock, attuned to the patriotic sentiment and wonderful development during this long period of years, will take up the heart beat of ourselves, and the punctuation of time, as it goes forward in the marking of the wondrous future of the greater republic, instituted by the men and mothers of ’76. Therefore, in the name of the Berks County Chapter, in the Keystone of the original Federal Arch, I present to the Daughters of the American Revolution through you, its President General, this clock, Colonial in inspiration, Continental in construction and concerted to the grand chorus of forty-six commonwealths loyal to the constitution and the flag.

Mrs. Patton. After listening to those graceful words by the regent of the Berks County Chapter, I am sure not one of us can ask more faithful service by this clock than has always been given us by our honored President General, who will now receive it for the Society.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your President General feels as though the clock strikes many hours for many different interests and affections for her! From the strict observance of the business of the day to the emotions created by so magnificent a gift, so full of sentiment—the listening to that admirable address so replete with historical knowledge, and the knowledge, too, that Pennsylvania, the great Keystone State and the great Bell State, comes here in one of its chosen chapters to present to this great body such a gift as that, stirs heart-beats as quick as the fleeting moments. In the name of this body, in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I accept with the greatest sense of profound appreciation this generous evidence, this outward visible sign of the inward spiritual grace of patriotism which illumines Berks County Chapter and comes here to shed its light upon us. [Applause.] Every chime, as it rings out, calls us to a renewal of our loyalty, of our love of country. What a far sound it is from the alarm of Lexington to this day, when we, by the thousands, the descendants of those Minute Men, are gathered here together to accept such a gift. One's heart could swell, one's mind could be filled, one's tongue could talk interminably of the emotions and the sentiments awakened thereby; but your President General knows too well the wisdom of retiring before the eloquence of man, [laughter] and she would only say in addition to the gratitude that this whole Society feels for a superb example not only of a clock but one of Colonial architecture in miniature, that although the day may come when each one of us may say: "No hand can make the clock which will strike for me the hours that are gone," and we look back on the association of the arduous duties of the busy hours of our life, and forward to a consummation of all the hope that is flaming within us to-day, yet always will this hour glow in memory with the full sense of the united power and strength of the womanhood of America, the full knowledge that the generosity exists in chapters and in states to bless the National Society; and that we will live to bless, as we hope and believe, our entire country. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEIM. I just wish to add, Daughters and guests, that the clock chimes every quarter-hour, but owing to the very distinguished gentlemen who are with us and to the fact that we have the United States Marine Band, we did not have it chime to-day. You will hear it to-morrow. [Laughter.]

Music—"The Marriage of Figaro." (Mozart.) United States Marine Band, Santelmann. Lines by Beaumarchais, the champion of liberty. "He thought to fire a squib and exploded the magazine."

Mrs. PATTON. We regret the serious illness of Senator Penrose prevents his being with us this afternoon, but I feel greatly honored in being able to present to you a man whom Pennsylvania considers
one of her ablest representatives, Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted, of Harrisburg.

ADDRESS OF MR. OLMSTED.

Mr. Olmsted. A few years ago when, as now, there were two Congresses in session in Washington, a very attractive delegation from your Congress came up to our Congress, secured an interview with our speaker, and persuaded him to give a written opinion upon a certain vexed point. Then they came back to your Congress, which very promptly and decisively overruled the most distinguished parliamentarian of the age. It was my good fortune to sit with him and his family at dinner that evening. I endeavored to cheer him up with the remark that it was not a parliamentary point upon which he had passed, but merely a constitutional question, upon which the ladies had the better of the argument. His good wife said to him, “Thomas, I told you never to get mixed up with women's affairs.” That caution sounded in my ears when the regent of the Berks County Chapter, through my good friend, her husband, extended to me an invitation to make a few remarks upon this occasion. I ventured to accept, however, feeling that I could take refuge behind the broad shoulders of Senator Penrose. We all regret the illness which keeps him away and rejoice that his speedy recovery seems now assured. But between you and me, I doubt if he would have come any way. You know how shy these handsome batchelors are—particularly in Leap Year.

At a Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution held in 1890, those un gallant descendants of heroes voted to exclude the ladies. That occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, too. Just think of it. Because of that exclusion, a number of high-spirited and patriotic women organized the Daughters.

The Sons were organized to commemorate the deeds of the men and women of Revolutionary days. In direct opposition to them, the Daughters were organized, as we are told by Miss Eugenie Washington in her most interesting paper, “To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the women and men of the Revolutionary period.” The only radical difference seems to be that in one case the men come first while in the other the men come after the women. Either way you put it, the object of the Society is a most noble and worthy one.

When we cease to honor the memory of those who achieved for us the birthright of freedom, we shall deserve to lose its blessings. Any organization which tends to keep alive the “Spirit of '76” renders an important service to the nation.

Such occasions as this are fountains at which we may renew our patriotic strength. Such an organization as yours is one grand river of patriotism, fed by never-failing springs from every section and refreshing all the land.

When upon the fourth day of July, in 1776, in the city of Phila-
delphia, by the deciding and momentous vote of John Morton, Pennsylvania broke the tie and secured the adoption of that immortal Declaration of Independence which made possible the republic, she became in fact, as well as in name, the Keystone of the great majestic, indestructible arch of our Union.

James Anthony Froude, writing in 1864, said "Washington might have hesitated to draw his sword against England could he have seen the country which he made, as we see it now." That was in 1864. Oh, could he have seen it as we see it to-day, how many a weary hour that sight would have cheered. How his sad heart would have been made glad. And could William Penn have foreseen the present greatness of the commonwealth he was founding, who knows to what size his broad-brimmed "merry widow" hat would have required enlargement? With double the population and twice the wealth of all the Colonies, Pennsylvania's commerce this year will exceed all the commerce of the continent from its discovery in 1492 to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. She has everything that makes a state. Where else does the earth pour forth such inexhaustible riches of coal, or iron, of oil, and of gas? Where else shall you find so many and such finely cultivated farms? Where else such infinite variety of vale and mountain, stream and forest?

Pennsylvania has more railroads, more factories, more school-houses and more churches than any other state. Pennsylvania contributes annually more to charities and more to public schools, while imposing upon her people lighter burdens of taxation, than any other commonwealth. And where shall be found more splendid manhood or more glorious womanhood? The best blood of all the best peoples the world has ever known is blended in Pennsylvania. One need only mention the peaceful Quaker, the pugnacious, pertinacious and persistent Scotch-Irish, and the Dutch—the Pennsylvania Dutch. Where shall be found a more industrious, thrifty, honest, law-abiding, liberty-loving, loyal, patriotic people than the Pennsylvania Dutch? Their virtues received early recognition. The first speaker of the house of representatives of the United States was a Pennsylvania Dutchman—Frederick A. Muhlenberg—and he came from Berks County. Doubtless his family is represented in the chapter whose generosity is the cause of this gathering.

As Pennsylvania supplied her full quota of men in the war for independence, so she has furnished to this society a fair proportion of its fair members. No chapter has been more active or earnest in the good work than the Berks County Chapter, which, speaking through its regent and your Honorary Vice-President General, Mrs. Keim, has presented this beautiful memorial to-day. Living at Harrisburg and representing the district which adjoins Berks, I am particularly pleased to be permitted to take an humble part in these ceremonies.

Pennsylvania's glorious part in the founding, preservation and prosperity of this mighty republic, her magnificent accomplishments
for education and for human advancement generally, and in support
of the cardinal principles of "virtue, liberty and independence,"
inscribed upon her coat of arms, must ever fill with just pride the
hearts of all her daughters and of all her sons and of all true
patriots everywhere. Her place in history is assured. To earth's
remotest day it will be told that within her borders and largely
through her instrumentality that world-famous Declaration was made
upon which our liberties are based; that within her limits and
with her active participation there was framed and adopted that
great organic instrument, the federal constitution, and that upon her
soil, under command of one of her citizens, the federal armies fought
and won at Gettysburg that great decisive battle which insured the
perpetuity of that Union and the integrity of that constitution.

Through many onward years of our country's progress and achieve-
ment the beautiful Colonial clock presented by the Berks County
Chapter to-day will note the time, but the memory and spirit of the
women and men of the American Revolution, perpetuated by your
Society, insure the endurance of our glorious institutions till time itself
itself shall be no more.

Music—Fifes and Drums—"The World Turned Upside Down."
("British garrison to march out of their works, arms shouldered,
colors cased and drums beating a British or German air."—Orders of
Washington to the last British army on American soil, Yorktown,
October, 1781.)

United States Marine Band—"Yankee Doodle"—Fifes and Drums.
Finale—(Orchestra)—"My Country 'Tis of Thee"—(Concert.)

Honors to the Stars and Stripes.

Mrs. PERLEY, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Madam President
General, I thank you very much for this opportunity. I asked the
privilege of giving the money from Pennsylvania right after the pre-
sentation of the clock, thinking it very appropriate, and I hope the
rest of the Congress will forgive my taking the precedence of the
others.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pennsylvania is taking precedence over
every other state this afternoon.

Mrs. PERLEY. But we are willing to give you full tribute, Madam
President General. Dial Rock Chapter, on account of front vestibule,
$20; Germantown Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $25; Inde-
pendence Hall Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $50; Mrs.
Alfred G. Saeger, of Liberty Bell Chapter, in memory of her mother,
Mrs. A. J. Troxell, for the memory book, $50; Liberty Bell Chapter,
on account of front vestibule, $35; Liberty Bell Chapter, on account
of Continental Hall grounds, $25; Lycoming Chapter, to place on the
roll of honor book Mrs. Carile C. Brown, at one time regent of chap-
ter, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn Doebler, a charter member of chap-
ter, $100; Mahantongo Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $5;
Philadelphia Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $500; Pittsburg
Chapter, to enroll Miss Kate Cassatt McKnight on the roll of honor book, $50; Quaker City Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $100; Sunbury Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $5; Tidioute Chapter, from eleven members, $10.25; Tioga Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $50; Valley Forge Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $10; Washington County Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $10; Wellsboro Chapter, on account of front vestibule, $25.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Montana: Oro Fino Chapter, $5.

Illinois.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the name of Illinois, the State Regent, Mrs. Hickox, and the Vice-President General (I wish to say our First Vice-President General, always in our hearts and affections), Mrs. Scott, I am going to ask the Congress to listen to the singing of "Illinois," and then we are going to ask Illinois to give its money immediately. We do not want Illinois to escape. We know too well the garnering. And we will now listen to the sweet singer from Illinois. The great privilege of being President General is being able to join in with each state as if it were your own.

Mrs. Yerger sang "Illinois," the state delegation joining in the chorus.

THE OFFICIAL READER. Illinois: State conference, $60; Alliance Chapter, $10; Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, $5; Chicago Chapter, $600; Decatur Chapter, $10; Dorothy Quincy Chapter, $30; Elder William Brewster Chapter, $10; Elgin Chapter, $25; Fort Armstrong Chapter, $35; General John Stark Chapter, $10; George Rogers Clark Chapter, $25; Illini Chapter, $50; Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, $100; Lincoln Chapter, $10; Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, $25; Moline Chapter, $115; Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline Chapter, $50; Mrs. Charles Deere, of Moline Chapter, $200; North Shore Chapter, $50; Oakland Chapter (not yet organized), $5; Peoria Chapter, $25; Rebecca Park Chapter, $225; Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, $25; Rochelle Chapter, $4; Rockford Chapter, $70; Springfield Chapter, $70 and $130.

Florida: Marie Jefferson Chapter, $10.

Tennessee: Adam Dale Chapter, $10; Bonny Kate Chapter, to enroll Miss Temple on roll of honor book, $50; Campbell Chapter, $50; Chickamauga Chapter, $100; Commodore Lawrence Chapter, $15; Commodore Perry Chapter, to enroll Mrs. S. C. Toof on roll of honor book, $50; Commodore Perry Chapter, $60; Cumberland Chapter, $75; Jackson Madison Chapter, $10; Miss Mayse Arnell, of John Sevier Chapter, $5; Margaret Gaston Chapter, $10; Shelby Chapter, $10; Watauga Chapter, $50; Mrs. May Robertson Day, of Watauga Chapter, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Anne Lewis Dale Robertson, $5.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, a personal contribution of $200.

Georgia: Atlanta Chapter, $25; Brunswick Chapter, $25; Hugh V.

The President General. We have a very important announcement to make, but we do not mean by that that you are to leave the house immediately, for it is important to remain. We desire to continue as long as you will stay, and in the meantime I will ask if you would like to listen to "Our Old Kentucky Home" just before we take a recess. We will have "Our Old Kentucky Home," so dear to the heart of every one of us, and I am going to ask you to remain quiet now while you listen to this announcement. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Vice-President General of New York, and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. Swormstedt, Chairman of the Local Committee, and your President General, in concert, have just decided upon a certain step which we wish to present to you.

