The Daughters of the American Revolution Before Continental Hall.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

Photo by David Edmondson.
A PAIR OF WOOLEN HOSE

A bleak February wind swept down the Hudson river valley, steadily, relentlessly. It caught up the snow of the steep hills of its western bank, tossed it down to that blown from the ice on the river, and buffeted both into the face of a traveler journeying northward on the road that led from New York to Albany.

He was dressed in the great coat worn by officers of the continental army, and high military boots reached to his knees. The animal he rode, urged by his master, trotted for a few rods, then fell into a gait that evidenced the weariness of exhaustion, and finally with a faint whinny, stopped altogether.

The traveler dismounted, patted the poor beast's neck and murmuring some sympathetic words in a foreign tongue slipped his arm through the bridle, and continued his journey on foot.

The landscape would have been depressing even to one nearing home with its welcome of food and fire, and the traveler was a stranger in a strange land. The steep hills to the left, the snow-drifted road, the ice-bound river with its distant wooded shore, all these had become familiar in the first of the many days of travel lying behind him, and they seemed yet to stretch on indefinitely and never ending. No human habitation was in sight, and the early dusk of a bitter winter's night was closing in upon them.

As he guided his horse around a great drift blocking the road, he overtook a negro trudging along in the snow. The man wore a big scarf wrapped several times around his neck; his knitted cap had ear laps that covered both sides of his face, and heavy woolen mittens protected his hands.
The nearly perishing traveler noted all this with unconscious
envy, as he accosted him and inquired the distance to Albany.
The negro smiled broadly in return and made no answer, but
with a promptness that betokened familiarity with the service,
took the bridle from the stiff fingers of the stranger, and leading
the horse broke a path into which the traveler might follow, at the same time partially shielding him from the icy blast.

Ten minutes later, a large house loomed up to view on the
crest of a hill to the left. It was a typical residence of the
prosperous Dutch gentleman of the day. Fully seventy-five
feet in width, its steep roof broken by two huge chimneys and
three dormer windows, and its long ridge ornamented with a
balustrade; the first story set upon a high basement foundation,
its whole width screened with a broad stoop.

As they approached it, the negro suddenly turned, and open-
ing a large gate, led the way up a long, steep drive to the
front entrance of the house, and then with a significant nod
and gesture disappeared around a corner of the building.

As the traveler mounted a flight of steps, the upper part
of the wide, colonial door swung back, and a lady appeared
in the opening smiling a welcome. In a moment more a maid
had drawn the heavy bolt that fastened the lower half, and
by the time he had reached it, the lady had greeted him with a
gentle dignity, and ushered him into a wide hall, and from
thence to an immense drawing-room in which burned a huge,
log fire.

"Madam," he said with a graceful bow, "I would not have
presumed upon your hospitality but for your servant who con-
ducted me hither. I am the Marquis de Lafayette of the con-
tinental army on my way to Albany on important service, and
delayed by cold and storm."

The lady swept him a courtesy, and then in more cordial
greeting extended her hand.

"Chance and the weather have indeed honored me. I am
Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer, and my husband has charge of
the armory and military stores in Albany. He is there now,
but will return presently and give you most sincere welcome."
Soon the great coat and high boots were in the hands of a servant, and General Lafayette was seated by the fire stretching his benumbed limbs out to the grateful heat, and sipping from a glass filled with steaming cordial.

"And less than a half hour ago," he thought, "I was actually perishing."

His hostess, who with true hospitality, had left him to warm and refresh himself free from observation,—meanwhile attending to the future comfort of her distinguished guest,—re-entered the room and began a conversation, the theme of which was the inclement weather, his long journey on horseback, and the latest news of the American army.

It was with well bred curiosity and much interest that she surveyed her guest. All that she had heard of this foreigner's services to the patriotic cause, his modesty, his bravery, his confidential relation with General Washington, and above all his extreme youth recurred to her as she sat facing him from the opposite side of the hearth. He seemed but a lad in years, slender, smooth faced, and with irregular features only redeemed from ugliness by a constant vivacity of expression. His clothes were of fine quality but far too light in weight for the rigors of a northern winter, and she noticed with much concern that the stockings that met at his knee buckles were of white silk, whereas no Dutch gentleman, at this season, wore any but the heaviest of wool, furthermore his feet were protected only by low, light shoes.

While conversing with his hostess, Lafayette noted through the door by which they had entered from the hall, an opposite one that seemed to lead to another front room, and from this came the sound of children's voices.

"Madam has infants," he suggested, leaning toward her with an air of great interest.

"I have four children," calmly replied the young matron.

"Madam is indeed blessed!" he exclaimed with ardor. "Ah! It is my little Henrietta I would wish to see beyond anything in this world."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer regarded him with amazement. There were young husbands among her Dutch relatives and friends, but none that seemed so youthful as this French lad.
“Do I understand aright? Is Henrietta your daughter?” she asked.

“Indeed yes, and I have another that came to the Madam Lafayette soon after I left France. Perhaps the Madam Rensselaer has a daughter,” he suggested eagerly.

Children in the eighteenth century were neither seen nor intentionally heard by strangers or guests unless especially called for, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer deeming this one of the occasions when the presence of her children would give sincere pleasure, invited him into the family-sitting-room, a counterpart of the one they were in both in size and shape, and in which, also, glowed a wood fire on a wide, deep hearth.

“This is my Elisabeth,” and she presented a little girl about eight years of age.

“This my Robert,” a sturdy lad some two years younger, “and—”

“But Lafayette had caught sight of little Ariantje—Harriet—and in an instant the child was caught close to his breast, her cheek against his own.

“My own little Henrietta is so lovely that she gives me a taste for girls of this age,” he said apologetically. “Madam, I must tell you. I dare not to kiss her adieu nor my wife—and I have not seen them in a whole year. Ah! I shall be much punished if my Henrietta knows me not on my return. That will be the penance she shall impose upon me for leaving her so long,” and then he added simply, “I have been in camp since I came to your country, and saw no children there.”

He seated himself upon a sofa drawn up to the fire, and still holding the child, put out his hand to the two older children shyly hovering near. The young matron left the room and returned with an infant in her arms. “Will your partiality for girls preclude interest in my little Peter?” she inquired smilingly. “My little Peter Schuyler, who has my grandfather’s name? Today is February sixteenth, so he is just eight months old.”

Lafayette touched the cheek of the babe with a playful finger, coaxing from it a smile and a dimple, then turned again to the child on his knee. By this time, little Elisabeth,
A PAIR OF WOOLEN HOSE.

won into complete confidence, was seated by his side, her cheek brushing his shoulder while the little boy on a stool at his feet was gazing up at him with admiration and awe.

"Can you speak the Dutch?" he inquired, at length, and then emboldened by the sound of his own voice, added "Sambo knows not the English. Sambo brought you here."

"All our black people speak only the Dutch," chimed in Elisabeth, "but Robert and I know both."

"Which leg was it?" presently asked the boy in almost a whisper.

"What does the little man wish?" inquired their guest much puzzled.

"Mother says you were shot by our enemies in a big battle, right through the leg," explained the little girl.

"Ah! did it hurt much?" she cooed tenderly, and as the boy knelt to touch the spot indicated on the silk stocking, three gentlemen who had entered the house through the rear, appeared in the doorway, and stood silently gazing upon the scene.

The eldest of the trio was about sixty years of age and of commanding presence, the second one fully twenty years younger, and the third, whose expression was that of great amiability seemed little past thirty. The latter presently stepped forward into the room and introduced himself as the master of the house, the elderly gentleman as Judge John Sanders of Schenectady, and the others as Henry Glen of the same place.

Lafayette put little Harriet gently down, and in a moment both hands were close clasped, and the arm of the third man was across his shoulders.

This affectionate greeting brought tears to the eyes of the Marquis.

"The manners of these American Dutch must be much like that of my own countrymen," he thought.

But the warmth of his welcome was due to the fact that no section of the country was in a position to more fully appreciate the services Lafayette was rendering the struggling colonies than was northern New York, especially by its large
land owners espousing the American cause, who in case of
defeat would forfeit all their possessions, and perhaps their
lives. The moral attitude of this French lad appealed to their
liveliest instincts of admiration and gratitude. He had sacri-
ficed a brilliant career in his own country, had incurred the dis-
pleasure and estrangement of his family, disregarded the com-
mands of his king, had fought with bravery at Brandywine,
voluntarily shared the privations of Valley Forge, was using
all the strength of eloquence and diplomacy to bring about
French recognition of the struggling colonies, and all this
without rank, without pay, content only in that he could be of
service to a people fighting for their independence.

It was but natural that after dinner had been served, the
men should return to the fire and eagerly question Lafayette
in regard to the war.

It was 400 miles from where they were seated to the heart
of Pennsylvania in which the American Army was spending a
winter of enforced idleness, and it had been months since they
had had the opportunity of meeting one in a position to give
reliable information concerning events that had been and were
transpiring. And Lafayette told them all they wished to
know and described the melancholy winter quarters at Valley
Forge.

"Melancholy in its nakedness, its privation, its lack of food,
its suffering from disease. Without coats nor hats, shirts nor
shoes, the army sometimes passed whole days without food."

But he was full of enthusiasm over the bravery and good
conduct of the soldiers, and the patient endurance of both
officers and men.

A long pause followed his recital. Each one of his listeners
was experiencing the keenest pangs a patriot can endure—the
knowledge that the cause upon which he has staked everything
is trembling toward defeat. And if defeat, then all this dread-
ful suffering, this universal sacrifice would count for naught.

Judge Sanders had been foremost in raising and equipping
troops in his own district, and Henry Glen had charge of the
commissary in Schenectady. Mr. Van Rensselaer's father was
colonel of an Albany regiment, his two brothers were serving
as captains with Van Schaick, and he himself, after service in
the northern campaign, had been appointed commissary of the
military stores in Albany. Indeed, every man bearing his
family name in the colony and of age to bear arms, every
cousin of his own, every kinsman of his wife were enlisted in
a cause that in this moment of depression threatened to be a
lost one, involving in ruin all that he held dear.

The darkest hour of the Revolution was casting sinister
shadows over them.

Lafayette with sympathetic intuition felt what was passing
in their thought, and sought a diversion by saying briskly,
“And now, messieures, may I speak of myself and what it
is brings me hither? It is far better news, I assure you. Soon
after my arrival in this country, your congress bestowed upon
me the title of Major General but without command. Now am
I to assume the rank I most ardently wish. I am to organize
and have charge of a northern army whose campaign will be-
gen at once by an invasion of Canada. Here are my instruc-
tions,” he added, taking a document from his breast pocket,
and placing it first in the hands of the elderly man.

Judge Sanders read it through silently, and passed it on
without a word to his host, who, after perusal, in turn handed
it over to Henry Glen, then all three looked at him gravely,
compassionately.

Their silence struck the young officer as sinister. But yet,
it could not be so. His previous report had saddened and dis-
couraged them too deeply. They could not at once respond
to such glorious news.

“Perhaps you comprehend not,” he began eagerly. “Canada
is filled with people of my own kindred, my own tongue. They
have never been happy nor content under these fifteen years of
British rule. I am to head an army of patriots and lead them
by the way of Lake Champlain to Montreal. There I will
issue a manifesto to my countrymen in the name of the Con-
tinental Congress, and enlist their sympathies and services in
our common cause. Meanwhile, messieures, your commissary
in Albany is to fit us out properly with clothing, arms, and
equipment, everything needful for the expedition. You ob-
serve by this document what regiments have been assigned to me—in all 2,500 soldiers,” and he looked at them with shining eyes.

Again there was silence broken by Judge Sanders who, rising, put his hand affectionately on the young man’s shoulder, and said,

“General Schuyler is in town for a few days. You shall see him to-morrow. He is the one who can give you all the advice and assistance you need.”

At this point, greatly to the relief of her husband, Mrs. Van Rensselaer entered the room and invited the Marquis to take a look at her sleeping children, ever a pretty sight to one interested, and she led him down the hall into a smaller one into which opened her own apartment and the nursery. As Lafayette bent over Robert and Elisabeth, each tucked under many blankets, and over the wide trundle bed which held little Harriet and Peter, the men he had left in the sitting-room took the opportunity of his absence to express the astonishment that had hitherto held them speechless.

What did this all mean? What motive had the continental congress, in sending this lad on such an impossible errand? What cruelty to impose upon him the hardships of such a long journey in mid-winter with but bitter disappointment awaiting him at the end? And they looked in each others faces and shook their heads with stern displeasure. They were too familiar with the jealousies and intrigues of the continental congress—a congress that was withholding from General Washington adequate support—and who had heaped upon their own kinsman, Philip Schuyler, unbearable insult and injury. And here was this young French officer, the tender, confidential friend of Washington, another victim of its plots and schemes!