Mrs. Swormstedt. Madam President General, in view of the flight of time this afternoon, and the incomplete state of the contributions, it has been deemed best to defer those who have not contributed this afternoon for lack of time until this evening, and in order that we may not charge you a dollar admission to give your money to Continental Hall, we will throw the doors open for the flag lecture, and make it a free entertainment, and if anyone wishes her money for tickets back, we will refund it. We would be very glad if you would allow it to stay in the contribution to the Hall, but anyone who wishes her money back may secure it from me or Mrs. Terry. The rest may come in with your hands full to fill this ballot box—those who do not have an opportunity this afternoon—at seven instead of eight o'clock.

The President General. The lecture will be "The Reward of Virtue." We will now proceed immediately. We do not wish to adjourn or take a recess.

The Treasurer General reads. New Jersey: General Lafayette Chapter, $10; Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, $15; Jersey Blue Chapter, $30; Kate Aylesford Chapter, $5; Oak Tree Chapter, $15; Orange Mountain Chapter, $5; Paulus Hook Chapter, $15; Miss Brockett (by sale of calendar), $2; Essex Chapter, $47; Ann Whitall Chapter, $25; Boudinot Chapter, $50; Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, $5; Nova Caesarea Chapter, $28; Eagle Rock Chapter, $60; Mrs. Mary N. Putnam, Vice-State Regent, $100; Annice Stockton Chapter, $25; Bergen Chapter, $20; Camp Middlebrook Chapter, $20; Colonel Lowrey Chapter, $15; General David Forman Chapter, $15.

Mrs. Thom, of Maryland: Baltimore Chapter, $200; Cresap Chapter, $10; Frederick Chapter, $10; General Smallwood Chapter, $25; Maryland Line Chapter, $50; Thomas Johnson Chapter, $50.

Mrs. Towles, of Missouri: Ann Haynes Chapter, $4; Carrolton Chapter, $10; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, $25; Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, $44; Jefferson Chapter, $50; Jemima Alexander Sharpe, $10; Joplin Chapter, $5; Kansas City Chapter, $100; Mexico-Mis-
souri Chapter, $10; Nancy Hunter Chapter, $5; Palmyra Chapter, $9; St. Louis Chapter, $300; Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter, $10.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Iowa: Council Bluffs Chapter, on account of Iowa room, $50; Mrs. Bushnell, first payment on account coat of arms in ceiling, $50; Mrs. Hartford, "Real Daughter," on account Iowa room, $25; Penelope Van Princess Chapter, on account of Iowa room, $10.

Mrs. CREIGHTON, of Maine: Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, $40; Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, $210; Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, $20; Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, $15 and $40; General Knox Chapter, $40; Hannah Weston Chapter, $6; Lady Knox Chapter, $50; Mary Dillingham Chapter, $40; Rebecca Emery, $10; Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, $10.

THE OFFICIAL READER. Mexico: Mrs. Lucretia B. Hamer, of Benjamin Franklin Chapter, for Mary Bell Books, $5.

Mrs. STANLEY. Kansas Chapters, $250.

Mrs. TARR. Idaho, $15.

Mrs. BRATTON. South Carolina sends: South Carolina Chapters, $166.19; Cowpens Chapter, $25; Hobkirk Hill Chapter, $15; Pee Dee Chapter, $5.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts: Boston Tea Party Chapter, $10; Bunker Hill Chapter, $50; Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, $25; Colonel Henshaw Chapter, $25; Deborah Wheelock Chapter, $20; General Joseph Badger Chapter, $15; John Adams Chapter, to enroll Miss Floretta Vining on the roll of honor book, $50; Johanna Aspinwall chapter, $5; Lexington Chapter, to enroll Eli M. Robbins and Henrietta Gaines Robbins on roll of honor book, $100; Lydia Cobb Chapter, $25; Lucy Jackson Chapter, $50; Mercy Warren Chapter, $200; Old South Chapter, to enroll the regent, Mrs. Annie C. Ellison, on the roll of honor book, $50; Paul Revere Chapter, to enroll Mrs. C. Everett Holbrook on the roll of honor book, $50; Quequechan Chapter, $25; Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, in honor of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Catharine Sargeant, $10; Susanna Tufts Chapter, $100; Warren and Prescott Chapter, $50.

Mrs. SHEPARD, of New Hampshire: Ashuelot Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Isabella I. Sturtevant on roll of honor book, $50; Milford Chapter, $25; Rumford Chapter, $25; Anna Keyes Powers Chapter, $10; Elsa Cilley Chapter, $5; Mary Torr Chapter, $18.50; Eunice Baldwin Chapter, $5; Mrs. Mary L. Chase, regent of Molly Reid Chapter, $5; Molly Reid Chapter, $25; Molly Stark Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Martha Bouton Cilley Clark on roll of honor book, $50; Samuel Ashley Chapter, $25; Miss S. W. Kendall, of Nashua, to enroll the name of Mrs. Catherine Kendall Steele, "Real Daughter," of Nashua, New Hampshire, on roll of honor book, $50.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. New York: Amsterdam Chapter, $25; Astenrogen Chapter, $25; Battle Pass Chapter, $20.50; Baron Steuben Chapter, $20; Benjamin Prescott Chapter, $40; Mrs. Delia S.
Avery, of Buffalo Chapter, $100; Chemung Chapter, $25; Colonel Israel Angell Chapter, $25; Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, $10; Fort Greene Chapter, $1,000; Fort Oswego Chapter, $25; Fort Plain Chapter, $25; Fort Stanwix Chapter, $25; Gansevoort Chapter, $25; General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, $30; General William Floyd Chapter, $25; General William Floyd Chapter (for special Washington's birthday offering), $10; Jamestown Chapter, $50; Kanisteo Valley Chapter, $25; Keskeskick Chapter, $75; Fort Rensselaer Chapter, $10; Lake Champlain Chapter (not yet formed), $5; Lieutenant Stephen Taft Chapter, $10; Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, $10; Minisink Chapter, $100; Mohegan Chapter, $50; Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, $15; Oneida Chapter, $100; Onondaga Chapter, $25; Onwentsia Chapter, $20; Otsego Chapter, $25; Owahgena Chapter, $50; Patterson Chapter, $50; Saranac Chapter, $10; Seneca Chapter, $25; Skenandoah Chapter, $25; Tioughnioga Chapter, $25.

Miss LATHROP. New York City Chapter sends $350 for the museum.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Miss Lathrop.

Mrs. Jones, of Mississippi: David Reese Chapter, $10; Holly Springs Chapter, $10; Pushmataha Chapter, $5; Ralph Humphreys Chapter, $15.

Mrs. Erwin, of North Carolina: Council Oak Chapter, on account of North Carolina Column, $100 and $50; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, $100; Mecklenburg Chapter, $50; mountain people of Clay county, through Mrs. Phifer Erwin, of Council Oak Chapter, on account of North Carolina column, $5.

The Treasurer General reads: Indiana: Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, $15; Bloomington Chapter, $25; Fowler Chapter, $10; General de Lafayette Chapter, $40; John Paul Chapter, $15; Lone Tree Chapter, $10; Paul Revere Chapter, $10; Vanderburg Chapter, $70.

Mrs. Stevens, of Michigan. Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, to enroll the name of Mrs. Irene Chittenden and Mrs. Anne Dame Connor on the roll of honor book, $100.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Michigan—to be held in trust for a memorial to Mrs. Irene Chittenden: Michigan state conference, $25; Abiel Fellows Chapter, $10; Alexander Macomb Chapter, $21; Algonquin Chapter, $50; Ann Frisby-Fitzhugh Chapter, $25; Battle Creek Chapter, $15; Big Rapids Chapter, $5; Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, $5; General Richardson Chapter, $30; Genesee Chapter, $5; Hannah Tracy Grant, $10; Lansing Chapter, $25; Lewis Cass Chapter, $2; Louisa St. Clair Chapter, $150.50; Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, $40.50; Marquette Chapter, $15; Mary Marshall Chapter, $15; Menominee Chapter, $7; Muskegon Chapter, $20; Ot-so-ke-ta Chapter, $15; Ottawa Chapter, $10; Saginaw Chapter, $25 and $25; Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, $50; Shiawassee Chapter, $2; Mrs. Louise Fletcher, of Shiawassee Chapter, $5; Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, $25; Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Sophie
de Marsac Campau Chapter, $50; Mrs. James P. Brayton, State Regent, $250; Ypsilanti Chapter, State Regent, $10.

The President General. Mrs. Stevens brings a contribution of $100 to place the names of Mrs. Irene Chittenden and Mrs. Anna Dame Connor on the roll of honor book. We thank Mrs. Stevens, but may I ask that she send it to the Treasurer General in writing? I would like Mrs. Lothrop to show you the roll of honor book; several new names have been added this afternoon.

Mrs. Lothrop. There have been a great many names added at the meeting and since the meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee last Saturday. There are also several other names to be added, ladies asking me to reserve pages. I scarcely know where to begin with the reading, as I would not like to take the time to begin where we left off last year. It may be well this evening, Madam President General, if you would give me a little time, to begin where we left off last, and read up to date. The box, you will see, is here. I had it lined with the Daughters' color—blue velvet, the shade of the color we use, and it has a lock and key, and I want to say that the polish will be very much better after four or five days, for the jewelers have promised to put their whole strength and energy upon it, as they want to make it fit for the Daughters to accept. It will then shine, like that beautiful light we have had described to us as coming—excuse me for mixing the figures, from the clock, from the Hall, from the Daughters themselves, and from everything which sheds lustre upon our Memorial Continental Hall. Shall I read the names?

The President General. Not now, if you can come to-night. Mrs. Lothrop will come to-night and we will hear all the names which have been written on the book. Nebraska is offering and we are very glad to welcome her from so far across the country.

Mrs. Letton. Omaha Chapter, $100; Mrs. C. B. Letton, State Regent, $5, $10 and $10; Deborah Avery Chapter, $50.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont: Mrs. Horace Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, to place inscription over front entrance, $25; Brattleboro Chapter, $25; Hands Cove Chapter, $15; Lake St. Catherine Chapter, $5; Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, $50; Palestrello Chapter, $5; St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, $5; William French Chapter, $10.

Mrs. Orton, of Ohio: Cincinnati Chapter, $250 and $100; Colonel George Croghan Chapter, $15.25 and $10; Columbus Chapter, for Ohio room furnishings, $100; Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, $20; Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, $10; George Clinton Chapter, $10; Joseph Spencer Chapter, $25; Mahoning Chapter, for Ohio room, $25; Muskingum Chapter, $25; New Connecticut Chapter, $50; Ursula Wolcott Chapter, $100; Western Reserve Chapter, $100.

Mrs. Edmondson, of West Virginia: Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, $25; Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, in honor of our "Real Daughter," the only one in West Virginia, $5; James Wood
Chapter, $25; John Chapman Chapter, $30; West Augusta Chapter, $15.

Mrs. CHENault, of Kentucky: Boonsborough Chapter, $5; Bryan Station Chapter, $6.85; Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, $30; Filson Chapter, $10; General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, $20; Jemima Johnson Chapter, $10; St. Asaph Chapter, $15; Mrs. Henry Frederick Cook, of St. Louis, Missouri, to enroll her mother, Sallie Newland, of Kentucky, on roll of honor book, $50.

And, Madam President General, ladies, it gives me great pleasure to bring greetings to our President General and the Continental Congress from a kinswoman and former State Regent of Kentucky, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, an ardent worker in the cause of the Daughters of the American Revolution, until illness forced her retirement. Miss Clay wishes to present to the Continental Congress a small token of her continued interest and appreciation of the great work of the Daughters in the erection of this magnificent building, a letter from General Lafayette to her grandfather, Henry Clay.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is an invaluable gift from Kentucky. In the name of the whole Congress I send back grateful appreciation to Miss Clay, whom we all love and remember so well.

Mrs. CHENault. Kentucky has another offer from John Marshall Chapter, of Kentucky, Charter No. 4, in the National Organization, sending a memorial of fifty dollars to have placed on the Roll of Honor the name of its loved and honored founder, Mrs. Sallie M. Ewing Pope, charter member of the first organization, the first active State Regent of Kentucky, and one of the most zealous Daughters in the organization. She leaves her work to be carried on by the Vice President General of Kentucky, Mrs. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy. Since the last Continental Congress Mrs. Pope left us to return no more. Every member of this society in the early days knew Mrs. Pope, esteemed her and revered her, and are grateful to have her name on the Roll of Honor.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. She was beloved by every member of this whole Society. Shall we have now the song “My Old Kentucky Home?” Perhaps it is too late and it would perhaps be better to postpone it until tomorrow, when we will all be here and anxious to hear it.

Mrs. CHENault. Kentucky thanks you, Madam President General, for your kind words.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. Wisconsin: Fay Robinson Chapter, $5; Madison Chapter, $25; Milwaukee Chapter, $150; Oshkosh Chapter, $40; Plymouth Chapter, $5; Portage Chapter, $15; Racine Chapter, $10; Stevens Point Chapter, $5; Tyranena Chapter, $20; Waupun Chapter, $10.

Mrs. Jamison, Virginia: Albemarle Chapter, $25; Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, $10; Beverly Manor Chapter, $20; Blue Ridge
Chapter, $20; Great Bridge Chapter, $10; Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, $30; Massanutten Chapter, $15; Montpelier Chapter, $10; Stuart Chapter, $10; Virginia Chapters for each of her "Real Daughters, $90.