But they could not undeceive him now and here. They would wait until they were all in Albany where he could see for himself the empty armory, the depleted commissary, the lack of every thing needful for such an expedition. And as for the regiments promised, there were none except in name—a few soldiers in each whose pay was months in arrears.
Lafayette slept the deep slumber of fatigue that night, in a chamber directly over the drawing room and awakened to find a bright fire newly kindled on the hearth, and a negro to wait upon him. As he dressed, he noticed, for the first time, the appointments of the room. Its five windows and the poster bed were draped in fine white linen applique with a conventional design of Dutch blue, and the furniture and toilet articles were all of French or Holland manufacture.

He parted one of the curtains and looked east upon the river and saw a large wooded island separated from the stream nearly opposite the house; while from a southern window he could trace many a mile of his previous day's journey.

It was yet early when the gentlemen had all breakfasted and were ready to start for town. Lafayette was eager to reach it and to consummate his cherished plans, and the others fully as anxious to evade his enthusiastic questioning.

As he was putting on his outer wraps, his hostess came forward with a long pair of heavy, black woolen hose fresh from the knitting needles she herself had wielded, and the comfortable stockings at her orders were drawn over both the thin silk ones and the low shoes.

With many expressions of gratitude for her kindness, and a gay leave of the children, he left the hospitable roof which was not to shelter him again for nearly half a century.

By prearrangement he found himself at the very start with Henry Glen, and in advance of his host who was keeping his own horse in pace with that of his aged uncle. As was expected, it took all Mr. Glen's conversational resources to avoid direct answers to Lafayette's questions and even the questions themselves. So he talked volubly on every subject but the all important one.

Soon he pointed out a large, fine mansion occupying the same ridge as the one they had just left.

"That is General Schuyler's residence. His wife and Mr. Van Rensselaer are cousins—their fathers being brothers. She is the only daughter of John Van Rensselaer, of the manor of Clavarack. On the other hand, our host's mother was a Schuyler, and his mother-in-law also. So you see," he added
laughingly, "that the kinship is close and complicated." Indeed, it is so of all our leading Dutch families. They are much married and intermarried."

It is needless to repeat in detail the story of Conway's Cabal—the plot to separate Lafayette from his beloved chief, and to bring upon him disappointment and ridicule. How his own earnestness of character, his honesty of purpose and belief alone saved him from the effects of what he himself termed "a distressing, ridiculous, foolish, and indeed a nameless situation."

In every way possible General Schuyler strove to mitigate his disappointment, and soothe his mortification, and Washington wrote him a tender message of condolence and good cheer. Shortly afterward Lafayette returned to Valley Forge from whence he wrote to Philip and Mrs. Van Rensselaer again thanking them for their hospitality, and assuring them of the comfort he had derived from the stockings.

September of the year 1824 witnessed an impressive pageant in the city of Albany. Four milk-white horses and a beautiful carriage stood at the steamboat landing awaiting the arrival of General Lafayette who was traveling through the country and receiving the grateful homage of a people he had fought to free.

Amid the roar of cannon, the wild cheers of thousands, under arches and canopies of flags and flowers, he entered the carriage, was driven to the capitol and formally greeted by the mayor of the city and the governor of the state.

Banquets and balls filled nearly every hour of his three days' sojourn in the city. But in the afternoon of the third, accompanied by a mounted escort he was driven to "Cherry Hill" to pay his respects to Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer, now many years a widow.

As he conversed with the aged matron another little Harriet sat upon his knee, the young daughter of the first who had long been married to her cousin of the same family name.

Lafayette had forgotten no details of that other visit and again with much feeling referred to the warmth of its welcome, and especially to the gift of warm, woolen stockings.—

*Gertrude V. R. Wickham.*
“As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman,
Tho' she bends him, she obeys him,
Tho' she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other.”

We have in our county of Orangeburg an historic spot which rightly in name is a monument to the self-sacrifice and heroism of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, the wife of Col. Isaac Motte. This family had moved from Charleston to St. Matthew’s Parish and owned a beautiful plantation home on the Congaree river, about where the present town of Fort Motte stands.

As Nathaniel Greene, aided by the partisan leaders, drove the British from post to post back into Charleston, the British fortified Motte’s, the chief part of the post being Mrs. Rebecca Motte’s home. The family had been driven out by the British and were living in the neighborhood.

Lee’s and Marion’s men built a mound of earth, which is still to be seen, from which the riflemen could command the inside of the fort, but the house protected the enemy still. It was found necessary to burn it.

They informed Mrs. Motte that they would probably have to burn her home, which stood in the center of the fort; she begged them that they would not consider her house of any consequence in the general cause and with great patriotism and firmness presented them with a bow and quiver of arrows and showing them how to set fire to the house, requested that they should burn it quickly.

By this means the Whigs threw fire on the roof, compelling the garrison commanded by Lieutenant McPherson to surrender or be roasted. Mrs. Motte was extremely rejoiced when she saw the garrison surrender.

Lee’s and Marion’s men extinguished the flames and the house was afterwards rebuilt.

Some authorities say that the bow and arrows were a present sent Mrs. Motte from India, others that they were bor-
rowed of a negro boy. However this may be the mound of earth is all that is now visible as a reminder of Mrs. Motte's sacrifice.

The place where the house stood is at present a cotton field and owned by Mrs. A. T. Darby.

Time, the eradicator, will eventually wipe out the mound and all that will commemorate this brave deed will be the name, "Fort Motte," on the written page.—Mrs. Bessie Goggans Owen, Vice-Regent Moultrie Chapter.

BRADDOCK'S MEMORIAL, CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL

The historical events linked with the past and connecting it with present history will go down to posterity on this sacred spot of the cathedral close at the national capitol, from the placing of the Peace Cross in 1898 to the laying of the cornerstone of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, September 29, 1907.

The last memorial was a boulder to mark the spot where General Braddock and his army marched on their way to Fort Duquesne in 1755. This was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, District of Columbia.

It might be spoken of as an international event as so many of the memorials of the cathedral are from our English friends and nearly all of the great services held here have been participated in by the Bishop of London.

The British ambassador, James Bryce, was invited to unveil the bronze tablet.

It lies between two giant oaks from which the American flag was suspended.

Two wreaths of laurel covered the boulder, one entwined with the English and American colors and name of the society,—the other "Our Father's God to Thee." The ambassador raised the wreaths and handed them to Mr. Frederick Owen who placed them on the century oaks.

The standard flags were used also in the procession.
Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith conducted the services which began with the processional hymn, “Ancient of Days,” then “O, God Our Help in Ages Past.”

Dr. Smith, chaplain of the local society, spoke as follows:

“On behalf of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, in the city and diocese of Washington, I do dedicate this stone set here; hard by the road along side which General Braddock and his soldiers of the Colonial army marched to Fort Duquesne, and erected by the Society of the Colonial Wars, District of Columbia, as a memorial of the labors and sufferings of our forefathers in planting religion and civilization in this land.”

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, deputy governor of the society, then delivered an address teeming with the loyalty of the Anglo-Saxon race to their country. He spoke of the delays to General Braddock’s advance through the untrodden forest, which were so little understood in England,—and of whom Walpole said, “Braddock is in no hurry to be scalped.” General Braddock was maddened by impatience at the delays and wrote to a friend that to Benjamin Franklin was due the means of transportation over the difficult pass of the Alleghanies,—and spoke of Franklin as “being almost the only instance of ability and honesty I have known in these provinces.”

The services closed with prayer and the singing of “Praise to God, Immortal Praise.”—ELISABETH GADSBY, Historian, General.

Desiring to encourage more careful study of the history of our country, and to foster the spirit of patriotism among our young people, Tioga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution offered prizes as hereinbelow named and described, for the best historical essays written by pupils of the high schools of Waverly, Sayre and Athens respectively.

The subjects assigned for the season of 1907-08 were as follows:

Athens, “Philadelphia in the Revolution.”
Sayre, “Cornwallis’ New Jersey Campaign.”
Waverly, “The Mohawk Valley in the Revolutionary War.”

Making all futures fruits of all the past.—Edwin Arnold.
THE MEMORIAL ARCH, JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK

"Johnstown Chapter," Johnstown, New York, has been very busy for the past year, in raising sufficient funds to erect a memorial arch and bronze tablet at the entrance to our Colonial cemetery. Everybody has been very much in earnest, and determined to accomplish this object, and with the hearty cooperation of the public, the result was an assured success. All things being in readiness, and a letter having been received from our beloved President General, promising to be with us, having with her usual great unselfishness given up her much needed rest after her arduous Western trip, July 15th, was decided upon for the date of our dedication and invitations reading as follows:

Johnstown Chapter
Daughters of American Revolution
requests the pleasure of your presence at the

Dedication of the Memorial Arch, at the
Colonial Cemetery
on Wednesday, the fifteenth of July, at two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.
Informal Reception to the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean from eight to ten in the evening.

were sent out through the Mohawk Valley and to our neighboring "Chapters." These invitations met with a hearty response, as representatives were present from Fort Plain, Ilion, Boonville, Frankfort, Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, Fonda, Amsterdam, Troy, and a delegation of twenty-five from our sister city, Gloversville. The day was cool and delightful. The visiting Daughters were met by a reception committee and taken to the Lotus Club, an exclusive gentleman's club of the city, who had offered their spacious and pleasant suite of rooms for the chapter's headquarters. Here the register was signed, badges were presented and an informal lunch served. The city presented a gala appearance as many public build-
Memorial Arch erected by the Johnstonon Chapter.
ings and residences were decorated with flags in honor of the Daughters. At 2.30 the exercises in the grand opera house began. The large stage represented a forest, with beautiful ferns and palms, while the boxes were trimmed with flags and bunting. The first box was occupied by four young girls, dressed in white, Miss Carolyn Evans, Miss Mildred Dupre, Miss Elizabeth Wells and Miss Elizabeth Potter, all daughters of Daughters of Johnstown Chapter, who were to unveil the Memorial Arch. After an opening selection by the Johnstown band, the invocation was given by Rev. Dr. Williamson who has nearly completed a ministry of half-a-century in Johnstown, then singing by a male quartette, after which the Honorary Regent, Mrs. Van Vleet, recited the following original poem:

With humble hearts, and reverent tread,
We'll march to yonder sacred ground,
That silent city of our dead,
Life's noise and action all around.

Above is Heaven's arch of blue,
Beneath us Nature's glow of green,
That other Arch between the two
Now for the first time to be seen.

In memory of our sacred dead,
To all who rest beneath that sod,
The patriots who fought and bled,
The faithful servants of our God.

Ah! well to mark their resting place,
Ye Daughters of the veteran dead,
Who wait to-day with glowing face,
While solemn eulogies are said.

Well may we feel a happy thrill,
At loving work accomplished now,
Well may pure joy our glad hearts fill,
As 'neath our Arch our heads we bow.

This work was left for us to do,
Waiting a century and more,
'Tis ours the joy, the duty, too,
To honor thus brave men of yore.
At task so great we faltered not,
    But followed where our hearts aye led,
To beautify that ancient spot,
    Made holy by our patriot dead.

An Arch we've placed at entrance there,
    With our loved Insignia above,
The principles that we revere,
    Unite faith, loyalty and love.

These, Daughters, cherish as fine gold,
    Our motto, "Home and Country," too,
Keep reverence for the days of old,
    Take courage for the unknown new.

And for glorious leader of us all,
    Whose love has brought her here to-day,
God's blessings on her ever fall,
    Our gratitude is her's alway.

One day may wars forever cease,
    And human hearts know only love,
While all the world lies wrapped in peace,
    Guarded and blessed by God above.

The regent, Mrs. Alexander, then very happily presented our beloved President General, the "adopted daughter of the Mohawk Valley," and the most glorious leader our organization of women ever had, Mrs. Donald McLean, our orator and distinguished honored guest of the day. Her address completely captivated her entire audience. The opera house was packed, all organizations attending and were as enthusiastic as the Daughters in their admiration of our President General, Mrs. Donald McLean. She spoke with all her accustomed eloquence, and brilliancy and nobody moved until she ceased, when the tumultuous applause testified to the earnest appreciation and enjoyment of her hearers. Ah! there never was, there never can be such a wonderful leader as our President General! The regent, Mrs. Alexander, presented the arch to the city in a fine address, giving the history of the old cemetery, telling of the Revolutionary heroes buried there, the heroes of 1812, the early settlers of our historic city and beautifully blending sentiment with facts in her eloquent address. Mayor
Beebe received the arch for the city in well-chosen words, thanking Johnstown Chapter for its great achievement; the male quartette sang Kipling's Recessional, and the benediction by the Rev. W. W. Ellsworth closed the program. For the next two hours automobiles and carriages conveyed the visitors sight seeing, out to Sir Wm. Johnson Hall, to Johnstown Battlefield marked by the Johnstown Chapter in 1903 with a huge boulder and bronze tablet, where over the boulder from a tall flagstaff, Old Glory is always waving, to the historic Court House, to St. John's Church and the grave of Sir William, to the old Black Horse Tavern, to the old jail, and past the beautiful Colonial residences of Johnstown's millionaires. At 5:30 a supper was served in the large dining room of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, by the "Gleaners" a hustling band of young women workers. The room and tables were patriotically decorated and an abundance of good things provided which were heartily enjoyed by over one hundred and fifty
Daughters. At 8 p. m. a reception was held at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. James McMartin, where the regent, Mrs. Alexander, the honorary regent, Mrs. Van Vleet, the past regent, Miss Foote, with the hostess, Mrs. McMartin, presented the guests to our President General. Over two hundred and fifty were presented, all eager to do honor to our distinguished guest, who, with her charming graciousness and magnetic personality won every heart. The house was lavishly and beautifully decorated in ferns, palms and white roses, while an orchestra, composed of four young girls, rendered fine selections calling forth well merited praise. Light refreshments were served and at 10.30 the Mohawk Valley Daughters departed expressing themselves as having had a delightful day in historic Johnstown. The arch is of hand-wrought iron and the tablet of bronze cast at the foundry of the well known firm of Paul Cabaret & Co., and weighs over one thousand pounds. The arch stands on two massive stone pedestals one on either side of the entrance and at the top of the Arch is the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia with the inscription, “Johnstown Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1908.” Beneath the arch are large iron gates. The tablet in the west stone pedestal contains this inscription,

To the memory
Of our historic dead
Who bore arms
In the War of Independence
And who were ever
The brave defenders
Of the Mohawk Valley
And to the early
Inhabitants of our city
Who laid her foundations so enduring
This Arch is erected and dedicated by
The Johnstown Chapter, D. A. R., 1908.

The old cemetery has been cared for by the Johnstown Chapter for several years. It was first a burial ground in 1760 when Sir Wm. Johnson built the first stone church on the site now indicated by the stone cross erected a few years ago by St. John's Church. The last burial in this old ceme-
tery was about thirty years ago. It contains the graves of about a dozen Revolutionary soldiers, and also persons of note in their day. The cemetery at Sir William’s death passed to his son Sir John, but when he took up arms against the Colonists, it was confiscated by the state and, of course, never sold. It is said to be the only burying ground in New York that is state government property. It is now in complete order, with flower beds laid out, and surrounded by the restored old stone wall and with its new entrance is now a beautiful spot, an honored and cherished “silent city.”

FRANCES FOWLER VAN VLEET,  
Historian of Johnstown Chapter, D. A. R.

THE FLAG

MRS. EMELINE TATE WALKER.

Out in the West, where the sunset dies,  
And days linger longest to gladden the eyes;  
In the East, where the earliest flush of the dawn  
So silently ushers the day newly born;  
In the South, where the citron and orange trees bloom,  
And the golden fruit ripens ’midst sweetest perfume.  
O’er all our loved land from sea unto sea,  
Wave, emblem of Liberty, Flag of the Free.

When the lamps of the night are alight overhead,  
Departing day gives us your color—the Red;  
And the nebulous clouds of luminous light  
Another tint adds, and gives us the White.  
The glorious stars in the azure blue vault  
Were the last heavenly tints from which you were wrought.

Then fling from the casement, wave aloft to the breeze,  
Above crowded streets and beneath leafy trees,  
The Stars and the Stripes, let them float overhead  
Till the white light of day fades the purple and red.

Inspirer of courage, whose wonderful tints  
Findeth Hope in your folds, with the white stars imprints,  
From the North to the South, from sea unto sea—  
We give thee our homage, our hearts’ loyalty.

(Mrs. Walker has passed to the life eternal, but her poems are still an inspiration to those left behind.)
REMINISCENCES OF MISTRESS LYDIA COBB

BY M. E. N. HATHAWAY.

Because it is through her we read
Our title clear to glory,
We fain would keep her memory green
In history, song and story.

Although her earliest record fails,
We know with knowledge truest,
She came of good old Leonard stock,
Whose blood was of the bluest.

Her sire and grandsire led the field
Against the Indian savage,
Whene'er he broke the bonds of peace,
And sought the town to ravage.

They also served with equal zeal
Where arts of peace were growing,
And on the Taunton's winding stream
Set mills and forges going.

She learned when young to read and spell,
And say her catechism,
As our New England Primer taught,
With orthodox precision.

She wrought her sampler, furnished well
With texts and moral verses—
Reminding man of earthly doom
Likewise of Heavenly mercies.

Each Sunday she to meeting went
In every sort of weather,
With sentries keeping guard without,
Whose guns were stacked together.

When older grown, with thrifty mind
She shared the household labors,
And spent but little precious time
In gossiping with neighbors.

She kept the pewter dishes bright,
And all the brazen handles,—
She spun and wove the flax and wool,
And made the soap and candles.
She gathered stores of special herbs,
   And dried them in due season,
Prescribing them for various ills
   With prudence and good reason.

She rode on horseback when she rode,
   On saddle or on pillion,—
More light of heart than England's queen
   With chariot and postilion.

When she arrived at proper age—
   A maid of worth and beauty,—
She wisely wed, content to live
   A life of love and duty.

And when her husband fought the French
   To save the nation's honor—
She cheered him with courageous words
   And took his cares upon her.

She ruled the home with frugal thought,
   She sewed, and knit the stocking—
The while with tireless foot she kept
   The baby's cradle rocking.

Her children were her pride and joy,
   Surpassing every other,—
And who could wonder at her pride
   In being David's Mother.

Who has not heard the swift reply
   He gave the mob's demanding?
That "living he would sit as Judge,
   Or die as General standing."

He lived to serve his country long—
   To place and rank elected;—
It was for him on Taunton Green
   The Boulder was erected.

Thus Mistress Lydia spent her years
   To useful work devoted,
And passed away an aged dame,
   As was distinctly noted.
And now another star appears
To make the view resplendent,—
Behold, our governor, Curtis Guild,
We hail as her descendant.

Should further memories be subjoined
Let none presume to doubt them,
But trust the Daughters in her name
To tell the world about them.

AN ODE
[Written for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Samuel F. Patterson, Concord, New Hampshire.]

America! Our native land—
How dear to all this happy band.
Her wars are o'er, and peace doth reign,
From North to South, on land and main.
O glorious home—our fathers won—
Through toil and strife and darkest gloom,
And we, their loyal daughters, raise
Our hearts and lips in words of praise.

With grateful hearts we sing to Thee
Our nation's God—God of the free,
In whom our fathers placed their trust,
As they who knew their cause was just,
So shall the flag they fought to save
Float over ev'ry patriot's grave,
And may our Heavenly Father's hand
Guard and preserve our native land.

THE MARKING OF OLD FORT BULL

About a mile from the city of Rome, New York, and situated almost in the center of a farm, is the historic site of old Fort Bull, one of the British posts taken by the French on their way to attack Ticonderoga in the campaign of 1756, and thus an interesting scene of action twenty years before the Revolution. The fort is in a state of good preservation considering the lapse of years. The old powder magazine is still
standing in the corner, and earthworks, and moat on three sides are clearly outlined. Mrs. W. J. P. Kingsley, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of Rome, has recently caused this spot to be marked by a permanent and suitable memorial that time cannot obliterate. She has had constructed in the center of the site of this old fort a handsome and expensive monument—a large boulder weighing about four tons, resting on two large granite base stones. The stones rest on a concrete foundation four feet deep. The base stone is 60x47 inches and 16 inches thick, and the top stone is 40x37 inches, and 12 inches thick.

The inscription, which can be plainly seen, is: "Fort Bull, on water route, destroyed and many killed by the French and Indians, March 27, 1756." An iron railing has been placed about the monument to keep it from being defaced.

A few feet to the right of the boulder, the Fort Stanwix Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have placed a fine flag staff which floats a handsome bunting flag that they propose to renew each year on the fourteenth of June. It is peculiarly fitting that the Fort Stanwix Chapter should give a flag, as on the site of the fort for which they are named our beloved Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle August 3, 1777.

Happy are all free people, too strong to be dispossessed;
But blessed are those among nations who dare to be strong for the rest.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Mrs. Pamela Feeter French, of Akron, Ohio, in renewing her own subscription and sending in two additional ones, had the following good words to say for the American Monthly Magazine: "I have given to the Portage Chapter my magazine for the last six months; the only pay I wish is that each would subscribe to so finely gotten up a magazine—surely all and each member ought to be interested in it to read every month."
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.)

Tuesday, October 30, 1827.
In Union, Me., Col. John Gleason, formerly of Framingham, Mass. He was an active officer and earnestly engaged in the war of the Revolution.

Friday, November 2, 1827.
In Sullivan, Me., the Hon. Paul Dudley Sergeant, aged 88. He was among the first who embarked in the cause of American independence, and entered the army as a Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry. Besides many other very liberal bestowments to the suffering army, he raised and equipped at his own expense a company of cavalry.

Tuesday, November 6, 1827.
In Roxbury, Mr. William Cary, aged 73, formerly of Oxford, Mass., a Revolutionary pensioner.
In Grafton, Mr. Enoch Greenwood, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 70.
In Woolwich, Capt. Abner Wade, aged 80, an officer of the Revolution.

Friday, November 9, 1827.
In Tinmouth, Vt., Lieut. Nibl Crampton, aged 84. He was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars, was with Col. Ethan Allen at the taking of the Fort Ticonderoga and the second after Allen who entered, and was in Bennington battle at the defeat of Col. Baum.

Tuesday, November 13, 1827.
On Sunday last, Major Luther Emes, aged 78, a worthy soldier of the Revolution, who became disabled and a legitimate pensioner by the wounds received while opposing the enemies of his country.
In Stoneham, on the 6th inst., Mr. William Wilson, aged 72, a Revolutionary patriot. He was engaged in many battles to gain the independence of his country.

_Friday, November 16, 1827._

In Lynn, Mr. Daniel Lindley, a soldier of the Revolution.

_Tuesday, November 20, 1827._

In Brewer, Dr. Elisha Skinner, aged 73, formerly of Mansfield, Mass., a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

In Canterbury, Conn., Mr. Jedediah Brown, a Revolutionary pensioner.

In Brandford, Conn., Capt. Samuel Baldwin, aged 88. He was an officer of the Revolution and was engaged in several battles. During the old French war he was a soldier under Gen. Putnam and was but a few rods distant when the General was made a prisoner by the French and Indians, whilst passing through the woods.

_Friday, November 23, 1827._

In Parsonfield, Me., Mr. Aaron Goodwin. He was born in 1754 at South Berwick, N. H. In 1777 he went on board a privateer and in 25 days was taken prisoner and sent to Mill Prison, Eng., about two years after was exchanged and sent to France, from thence went on board the _Bonne Homme Richard_, John Paul Jones, commander; was in the battle with the _Serapis_, which was taken and carried into France. He was absent from home nearly seven years.

_Tuesday, November 27, 1827._

In Hopkinton, Mr. David Fowler, aged 67, a soldier of the Revolution.

_Friday, December 14, 1827._

In Newburyport, Dr. Samuel Smith, a Revolutionary officer, aged 76.

_Friday, December 28, 1827._

In Lowell, Capt. Isaac Chamberlin, aged 72, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Northborough, Capt. Amos Rice, aged 85. He was on the Committee of Correspondence in the ever memorable year 1775; belonged to the company of minute men that marched down to Cambridge on the 19th of April and was an active and zealous patriot through the whole of the Revolutionary war, having performed military service in several campaigns and employed his influence at home to promote the interests of his country. (From Mrs. Ella N. Taylor, Regent Genesee Chapter, New York.)
A Few Words About New Hampshire

In a recent trip to that historic state many things of interest were discovered not relating to her mountains and lakes.

In the state house at Concord are gathered all the wills and deeds of the colony prior to 1771. No need then to wander from county to county searching for your ancestor’s probate record. Better still, all the vital statistics from the earliest Colonial date to the year 1908, taken from the town books, are gathered in one room in the state house, and easily available. We understand that the churches are to be called upon to yield tribute in the shape of copies of baptisms, marriages, publications and deaths. Concord will then hold all the records of the state. Would that the idea might spread to other states.

We discovered a new star in the crown of Mrs. John McLane, loved and honored in New Hampshire,—the Mary Torr Chapter of Rochester, with Mrs. Millie A. G. Worcester, as founder and organizing regent. Already their work justifies their being, they live up to their motto.

"Do noble things, not dream them all day long."

Mr. Worcester, a Son of the American Revolution, and descended from the Reverend William, of high ideals, realizes the need of perfect records. As city clerk he has put everything on an up-to-date basis.

Mrs. Shepard, of Derry, is doing grand work for the Daughters of the American Revolution.—Mrs. E. M. A.

From the Ex-State Regent of Mississippi, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell come the following words of praise: "I feel that I must renew our subscription for the Magazine and wish to express my appreciation of it. Personally, I get a great deal out of it and do not wish to allow our subscription to lapse. The historical articles are most interesting and the Magazine enables us to keep up with the work of our great Society."
I am the daughter of Abiel Fellows, a Revolutionary soldier. My father enlisted when he was but seventeen years old and served one year and a half under Colonel Sproul and General Waterbury. He enlisted in Canaan, Connecticut, and after the war went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming.