The President General. Virginia contributes. Mrs. Jamison, I think the whole Society thanks Virginia for offering anything after the great amount you have spent during the year in the Jamestown historical work, and entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution there, and we are doubly grateful for what you have done. Does anybody else desire to put in another little contribution? Wyoming contributes.


The President General. I thank you Wyoming. We are doubly grateful to get it from such a great distance. Is there anything further?

The Treasurer General. Louisiana: Spirit of '76 Chapter, $41; Gov. Blanchard, Memorial to Wife, $10.

The President General. Is there anything further, ladies? If not, we will take a recess.

Motion put and carried. (6.25 P. M.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Congress resumed its session at 9.15 P. M.

The President General. I am going to present to you this evening one of our New York Daughters, Mrs. Hess of Binghamton. For the delectation of this Continental Congress she will sing an aria from the Queen of Sheba. After you hear her you will not be satisfied at all until you hear her again.

Mrs. Hess's rendition met with enthusiastic applause, and she was encored, the President General expressing her own appreciation.

The President General. We very much like the sentiment of her song, don't we? Now has any one a contribution for Continental Hall? She may come here and place it in the hands of her President General. There is one.

Member. -Children of the Commodore Sutton Chapter just about to form.

The President General. Splendid example! From a chapter not yet organized! Now I am going to present to you a Son of the American Revolution, a Son who has been a really devoted friend to the Daughters, and I think I may truly say one of the best friends your President General has. I present to you Mr. Lewis H. Cornish, and Mrs. Greenwood, who is going to lend to the picture "the beauty of her voice." (Mr. Cornish then displayed lantern slide pictures and gave a lecture on "Our Flag," Mrs. Greenwood reading appropriate verse.)
THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 23, 1908.

The convention was called to order by the President General.

The Chaplain General, after reading the one hundredth psalm offered the following prayer:

O, God, our Heavenly Father, as we come to the duties of another day, we come to Thee for our Father's blessing. We pray thee to help us to forget the things that are behind and to make the most of the present. We thank Thee that to-day is better than yesterday; to-morrow will be better than to-day, and the best is yet to come. Our prayer this morning is especially for the homes which are represented here by these delegates who have come from all over this land; for all wives and mothers here whose hearts go out in anxious thought to the dear ones left behind. May the Angel of the Lord encamp about those homes and keep them in safety and in peace. We pray Thee, if it can be, that we may be kept from evil tidings of those we love. We know Thou art a God of justice, of righteousness and of infinite compassion; Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall and dost care for Thy children. May we know assuredly that Thou will do all things well, and that everything shall work together for good to them that love Thee. Resting in this belief, may our minds be so stayed on Thee that Thou canst keep us in perfect peace. And, now we ask Thy rich blessing upon the sessions of this Continental Congress to-day. May our President General—may all the officers, may all the delegates—have discerning minds and unselfish aims, so that to-day the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts may be acceptable unto Thee, O Lord, our Strength, and our Redeemer. Now, hear us, dear Father, while unitedly we offer the prayer our Master left us.

(The Congress united in repeating the Lord's prayer.)

Led by Mr. Foster, the Congress sang “America.”

The Official Reader read certain announcements.

The President General. I am requested by the stenographers who are here making the record for publication in the magazine, and which, therefore, must be as correct as is possible for a stenographic record to be made, to ask that each member of the Continental Congress rise individually when the member is nominating or about to speak, give her name clearly and speak clearly; no member should come to the stenographers' table. Yesterday it seems that a great many desiring either consultation or to give their names, and for perhaps various other purposes, did come very often to the stenographic table. Of course, the stenographers' work, to be good, must be accurate, which demands acute attention, and any interruption would interfere with the proper execution of the work undertaken by these
experts. We therefore request you not to go to the stenographic table for anything. Our Recording Secretary General here will help you in any way that you really need. We will now listen to the reading of the minutes.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day.

The President General. You have heard the minutes. Are there any corrections? If not, they will stand approved as read. I hear no corrections. They will stand approved as read. The Chairman of the Railways Committee, Mrs. Draper, wishes to make an announcement.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, and Ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I wish to inform you that the agent of the railroads is in the Railroads Committee room, the first here to the right as you go out of the hall. She will be here all day to-day, and will be here all day to-morrow, and is very anxious to validate your certificates. If you do not see her to-day or to-morrow before five o'clock, it will be impossible for you to obtain any reduction. Please remember what I say, because, every year, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee announces that there are members of this Congress who do not get the reduction because they do not ask for validation at the proper time.

It has come to my knowledge that a great many feel that the tickets should be extended until next Wednesday or next Thursday. They have asked me to do it. I wish to inform you that your Chairman has tried very hard, and that it is perfectly impossible for her, even with her corps of able assistants all over the country, to move the railroad officials; and if any of you think that you can do it, I know that the President General will be only too charmed to have you try also.

Then, Madam President General, as Registrar, I would inform you that permits for the insignia and recognition pin can be obtained in the same room—the Railroad Committee room—so that if you wish to buy an insignia or recognition pin, you do not have to go down to the office this week to get your permit. If you wish to buy an ancestral bar, that necessitates looking at the papers, and you would be obliged to go to the rooms, but as your name would be in the directory with your National number, the permits for insignia and recognition pin can be given you here, and the clerk is there in readiness.

Madam President General, when we wish to say that we are well acquainted with a person, we say: "I know his father and mother." We all know our great-grandfathers, and therefore I am sure there is no one here who would think for a moment that in giving my report the other day, I meant any discourtesy. It has come to my ears, however, that some did feel that, unintentionally, I did what they considered an act of discourtesy, and what I know to be most eminently unjust and unfair, two things which you, who have been with me in
the last fifteen Congresses know I have never stood for; and I wish to call your attention to the fact that I stated in the very beginning that I repeatedly called on the Board of Management for extra clerical assistance, and I thought it your duty to know where that money had been spent. Madam President, as you know, the Registrar General’s office this year cost fifteen per cent. more than it did last year. If we did not have the results, it would be your duty to ask what had become of that money, and I wish here publicly to state that I have been down at the rooms a great deal myself, and I do not see how it was possible for my predecessor, Mrs. J. Stuart Jamison, with the clerical force that she had, to accomplish two-thirds of the work that she did during the last two years. [Applause.]

**The President General.** We all agree with Mrs. Draper in our appreciation of the work of Mrs. J. Stuart Jamison as Registrar General.

Mrs. Grunsky, from San Francisco, California: I rise to a question of personal privilege.

**The President General.** State your question.

Member. Yesterday at the proper time for the presentation of the offerings to the Memorial fund, I was unexpectedly and unavoidably prevented from being here, and I have a small offering from one of our chapters that I would like to make now, if I may.

**The President General.** A question of personal privilege like that is always recognized with enthusiasm. You may make the offering—

Mrs. Grunsky. I would state that two years ago there were three members—San Francisco members—and this little check for one hundred dollars, although a very small one, still represents an immense amount of love, and loyalty, and appreciation of the loving generosity and magnanimity of this mother organization, and it comes from our Puerto del Oro Chapter for a skylight.

**The President General.** That is most gratifying—

Mrs. Helmuth. Madam President General.

**The President General.** Mrs. Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. Helmuth. I merely want to thank the last speaker, the Registrar General, for her very clear and distinct speech, which we all heard, and ask the privilege of the house that other ladies follow her example, speaking a little slower and more distinctly. We are all so much interested, we do hope that they will do it.

**The President General.** Thank you, Mrs. Helmuth.

**The President General.** Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General and ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I think yesterday the Mary Washington Chapter was not placed in exactly the right light, and I have been called upon to make a short statement here. You all know, who have been coming to these Congresses year after year, that Mary Washington Chapter has never failed to put in a good donation. Year before last it was nine hundred dollars; last year it was seven hundred dollars,
and we hope to have the same amount to give you this year; but the week was so full we could not have a night this week. Now, our entertainment comes after the fair. It is the fourth of May, when we expect to raise the usual amount. We could not give it to you before we had raised it. I will tell you what we did do. We set aside at our last chapter meeting $50 to be added to that sum for Continental Hall. Now, that was not reported, and I think we were in a rather unenviable position here yesterday. We have always been interested. As we told you last year, Miss Solomon has taken it in her hands, and is not going to stop until we raise the $4,000 more, which we are obligated to do to get the $1,000 out of New York city, which has promised us to help us. We have given already, which we want you to know, $2,100 for construction.

Miss Miller. $2,800.

Mrs. Lockwood. It may be $2,800—I do not care what it is, the money is all down there. We did have in the treasury $1,500 more. Now, that goes really to construction, because it is for the stacks for the library, which is to be put in when the room is completed. Now, that is $2,600 that we have already paid in. We only want justice. The morning papers wanted to have a story so they made it up, but I am telling you the truth, [laughter] and I want you to know. A friend of ours brought back a good story from San Francisco. He said that when he was there he saw a sign on the corner of the street: "This drug store open all night." On the next corner was a restaurant, having a sign reading: "We are open night and day." Next door was a Chinaman's laundry. Ah Lee was not going to be outdone, so he put up a sign: "We work all night, too." Now, my friends, that is what the Mary Washington Chapter is doing for Continental Hall. [Laughter and applause.]

The President General. We all know and appreciate that, Mrs. Lockwood. We will all be delighted when the Mary Washington Chapter raises the sum which it expects to raise and give us the use of it. Now, Mrs. Lothrop has the roll of honor book to show you this morning. This, in a measure, is a continuation of the contributions that go to Continental Hall. This is the reason this subject is brought before you at this moment. We have an additional $100 in California, for which we are all grateful. We have an additional statement from Mrs. Lockwood as to the fine work which is going to be continued by the Mary Washington Chapter. Now, I will ask Mrs. Lothrop to place before the Congress the roll of honor book, and to say a word to you which you will find extremely interesting.

Mrs. Lothrop. I will preface my remarks on the roll of honor book and my statement by showing you this loving cup, as the Founders' Loving Cup, which the founder of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, promised last year, in our convention, to the child or society who raised the largest amount of money for the children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall.
I have always kept before the children the necessity for contributing to Continental Hall, and these little children and older ones have saved from their pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters over $2,000 for the Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] I had the pleasure of presenting this cup, Tuesday morning, at our meeting of the Little Men and Women Society of '76, of Brooklyn, which sent in one hundred and fifty dollars, [applause] toward the children's room in Continental Hall, and I was requested to bring this cup here and show it to the Daughters, because there is nothing like an object lesson to really demonstrate what we do, and I am obeying that request. I want to state that Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, was the one who, with myself, founded the Society. Miss Ewings Hanna Beecher, the granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, was the delegate this year, and received on behalf of the Society this cup. I have now done my duty, as I was instructed. That came in now because it is a contribution to Memorial Continental Hall. The box I tell you about last. It is not quite finished. It is a very handsome piece of mahogany, but the jeweler requested me to leave it a few days longer for polishing purposes; and, in some little details, the corner silver work is not quite completed. The key I put away, as I do not wish it lost, and I was afraid it would fall out. The main thing within is the record. I have had it lined with blue velvet, the "true blue," the Daughters' true blue. The inscription is on the plate and reads: "The Roll of Honor Book, Presented by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop to Memorial Continental Hall, April 22nd, 1908."

**List of Names Inscribed in the Roll of Honor Book for the Memorial Continental Hall, and the Contributors.**

The inscriptions are necessarily abridged for this list. Several additional requests for space have been received by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the originator of the idea, and the donor of the book and the mahogany case. She cannot, however, inscribe any name until informed by the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom all money is sent by the contributors, that the amount is paid into the treasury. Also there has been the failure in some instances to send her the names and inscriptions properly prepared for insertion.

No. 1. Margaret Mulford Lothrop, first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. By the gift, April 19th, 1906, of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

No. 3. Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, Honorary Regent Abigail Adams Chapter. By the gift of Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 4. Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of Mary B. Temple, Regent and organizer of Bonny Kate Chapter.

No. 5. General Sterling Society, Children of the American Revolution. By the gift of Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 6. Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of Mrs. Frederick Warren, Regent and founder of the chapter.

No. 7. Emily Ritchie McLean, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of Frederica C. Triggs Getchell, Pennsylvania President, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

No. 7. Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean. By the gift of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 9. Moline Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Illinois. By the gift of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 10. Mary Morris Hallowell. By the gift of Sarah Morris Ogden, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 11. Sarah J. Haines, one of the early members of the Brookville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of Laura Haines Cook, Regent of Brookville Chapter.


No. 15. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Honorary Regent Presiding, Mohican Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of her mother, Hannah Moore Bowron.

No. 17. Mrs. George Washington Holland, of New York. By the gift of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 18. Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island. By the gift of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.


No. 20. Mrs. Martha Stratton Ensign (Mrs. Dwight W.), member of Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 21. Amelia J. Chamberlain (Mrs. H. S.), organizer and Regent Chickamauga Chapter for two even years, State Regent for Tennessee, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 22. Mr. Henry Hitchcock and Mrs. Hannah Lucy Halett Hitchcock, the father and mother of Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer. By the gift of Mrs. Dyer, ex-Regent Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 23. Mrs. Henry Gassaway Davis. By the gift of her daughter, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.