I was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1818, and was one of thirteen children. We lived on a hill farm in the Shickohinny mountains, a spur of the Alleghenies. When I was eleven years old (in the year 1829) we moved to Kalamazoo county, Michigan. I shall never forget that journey, made with the "prairie schooners." We were twenty days making the journey, camping at night on the road and sleeping in our wagons.

I remember very distinctly of crossing the Cuyahoga river at Cleveland, on such a strange looking bridge, which they called a float bridge; of the three days crossing the Maumee swamp in Ohio, and the mud which seemed to have no bottom. It was crossing this swamp that I saw my first Indian, which fact probably helps to increase my painful recollection of this part of the journey.

My father, who had gone to Michigan the year before to prepare us a home, met us at Monroe, and near here he purchased thirty bushels of wheat, which was left to be ground into flour. Later we had many calls from the settlers "for a little flour to make a wedding cake," or perhaps some delicacy for the sick.

At Strong's Ridge, Ohio, we were told that we would find no more peaches farther on. We acted on this suggestion and bought what we could conveniently carry; and being commanded by our mother "to save every single pit," we obeyed and on reaching our home planted them in the garden. The peach trees grown from these pits were afterwards transplanted to several different claims in the county.
After my hedged-in-life among the old Pennsylvania hills the western prairies seemed boundless and I expected to find every thing on an extended scale. So when we reached the home awaiting us (a little log cabin with one room), I wondered where we were going to stow ourselves. I at once made up my mind that I would always have to sleep in the wagon, a thing I most heartily despised. Indeed I have wondered all my life how my poor mother, with such an unusually large family, ever managed in such pinched quarters, after leaving so large and commodious a home as she did.

The soil was fertile and our small fruits grew rapidly and we soon had an orchard well started. The second year we raised more grain than we needed for our own consumption and had a goodly quantity to sell.

To be sure, going to Detroit, a distance of 135 miles for supplies on horseback or in a lumber wagon, would now seem an impossibility, but it was not so bad then, or at least did not seem so to us, for we always had horses to spare,—and the boys, too, for that matter.

There was one thing we did miss, however, and that was the clear, sparkling spring water that gushed from the rock or gurgled over the stony bed of the creek. We had never before known what hard water meant, and when I was stricken with the inevitable “chills and fever” I thought if I could only have a drink out of the old gourd dipper from the spring near the old home, I would certainly get well.

The first postoffice if Kalamazoo county was at our house, and my father was postmaster, receiving his commission from General Jackson. I very well remember the first mail he brought from White Pigeon. I don’t know how much it weighed, but it measured a bushel and a half, and father had to pay 25 cents for every letter he received, but everyone was so glad to hear from the home folks “back in the States” that the money was always forthcoming and father had no bad debts in this respect.

The manner of sending money differed somewhat from the present custom. For instance, if one sent a bill, say fifty or one hundred dollars, the bill was cut in two and one half sent at a time.
I soon lost my fear of the Indians, as there were so many more of them than of white people. They were friendly, and often came to the house for favors, which, if it were a possible thing, were always granted. I saw the notorious old Shavehead once—the old Indian who boasted that he had the scalps of 99 white men and was waiting to get one more. He certainly was a hideous looking object.

The first district school in Kalamazoo county was in our neighborhood in the year 1830 and 31. The first teacher was Thomas W. Merrill, founder of Kalamazoo College. The third teacher was Richard J. Huyck, whom I married in 1836. We commenced housekeeping in the village of Kalamazoo, where my husband was employed as bookkeeper and clerk in the only dry-goods store of the place. A year later we removed to Cass county and bought the farm I still own. I am the mother of seven children. Five of them gone to the other shore. My husband died in 1892, we having lived together fifty-six years. My two remaining children and myself remain in the village of Decatur, Michigan.

In writing the foregoing the hands of time have seemed to turn backward and I can scarcely realize that the little girl whose chief delight was to ride the work horses to water, down in the creek, back in the old Pennsylvania hills, can be the aged woman whose face my mirror reflects, and who was ninety years old last March.

In reply to my grandchildren who often ask “Grandmother, would you like to be young again?” I answer no. And yet, save for the loss of friends, I have had a very peaceful, happy life; but I am getting tired and would rather go on in the appointed way, in the lengthening shadows, to the end, than to go back and travel the long road over again. I rest in the assurance that whatever the great change may bring “I shall be satisfied.”—SARAH HUYCK.

MRS. ILEY LAWSON HILL.

Mrs. Iley Lawson Hill was born on May 5, 1808, in Adams county, Ohio.
She celebrated her century birthday on May 5, 1908, at the home of herself and daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Arnold, in Lakeport, California.

The house was decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. The old lady presided at the head of the dinner table wearing her grandmother's cap which is over one hundred and sixty years old.

About one hundred people called to offer congratulations. In the afternoon a delegation of professional and business men came and the superior judge of Lake county, in a well worded little speech presented to Mrs. Hill a platter upon which lay one hundred silver dollars, the gift of one hundred friends. The old lady smilingly thanked them and replied "We will make some good use of it."

Her father, James Lawson, was born in 1760 and enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1777, in Hampshire county, Virginia. He was later in the Indian wars under Colonel Darke. He drew a pension at Greenupsburg, Greenup county, Ken-
tucky, near his home, "The Lawson Settlement." He is buried there.

Mrs. Hill is a member of the Joseph Spencer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

MRS. JULIA WENDELL BUTLER.

The passing of Mrs. Julia W., widow of Hon. F. G. Butler, at her home, Farmingham, Maine, while it came at an advanced age and not unexpectedly, brought genuine regret to many outside her kindred and more intimate friends, for Mrs. Butler was one of the best known and most beloved women in the county. She was a "Real Daughter" of Mary Dillingham Chapter, Auburn, Maine.

Mrs. Butler was one of the younger children of the late Thomas and Elizabeth (Eaton) Wendell. She was born and passed her early life on the farm. She was truly well born, both parents representing the best types of the sterling New England character. Her father, who as a youth bore a part in the Revolutionary struggle, was of Dutch lineage and connected with some of the most noted families of Massachusetts, among others those in which we find the greatly honored Wendell Phillips and the brilliant Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Her father’s father, Abraham Wendell, of Salem, Massachusetts, gave his life for his country during the war for national independence.

On her twenty-seventh birthday Julia Wendell became the wife of Francis Gould Butler, in Farmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Butler were the parents of four children, all daughters. Of these all but one died in childhood. The third daughter, Carrie Frances, grew into rare womanhood. She was educated at Vassar and during the remaining years of her life gave freely of her powers to such literary and benevolent work as the world most needed. September 18, 1879, she was married to Rev. Charles F. Thwing, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, now and for a number of years past the honored president of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Butler, long a
prominent citizen of Farmington, died in December, 1891; Mrs. Thwing died in April, 1898. She left, besides her husband, two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Butler's benefactions were unostentatious but were of great assistance to many good causes. The benevolent collections of her own church, the needs of some of the weaker churches in near-by rural communities were causes that especially appealed to her, and yet she always gave, with good judgment rather than from impulse or persuasion. She was warm-hearted and sympathetic, but she had, nevertheless, a keen understanding of human nature.
She was an active, interested member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a member of the Equal Suffrage Association, a member of the Farmington Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in the last years of her life she became in name what she had always been in fact, a "Real Daughter of the American Revolution," the only "Real Daughter," so far as is known, Franklin county has ever had enrolled on the list of that eminent order. Mrs. Butler's eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution was due to the service of her father, the late Thomas Wendell, in the Revolution.

Mrs. Mary Jane Lansing.

Mrs. Mary Jane Lansing, "Real Daughter" of Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois, was the daughter of Capt. William Griffith, of the Continental army of New York. He enlisted in the "Oblong," that section of the state east of the Hudson river, in 1779, when but 19 years of age, to serve for three years.

Mrs. Lansing, though a mere child when her father died, remembered well the thrilling stories she would listen to about the British and Tories, and then and there learned the value of the soldier's service.

When the civil war broke upon the country her efforts were untiring in doing for the boys when leaving home for the front, and as they returned was no less anxious to bid them welcome home.

She who was rocked by men of 1777 was laid to rest by those who fought to perpetuate what her father fought to establish.

'Grandma Lansing was in her 81st year when she died and passed a life full of usefulness in the church as well as in the community. Connecting herself with the First Baptist church of Cohoes, New York, when a mere child, she learned very young to lean on "The arm that is mighty to save."

Three children survive her—Mrs. L. M. Chamberlin, of this city, at whose home she died; ex-Judge James H., of Lyons,
Kansas, and Frank, of Wedron; also sixteen grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

Mrs. Amelia Southard.

Mrs. Amelia Southard, whose picture and sketch of life were published in the May number of the American Monthly Magazine, is a member of the Martha Pitkin Chapter of Sandusky, Ohio.

Colonial Hall Clock Presented by Berks County Chapter to Memorial Continental Hall.

Description of Clock.


Miss Harriette de Benneville Keim, life member of the Berks County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, National No. 31,873, presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Seventeenth Continental Congress, a small parchment trunk used by the Randolph family, of Virginia, for jewels and laces before and after the Revolution, carried by their maids when on visits to distant plantations and driving within coach with four horses and outriders. Probably 130 years old; has a strong hand-made iron lock, two iron hinges, a leather strap and fine brass handle.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

We know that many chapters have been waiting, hoping for the printing of their reports. The great amount of matter contained in the congressional numbers, the special numbers, and the notes on the congress in the May issue have united to delay the appearance of these valuable records. It is hoped that September and October will see the presentation of all these important matters. For the same reason, it has been found impossible to print many of the state conference reports. With only 64 pages available for the many departments, and a great wealth of material, of necessity there must be delay.—EDITOR.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter (Bristol, Connecticut) has just completed a year of prosperity. Fourteen new members have been added to the roll, making the total membership one hundred and forty-three.

We have had during the year six regular meetings, a rummage sale, a food sale, a whist party, a reception and a play.

Five scholarships have been maintained, two in Berea, two in Marysville and one in the Connecticut Literary Institute. From all the recipients we have had satisfactory reports.

A night school for foreign citizens, established and supported by the chapter, has borne good fruit.

The first gathering of the members of the chapter was at the home of the regent and it was indeed a sad one, the exercises being in memory of our three members who had passed away during the preceding summer.

On October eleventh the chapter met with Mrs. Wyllis Ladd and listened to a most interesting talk on Berea College by Mrs. Street.

At the meeting at the home of our vice-regent, Mrs. W. S. Ingraham (December 13th) we were honored by having the state regent with us. Mrs. Kinney brought some Revolutionary letters for our inspection and her talk about them was most interesting.
At our January meeting Miss Ella Finnegan spoke to the chapter of “Settlement Work” in New York City. The talk was very instructive and the pictures of the settlement house and the children which she brought with her added much to our interest.

On Friday evening, February 14th, the annual reception of the chapter was held in the parlors of the Congregational church. The rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes welcomed the guests in their usual cordial manner, removing all stiffness and making everyone feel at home at once. Miss Rose O’Brien sang several selections, after which ice cream and cake were served.

The March meeting, as is customary, was given over to the pupils of the High school, and a very interesting meeting it proved to be. The exercises took the form of a debate, the subject being: “Resolved: That the women of the Revolution showed more heroism than the men.” Both sides presented strong arguments, showing much work and meriting much praise. The committee decided in favor of the negative side. Mrs. Barnes, in behalf of the chapter, presented the sophomores with a picture of George Washington, by Stewart. The singing by the high school pupils was an enjoyable feature of the afternoon.

The May meeting at the home of Mrs. C. F. Barnes was full of interest. A letter to the chapter from our honored member, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, vice-president general, was read. Our regent gave her report of the Continental Congress to which she was a delegate. A social hour followed, interspersed by light refreshments.

On the evening of May 13th a Revolutionary play, “The Home Defenders,” was given in the armory under the auspices of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter. The parts were taken by ladies who are already members of our chapter or eligible to the same. It proved to be a success both financially and socially.

On the afternoon of June 3rd the members of the chapter decorated the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the Old North and South cemeteries. The exercises
at the North cemetery were as follows: As each grave was reached Miss Alice Bartholomew read a short sketch of the life of the soldier buried there and gave a very apt quotation. A flag was then planted upon the mound.

A larger flag was also erected in this cemetery and surrounded by flowers, in memory of those soldiers who are buried in other places.

At the South cemetery Miss Clara Lee Bowman had charge of the exercises. After reading a beautiful prayer, she gave a sketch of each soldier's life woven into an essay.

The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. E. E. Newell on June 12th. New officers for the coming year were elected. Reports were read by various committees covering the work done by the chapter during the year. These reports show the condition of Katherine Gaylord Chapter to be most flourishing.