No. 25. Miss Ellen Mecum, State Regent of New Jersey. By the gift of Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

No. 26. Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, member of the house of Massachusetts representatives, 1892 and 1895; member of Massachusetts senate, 1900 and 1901. By the gift of his niece, Eva E. Lawrence, of Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 27. Emily Marshall Otis Eliot, first State Regent of Massachusetts, Daughters of the American Revolution, Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 28. Catharine Grosh Reynolds Thom, Regent of Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, State Regent of Maryland. By the gift of the Baltimore Chapter.

No. 29. Mrs. A. Leo Knott. By the gift of the Baltimore Chapter.

No. 30. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox. By the gift of her daughter, Mary Rachel Wilcox, State Recording Secretary, District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 31. Mary Fletcher (Horton) Pierce, charter member Constitution Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of her daughter, Elisabeth F. Pierce, Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution.
No. 32. Phebe Jackson Clark Robinson, of New Hampshire. By the gift of her daughter, Della Graeme Smallwood, State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia.

No. 33. Julia Goddard. By the gift of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

No. 34. Miss Floretta Vining, founder and Regent of the John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of the chapter.

No. 35. Mrs. Catharine Kendall Steele, "Real Daughter," member of Matthew Thornton Chapter. By the gift of her niece, Miss S. W. Kendall.

No. 36. Mrs. Isabella L. Sturtevant, of Keene, New Hampshire, died July 20th, 1905, "Real Daughter" and charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National number 607. By the gift of Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, New Hampshire.

No. 37. Mrs. Martha Bouton Cilley Clarke, charter member of the National Society, first State Regent of New Hampshire. By the gift of the Molly Stark Chapter.

No. 38. Isabel N. Holbrook (Mrs. E. Everett). By the gift of the Paul Revere Chapter.

No. 39. Mrs. Annie C. Ellison, Regent of Old South Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts. By the gift of the chapter.

No. 40. Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Regent and organizer of Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, ex-Vice-President General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of the Bonny Kate Chapter.


No. 42. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, State Regent of the District of Columbia, charter member of the National Society, Number 113. By the gift of Our Flag Chapter.

No. 43. Mrs. Carile Cone Brown, Regent of Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of the chapter.

No. 44. Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn Desbler, charter member of Lycoming Chapter. By the gift of the chapter.

No. 46. Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes (Mildred Spotswood). By the gift of Commodore Perry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 47. Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, ex-Regent Old South Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts. By the gift of Daughters of the American Revolution friends in Massachusetts.

No. 47. Mrs. Miller D. Evans, of Valley Forge Chapter, of Pennsylvania.

No. 49. In memory of Miss Ellen Evans. By the gift of her sister, Miss Mary Evans, of Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 50. Mrs. Josephine Richardson Barnes. By the gift of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet B. Newberry, of Louise St. Clair Chapter, Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 51. In memory of Kate Cassatt McKnight, died August, 1907, charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. By the gift of the Pittsburg Chapters.

No. 52. Mrs. Wallace Delafield (Lizzie Hanenkamp), Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution for Missouri. By the gift of the St. Louis Chapter.

No. 53. Mrs. John N. Booth (Mary Alice Garrison), Honorary Regent of St. Louis Chapter. By the gift of the St. Louis Chapter.

No. 54. Mrs. Western Bascome (Ellen Kearney), President Children of the American Revolution of Missouri. By the gift of the St. Louis Chapter.

I have several inscriptions to add to these names. They speak to me in the corridors, on the platform, outside in the street, and in the street cars. They say: "Oh, Mrs. Lothrop, I want to enroll so-and-so on the roll of honor book." And I say to them: "Will you send me a paper—will you send me something written plainly, stating what you want enrolled and also that you have paid to the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution the $50; because I cannot enroll anyone until the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution informs me that the $50 dollars in each case has been paid into the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have a great many names still waiting to be enrolled in that way; and I am on the trail of those people who have given me the names, but no inscriptions. In some instances, the data is very slender. I do not know their hotel address, and I do not know where to put my fingers on them. If they will kindly come to me, or send to the Hotel Grafton, giving me the inscriptions, and conforming to the rules, I will be very glad to do it. I have one very little item, called "Enrolls Itself." That is all I have to go on. [Laughter.]

I also want the ones to enroll that were given at the Congress yes-
terday. Someone whispered: "Mrs. McClure and Mrs. McCoy, ex-
State Regent of Arkansas."

I wish to say that those named have all paid in the money and are
on the list of Mrs. Davis, former Treasurer General, and Mrs. Sworm-
stedt, the present Treasurer General, and the number is 54, and 54
names at $50 makes $2,700, that this work has earned already, [ap-
plause] not to say anything of the names that are coming in.

Mrs. Goode, of Alabama. Madam President General.

The President General. Mrs. Goode, of Alabama.

Mrs. Goode. Alabama has contributed more to Continental Hall
this year than ever before. I have here an additional $50, a loving
tribute of our affection for our dear Vice-President General. We wish
the name of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith added to the pages of the roll of
honor book.

Mrs. Lothrop. That makes $2,750.

The President General. Mrs. Stevens, of Michigan.

Mrs. Stevens. Madam President General, yesterday afternoon the
announcement was made, late in the afternoon, in connection with
contributions to Continental Hall, from Michigan, that the Louisa St.
Clair Chapter, of Detroit, made a personal contribution of $100 to
the Memorial Continental Hall to enroll the name of our dearly
beloved late Vice-State Regent, chapter member and chapter regent,
Mrs. William J. Chittenden—Irene Chittenden—died April 7, 1907;
also the name of Mrs. Anne Dame Conner, chapter regent, who died
July 21, 1907. The check is here for the Treasurer General, endorsed
to her, and the Chapter will send a letter to Mrs. Lothrop containing
the inscription they wish to have placed in the book.

Mrs. Lothrop. That makes $2,850.

The President General. Mrs. Stevens, will you come forward to
give that check, now, this moment; and now, ladies, this is a splendid
houseful of delegates, so, of course, there is a little bit more enthusiasm
than if it were half empty. I know that you are all most interested
in the election to-day. That is natural; but the more quiet you are
while these contributions are being received, the more quickly we will
come to the nominations. Now, let me ask you, personally, do not
make any demonstration except when you wish to applaud the con-
tributions to Continental Hall. The ladies are now handing in these
contributions. The Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee will
receive them from you and transmit them to the Treasurer General.
The Official Reader will take charge in the interval of the envelopes.

A feeling allusion has been made to the presence among us of
Mrs. Beecher, of Fort Greene Chapter. I know that Mrs. Beecher
has a priceless relic to contribute this morning, a relic which is touch-
ing to us all, in itself, and because of the hands through which it
came, and I now ask Mrs. Beecher to come forward immediately to
the platform. Ladies, Mrs. Beecher, of the Fort Greene Chapter,
Brooklyn.
Mrs. Beecher. Madam President General and Sister Daughters: Standing, as I do, for Fort Greene Chapter and her past record, I can feel justly proud, but that which brings the glow to my heart and the happiness to this present moment is the fact of Mrs. White’s wish that I should be in her place when she passed on, and now as I speak of our dearly loved late regent and founder, I know that in each heart that knew her, a responsive chord is touched, and that were I gifted, I could play upon the strings of love and waken such music as would bring tears. Rather will I turn to thoughts of joy and reawaken the note of triumph that greeted our veteran in all good works—charitable and patriotic—when she crossed the bar.

To my father-in-law, Henry Ward Beecher, it was said, “When you die Plymouth Church goes,—Plymouth Church is Beecher.” He made quick reply, “If I thought that, I should consider my life wasted. If a man cannot put enough into his work to make it live he lacks the vital principle.” With that thought in mind, I am glad to say that Fort Greene Chapter, though mourning its loss has taken no backward step, but marched steadily on (Mrs. White’s dearest wish was the completion of this building.) So to place a bronze stair rail in Memorial Continental Hall, that shall bear her name, and recall to those who read one whose whole life was bound up in work for others, Fort Greene Chapter sends in loving memory of the late regent $1,000.

Madam President General and Sister Daughters: I am here with this small but precious relic—Mrs. S. V. White, the late regent of Fort Greene Chapter, left to us, her beloved, this “mourning pin,” containing the hair of General George Washington. Many of you have in your own families one similar, so it is hardly necessary for me to say, that in times past it was worn as a token of love, respect and mourning, as the name indicates, for the dead.

Last November at our Memorial Meeting in honor of Mrs. White, who left us the June before, her daughter, Mrs. Hopkins, presented this pin to the Chapter, and has since had it fittingly encased as you now see. It came with Mrs. White’s dying wish that Ft. Greene Chapter should at this Congress present it to Memorial Continental Hall to be placed in the New York State Room.

A simple lock of hair but more eloquent than words of the past to which it belongs. It speaks of the great man, whom we as children looked upon as the one who could not lie—a cherry tree—a hatchet and George Washington went together in our childish memory. We were also grateful that he was born the 22nd of February, as it gave us an extra holiday.

But with the passing of years, what did not that name stand for of greatness, and goodness and strength.

He turned from that little boy, as we turned from our childhood, and became that grand type of hero,—too large for words, and later as we knew more,—too large even for comprehension. Monday as I sat in this room for the first time and heard the twittering of the little
nest builders outside, and then heard our President General’s plea for unanimity and harmony this verse came to me.

“Oh the little birds sang east,
And the little birds sang west.
And I smiled to think God’s greatness
Flowed around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, His rest.”

This pin speaks of rest after a life of labor—restlessness past—rest attained.

Written on the paper that Mrs. White left wrapped around the pin are these words:

“When George Washington died this pin was made as a mourning pin, which was the custom in that day. It was given to Lucy Payne, who married George Steptoe Washington. Lucy Payne was a sister of Dolly Madison. She gave it to her granddaughter, Eugenia Washington.” Eugenia Washington gave it to Mrs. White.

Mrs. Hopkins writes:

“The foregoing is the handwriting of my mother, Mrs. S. V. White, and I have carried out her expressed wishes in presenting it to Memorial Continental Hall through F. Greene Chapter.”

JENNIE WHITE HOPKINS.

Madam President General in the name of Ft. Greene Chapter, I present this pin.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will rise, please. Rise in solemn, reverent recognition of so precious a gift. The more precious part of her offering having been made, you will listen to a further offering through Mrs. Beecher, of Fort Greene Chapter.

Mrs. BEECHER. Mrs. White’s dearest wish was the completion of this building, so to place a bronze stair rail, with a tablet that shall bear her name, in Memorial Continental Hall that all who read may recall one whose whole life was bound up in work for others, Fort Greene Chapter sends in loving memory of its late Regent $1,000.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not wonder that this whole Congress is touched both by the materiality and the immateriality of the precious gifts we have received this morning.

There was a proposition made to me last night—the profer of a contribution, which, while small indeed, was large in prospect. It was from a chapter Children of the American Revolution not yet organized. That may seem like a paradox, but the Chapter intends to organize and has sent us $5, as an indication of what it hopes to accomplish. I see the member who offered it. Will you make your statement? I think there are further contributions to the Hall. I wish the ladies would come forward and make them as quickly as possible, so that we may go on to the further work.
SEVENTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—FOURTH DAY.

Member from New Jersey. The Children’s Society, Commodore Stockton Chapter, $5.

Connecticut. (Redemption of $100 pledged from Connecticut.)

Mrs. Bradley. Lieut. Stephen Taft, $10; only organized three months.

The President General. I have the great pleasure of announcing as a relic to be presented to the Hall, through a member of New York City Chapter, from Mrs. Frank Jefferson Blodgett, and her sister, and brother, a silver service, belonging to the great-great-grandmother of Thomas Reed, a Revolutionary ancestor, and given by Susan Rogers Blodgett and Emily Wardell Blodgett. This is an old English Colonial service, bearing upon each piece the head of George III. It is a priceless old piece, as we have taken his head in more ways than one. If we can take it and help ornament our Hall with it, it is a symbol that we have really conquered and hold it today! This service is most interesting, and we are happy to have it, because it is the beginning of that which I hope will be a general movement. When people have relics of silver, pewter, and china and other relics of various kinds, if only they could be made to feel that they are safer in the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution, than they would be in private houses! We will have our fire-proof museum here, when all is completed. In the interval, these relics are sent to the Smithsonian Institution and are given the same care as the Government’s relics. Through Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Blodgett, Regent, we send our most sincere thanks for these priceless gifts.

Mrs. Patton of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, in listening to the President General’s remarks about placing these things in the Smithsonian Institution, it has occurred to me that we should complete the plans for finishing our own Hall, so that we would have a place to put our relics in, and not be dependent upon somebody else.

The President General. That is very much to the point. (The receiving of contributions was then continued).

Mrs. Hardy of Kentucky. Madam President General, I ask you to extend the thanks of this Congress to Miss Clay, of Kentucky, who through her kinswomen, of Kentucky, yesterday afternoon, after everyone had left, presented a letter from General De Lafayette to Henry Clay.

The President General. That was presented yesterday, but too many were absent to know how it was. We are only to eager to extend our thanks to Miss Clay, who is so well known on this floor.

Mrs. Keim. Madam President General, is it time to present relics of the Revolutionary Committee?

The President General. Yes, if you have a valuable relic, bring it to us, Mrs. Keim. Look at Mrs. Keim carrying her trunk! [Laughter.]

Mrs. Keim. Ladies, this is a trunk used by ladies of fashion and elegance in the time of our early Colonial Revolutionary period. It
comes down to me from the Randolph family of Virginia. I present it with great pleasure to the Committee. Its history is recorded in the trunk.

The President General. Ladies, we accept the wardrobe of the Revolutionary belle.

Mrs. Keim. These trunks were for their jewels.

The President General. Oh, we wish we all had jewels enough to fill a trunk that large! It is extremely interesting indeed. I wish every one could see it.

Mrs. Ballinger. Could you allow us the time to hear that letter from General De Lafayette?

The President General. Yes, indeed, only I think it is not here now. I gave it into the hands of the House Committee for care but later on it will be a great pleasure to have it read.

Miss Richards. Madam President General, I have here a valuable package of checks.

The President General. The Treasurer General is in the House. Be kind enough to hand it to her.

Mrs. Terry. The money came in—

The President General. "The Queen is in the kitchen counting out her money," and she cannot come. Just save it until she does. Are there any further contributions, either of money or relics?

Mrs. Draper. Madam President General, one of the members of the Mary Bartlett Chapter, now passed away a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, intrusted to my keeping these little kneebuckles of Josiah Bartlett. They are not valuable from a money point of view. They have no gems; they are not gold. He spent all his money, except a mere pittance, for his country. We heard yesterday what Pennsylvania did in regard to the Declaration. Madam President, to New Hampshire was given the proud privilege of having its representatives first vote when the question was asked: "Shall we dissolve our connection with the Mother Country?" Think what it would have meant to us all if Josiah Bartlett had said: "No." [Applause.] Therefore, I entrust to your keeping the kneebuckles he wore at that time, when the vote was taken.

[Applause.]

The President General. The whole Congress thanks you.

Mrs. Draper. Miss Ella Bartlett gave them into my keeping, because she was a great-granddaughter of Josiah Bartlett. I being one generation further, she transferred them, as it were, to her child, to keep them in memory of this man.

Mrs. Thom, of Maryland. Madam President General, I present on behalf of the Maryland Line Chapter, of Baltimore, eight pictures of Maryland's generals of the Revolutionary War. These were exhibited at Jamestown, and I now present them to Continental Hall.

The President General. I thank you. That chapter is justly proud of her eight generals.
Mrs. Goode of Alabama. Madam President General, I have had given me by a young physician of Mobile, a descendant of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who signed the Declaration of Independence, the great original prescription of his that has been published in many books. It covers four sides of a piece of yellow paper, and is between glass so it can be read. I don't know how much physicians in those days charged for prescriptions, but certainly their patients must have gotten their money's worth. I now present to Memorial Continental Hall this prescription.

The President General. Thank you, and all your friends of Alabama for such a relic. Is there anything further? The Chair has a note saying: "Will this Congress accept $5 from the "Club Woman" — a magazine. The money will be brought this afternoon by Mrs. Jane Prescott Roberts of New York." She is present, or has been present during a great many deliberations of this Congress and I know we will be grateful for outside interest in our work.

Is it your pleasure, ladies, now to proceed with the order of the day? If there are no objections—

Mrs. Ballinger. It is to be my pleasure at no distant date to present to this Continental Hall for their Museum, a gold brocade robe, worn by my grandmother, Mrs. Colonel Burche, at the ball given to General de Lafayette on the occasion of his last visit to America. Also a very wide cobwebby blond lace worn at that time. Many years ago, the lace was sent to Stuart of New York, the great lace maker, you know, and he was asked to duplicate this splendid lace. He sent back word: "Dear Madam, the looms that wove this lace have been many years out of existence." It is my pleasure as the regent of the Manor House Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to present to the Continental Hall, this gold colored brocade dress, worn by my grandmother at the ball given to General de Lafayette, in this city, and also that beautiful blond lace, but I shall supply a glass case to hold this costume, and I hope to present it before our present President General goes out of office, as I know she will guarantee that it will be well taken care of. [Applause.]

The President General. Talk about your peace tributes, my Daughters!

Mrs. Ballinger. The lion and the lamb may stand—not lie down— together. [Laughter.]

The President General. If allowed to stand in the gold brocade and that magnificent blond lace, I shall only be too glad to join the coalitionists. I thank Mrs. Ballinger, with all my heart, as does the Society. The Chair has received five dollars here, with the inscription: "For Memorial Continental Hall, in loving memory of my mother, Anne Lewis Dale Robertson, Mrs. Mary Robertson Day, Watauga Chapter." We are very grateful for it.

Mrs. Deere of Illinois. Madam President General, I cannot speak so that you can hear, but I wanted to ask if it was not time for Mrs. Lockwood to bring forward the motion that she read yesterday in re-
gard to this Hall. I feel that we must have a place to put all these beautiful things. All the ladies are here now, and they may not be at a later hour. Is it not time to talk about the finishing of our Hall?

(Cries of “Yes! Yes!”)

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, we were all ready to do it yesterday, but we did not know just exactly how much money, and I do not know whether we know now. There was a blank left. If you are ready to fill in the amount, I am ready for the motion.

The President General. The sum of money contributed yesterday I have not yet heard accurately from the Treasurer General, so would not care to have it approximated. It does not seem best so far as the sum is concerned that we ought to name it in the bond just yet, because we should consult with the architect and contractors before final knowledge of sum needed. Mrs. Lockwood says that she has a resolution ready and would be very happy to present it at once.

Mrs. Lockwood. A word or two only. I did not know it was coming up this morning. That is nothing but a technicality, however, and is not anything that changes the conditions, at all.

The President General. Perhaps it would be wise to present the resolution. The Chair did not think of having it come up this morning. Mrs. Lockwood desires some counsel, but possibly we will not have so full a house again, where so full an expression of the will of the Congress could be given. Mrs. Lockwood, in broad terms, was in favor of bonding or using such means as were necessary to raise sufficient money on our property to complete this building. That, in broad terms, was the gist of the resolution, is it not?

Mrs. Lockwood. That is it, exactly.

The President General. Perhaps it would be well to act upon the resolution in broad terms and leave the details, as Mrs. Lockwood suggested yesterday in her resolution, to a smaller committee to carry out your instructions.

Mrs. Helmut, of New York. Madam President General, I ask if the report of the Program Committee was accepted the first day.

The President General. It was accepted, ad seriatim.

Mrs. Helmut, of New York. Then, I think, Madam President General, that we will have to order a suspension in order to consider it.

The President General. The Chair would think, having adopted the program, ad seriatim, and not having finished the business of Continental Hall yesterday afternoon, it is perfectly in order this morning to continue that business.

Mrs. Vining, of Massachusetts. I hope if you are going to raise money, you will raise enough to finish it; that you will not raise a small amount, but will have $50,000 or $75,000 more than you require and then you will have it assured.

The President General. Your suggestion is a wise one. We have had a consultation since our meeting yesterday and learned that some
very reputable institutions of high financial standing would take our loan and allow us to pay it back as quickly as we wished to do, thus saving interest.

Mrs. Lockwood. I want to say one word in regard to this matter. I do not believe there is anybody in this house who loves the Society more than I do. I stood on a broad platform when I said what I did not because of any personal feeling, not because of any party feeling, but for the good of this Society. [Applause.] And we know just as well as we know anything without having proven it, that the best move to make now is to take a step toward the completion of Continental Hall. [Applause.] And I hope we will do it.

Mrs. Walworth. While we all realize the importance of having this Hall finished as rapidly as possible, we must move cautiously and we must know the methods by which this money is raised and all about it before we commit ourselves to any general plan which would put us in such a condition that we cannot do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Stuart, of New York. In putting a mortgage of $200,000 on this building, I wonder if the ladies realize that it means interest to the amount of $10,000 a year to begin with, any way, and I think it unwise to give money for interest that could be used for furthering the building, and I want to ask the question if it would not be possible with the large sum of money that we have in hand to give contracts for finishing the outside of the building.

(Several voices) No, no.

The President General. We have not enough, I am sorry to say.

Mrs. Stuart, of New York: (Continuing.) We could have the final payments after the next Congress to help out finishing the outside of the building, and then finish the rest.

The President General. As it now stands, we have not the right to sign any contracts which would assume more than we have cash in the Treasury and we have not enough to finish the outside, even of the building. No sum of money has been mentioned other than in a general way.

Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania. How much have we, Madam President General, available at present?

The President General. We have now in the Treasury about $57,000. I am giving the general amount correctly but would not like to give details in the absence of the Treasurer, added to which our probable surplus of $18,000 and contributions of yesterday approximately $75,000 or $80,000 that we know we have.

Mrs. McCartney. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Lusk. Madam President General. We have proceeded cautiously for so many years that we now feel that we would like some progress.

Mrs. Gore. I move that it be the sense of this meeting that the general resolution as recommended by Mrs. Lockwood be adopted, leaving
the minor details to be filled in by Mrs. Lockwood or a responsible committee. (Seconded by Mrs. Day.)

The President General. Then, you move that the general resolution offered by Mrs. Lockwood be adopted, the amount to be filled in by the Committee. It is moved and seconded—

Mrs. Ballinger. State the resolution. Will the reader read that resolution?

The Official Reader. "I move that the National Board of Management be authorized, empowered and directed to enter into negotiation with such bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or with such individual capitalist, or capitalists, as may be willing to consider the matter, with a view to securing, by means of a loan, or by the issue and sale of bonds, or otherwise, such funds as may be required, not however, to exceed the sum of............to enable the Society to complete the work upon its Continental Hall, in the city of Washington, D. C., in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore adopted, and, to that end, to enter into any arrangement which, in its judgment and discretion, may be deemed for the best interests of the Society, and:

Further, That the Board be authorized and empowered, in the name and behalf of the Society, to execute such promissory notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness, and such deed of trust or mortgage of its property as may be required to secure the repayment of such funds."

The President General. You have heard the resolution offered by Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood offers that and it is seconded.

Mrs. Hickox. Madam President General. Illinois seconds the motion.

The President General. Mrs. Jamison of Virginia seconded it yesterday and Illinois has just seconded it.

Mrs. Jamison. I should like to explain why I had the pleasure and the honor to second it. I think possibly that we do not realize that we have on hand counting what came in yesterday afternoon almost $100,000, if not fully that amount, nearly so. At the rate the money has been coming in, I see no reason why this could not be completed by our next Congress:

The President General. If the money comes, we can do the work.

Mrs. Putman, of New Jersey. Madam President General, New Jersey seconds.

Mrs. Orton. Ohio unanimously endorses the bonding plan.

The President General. The Chair announces that Kansas seconds.

Miss Benning. Madam President General, Georgia seconds.

Mrs. McCoy. Madam President General, Arkansas seconds.

Mrs. Lane, of Texas. Madam President General, Texas seconds.

The President General. The Chair announces that Iowa seconds; the District of Columbia seconds.
Mrs. McCoy, of Arkansas. Madam President General, may I read a paragraph that is in the Arkansas report?

The President General. A little later. This is right in the middle of a resolution. One minute. Alabama seconds; Pennsylvania seconds; Indiana seconds; Wisconsin seconds; Missouri seconds; Mississippi is seconding; Colorado is seconding. [Great applause.]

The resolution is before you. Are you ready for the question?

Several Voices. Question, question.

The President General. All in favor will please say “aye”; opposed “no.” The ayes have it, and the resolution is passed. [Great applause.] Every Daughter and every wing of sentiment in this Society will now merge itself into one great union of sentiment to see that this Hall is properly and promptly finished.

Mrs. Helmut. I had the floor.

Mrs. Ballinger. Sentiment is not always business.

The President General. This question is concluded. [Applause.] Mrs. Ballinger, remember that gold brocade you and I have are going to have. [Laughter and applause.] Now the Chair recognizes Mrs. Helmut.

(Mrs. Ballinger arose.)

The President General. I thought you had finished, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. The President General and myself have worked for 16 years side by side. We have not always worked on the same side, but we are the best of friends, and now I want to say to this organization that sentiment is not always business. You noticed that we have put in the resolution no certain sum of money.

The President General. Mrs. Ballinger, the Chair as friendly as she is, must call you to order. When a question is acted upon and concluded it is not open for further discussion. [Great applause.] Now, one minute—one minute. Mrs. Ballinger has not taken her seat but if she will, we will be very much indebted to her. The Chair must say to Mrs. Ballinger, she cannot reopen the question even for the pleasure of being indulgent.

Mrs. Ballinger. State the sum that has been obligated.

The President General (continuing). The Chair cannot indulge even the very best friend and all the friends she has by allowing the question to be re-opened after the subject has been closed. Mrs. Ballinger asked a question and the Chair will answer that but that does not re-open the question. She asks to have the sum of money named. The Chair states that the sum of money under this resolution has not been decided upon and will not be decided upon until the architect and contractors present their figures. Mrs. Ballinger, that is all.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam President General, how can you obligate us to an unknown sum? Your resolution was passed without the insertion of the sum of money.