Of our retiring regent, Mrs. Carlyle F. Barnes, it is hard to say enough in her praise. For the past two years she has guided the affairs of the chapter most wisely and successfully. A rising vote of thanks and appreciation was passed to her, and it was, indeed, unanimous.—ELLEN F. SANFORD, Historian.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Connecticut).—The new gate at "The Old Burying Ground" in Stratford, given by the Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bridgeport, Connecticut. This gate is of iron with posts of pink granite. On the south post is these words, "1676-1906. Erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," (and the seal of the society). On the north post, "In honor of the men and women who planted in the wilderness the early homes of Stratford; who fought bravely; suffered patiently in the war of the American Revolution, and who left to their descendants a proud memory of courage, endurance and faith in God."

The gate is painted black and the tablets are of bronze. Great credit is due to Mrs. John T. Sterling for the completion of this work to which she devoted two years of her regency. March 12, 1906 the motion was made and carried that the chapter should take up this work, and on May 10, 1907 the
completed gateway was presented to the Congregational Society of Stratford. As the day was stormy, the presentation could not take place at the gate as planned, but at the Congregational Church in which decorations were simple but very appropriate. To her great regret as well as to the members of the chapter Mrs. Sterling was detained by illness. She was ably represented by the vice-regent, Mrs. Orange Merwin, who presided with dignity. Mrs. Merwin spoke of the disappointment of the regent and of the generosity of those who in any way contributed to the funds or the needs of the chapter in its project, naming Mr. R. W. Bunnell, the designer, who gave the plans and specifications, Mr. Benj. Fairchild for building the stone wall and many others. The singing included patriotic hymns closing with “America.” The question has been asked, Why is the cemetery the property of the church instead of the town of Stratford. During the period of the first settlement in New England there came to this country 26,000 people.
(1620-1640). In the latter year King Charles instituted a parliament and the Puritans believed that their troubles were then at an end and from that date there was no more emigration of any importance, and the increase of the population of New England was one of natural growth. They became, a mixed people, 98 per cent. being of pure English exclusive stock. The remainder from Scotland and the north of Ireland where the people were Presbyterians. These people not only established homes but churches, and by the laws of the country supported the latter by taxes. Not all the people were allowed full membership in the churches though all were taxed. The members who were excluded from the full membership of the church together with those who were thus allowed formed the ecclesiastical society. This was the origin of the two societies in every Congregational church.

The records show that the church business was voted upon as was the town or secular business, the matter of the minister coming before the town as well as the church. This unity and peace however did not continue unbroken for in 1665 there broke out a theological controversy which threatened to disrupt the First Church. Ninety men and their families comprising the parish, of these twenty-five were not in full membership although paying the same tax as the others. These members were permitted to form a new church by the general assembly, and a few years later moved to the north of Stratford and built what is now Woodbury. The further unity between the society and the town continued unbroken until 1694 when the people living in the part of the town near what is now Park avenue, Bridgeport, some of whom lived over line in Fairfield petitioned for a church and this being granted the community was called Stratfield. In 1723 there was another interesting change. The Episcopal people built a definite home and asked for permission to apply the taxes to their own people to their own church which was granted and from that to this time the records show that the meetings of town and church were held separately. The Episcopalians buried their dead about their own church and thus it came about that the old burying ground was the property of the Congregational people. The Mary Silliman Chapter feel
justly proud of this work and hope ere long to accomplish more in the same line.—Louise Christine Wilson Dimond, Historian.

Sun Dial Chapter (Ames, Iowa), entertained themselves, their husbands, and the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hardin, in May. The evening was devoted to the arts and crafts, Miss Helen Donovan of the domestic science department at the college giving a talk on the arts and crafts movement, beginning with Ruskin and William Morris and bringing it down to the present local movement in the United States in village industries. A showing of old time products was also made, many valuable and curious articles being exhibited. The articles showed, ranged from beautiful patch-work quilts and old china to fabrics from Siberia and the East Indies.

Light refreshments were served in the dining room. The favors were tiny bowls of red, white and blue ribbon, Misses Mary Tilden, Cassie Lincoln, Dora Rice and Lizzie Corbin did the serving. The evening was a unique departure and was very enjoyable throughout.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter (Covington, Kentucky).—On the 12th day of February, 1895, this chapter was founded at the home of Mrs. Henry Queen, and the following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Susan Overton Queen; vice-regent, Miss Fanny Lovell; secretary, Miss Dixie Selden; treasurer, Mrs. Lura Baker-Rothier; registrar, Mrs. Sallie B. Wolcott; historian, Mrs. John Selden.

On the 14th day of March, 1895, the charter was received, signed by fifteen original members. At this meeting it was determined to name the new born chapter Elizabeth Kenton, in honor of the wife of sturdy pioneer Simon Kenton, from whom this county receives its name. It was then resolved to hold regular meetings on the third Monday afternoon of each month.

At the second meeting, May 20th, the question arose as to what definite form the patriotism of this chapter should assume. Mrs. Selden suggested that concentrated efforts be
made toward the erection of a statue of Simon Kenton, to be placed in the Custom House Square in front of the postoffice, but nothing definite was determined upon. This certainly was a suggestion perfectly apropos, inasmuch as we know that that George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton and other Revolutionary heroes made the site of Covington their rallying point before active combat and when returning from victory or defeat in their war with the Indians—thus the juncture of the Ohio and Licking rivers is a historic spot and it seems to me some means should be devised to mark the rendezvous of such men and perpetuate their memory for future generations, marking their footsteps in the sands of time—

“Smooth the face of the rock and tell them the story,
The date of the battle, who fell and its glory.
This a labor of love to the Daughters shall be,
We call it remembrance or sweet Rosemary.”

Just opposite was old Camp Washington, now Cincinnati. A large part of the army of George Rogers Clark preparatory to his great expedition against the Indian towns on the Miami and Scioto rivers were camped on the hills above the Licking and the Ohio rivers extending west and south, before Covington and Cincinnati were even hamlets—these troops numbered one thousand mounted riflemen, and among them our own Simon Kenton, who commanded a company. His skill in woodcraft was unequalled and his knowledge of the country was unsurpassed. Upon the return of this expedition opposite the mouth of the Licking river, November 4, 1782, the pioneers comprising it (at the suggestion of Captain Virgil McCracken, who was then dying from a wound received while fighting beside Simon Kenton in the attack at Piqua) entered into a romantic agreement that fifty years thereafter the survivors should meet at the old “Fort” and talk over the campaign and the dangers and hardships of the past. Colonel Floyd, from the Falls of the Ohio, brought forward a resolution to carry out the request of the dying soldier and it was determined to have the semi-centennial meeting. Captain McCracken died while the troops were descending the hill where Cincinnati
now stands and his remains were buried at the mouth of the Licking on the Kentucky shore.

As his comrades bore him down the hill through the unbroken wilderness, it may be that prophetic visions stood before his fast glazing eyes, revealing the cities and villas of the future crowning the hilltops, building rising upon building and palace and temple passing before him in a magnificent panorama and the noise of busy masts and the abounding commerce of the rivers ringing in his ears.

From a camp of hardy Indian warriors sprung first the smoke of the little hamlet, then the village, then the town, and now the three sister cities, Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, the “Queen of the West,” enthroned on the hill and within her environments the old fort referred to in the agreement) on Third street east of Broadway. The Cincinnati Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate which have erected a handsome memorial tablet.

The desire of the dying warrior to link his name with all this future greatness was pardonable. The 4th of November, 1832, was to witness this reunion and at that time many were still surviving, though bent with disease and age. Among them was brave old Simon Kenton, and as the time drew near the old hero became anxious to meet his old comrades as well as to keep the solemn appointment. To encourage a large attendance he published an interesting and feeling address to the citizens of the western country. The day so long hoped for at length came, but alas! the terrible scourge of cholera sparing neither age nor sex raged in all its pallid fury. Many of the veteran patriots assembled, and Cincinnati, though wrapped in gloom, voted them a banquet, but at the feast brave old Simon Kenton was unable to attend, sickness and old age had played sad havoc and he was destined to meet his companions no more until “the reunion in the spirit land.” His remains lie now buried almost forgotten in the soil of our sister state, at Urbana.

We have heard much of late years in regard to “Covington Parks,” and it may be well to add that to our retiring regent belongs the honor of the suggestion made at one of the meetings of our chapter, in the first year of its organization, viz,
that a park would be a worthy donation to the city and a laudable object to work for. Upon these early suggestions may be based a local object worthy of thought. I still hope that we may by concentrated efforts become busy bees in the world's bee-hive and that the Covington Daughters of the American Revolution may accomplish some purpose that will help to make our lives better and draw closer the tie that binds the daughters of the heroes of 1776. After the lapse of twelve years we find our chapter entertaining the hope that in the near future the wish expressed by its charter members will be consumated and the statue of the old pioneer be placed in a Covington park by the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter.

In 1907 two of our beloved and venerable members have passed over the river of death; their lives exhaled the full fragrance of sweet and gentle womanhood, exemplifying the Christian patriot mother and the patience, endurance and courage that characterized their brave sires. I refer to Mrs. Margaret Menzies Johnson and Mrs. Mary E. Parker. Each had filled the office of chaplain of this Society. They have left us, bearing garnered sheaves of well spent lives. May their souls rest in everlasting peace and welcome us when we in turn are called to walk by the solemn, silent shore of the great beyond. May we too in bidding farewell to our sisters of this ever-growing organization approach the grave with an unfaltering trust and wrap the drapery of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams. We as daughters of brave, good men have a mission to perform, and we must remember that we are looking upon "Our Country," the mighty result of the pioneers' energy—such the past, such the present, but what is enshrouded in the future? We now present a family bound to protect the trust of our fathers, Truth, Liberty and Justice—remember it was secured by the hardships and privations of the men and women whose blood courses in our veins, and to our care is entrusted the ark of that covenant which our fathers made with mankind when the Declaration of Independence was framed and wrapped within the folds of the Constitution. They placed it in the holy of holies in the tabernacle of American liberty, and we are bound to transmit to those who suc-
ceed us. (From the report of the historian.)—HELEN WADE MCLEAN.

Col. Lowrey Chapter (Flemington, New Jersey).—Last year the chapter decided to give up holding monthly meetings on account of the chapter being so small. So far this year have had meetings only in September, November, February and our annual business meeting in May. Our 9th anniversary occurs in June and is always held at the beautiful home of our regent at Flemington Junction, a short distance from Flemington. This year it was omitted on account of death in the family. All the meetings so far have been exceptionally pleasant with longer and more interesting programs, with some very fine music, both vocal and instrumental. We are very glad to add that five new members have been added to our chapter during the year. We have sent a donation to Memorial Hall in Washington, D. C. Have presented a flag to the Boys Club of Flemington and next year are hoping to raise quite a sum of money.
—ZOULIE SULLIVAN EWING, Historian.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Alleghany County, New York) was entertained, October 25, in Wellsville, at the home of Dr. G. H. Witter, by Mrs. Witter, Mrs. Ward S. Sutherland and Mrs. Charles Day. There were present about fifty members and guests. This being the annual meeting the afternoon was almost entirely occupied by business matters. Delegates and alternates were elected to the Continental Congress to be held in Washington in April next.

The committee appointed by the regent, Mrs. Ward, at a previous meeting, to plan for the placing of a boulder on the site of the old Indian Council House near Caneadea, the only historical spot of which Alleghany county can boast, reported through their chairman, Miss Jennings, that their plans were nearly completed, and they expected that everything would be in readiness for the placing of the stone by the time the weather was suitable in the spring.

Mrs. Hamilton Ward, the efficient and acceptable regent of the chapter since its organization in 1897, was unanimously re-elected, as were all the officers with the exception of the
treasurer, Mrs. Guy Wellman, of Friendship, who declined. Mrs. Mary F. Macken, of Wellsville, was elected to the office of treasurer.

The singing of Miss Maud Saunders added much to the enjoyment. Refreshments were served after which the guests bade adieu to their hostess and to each other satisfied that this session was one of the delightful gatherings of the year.

The next meeting of the chapter will be with the Friendship members in May.—Laura B. Gish, Historian.

Saranac Chapter (Plattsburg, New York).—It was a merry company that assembled under the arching elms of Brinckerhoff street, Plattsburg, N. Y. on the afternoon of June 13, ready to start on the historic drive planned by Saranac Chapter in celebration of Flag day. The bright June sky was most auspicious and historic sites on every side made it possible to begin the real lesson of the afternoon at once.

On what is now Custom House square was completed about 1810 the dwelling of Colonel Melancton Smith, a son of Judge Melancton Smith, one of the proprietors of Plattsburg. During the siege of Plattsburg Colonel Smith was in command of Fort Moreau, one of the three forts erected by the Americans in defense of the town. The fine house proved a fair target for the shots from the forts and many a ball found lodgment in its walls.