The President General. Mrs. Helmut has asked for recognition,
and I promised to give it to her, and I am going to do so. I will say, however, that the question having been acted upon, is closed.

Mrs. Helmuth. May I ask to be heard by this assembly? We are Daughters of the American Revolution, we are American citizens; we have equal rights, equal for everybody. May I ask that the Parliamentary—

The President General. The President General is presiding over this House.

Mrs. Helmuth. Madam President General, may I ask the President General if it is not the custom when a motion is made that discussion on that subject may follow?

The President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Helmuth. The vote was taken, I think, without any discussion.

(Cries "Oh! Oh!")

The President General. The House will be in order. [Applause.] The Chair thinks the motion was fully discussed. It was mentioned on Monday; it was brought before you yesterday; it has been discussed this morning; it was offered, seconded very largely, and carried by an enormous majority.

(Cries of "No. No." "Yes. Yes.")

The President General. The question is closed.

(Cries of "Yes. Yes.")

Mrs. Helmuth. I enter my public protest. I was not allowed to be heard.

Mrs. Lockwood. I want to say to this audience that I never knew a sentiment that was anything; I have known dollars to do wonders.

The President General. Ladies, we will now proceed to the business of the day—the nomination for Vice Presidents General. This matter relative to the Hall has now been settled. The necessary details we will hear from time to time.

The President General. Excuse me, Mrs. Walworth—you are always recognized.

Mrs. Walworth. Is it in order to ask a question of information?

The President General. Certainly, Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. Walworth. May I ask if the Advisory Committee for the Continental Hall has expressed an opinion on the subject of bonding?

The President General. Yes, Mrs. Walworth, your President General called that Committee together and we met here in Continental Hall, such members as could attend, and they gave me their views which I endeavored to bring forth yesterday in my report. Now, ladies, the subject of the Vice Presidential nominations and elections is in order, because that is the business of the day.

Member. In order to carry out the resolution of Mrs. Lockwood, would it be in order that the Congress decided on the proportion of
the dues to be laid aside to carry out Mrs. Lockwood's resolution—then the ladies would feel assured—

The President General. We can not go any further into that this morning. The order of the day is called for and the order of the day will now be followed.

(Several ladies endeavored to speak.)

The President General. One minute.

Mrs. Roomé. May I present a contribution?

The President General. Of course, you may present a contribution. Ladies, in the meantime, while Mrs. Roome is coming forward, we wish to bring before you the special matter pertaining to the election of Vice-Presidents General suggested to you earlier in the week.

Is it your pleasure to have the official reader bring about the plan that she has suggested, that is to say, to have a ballot box at each end of the platform, and calling the roll such a way, as she thinks she will be able to do, so that about half of the usual time is consumed. We have the ballot boxes and all paraphernalia, if this House will express an opinion. Is it your pleasure to have two ballot boxes, when the roll is called? If so, resolutions are in order.

Mrs. Smith. I move that it be accepted. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. The Chair asks the Official Reader to make the detailed arrangements at once.

Official Reader. Madam President General, and ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress. This is in regard to the method of voting, which possibly will not take place until after the Reception at the White House. We have been consulting with the Chairman of the House Committee. After the names have been put upon that blackboard it will have to be moved a little and the two ballot boxes will be put at the two extremities of this stage, and when the roll is called some will be coming up one aisle and the other half of the House will be coming up the other aisle and will go down the center. We probably will not reach the voting until the afternoon. For the convenience of the balloting, the arrangement of the stage can be perfected while we are away.

Mrs. Ballinger rose to a question of privilege.

The President General. Mrs. Roome has been recognized to present a relic.

Mrs. Roomé. It is not a relic—I do not mean to contradict you, Madam President General. This is a small contribution from Havana Chapter, of Havana, Cuba, which was sent [applause] to the Vice Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, to be presented to this Continental Hall Committee to the Continental Congress, and I would like to read a little extract from the letter that accompanied it. Mrs. Adalaide N. Kean was the delegate of the Havana Chapter who was to have been here but she was unable to come. This is from the Regent of the Chapter. "Upon my request the Chapter voted $5.00
as a donation for Continental Hall Building Fund. I enclose a check for the Treasurer General which I hope you will present at the Congress, and will help us out. If you are not able to attend the Congress please mail the check to the Treasurer General." This is Mrs. Kean's letter to Mrs. McCurdy, the Vice Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter—Helen Jackson McCurdy: "My dear friend: We all know where to turn if there is any service to be done, and so I turn to you to ask that the enclosed reaches its destination. You know I did hope to return and enjoy the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention, but for reasons I was not able to do so;" and she says: "Remember me most heartily to my dear Daughters of the American Revolution friends, Mrs. Roome and others at this convention." That is the contribution which I present in the name of Havana Chapter.

**The President General.** The Havana Chapter is very dear to us, its Regent, Miss Springer, is very well known and beloved. We thank you very much.

Colorado has just sent word that it is saving money to put her seal in our beautiful illuminated glass roof, which we hope some day to have.

Mrs. Ballinger rose to a question of privilege.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam President General, you did not state, and of course nothing is authentic until the Chair states it, and we wish to pay all deference to the Chair—you do not state that we have accepted this motion binding the people for an unknown amount. No amount was stated. Will you please state whether we are obligated for an unknown amount or not. We do not understand.

The President General. Mrs. Ballinger, the Chair wishes to tell you this: She thinks the great majority of this house does understand, and therefore, we are not going to discuss it. I will tell you in private with great pleasure. The Chair would also suggest from a parliamentary standpoint, that this is not a question of personal privilege—and the business before the house will proceed.

The nominations for Vice-Presidents General are in order. You know that each year you elect ten. You have twenty altogether, but you elect only ten now because ten stay in office, so that you never have an entirely new board of management; and therefore you always have somebody on the board who understands the business of the organization. Now, there will be nominations for ten vice-presidents general, or rather there will be nominations for as many as you choose, but there will be the election of only ten vice-presidents general. Let me bring before you one or two points. We have often used the alphabetical order of the states, but in the Chair's judgment a vice president general, is a national officer and not a state officer; therefore, the Chair thinks that if all who desire to nominate vice presidents will come calmly and slowly down the main aisle, the Chair will recognize one after the other, with perfect fairness. Is it the judgment of the house to proceed in that way? Remember, ladies, that sometimes, by
some strange configuration which I do not attempt to explain, everybody has a majority; and you can have but ten elected. I recall that once or twice we have met the situation where the majority has been passed by one or two votes for eleven instead of ten. Now, what is your pleasure on that point, before we go further we do not want to recount the ballots. It is brought to my mind that the constitution has been amended to the effect that the ten having the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Mrs. Draper rose to a question of privilege.

Mrs. Draper. I move that after the nominations for vice presidents general this house take a recess until after the reception at the White House. (Seconded.)

The President General. It is moved and seconded. You have heard the resolution. All in favor please say aye. Those opposed no. It is carried.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to amend this.

The President General. It is carried. Are you ready for the nominations.

(Cries of "Yes;" cries of "No.")

Mrs. Orton, of Ohio. I move that the members seconding be not allowed to make speeches, only speeches to be made by the nominators.

The President General. Mrs. Orton of Ohio moves that the members seconding be not allowed to make speeches and that only speeches to be made shall be by the original nominators.

Mrs. Roome. I move that the nominating speeches be limited to two minutes.

The President General. Really, it is quite hard on our special nominators.

Mrs. Orton. It consumes too much time.

The President General. Now, Mrs. Orton, do you accept the recommendation of Mrs. Roome that the nominating speakers be limited—the Chair not fixing the time, but shall it be limited?

The Chair puts the resolution without amendment. Your amendment, Mrs. Roome, was seconded. In that case, the amendment will be before you.

Mrs. Roome (interrupting). That the nominating speeches be limited to two minutes.

The President General. Is it seconded?

Mrs. Barker. I rise to a question of privilege. Will you please request order in the house. We cannot hear.

The President General. The resolution is before you that the nominating speeches be limited, but it is not seconded. An amendment is offered that the nominating speeches be limited to two minutes.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Orton. I rise to a question of information. When are we to vote?
The President General. "When are we to vote?" After we come from the reception. That was the intent of Mrs. Draper's motion.

Mrs. Orton. It was?

The President General. Yes. Now, ladies, the Chair will recognize from the floor of the house. The only way that the stenographic record can be correct is to have the names clearly announced and to see that the members do not crowd around the table. You will not forget that the name placed in nomination is to be put in writing and handed to the official reader. Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia, is recognized.

Mrs. Jamison. Madam President General, and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, Virginia unanimously nominates as candidate for Vice-President General, one whom she knows will give faithful and capable service; who is so situated that she can regularly attend the meetings of the National Board; who has once served as Chaplain General and whom we know will be true to the aims and spirit and best interests of this society. Mrs. William A. Smoot, of Virginia.

The President General. Pennsylvania seconds; Connecticut seconds; Vice President General from Kentucky seconds; Vice President General of North Carolina seconds; Iowa seconds. Are there further seconds? Mrs. Kinney seconds; New Jersey, in the person of its vice-president general, seconds; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, seconds; Mrs. Keim seconds; Mississippi seconds; Colorado seconds; New York seconds; Mrs. Charles A. Terry, Vice-President General, seconds the nomination of Mrs. Smoot; Mrs. Dyke, of New York, seconds.

Mississippi is now recognized.

Mrs. Williamson. Madam President General, Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I greet you to-day with the name of one who hails from the Sunny South—one who finds her home within the borders of the great State of Mississippi. I nominate for the high office of Vice-President General, Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, from Holly Springs, Miss., [applause] inheriting, as she does, fine and splendid qualities from a line of noble ancestry of both paternal and maternal sides; enthusiastically patriotic and faithful to the society and the State she demonstrates her ability to hold the high office of Vice-President General. Mississippi has never had a Vice-President General nor a national official. We would be proud to have Mrs. Jones elected a vice president general.

The President General. Georgia seconds; Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania seconds; Mrs. Kearfott, of New Jersey, seconds; Alabama seconds; Mrs. Hickox, of Illinois, seconds; New York seconds; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, seconds the nomination; Mrs. Towles, of Missouri, seconds; Florida seconds; Recording Secretary General seconds; Massachusetts seconds; Vermont seconds; Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island. Are there any further seconds? Mrs. Terry, of New York, seconds; Mrs. Paterson, of North Carolina, seconds; Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, seconds.

Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut. Madam President General, and mem-
bers of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, to give the best she has to the national office of Vice-President General is not only the privilege but the duty of a state. That is what Connecticut has done in past years; that is what she offers to-day. Connecticut offers to give her best to this Continental Congress—the very best she has. We give you the opportunity to-day to cast your electoral votes for one of our representative gentlewomen, a woman of conspicuous executive ability and large experience in the practical work of this organization. The State has chosen her as its candidate, not only for special fitness for the office, but because of her great interest in Continental Hall, and the wish that it may be speedily completed. If elected she will prove an ideal officer, steadfast and true to the best interest of this organization, with high enthusiasm, and a splendid capacity for fulfilling her mission as a Daughter of the American Revolution. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that I present to this Congress the name of the Connecticut candidate for Vice-President General, Mrs. John I. Sterling, of Connecticut.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Connecticut members second; Indiana seconds; New York seconds; Massachusetts seconds; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, seconds; Mrs. Kearfott, of New Jersey, seconds; Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, seconds; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, seconds; Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas, seconds; South Carolina, by Mrs. Roberts, seconds; Pennsylvania seconds; Mrs. Charles A. Terry, Vice-President General, seconds; State Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Roberts, of New York, seconds; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, seconds; Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado, seconds.

Mrs. KEARFOTT, of New Jersey. Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, as the retiring Vice President General, it is my pleasure and privilege to present to you as my successor the name of one well known in our organization, serving as Regent of the Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, for ten years State Regent for two years and Vice-State Regent for three years, are evidence of a long faithful service. I offer you the name of Mrs. E. Gaylord Putman, and I ask for our candidate the hearty support and consideration that the Continental Congress of past years have ever shown to the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. BEDLE. She has the unanimous support of her state.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. New Jersey seconds the nomination of Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam; Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, seconds; Massachusetts seconds; Virginia seconds; Mrs. Park of Georgia, seconds; Iowa seconds the nomination; Mrs. Terry, of New York, seconds; Florida seconds; Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania, seconds; Miss Benning, State Regent of Georgia, seconds; Mrs. Chenault, State Regent of Kentucky, seconds; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, seconds; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General, seconds; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron seconds; Mrs. J. E. Gadsby, seconds; Kentucky unanimously endorses this nomination.
The Chair now recognizes Indiana, in the person Mrs. John B. Dinwiddie.

Mrs. Dinwiddie. I have the honor to present to this Congress as candidate for the office of Vice-President General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Indiana, a Daughter worthy and well qualified. As evidence of her worthiness, she comes with the unanimous endorsement of her State. For six years as State Regent she worked with untiring zeal for the greatest development of the cause of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and under her administration Indiana did a most effective work. In presenting the name of Mrs. Fowler to this Congress, Indiana presents one of her representative daughters, a woman of ability and one whose record is above reproach; one who will, if elected, be true to every trust, and her unquestioned fidelity will command the confidence of all with whom she coöperates. As Vice-President General, she will do most efficient work, and Indiana most earnestly asks the support of this Congress for the election of Mrs. Fowler.

The President General. Mrs. Estey of Vermont seconds; Mrs. Lockwood seconds; Georgia seconds; New Hampshire seconds.

Mrs. Allen, of Utah. Madam President General and Ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, in behalf of the ladies who are making the nominations and to whom we have restricted the time to the very smallest possible limit, I ask that the President General request every lady in the room so far as within her lies to retain her seat and keep the peace. [Laughter and applause.]

The President General. The Chair does not need to reiterate that—it it is well heard.

Mrs. Shepard, of New Hampshire. Madam President General and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, New Hampshire wishes to present to you a candidate for the office of Vice-President General. Not because of her splendid lineage, although she counts among her ancestors some of the most noted founders, patriots, soldiers and statesmen, and divines of New England; not because of her service for the Society although she was a charter member, the only one from New Hampshire who signed the Articles of Incorporation, her number being 124. She was the first State Regent ever appointed, representing New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the first two years of the annual Congress, and organized the first chapters in both these states. It was in her apartment at the time she was a resident of Washington, being then Miss Cilley, our beautiful insignia was decided upon. She has ever since been a most loyal and devoted member of the Society. This may seem a tardy recognition, but it so happens that now for the first time since those early days she is so situated that she can, if elected, be in Washington to attend the meetings of the Board. Our candidate is the President of the Society of Colonial Dames in New Hampshire. But it is not for these reasons that we wish to nominate her for this office; not because we love her and wish to do her honor,
but because we believe that her enthusiasm, coupled with her experience, her great executive ability, combined with her good judgment, together with her sympathy and loyalty to the administration will make her a most valued member of the Board. I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Martha Boynton Clark, of New Hampshire.

The President General. Mrs. Gadsby seconds; Alabama, seconds; Mrs. Lockwood seconds; Mrs. McClellan, of Alabama, seconds.

Mrs. Fuller, of Massachusetts: Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress. In presenting the name of our candidate, I shall not urge the rights of Plymouth Rock, or Lexington, Concord or Bunker Hill. Glorious as they are, they have earned a well-deserved rest, but in their place I shall tell you the simple story of a woman who has done her duty, wherever she has been placed, and this organization is full of such women. In her own State she has shown rare tact and good judgment, at the same time working to carry out the highest and noblest objects of our grand organization. On the National Board, I have been told by members, she has been a power for good, a faithful friend and a wise advisor; as Chairman of the Auditing Committee she has been careful and painstaking. In her own personality she represents the highest type of American womanhood, and there is no higher type in all this world. These are the claims Massachusetts brings to you—not a glorious past, for that belongs to every one of you—a living present, as represented by the personal work and usefulness, because of the record she has made and because she is the unanimous choice of her state. We ask you to endorse by your votes for Vice-President General Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, as Vice-President General, I wish the honor and privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts.

The President General. Vice-President of Rhode Island seconds; Vice-President of New Jersey seconds; Vice-President General of Kentucky seconds; Vice-President General of Iowa seconds; Vice-President General of Virginia seconds; Vice-President General of Illinois seconds; Vice-President General of Tennessee seconds; Mrs. Gadsby; Vice-President General of the District of Columbia seconds; the Assistant Historian General, from New York, seconds; Virginia wishes to second that nomination; Georgia wishes to second that nomination; Michigan wishes to second the nomination. Let me say to those who still wish to nominate, you are so close together the Chair does not wish to seem to give the slightest favor, and yet she is in a little embarrassing position. Massachusetts has just nominated. Suppose we now continue with the South. Kentucky is recognized.

Mrs. Chenault, of Kentucky. Madam President General and ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure
to place in nomination for election the name of Mrs. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy, of Kentucky. Mrs. Hardy is well known in this organization, through her mother, Mrs. Pope, who is a charter member of the National Society and Regent of the State, a zealous worker in the cause, and herself a charter member, regent of the charter chapter of our state. Mrs. Hardy's election to this office would be a great pleasure and pride to us. She was endorsed for this position at the state conference in Kentucky last October.

The President General. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy has been nominated by Kentucky. Tennessee seconds; North Carolina seconds; Mrs. John R. Walker, of Missouri, seconds; Mrs. Terry, of New York, seconds; Vice-President General of Virginia seconds; New Jersey seconds; Alabama seconds; Georgia seconds; Illinois seconds; Delaware seconds; Mrs. Boynton seconds; Mrs. Bowron seconds; Oklahoma seconds; Georgia seconds; Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, seconds; Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia, seconds; Mississippi seconds. Now Kansas and Iowa want to nominate together. I will take Texas, as it is a far south state.

Mrs. Claybrook, of Texas. Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I bring before you for election for Vice-President General the name of Mrs. Ira H. Evans, of Texas. As she has already served on the Board faithfully, I need not recapitulate and bore you with her many virtues and her pride of birth. I merely suggest that she has come from her far distant home for long periods at a time, to be present at these Board meetings. It is her desire, if she is reelected, to come and remain here as long as is necessary to perform her duties, and I hope that you will consider her favorably. She is endorsed by the state of Texas.

The President General. Kansas seconds; North Carolina seconds; South Carolina seconds; Alabama seconds; Michigan seconds; Massachusetts seconds; West Virginia seconds the nomination. I will now recognize Iowa.

Miss Lake, of Iowa. Madam President General and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, Iowa has a favorite Daughter whose name she wishes to present for election as one of the Vice-Presidents General of this organization, the name of Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell. Mrs. Bushnell has served most capably and efficiently on the National Board for two years. Those of you who know her, know that she is the embodiment of all that is true and what an American woman and a Daughter of the American Revolution should be—charming, cordial, unselfish. Besides being a Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Bushnell is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of 1812. Mrs. Bushnell not only received the unanimous endorsement of her own state conference, but also the unanimous endorsement of the last state conference of her sister neighbor state, Nebraska. Iowa asks your favorable consideration of Mrs. Bushnell. [Applause.]
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Deere seconds; Mrs. Bowron seconds; Connecticut seconds; Tennessee seconds; Mrs. Walker seconds; Mrs. Bates; Kentucky; Kansas; Mrs. Keim; Mrs. Park; North Carolina; Georgia; Mrs. Henneberger; Virginia; Delaware; Mrs. Davis; New Hampshire; Michigan; Alabama; Mrs. Terry; Nebraska. Now we will recognize the representative from Kansas.

Mrs. Hernsey. For the first time Kansas wants a national officer, and I present the name to you of a woman who has presided over the governor's mansion for four years, her husband having been elected to that office for two consecutive terms. She is a member of the Colonial Dames. She has been elected regent of her state for five terms and declined the sixth nomination. It is, thanks to her more than to any one else, that the Santa Fe Trail is to be marked. It is through her efforts while State Regent that the Kansas legislature passed a resolution relative to the desecration of the flag. It was she who presented the standard colors to the battleship Kansas. It was through her efforts that Kansas contributed so much to the Continental Hall. I wish to present to you Mrs. William E. Stanley, of Kansas.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Meriwether, of Missouri, seconds; West Virginia seconds; Kentucky seconds; Iowa; Miss Pierce; Indiana; Illinois; Wisconsin; Mrs. Lane; Arizona; Nebraska; Vermont; Illinois. Now we have been in Kansas and we will now go to Georgia.

Miss Benning. I wish to present to you Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, a woman who, as regent of the Atlanta Chapter, as State Regent of Georgia, has stood for the highest ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She belongs to many other societies and loves them, but if she be elected Vice-President General her love will be centered on the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has taken for her motto that of our state, Justice and Moderation, and she will bring to you these attributes. In nominating Mrs. Sage for Vice-President General, Georgia feels that she honors herself, and asks you to support Mrs. Sage.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Massachusetts seconds; Michigan seconds; Virginia seconds; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, seconds; Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, seconds; Mississippi seconds; Mrs. Deere seconds; Delaware seconds; North Carolina seconds; Mrs. Kearfott, of New Jersey, seconds; Iowa seconds; the Vice-President General of Virginia seconds; Mrs. Henry Barker seconds; Kentucky seconds; Illinois seconds; Alabama seconds; State Regent of New York seconds; Indiana, Mrs. Guthrie, seconds. The Chair now recognizes Mrs. Davis, of Vermont.

Mrs. Davis, of Vermont. Madam President General and ladies of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I have the honor of nominating Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, candidate from Vermont for the office-
of Vice-President. Mrs. Dyer has been in the Society since it was first organized. She has been to every Congress but one; she has given generously of her own means to Continental Hall; she has twice been regent of Ann Story Chapter, and she has stimulated the efforts of every member to work for Continental Hall and to patriotic work. She is now Chairman of the Committee for the Memorial to the Green Mountain Boys, and every woman in New Hampshire and Vermont dearly loves the name of the Green Mountain Boys, and if elected, she is able to attend every Congress. I ask your support for Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, candidate from Vermont.

The President General. Mrs. Barker seconds the nomination; Michigan seconds; Tennessee seconds; Mrs. Guthrie, of Indiana, seconds; Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania, seconds; Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, seconds; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, seconds; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee, seconds; Mrs. R. J. Barker seconds; Kansas seconds; Mississippi is seconding; Mrs. Lane, of Texas, seconds the nomination. Now, it is always a splendid thing to do well, even at the last—we present to you Michigan, one of our greatest states. [Applause.]

Mrs. Brayton, of Michigan. Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, though last, I hope our candidate will not be least, when the returns come in. Two years ago Michigan presented as her candidate for Vice-President General the name of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry. [Applause.] To-day we present her name for re-election for this most important office. She has been unanimously endorsed by every chapter in Michigan and by our state meeting here in Washington. Her splendid work on the Board needs no praise from me. I therefore consider it a great pleasure as well as honor to nominate for Vice-President General one of Michigan's most able Daughters, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry.

The President General. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, seconds; Mrs. McClelland, of Alabama, seconds; Mrs. Robert E. Park seconds; Nebraska seconds; Virginia seconds; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, seconds; Mississippi seconds; North Carolina by Mrs. Erwin, seconds; Miss Kendall, of Tennessee, seconds; Utah takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Newberry; Mrs. Talbot, of Arizona, seconds; Mrs. Kane, of Georgia, seconds; North Carolina seconds; Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan seconds; the whole delegation from Michigan seconds; Vermont seconds; Kentucky seconds; West Virginia seconds; Mrs. Stevens, of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, seconds; Mrs. Powells, of Missouri, seconds; Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, seconds; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey, seconds; Iowa seconds; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee, seconds; Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, seconds; Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, of Pennsylvania, seconds; Mrs. Kearfott, of New Jersey, seconds; Mrs. Amos G. Draper seconds; Mrs. Boynton seconds; Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, seconds.
Mrs. Beecher. I think I stand alone as coming from Mrs. Newberry's native place, Brooklyn, and I wish to second her nomination.

Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina. If Mrs. Newberry will only show herself, I know everyone will vote for her.

The President General. Mrs. Beecher seconds; Mrs. Terry seconds. It looks as if we did not need to take any vote, and that Mrs. Newberry is already elected. [Laughter.] Now, ladies, are there any further nominations? If not, a motion to close nominations is in order; but you are at liberty to nominate as long as you see fit.

Mrs. Stevens. I move that nominations be now closed. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Nominations are now declared closed. There are one or two announcements to be made before we take the recess, so please listen to them. I know that Miss Benning, of Georgia, has a little matter she wishes to bring before you. She is not here just at this moment, but if you will listen to some minor notices, then there will be an important notice given before you leave.

The Official Reader then made several announcements.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood wishes to make a statement to the house, and the Chair is disposed to recognize her, although there was a motion passed earlier in the day to the effect that when the nominating speeches were concluded, this house would take a recess, so that I do not know that any further resolutions can be placed.

Mrs. Lockwood. I find that the very thing we thought was going to be a saving clause and fix it so as not to make this any larger than we wanted, is the thing that put the brand in the fire. Now, then, we would say—we have said all along—that we did not want $200,000 and we hoped it could be done for $150,000, and we could tell better when the returns of this Congress were in. We did it because we thought it was exactly what we wanted. Now, if you tell us to fill that up with $200,000, or as much thereof as is necessary, we are ready to do it now, and ask for a resolution to that effect.

The President General. Now, ladies, by unanimous consent of the house, you could suspend the resolution which was passed earlier in the day to the effect that the house take a recess, and you can give Mrs. Lockwood the permission of the house to insert figures in the resolution of this morning. That may be done with the unanimous consent of the house—$200,000, or such portion of that sum as might be necessary. Is the house as one in giving permission? I hear no objection, and by unanimous consent that is granted. Mrs. Lockwood may insert that in the resolution, and it will so read.

Mrs. Ballinger rose to a question of privilege.