At the time of the siege there were no houses on the north side of Brinkerhoff street and the next spot of special historic interest is the once sand ridge between Brinkerhoff and Court streets, known as Gallows Hill, the place of execution as a spy of William Baker, sergeant in the British army.

The house of the Misses Smith, corner of Cornelia and Beekman streets, was once that of Captain Nathaniel Platt, one of the original settlers and of his son-in-law, Judge William Bailey. The timbers of the original house, burned in 1822, were all prepared in Poughkeepsie and brought hither in batteaux. When the original house was burned the doors were saved and are now in use in the existing structure. During the evening of September 5, Judge William Bailey fled with his family over the lower bridge to the Union in Peru. The
aged grandfather remained though the house was soon occupied by British officers. After the retreat of the army more than fifty cannon balls were found about the place. These piled in pyramidal form were a distinctive feature for many a year.

At Halsey's Corners where a final stand was made by the defending troops and where, in 1895, the Plattsburg Institute erected a monument in honor of those who fell in this vicinity, a pause was made by the chapter and its friends. From this point, looking to the height west of the Normal School, could be seen the site of the Thomas Allen farm, better known as that of Edward Veal Allen ("Veal" Allen), selected by Sir George Provost as his headquarters, and from which eminence the British commander gazed anxiously each day until he saw his fleet rounding Cumberland Head. All along the heights, stretching northward the army lay encamped.

Just beyond the monument, a little back from the "Miller" road, stands the former home of the Rev. Frederick Halsey, during fourteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, but at the time of the war engaged in farming and teaching. It was he, who passing in the rear of Captain Aiken's company of boy volunteers and Leonard's masked battery, urged the defenders in the words used by Putnam at Bunker Hill, not to fire until the whites of the enemies' eyes could be seen.

With feelings akin to those experienced when visiting Arlington or Mount Vernon our party alighted in the shaded doorway of the Isaac C. Platt homestead, used by the British as a hospital. Exterior and interior are little changed.

At Culvert's Hill where stands a second monument erected by the Plattsburg Institute we were privileged to view the relics in the possession of the Fisher family, descendants of the Culver family, occupying the farm at the time of the invasion. Along the entire route the Stars and Stripes had floated triumphantly and the invaders of 1908 had been welcomed with unfailing courtesy.

To the east and to the west the mountains had looked down upon us as upon our foreign invaders nearly a century ago. The beautiful waters of the lake ever changing, yet the least changed of all, had sparkled for us. Lasting impressions had
been gained and a desire to keep ever in mind the spirit of those words of Daniel Webster that "those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

**Taylor Chapter** (Geauga County, Ohio), was organized July 9, 1907, with Dr. Mary Catherine Goodwin, as regent. The anniversary was kept in a delightful manner. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery came down from Cleveland to attend the meeting. The membership is now 42, with five papers in Washington and more to go. The chapter was represented at the last congress, and expects to be represented at the next by regent and delegate. It is a live and energetic chapter.

**Donegal Chapter** (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—At the first meeting of the Donegal Chapter in September, 1907, we nominated our officers and at our monthly meeting in October we elect them and they take their offices in November. At our November meeting we dedicated a handsome flag which was presented to the chapter by our chaplain, Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton. An article on the flag was read by Miss Susan R. Slaymaker and patriotic airs were sung by the Daughters of the American Revolution after which we were entertained at tea by our regent, Miss Getz. In December the historian read a paper taken from *The American Monthly Magazine*, entitled "Old Williamsburg," this was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Herr, after which the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Martin B. Rohrer and Miss Bender. In January, 1908, we met as usual at the Iris Club and had a delightful meeting. A vocal solo by Miss Netscher and a paper "Life at Valley Forge," was read by the historian and we were entertained by the Misses Hannah and Susan Holbrook.

In February we had a fine paper on Alexander Hamilton, written by Mrs. Amos Mylin, one of our members, and read by Miss Susan Carpenter Fraser. An instrumental solo by Miss Lepseltzer closed the entertainment and our vice-regent, Mrs. John Bumgardner, entertained the chapter. March was a busy month for us, we had our regular meeting at which a paper on "Literature during the time of the Revolution,"
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

written and read by one of our youngest members, Miss Elenore Fulton, was most excellent. We were entertained at tea by one of our members, Mrs. Dubois Rohrer. On March 20th we gave our prizes to the high school for the best essays on General Anthony Wayne for the boys and Nathan Hale for the girls. The exercises consisted of an address by Rev. F. W. Shero, music and the presentation of prizes, concluding with a few remarks by the regent. All had a most enjoyable time. At our April meeting Miss Leber, of Ephrata, recited Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, vocal solo by Mrs. Paul Bouguet Souper. A paper entitled "Washington's Loves" was read by the historian, after which the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton.

May 13th was the day of our meeting and we assembled as usual at the Iris Club. A paper on the "Origin of the Cincinnatti." A vocal solo by Miss Julia Kalbach and a paper "Madison's Love Story," read by Mrs. E. H. Gardiner closed the exercises when ice cream and cake were served by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

June 10th being the day for our last meeting until September we celebrated Flag day at that time. The meeting was called to order by the regent, and as there was but little business to transact the historian took charge. It was our idea to have a garden party but the weather was threatening, so we had our exercises in the Iris Club House at 10.50 a.m. The Rev. George Israel Brown, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, gave an address on the "Flag." Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Uttley and Miss Mary Bolenius. Refreshments were served to the chapter and their guests and all had a very enjoyable morning.

During the last year we have done some historic work in the keeping of the George Ross monument in order, giving our prizes and helping to educate a girl in North Carolina whose ancestors fought in the war of the Revolution. I might say that our meetings have been fairly well attended and we hope with the coming of the autumn, after our long rest, we will all be able to go into our work with renewed vigor. We lost our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lydia White, in March. She passed
away calmly in possession of all her faculties.—Emma H. Gardiner, Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pennsylvania).—It is coming to be recognized as a principle of national life that those spots whereon history has made itself should be treasured by the nation itself, not only as places of historic interest, but as a means of fostering the patriotic spirit. It is in keeping with this principle that the nation has turned its attention toward preserving everything connected with the momentous encampment at Valley Forge.

During the general convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution last April, a resolution was presented for Pennsylvania by Mrs. Charles Masury, State Regent of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress to pass the house bill which called for the appropriation of $50,000 for the Washington and Steuben Memorial arches at Valley Forge. Congress showed its appreciation of this great work by unanimously passing the resolution.

The unanimity with which the bill was passed shows that the feeling is growing more and more general that the spot whereon the events which were pivotal in our country's story, were enacted, should be fittingly commemorated by appropriate monuments and buildings. The entire nation approved the action of congress in making a national park of the grounds; and when the State of Pennsylvania took under its protection the house in which Washington had his headquarters during that memorable winter, the act met with heartiest sanction.

As a natural outcome of the purpose of their organization, the whole body of Daughters of the American Revolution share this general interest in things patriotic, but this interest specializes itself among the members of the Valley Forge Chapter, and centers with greater intensity upon everything connected with the place that gave the chapter its name. During the last year the chapter has devoted much of its energy toward work connected with Valley Forge. It has taken upon itself to furnish a room in Washington's headquarters in true Colonial style, and has made several efforts looking towards the advancing of the Washington Memorial
buildings, which, though in process of building, are slow of completion. When finished, this memorial, with its central chapel and portals of the Colonies on either side, will be a fitting commemorative tribute to the great leader who suffered with his troops there.

The Historical Museum is to be a strong feature of this memorial and it was to aid in obtaining additional relics for this museum that the Valley Forge Chapter held in February, an historic loan exhibit, of great interest. The proceeds of this exhibit are to be used to enlarge the collection already made for the Valley Forge Museum of American History which will be placed in Patriot’s Hall.

The exhibit was held February 19, 20, 21 in the Parish House of All Saints Episcopal Church in Norristown, under the auspices of the ladies of the chapter of which Mrs. N. Howland Brown is regent. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Hunsicker, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Mrs. P. Y. Eisenberg, Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Mrs. S. Gordon Smyth, Mrs. Reese Davis, Mrs. E. N. Geiger, Mrs. F. I. Naille and Mrs. Henry Tripler, worked strenuously for the success of the exhibition, and their work was ably seconded by the efforts of the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, (Rector of All Saints), whose interest in historical things and especially in all that concerns Valley Forge, is very deep.

The exhibition was historical in the best sense of the word, for not only were war relics displayed, but everything was included that showed the earliest times. The growth in domestic science was shown by exhibits of household utensils and articles of old time clothing; the changes that have taken place in agricultural methods were made evident by the flail and plough of our forefathers; the fine poetry of our ancestors compared favorably with that from which we drink tea. Documents written “for the council chamber or for the tented field” were open in the cases, bringing the past with all its perplexities vividly before us. The flint-lock gun, the heavy pistol, the sword with which our freedom was won, brought the days of the Revolution forcibly to our memory, while a famous Indian collection of baskets, beads, and arrow-heads carried us back in imagination to the days of struggle with the
red men. It is impossible to even mention all that was of interest, but the catalogue of over fifty pages shows that the exhibit was a remarkable one in its scope and showed the energy and judgment of those who planned it. Apart from its purpose of raising funds with which to purchase relics for the Historical Museum in Valley Forge, it had an educational value as all such exhibitions must have, in showing the growth the years have brought in all fields of human activity, and in bringing to mind the deeds of the heroic past to inspire to heroic deeds, the present.—Emma L. Newitt, Historian.

Wellsborough Chapter (Wellsboro, Pennsylvania).—On Thursday afternoon, October 31, 1907, an enthusiastic company gathered at the home of Mrs. Sara E. Williams for the purpose of organizing a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Williams having been appointed regent by the state organization was requested by a unanimous vote to accept the appointment, as all felt that the successful issue of the enterprise was due almost wholly to her ability and zeal.

After assuming the chair Mrs. Williams requested the organization to welcome to its membership Mrs. Du Bois, of Coudersport, and Mrs. Tubbs, of Osceola, who had come to Wellsboro to join the chapter; also Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Billings and Mrs. Williams, of Wellsboro, who had credentials from the National Society, and Mrs. Wickham, of Tioga, who came to us from the Tunkhannock Chapter.

Amid these surroundings especially to be appreciated was the selection from Handel, a piano solo by Miss Williams, and the singing in chorus of "America." The regent next announced the appointment of officers. The chaplain then led in the Lord's prayer after which in spirited chorus by the society, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung.

Miss M. B. Robinson followed with a report of the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently held in Williamsport. She said that the work Mrs. Williams had accomplished in successfully launching a chapter in the short space of six months was much applauded at Williamsport by state officers and members. She then referred
to the aims the organization and the work it is doing as shown in the reports. The Daughters of the American Revolution organization is democratic in its tendencies being in this respect as in all others, in accord with our institutions and government. Having to keep alive in the nation a patriotic interest in our past history, to preserve historic sites and buildings and to bring to light and utilize for purposes of historical investigation original documents in the form of private records, family papers, etc.

The chapters have introduced in many places the offering of prizes to the pupils in our public schools for essays on patriotic subjects. The various chapters affiliate with the historical societies of their localities.

One of the latest achievements of the National Society was the erection of a memorial on the original site of Jamestown, Va., until now unprovided with any roof for the protection of the tourist who visits the spot so filled with historical associations.

The regent next requested Mrs. Owlett to read the chapter from "The Courtship of Miles Standish" entitled "The Spinning Wheel." Thus was fulfilled the prophesy of John Alden: "When the spinning wheel shall no longer hum in the house of the farmer and fill its chambers with music. Then shall the mothers * * * praise the good old times, and the days of Priscilla the spinner."

Following this reading appeared Mrs. Williams' maid, who attired in the Puritan costume, gave an exhibition of spinning the flax. Taught by her mother in her home in far-a-way Sweden, where as a child she learned the art still a part of daily life in that Scandinavian country, her skill made one regret that so graceful an occupation is with us a thing of the past.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the chapter be known as the "Wellsborough Chapter."

With another spirited chorus, "The Star-Spangled Banner" the Wellsborough Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being fully and successfully organized with twenty-five charter members, adjourned its first meeting—for refreshments.
Mrs. Williams, our genial hostess, seventy-two years young, having so successfully maneuvered her forces to victory, now led them to a bountifully filled board.—(From the report of the Recording Secretary.)

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—On November 2nd, 1907, the Gaspee Chapter held its annual meeting. The officers were all unanimously re-elected, namely, regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene; vice-regent, Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Walter B. Knight; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna N. Durfee; registrar, Miss Caroline D. Kelley; treasurer, Mrs. Frank A. Waterman; historian, Miss Harriet Talbot.

Among the deaths reported by the registrar, was that of one of the chapter's "Real Daughters," Mrs. Hope Thurber Williams, who died February 27, 1907, aged 92; daughter of Samuel Thurber. Our sole remaining "Real Daughter," Miss Milliscent Clay Peck, daughter of Cyrus Peck, died on the very day of the annual meeting, November 2, 1907, aged nearly 89. Mrs. Abby Randall, daughter of Isaac Paine, our third "Real Daughter," died February 14, 1906, aged 95. The chapter has recently given fifteen dollars to Continental Hall, in honor of its "Real Daughters," five dollars each, as a memorial.

The treasurer reported gifts to Continental Hall amounting to $175. Fifty dollars of this was the personal gift of our vice-president general, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, to enroll Gaspee Chapter upon the Roll of Honor Book, fifteen was for the memorial for the "Real Daughters," and a hundred and ten was a part payment for the piece of furniture for Continental Hall, pledged at the Sixteenth Continental Congress from Gaspee Chapter. Ten dollars of this sum was the gift of the chapter regent. The chapter has also given $11.25 to the Pocahontas Memorial.

The work of the chapter was reported by the historian, Miss Harriet Talbot. We quote from her most interesting report: "December 20, 1906, our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean came to Providence, to be the guest of the chapter, and its founder, Mrs. William R. Talbot. A subscription luncheon
in honor of Mrs. McLean for chapter members only was given at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton, who kindly offered her house for the purpose. After the luncheon, our regent, Miss Greene, introduced Mrs. McLean, who spoke of her pleasure in being the guest of Gaspee Chapter, and told us many interesting things about the national society and Continental Hall. Our vice-president general, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker followed with a few words and announced that the money for the Rhode Island column was in the hands of the treasurer general; this was received with applause. Gaspee Chapter contributed $621.75 of the $2,000 for the column.

"The luncheon was followed by a reception at the Rhode Island Historical Society. A large number of Daughters were present, some from each chapter in the State, although the severe rain no doubt prevented a larger attendance. Many prominent people were present. An address of welcome was made by Lieutenant-Governor Jackson, and Mrs. McLean made another delightful and entertaining address. She was presented with many beautiful flowers; a superb bunch of American Beauty roses from our chapter. The decorations at both places were very handsome, particularly the Christmas greens at Mrs. Eaton's, which were afterwards sent to Mrs. McLean's home in New York. It was with great regret that Mrs. Talbot was unable to be present all day on account of illness, and she was not even able to be downstairs in the evening when she entertained a few guests at dinner in honor of our highest official.

"The chapter observed its fifteenth anniversary on January 11th, by an informal "dish of tea" at the historical society, by candlelight. The cakes, cookies, sticks of candy, and doughnuts were given by the executive board, and were as old-fashioned as possible, and a great number of members were present to enjoy them.

"Early in the winter Mrs. Waldo Richards gave one of her delightful readings. In March the chapter held a sale of bags, cushions, and domestic articles, and each member was asked to contribute two articles.

"We held our annual luncheon on Washington's birthday
at the Crown Hotel. It was a successful affair. After the luncheon Miss Greene introduced Mrs. Barker, who said a few words, and then Governor Utter was introduced and gave the address of the day, on 'Modern Patriotism.' Guests were present from two Massachusetts and one Connecticut chapter. A delightful trio furnished the music.

"April 19th the usual chapter meeting was held, and Miss Ethel K. Simes-Nowell gave an address on 'English Manners and Customs in the Eighteenth Century.'

"Gaspee day, June 10th, the chapter was invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Talbot at Smithfield where a meeting was to have been held. The day was cloudy and disagreeable, and it was decided not advisable to attempt the trip by special car. About forty ladies however went in carriages, cars and motors, and were well rewarded for their effort by a view of the old house and furniture, as well as the hand weaving done by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, who served tea in the afternoon."

April 8th the United States Marine Band gave two concerts under the auspices of the Gaspee Chapter, which were financially successful in spite of another pouring rain.

The societies which held their regular meetings in the building of the Rhode Island Historical Society united in giving a reception during Old Home Week, in July. The regent and vice-regent of Gaspee Chapter received.

Besides our business meetings we have had some very delightful invitations from other chapters and societies.

The historian also stated that the chapter had not been behind in its educational work. The lectures, "From the Close of the Revolution to the Present Time," and "America of Today," have been translated into Yiddish, and delivered to large audiences of Jews by Mr. Julius Lasker. These lectures are well illustrated by stereopticon, and much enjoyed.

Mrs. Barker offered to present a large flag to a schoolhouse in Kentucky for the mountain whites in the name of the chapter, which offer was gratefully accepted by the chapter.

The subject for the historical essay prize for this year at the Women's College in Brown University was "The Yorktown Campaign," and the prize was won by Miss Louise B.
Morgan of Providence. The chapter has given a handsome book to the Gaspee Chapter prize essay committee, to hold their records, bound in blue and white and gold, like the other chapter books.

Miss Talbot concludes: “In reviewing the past year with its many pleasures and the work that has been done, and the honors that have been Gaspee’s, we feel we can have added pride in our loved chapter, and hope for as bright a future as we have had in the past.”

The chapter has sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit at Jamestown an iron camp candlestick, used by Washington and his staff and the inkstand of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Watauga’s Celebration of Flag Day, Overton Park, Memphis, Tennessee, June, 1908.

Anniversaries are harmonies and in observing them we set history to music. It never rains on the fourteenth of June. The sun seems always to smile upon that auspicious day when the emblem of our nation was born and consecrated by the approval of the Continental Congress in 1775. This seems to augor Heavenly approval. (And why not?) The day that saw the rise of a new flag and the beginnings of a new nation upon this continent was the sunrise hour of human freedom! The first shout that hailed that flag when it first floated to the breeze was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness “prepare ye the way of freedom, and make straight its paths.” Little by little, step by step, and stone upon stone our forefathers have builded the superstructure to shelter a nation of free people; and have floated from its bastioned heights a flag which will live as long as its people love freedom and justice and equity and right.

For many years past Flag day has been the “red letter” celebration of Watauga Chapter. In a sense Watauga made a mistake this time in planning its annual celebration upon other than the real anniversary—even though that should fall on Sunday; for we could have arranged suitable ceremonies even for the Lord’s day for so sacred a memorial. Saturday
the 13th proved itself unlucky as the rain poured in torrents, so postponement was necessary. Now a postponed anniversary is rather a daring innovation, but Watauga knows no such word as fail, and we settled upon Saturday one week later, when we could get the concert band, our military battalion, and give the weather time to settle. The day was a glorious one and our success a pronounced one.

Mrs. Day, our regent, has striven faithfully for the results attained. But just how strenuously and against what odds she has struggled you will never know, for she counts as nothing all service for the good of the noble cause of patriotism; and for Watauga her head, her heart, her hands, her time, her means are given freely for the success in all its undertakings. She arranged and perfected the program which with the loyal help of friends and the members was so beautifully carried out.

Especial thanks are due Mrs. Wilkinson for the gathering and organization of more than two hundred in a patriotic choir, providing them with flags, etc. To Mrs. Campbell, assisted by Misses Lake and Andrews, for the elaborate and very effective decorations. To Mrs. Bowen for the preparation and distribution of iced lemonade for the soldier-boys who so conspicuously aided us. And to Mesdames Moore, Gates, Duntze, Abston, Vance and Collier for special duties well done. Your humble reporter did what she could in her office of chairman of the press and printing committee.

We had an audience of thousands to welcome us. The music stand and platform, graceful in form and joyous in bunting, was filled with eager, expectant faces.

Van Osten's Concert Band of thirty pieces furnished a splendid opening of patriotic music. Rev. Dr. Winchester very earnestly invoked a blessing upon the occasion. The greeting to the assembled guests from Watauga's regent was cordial, earnest, patriotic, inspiring and graceful. Mrs. Latham followed on behalf of Hermitage Chapter in a few well chosen and forceful sentences highly commendatory of Watauga's patriotic work. Mrs. McCormack's tribute to the flag was a gem. Mrs. C. P. J. Mooney's full, rich, deep tones added new beauty to Francis Scott Key's masterpiece, "The
Star-Spangled Banner,” with the full concert band as a setting. Mrs. Mooney also led the children’s chorus in the national anthem “America,” with fine effect. Their eager faces, snowy costumes and fluttering flags formed a feature truly pleasing. Mrs. Wilkinson had charge of this group of valiant young patriots. Mr. Roane Waring’s oration was a finished and masterly effort, well delivered. Mr. Thomas Collier presided as master of ceremonies in a bright, breezy and most acceptable manner. The concert band furnished a patriotic interlude for each number of the program. Then came the military features. I might elaborate interminably upon the beauty of the parade of the military with their sponsors in line. Banners, bayonets, bunting, buttons, shining swords, regalia, ribbons, ruffles, laces, lingerie, bedecked carriages and shining steeds all aglint in the sunlight. Just think of the possibilities in effect. The whole battalion of four companies in brilliant uniform, their fine sponsors, maids of honor, and chaperones, mounted in decorated carriages interspersing the military line, all marching in cadence to inspiring music. At the line-up on the hill a halt was called when the Forrest Rifles reached the front of the grand stand for that company’s competition drill for Watauga’s Flag day medal, which was won by Corporal Jeffrey’s Apperson (a son of one of Watauga’s members). There was a pretty episode interpolated just prior to this company drill of the Forrest Rifles, when Mrs. Day signalled for their flag and pinned upon its staff a pennant inscribed “Champions of Tennessee,” in honor of their great victory in competition with the whole state guard at their last encampment. The afternoon’s exercises closed with a brilliant battalion parade and drill on the broad campus.—JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON, Chairman.

Lady Washington Chapter (Houston, Texas).—Lady Washington Chapter has completed a pleasant and successful year. With an occasional change in minor offices the chapter has retained for years its much loved regent and vice-regent. The friendly chain between the regent, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, and the members is strong, and the work of the chapter is in perfect unison.
We have 74 members and three papers in Washington not yet acted upon. We have parted with regret with two members, transferred to other chapters.

At the first meeting the historian handed in her year book on New England and with a beautiful poem on New England from the pen of our gifted state historian, Mrs. Mary Hunt Affleck. We have taken up the study of the early colonies in regular order, commencing last year with the South. The middle colonies will follow.

Holiday greeting was sent us by the national officers.

Mrs. Walter Gresham in her beautiful Galveston home entertained on Washington's birthday our regent and chapter, when we had the pleasure of meeting the members of George Washington Chapter.

Lady Washington shared distinction with public bodies on the patriotic occasions of the placing of a memorial tablet by the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and the unveiling by R. E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of the statue, “The Archangel of the Confederacy.”

Our notable work of the year was the placing of a boulder in lovely Sam Houston Park to the memory of the Revolutionary patriot, Alexander Hodge, who as a mere boy served as one of Marion’s men. In later life he helped win the independence of grand old Texas.

The boulder is beautiful and we are proud of our work, the first in Texas to be placed in memory of a Revolutionary soldier. The photograph accompanies this article. The cost of the Texas granite and its erection was $167.83. Our capable Texas regent, Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor and many other Texans are of his line.

The inscription on the boulder reads thus:

Erected by Lady Washington Chapter
D. A. R.
in memory of
ALEXANDER HODGE
One of Marion’s Men
Born in Pennsylvania, 1760.
Died in Texas, 1836
A hero of two Republics.
Our remittance to Continental Hall this year was $35. One little Daughters of the Revolution was presented the chapter as a mascot, and to her was given a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon.

We hope to keep pace with the work of older and more experienced chapters.—(Mrs. E. J. B.) Malvina Warham Brewster, Historian.

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Virginia).—January, 1908, the chapter met on New Year’s day with Mrs. L. H. Gammon as hostess. The meeting was opened with an enthusiastic rendition of “America” in chorus and a recital of the Lord’s prayer in unison. The president general’s Christmas greeting to the Daughters, read by the regent, was full of inspiration and patriotic sentiment.

Through another year we have held our regular meetings with hostesses charming, and au fait in the art of entertaining, each meeting has had its feast of reason and its flow of soul and song. Papers worthy a place in the archives of history have been read and discussed. Roll calls have been responded to, in verse and sentiment, and now at the end of the chapter year we are going over the field of our labor to glean the sheaves of work well done and work begun.

We have conferred with the regent of John Sevier Chapter in regard to marking the starting point of the American soldiers to King’s Mountain. As a result of that conference we hope to erect a monumental pile of native stones in memory of that event, but when that little band of soldiers brave and strong that were to figure so prominently in the history of our country left Sycamore Shoals, the good old father and pioneer clergymen, Rev. Samuel Doak, put up a monumental prayer that reached to the throne of God, a prayer that will outlast all time, and mark that spot in history when the stones have crumbled into dust.

We have gladly contributed to the Continental Memorial Hall through the “Real Daughters” of Virginia. We have responded in unbroken numbers to our own roll calls and our assessments. We have entertained our state regent, Mrs. Jamison, with genuine pleasure and loyal hospitality. We have
made motions that carried and motions that proved abortive. We have received new members with gladness and accepted resignations with regret. It may be we have left undone much that we should have done and have done many things that we should have left undone, but we, the daughters of brave, noble ancestors, feel the earnestness of our work and we to perpetuate the memory of their bravery at King's Mountain have planned to build a monumental hospital as a token of our appreciation of their hardships, sufferings and endurance. To this end we are working shoulder to shoulder in one solid phalanx. Committees have been appointed to confer with missionary, benevolent, aid and children societies and all clubs for the purpose of soliciting donations for furnishing wards. The reports from each have been good.