The President General. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning, of Georgia.
Miss Benning. Madam President General and members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, Georgia brings this cup full of love to her retiring Vice-President General, Mrs. Robert Emory Park. She has endeared herself to Georgia in the ranks as private, as State Regent and as Vice-President General, and Georgia only wishes the cup were large enough to hold all her love, but she does not know anything that is big enough for that. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Madam President General, Daughters of Georgia, and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, I know it is a customary thing to say, “This is a great and overwhelming surprise.” Now, the Daughters of Georgia can keep a secret as well as any other women, [laughter] and no one told me a word about this. But I saw a line on my dresser and it said something like “Loving cup.” Nothing else about it. I went to the writing desk and saw another little piece of paper that had “Loving cup” on it; nothing else. I went to my bed and there was another scrap of paper, “Loving cup,” and I began to be haunted by the words “Loving cup.” Of course, I could not dream what that meant, nobody told me, and in that sense it is an absolute surprise. I tried to find time to write a beautiful reply, but that was impossible. Madam President General and Daughters, I can only say that it is impossible to express my love and my gratitude to my Daughters of Georgia. I drink [raising the cup] to them and to my state. I can say no more; promise no more devotion to Georgia than what a great man said—the Patrick Henry, of Georgia, during the Revolution—that if after his death his heart were opened the word “Georgia” would be found written thereon. Madam President General, and I ask every Daughter present to join with me—I wish you a long life, every blessing of heart and home, of life, resplendent with noble deeds of patriotism. I wish to the Daughters of the American Revolution and to all my associates on the Board a continued and ever-increasing progress and devotion to this Society, exemplifying that which this loving cup testifies, love and devotion to home and country and to those principles of that order which serve to immortalize the memories of the Revolution and that we increase in this love and devotion more and more until we come to that Celestial Republic, where all are one before the face of the Father. [Applause.]

The President General. I have pleasure in extending my love and gratitude for what you have been to this organization and to your President General.

Mrs. Stevens. Madam President General, on behalf of the Daughters of Michigan, I beg the privilege of pouring our love and best wishes into the Georgia loving cup for our dear Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. Park (again raising the cup). Long and deep, my dear friends.

The President General. I can imagine no more beautiful spirit in
which we could take a recess. We will now adjourn until 4.15, in the interval attending the reception in the White House given by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. (1 p. m.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The President General. The house will please come to order. (4.17 p. m.) The Chair will request that the State Regents will send up to the Chair in writing the names of several from each state whom they would like to have serve as tellers and the Chair will consider their appointment; two from each state would be a sufficient number. The floor must now be cleared, only those remaining who are accredited delegates. Occasionally a mistake arises from a delegate and her alternate both being seated upon the floor. Of course, it is not a usual mistake, but it does occasionally happen. There can be but one voter for a delegate, or in her absence, her alternate. The Chair is now about to announce the names of the tellers. There is not a sufficient number of names from which to announce the necessary number. The Chair can appoint others, of course, but she desires to know if the states do not wish to use their privilege. New Hampshire tellers hereby appointed. Mrs. Collony and Mrs. E. A. Proctor; now Connecticut, Miss Marion E. Gross and Mrs. Mary J. Rogers; from Iowa, Mrs. Thomas Metcalf and Mrs. Johannes; Kentucky, Mrs. Scanlon and Mrs. Johnson; Indiana, Miss Bragdon and Mrs. Westfall; Mrs. Jones, of Mississippi, sends the name of Mrs. Bybee, but there is but the one name. Does not Mississippi want to send another name? Massachusetts, Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Davis; from Michigan, Mrs. Frederick B. Stevens, of Detroit—only the one teller—does not Detroit wish another? Georgia, Miss Benning and Mrs. Winburn; Virginia, Mrs. Shackleford and Mrs. Reede; Mrs. Collany is appointed as the second teller for New Hampshire. The second teller from Iowa, Mrs. Scott, the first one named not being present. The announcement has been made to the Chair whether by mistake or not, she is not aware—but she has just been informed—that a great number remained in this hall during the recess while we were at the White House, and that those persons are still upon the floor, without badges, without credentials. If any such mistake has occurred, may I ask such individuals to listen to the statement of the President General, that no one may be upon the floor who is not an accredited voter?

Member. Madam President General, I remained on the platform during the entire recess and every person who was a stranger left.

The President General. I am informed that there is no one present but accredited representatives on the floor of this house; that is the
understanding. The tellers you have heard announced. I think there will be a sufficient number to serve without too great exhaustion.

**Member.** May I ask that the ballots be distributed correctly? I have two.

**The President General.** It does not make any difference how many are distributed so long as only one is written upon; more than one was given to each delegate for fear that because of mistakes you might need a second one. Mrs. Wyckoff, of New York, will you be willing to serve as the chairman of the tellers?

**Mrs. Wyckoff.** With pleasure, Madam President General.

**The President General.** The ballots are all distributed, and no one but accredited voters are present; the tellers are appointed and the chairman of tellers is appointed; the ballot boxes are here, and now the Official Reader will explain just what she means by this double line of voters, approaching from either side at the same time.

**The Official Reader.** The President General rather puts the responsibility on me. I am willing to take it—if you will help me. I think we can make a success of it.

The plan is to have two lines of voters approaching either side at the same time, from the two side aisles, and as you leave the ballot boxes going back to your places by the middle aisle. It is also suggested to begin at the middle of the alphabet and work both ways. Now, ladies, in order to avoid confusion in regard to the location of these delegations, when I call the name I should like to have that delegation rise; and, of course, it will be understood that it is to approach the platform by the aisle nearest to the one where you are seated. My effort will be to watch the voting and have the same number approaching, and we will leave the platform as rapidly as possible from the middle aisle. If done in that manner, quietly, I believe that we can get through in less than half the time that was formerly consumed.

**The President General.** Have the tellers from Massachusetts come forward? They were appointed some time ago.

**Mrs. Masury.** The tellers from Massachusetts are present.

**The President General.** Thank you. I have now another appointment to make from Michigan as only one was made. I appoint Mrs. Fannie Whitehead, of Michigan. Will she come forward? The Chair has received a great number of requests to cast votes immediately upon the opening of the ballot boxes and after the officers have been called. The Chair is delighted to show any consideration to the house, but the courtesy of the house must be asked for each individual who desires to leave before her regular turn in voting. We will now, if everything is in readiness, proceed. Are you ready to proceed?

**Mrs. Lane.** May Texas vote at once?

**The President General.** The Chair has just stated, Mrs. Lane, that the courtesy of the house is necessary.
Mrs. Lane. Will the house allow Texas to vote as soon as possible?

The President General. The house has heard the request. The National officers’ roll will be called first and then we will proceed with the special requests.

Mrs. Orton. Ohio asks the privilege of the house to vote as soon as the National officers have voted.

The President General. Ladies, you have heard these requests, and I would ask that no more be presented until after the National officers have voted.

(The Official Reader read the National officers’ roll.)

The President General. Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, asks the privilege to have one of the regents of Maryland vote immediately. Will the request be granted by the house? Very well, if I hear no objection the regent of Maryland will vote immediately. Are there any other requests of that kind, not including whole states?

Mrs. Estey. We have a request to make for an individual delegate.

The President General. Mrs. Estey asks the courtesy of the house for an individual delegate, who is obliged to leave the house. If there is no objection, it will be granted to the delegate from Vermont.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. Madam President General, I ask the courtesy of the house for an individual delegate to vote.

The President General. If there is no objection, that courtesy will be granted to Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. Jamison. Madam President General, many of the Virginia delegates live out of the city; if they do not catch their train, they will be detained.

The President General. Several of the delegates of Virginia will not be able to take trains unless the courtesy of the house is granted them. Is there objection? I hear none.

Mrs. Henry (one of the officers of the Society of 1812). Madam President General, I should be very much gratified to have the courtesy of the house extended.

The President General. Mrs. Henry, the courtesy is granted to you, unless there is objection. I hear no objection. Mrs. Kingsley, of New York asks the privilege of voting. The courtesy of the house will be granted her if there is no objection. Miss Vining and Mrs. Clark, of the Society of 1812, would like the courtesy of the house granted to them. I am going to grant everything to the Society of 1812 that the house is willing to approve, but your first duty is to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Vining, of Massachusetts, requests the privilege of the house to vote immediately. A delegate from the District of Columbia has to take a train. The courtesy of the house is granted her, if there is no objection. I hear no objection and Mrs. Merwin will come forward and deposit her ballot.
Mrs. Orton, of Ohio. Where do we come in?

The President General. Mrs. Orton, they were individuals, not states, that is the reason that is being done. The moment these individual cases are settled, we will proceed to the states. Are there any further individual requests? Mrs. Borst, of New York, asks the privilege of voting because of sickness. If there is no objection, the courtesy of the house will be granted to her. Come forward at once. Mrs. Rebell, of Fort Plain Chapter, asks the courtesy of the house. If there is no objection, it will be granted. She will come forward and vote at once. Mrs. Wilson asks the courtesy of the house, and if there is no objection, she will come forward and vote quickly.

Mrs. Cresup, of Maryland. Madam President General, if the regular order of voting were followed, we would all get out very quickly.

The President General. Mrs. Cresup makes the suggestion that we immediately proceed to the general order.

Mrs. Brayton. Madam President General, I ask the courtesy of the house for one of my delegates?

The President General. Why certainly, Michigan already asked the courtesy of the house and it was granted to one of her delegates. I shall be glad to give it to the second one. If there is no objection, it will be done at once. Texas asks the courtesy of the house. It was asked, but I do not think it was granted, because no action was taken. If there is no objection, it will be granted at once an those delegates will come forward immediately.

Mrs. Orton, of Ohio. Madam President General, may I ask the courtesy of the house for Ohio to vote immediately, for reasons that are very urgent?

The President General. For very urgent reasons, Ohio requests the privilege of voting immediately—"Often and early," I presume. [Laughter.] And if there is no objection, the courtesy of the house will be granted to Ohio. I hear none, and it will be granted. Now, Mrs. Cresup, your suggestion is in order.

Mrs. Cresup. I made a motion calling for the regular order, Madam President General, and it was seconded.

The President General. Mrs. Cresup made a motion and it was seconded; for the regular order of voting. Are you ready for the question? (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Now, those to whom special courtesy has been granted—Texas and Ohio—will now vote, and the moment that is over, the roll call will commence.

(Official Reader reads roll call.)

(During roll call.)

The President General. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, as so many requests have come in asking what is to be done this afternoon and evening, I would like to
move that when the voting is finished, the house take a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Draper. Will you please announce what time the reception is to be this evening—the musicale this evening?

The President General. There is not to be a reception, but there is to be a very beautiful musicale, and I will ask the Chairman of the Music Committee to make her statement in regard to it.

Mrs. Main. I wish to say to the delegates and regents here present that this will be a musical evening, and I want you to come, one and all, because we are going to have some wonderfully fine music; bring your friends.

The Official Reader. Another announcement from the President General: The gentlemen will not be barred if you wish to bring them. The general public is invited.

The President General. The Chair announces Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Brehmer, of Vermont, and Mrs. Charles R. Nash, of Virginia, as tellers.

The Official Reader. Madam President General, I have the honor to report, and I want the ladies to hear it—exactly at five o'clock the roll call was commenced; it is now one minute after six, and every state has been called—[applause] in less than an hour. The Chairman of the Credential Committee says the ballots are still open.

The President General. In the name of the whole Congress, I wish to thank the Official Reader for her suggestion that we should adopt this method. It has certainly minimized the time and the labor, and I believe it has proven most beneficial. We are very appreciative of the suggestion.

The Official Reader. Madam President General, I am very grateful to you for adopting it.

The President General. Is there anybody who has not deposited a ballot who has a right to vote? The Chair, is about to declare the ballot box closed, and gives this opportunity to any one who wishes to and has the right to vote. The ballot boxes are now closed. No further ballots are to be deposited. Under the resolution carried some time ago, when the house takes a recess it will be until to-morrow morning. There will be no business transacted from the time we take a recess till to-morrow morning's session. This evening will be taken up by the beautiful musicale arranged for us. The Chair will add to the tellers Mrs. Fox, of Michigan. Ladies, a recess is in order till to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Watson A. Bowron moved a recess until to-morrow morning.

Motion was seconded, put and carried.

Recess at 6.15.
Seventeenth Continental Congress

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CONTINENTAL HALL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thursday, April 23, 1908, at 8.15 P. M.

MUSICALE

BY

MME. TRYPHOSE BATES BATCHELLER

OF WORCESTER, MASS.

ASSISTED BY THE

TEMPLE MALE QUARTETTE

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

PROGRAM

SELECTION, .................................................. TEMPLE QUARTETTE

GIUNSE AL FIN ("Nozze di Figaro"), .......................... Mozart
SPRING, ....................................................... Henschel
ARIA, .......................................................... Masse

Nightingale's Song.
"Noces de Jeannette."

Flute obligato by Herr Jaeger.
MME. TRYPHOSE BATES-BATCHELLER.

SELECTION, .................................................. TEMPLE QUARTETTE

SERENADE, .................................................... Gounod

With flute obligato.
ARIA ("La Boheme"), ........................................... Puccini
CAUZONETTA ("Margitta"), ..................................... Meyer-Helmund

MME. TRYPHOSE BATES-BATCHELLER.