Through the tactful management of our regent we have had a “Tag” day, and tagged men, women and children, and beasts. Never since the days of our childhood have we “tagged” with such pleasure and never before with such profit, the proceeds amounting to fifteen hundred dollars. We are full of discussed plans for our fall meeting and are arranging for a “Festival of days” which, given under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the assistance of the ladies of the city and surrounding country, promises to be a perfect success, for the pathway to success lies in good works and unselfish desire. Our worship of our ancestors exceeds the Sons of Confucius and we love the bars below the wheel even more than the stars and bars. We reverse the very dust of our dead, but we love above all else the great throbbing, suffering, human brotherhood. Our sympathetic hearts go out to those in foreign lands and our first work is to build a place of refuge and select for suffering humanity. This is the cause we are espousing and we have the faith of our convictions in its success. Among the things that interested us most was the graphic and interesting report of our regent from the national congress. We who were there only in spirit almost envy the more fortunate ones at that patriotic function, and we realize that many of life’s hardest battles are fought without shot or shell and many a hero falls in the fight honored and unsung. With our charming regent as hostess,
our chapter year closed a congenial potpouri of business, pleasure, refreshment, mental and physical and the delicacies that appeal to the "inner man." Who could desire more?—Wirt Johnson Carrington, Historian.

Ranier Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—The year 1907-1908 opened with a delightful chapter reunion in September at the home of Mrs. William D. Perkins. A quiz program entitled “Who said it?” composed of patriotic quotations was prepared for the afternoon’s entertainment and afforded much amusement. Prizes were awarded the three having the highest number of correct answers, Miss Shumway obtaining the first prize.

The October meeting at Mrs. Clarence Smith’s was inspiring. A vote taken on removing the limit to the chapter membership was carried unanimously. Mrs. Ireland sang effectively several selections and Mrs. Prosser’s able paper on “How Can the Daughters of the American Revolution Aid in the International Peace Movement?” was listened to with much interest. The regent also read to the chapter the stirring paper entitled “Our Nation’s Defenders,” written by Mrs. Todd, regent of the Mary Ball Chapter for the state assembly last June.

In November Mrs. James B. Howe was hostess. Fifty members were present. The literary program was in charge of Mrs. Dutton, who gave an efficient talk on “What Can Ranier Chapter do to Promote Civic Righteousness in Seattle?” Mrs. Wagner then read an answering paper on the great good which has been derived from the George Junior Republic and Juvenile Court System. The members also had the pleasure of listening to several vocal numbers by Miss Lewis during the social hour, when light refreshments were served.

In December we met with our regent, Mrs. Thorne, when the greater part of the session was occupied with chapter business.

On January 17, in accordance with its usual custom, Rainier Chapter celebrated the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington. Patches, powder, rouge and quaint old-fashioned gowns made the colonial ball given at this time one
of the largest and most attractive parties ever given in the city. The affair, which was a distinct success socially as financially, was held at Christensen’s Hall, which was artistically draped for the occasion with flags and emblems of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the receiving line with Mrs. Thorne were the other officers of the chapter and also the former regents. The minuet danced early in the evening by sixteen maids and young matrons of the chapter was the prettiest sight imaginable. The proceeds from the ball went toward the monument fund, as it is the patriotic endeavor of Rainier Chapter to erect a heroic statue of George Washington on the campus of the University of Washington. The commission for the statue has been awarded to Lorado Taft and the memorial will be unveiled at the opening of the Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition in 1909. Within the past two months Lady Sterling and Seattle Chapters have given towards the fund generous donations which they have raised by means of card parties.

Most of the business session at both the January and February meetings was devoted to the reading and consideration of the revision of the by-laws submitted by Mrs. Holmes.

In March an open meeting was held at the beautiful new home of Mrs. Leary. Over two hundred Daughters were entertained, including members of the two Tacoma and the other two Seattle chapters. Besides these were present Governor Mead, Dr. Kane, president of the state university; Professor Edmond Meany, of the university; Mrs. Howard, former state regent of Virginia, and many others. The feature of the afternoon was an address by Governor Mead entitled, “The Governors of Washington.” His address was practically a condensed history of Washington told in the biographies of its governors. Later luncheon was served in the beautiful dining room, which comfortably held the large number present.

Mrs. Melvin J. Carter was hostess in April. At this meeting our regent gave a comprehensive and graphic report of the state convention which convened in Tacoma. Mrs. John Condon had charge of the literary and musical program. Mrs.
Hyland delighted her hearers with several vocal numbers and Miss Fryer read a paper of vital interest on "Child Slaves in America."

On account of the coming of the fleet our May meeting was postponed until June second. It proved to be one of the most interesting meetings of the year. Mrs. H. E. Holmes entertained the chapter. -The Daughters were delighted with the announcement of Mrs. W. H. H. Green's generous donation in behalf of Rainier Chapter to the Continental Memorial fund. Mrs. Mary Carr Moore gracefully sang several of her own compositions and Miss Woodcock played. Mrs. Reed spoke of the work accomplished by the Boston Tea Party Chapter to which she belonged. The rest of the afternoon was spent in informal talks and reminiscences about "The Makers of Seattle" by the descendants of the pioneers and long-residents of the city.

The registrar has reported the present membership of Rainier Chapter as 177. Thirty-three new members have been enrolled during the year and many applications are still pending. We have lost two members by death, Mrs. Knight, who was with us only one meeting, passed away December 30, 1907, and Miss Frances E. Dougan, June 27, 1908. Cupid has entered our ranks once during the past year. Mrs. Anna Ward Suydam is now Mrs. Theodore Coe, of Newark, New Jersey.

The officers of our chapter for the past year have been: Regent, Mrs. Elinor Thorne; first vice-regent, Mrs. William F. Prosser; second vice-regent, Mrs. Edward Burwell; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Virtue; registrar, Miss Gertrude Woodcock; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Elliott Holmes; historian, Miss Jeanette Perry.

June 30 Rainier Chapter held its last monthly meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Hussey. Mrs. Leary talked entertainingly on her first experience as a vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Mrs. Roberta Frye gave an account of the national convention to which she was our delegate. The annual report of the different officers of the chapter were then read and the election of officers for the coming year took place. Those elected were:
NEWTOWN BATTLE SOCIETY.

Regent, Mrs. Leary; first vice-regent, Mrs. Ballinger; second vice-regent, Mrs. Fulton; recording secretary, Mrs. Wagner; treasurer, Mrs. Holmes; corresponding secretary, Miss Virtue; historian, Miss Sophia Frye; registrar, Miss Woodcock; custodian, Miss Litelle.

Rainier Chapter is now in its thirteenth year of existence. Its wonderful growth and the great demands upon its various resources made it seem best to remove the membership limit. Systematic work, an object to strive for, and with our motto, "They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast the truth," to aid us, the past year has been a progressive as well as a very pleasant one.—HELEN JEANETTE PERRY, Historian.

NEWTOWN BATTLE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On June 27, 1908, at Lowmanville, New York, occurred the unveiling and dedication of the twenty-sixth marker placed in honor of Major General John Sullivan.

The monument is a fine granite boulder marker cut at Barre, Vermont, and is the gift of Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The stone weighs fifteen tons and is seven feet five inches high and five feet six inches wide at the base. On the cut face of the marker is:

Newtown Battlefield  
August 29, 1779  
Erected by  
Newtown Battle Chapter  
Sons of the  
American Revolution  
1907

According to the best authorities it stands at the apex of the angle where the fighting was the thickest, on ground presented to the chapter by Edward Lowman and his sisters.

A stand draped in American flags had been erected directly in front of the marker where were seated the speakers of the day, the committee, Mrs. Charles Stuart Maurice, of Athens,
Pennsylvania, regent of Tioga Chapter, and Mrs. Ernest L. Wyckoff, of Elmira, New York, regent of Chemung Chapter.

The bugle sounding "attention" called the large gathering to order, which was composed of members of Newtown Battle Chapter, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, delegations of Daughters of the American Revolution from the Tioga and Chemung Chapters, members of Company L, Third Regiment, under Major Sadler and staff, patriotic citizens from Waverly, Sayre, Athens, Elmira and the surrounding country.

Captain Harry N. Hoffman, president of Newtown Battle Chapter, was chairman of the day. He opened the exercises by reading the following messages which had been received:

Englewood, Ill, June 23

Mrs. J. D. F. Slee, Chemung Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Elmira, New York:

Your letter received, am heart broken, impossible to reach Elmira for the 27th.

Mrs. Donald McLean.

In the name of the 350 members of the Louise St. Clair Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Detroit, Michigan, the regent Mrs. Frederic Beckwith Stevens, sends cordial greetings and congratulations to Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution on the occasion of the Patriotic dedication of the Sullivan Battlefield monument on Saturday June, 27.

After the impressive invocation by the Rev. Charles McKnight, chaplain of Newtown Battle Chapter, Mr. Hoffman read the orders of George Washington assigning General Sullivan to the expedition. Able addresses followed, delivered by Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, Dr. R. P. Bush, junior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, of Ithaca, author and historian, who is considered the best authority on the Sullivan campaign. One of the interesting parts of the program was the reading of a patriotic poem written by Major Robert M. McDowell, who has surveyed the battlefield and has drawn an authentic map of the battleground.

At the close of the song "America," sung by all present and led by the Masonic Glee Club, the marker was unveiled. Miss
Margaret Maurice, daughter of the regent of Tioga Chapter, and Miss F. Sibyl Wyckoff, daughter of the regent of Chemung Chapter, pulled the cords and raised the flags which covered the beautiful marker. After which the Rev. George A. Briggs, of Waverly, formally dedicated the marker.

While the “Star Spangled Banner” was sung, the members of Company L, Third Regiment, presenting a fine appearance in their dress uniforms, went through the manoeuvres of evening parade. The flag was lowered and the bugle sounding “retreat” closed the day’s program.

Tioga Chapter, of Athens, Pennsylvania, our nearest neighbor, appointed a committee of three, viz: Mrs. Frank W. Merriam, Mrs. Robert F. Page and Mrs. Charles W. West to cooperate with the following committee from the Elmira Chapters: Chemung Chapter, Mrs. J. D. F. Slee, chairman; Mrs. Theron Wales, Mrs. Edward E. Stancliff, Mrs. William Buck, Miss Grace Norton. Newtown Battle Chapter: Hon. J. S. Sawyer, chairman; Seymour Lowman, W. N. Easterbrook.

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**THE OLD NORTH STATE**

**By Hon. William Guston.**

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven’s blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Tho’ the scowler may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

**CHORUS.**

Hurrah! Hurrah! The Old North State forever;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The Good Old North State.

Tho’ she envies not others their merited glory,
Say whose name stands the foremost in Liberty’s story?
Tho’ too true to herself e’er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission?

**CHORUS.**
On account of the crowded columns of our magazine, it has been impossible to print the accounts of the state conferences as they occurred. That accounts for this much belated report.

Illinois State Conference—It was a very warm day, October 23, 1907. A day most unusual in its mellow beauty; soft sunshine lay on the lawn and lent splendor to the city of Rock Island.

The eleventh annual Illinois conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order at ten o'clock by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox. Seventy-five delegates present. The conference was held in the Broadway Presbyterian church. The altar was draped with flags and banked with palms and ferns. Red, white and blue asters gave the touch of color so dear to every Daughter. The stars and stripes were displayed at many of the homes and business houses in the city in honor of the conference.

Singing of "America" and prayer opened the meeting. Mrs. Frank Mixter, regent of Fort Armstrong Chapter, voiced the greetings of the chapter and she welcomed the delegates to the conference to their homes and to the city. Mrs. Mixter presented Mr. Phil Mitchell of Rock Island, who spoke of the history of Fort Armstrong. He said the Indians met their Waterloo at Starved Rock. The first flag was floated at Black Hawk's village in 1804 by Z. Pike, when the British flag was supplanted. An expedition was dispatched from the south to establish a fort on the island. It was completed and occupied in 1817. The name Fort Armstrong was given in honor of the secretary of state, General Armstrong.

The state regent, Mrs. Chas. V. Hickox responded to the words of welcome as follows:

An old German proverb runs "All good things come in threes," and this is certainly most true here where we have been so cordially received, for here are the three beautiful cities, Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, so well known throughout the middle west. I wish to
thank you, Madam Regent, and you, Mr. Mitchell, in the name of the Daughters for this most royal welcome. We are happy to be here to-day, the guests of this chapter whose very name—Fort Armstrong—is in memory of the old fort in your vicinity, a fort which stood as a sentinel and an emblem of the emigration to our forests just after the war for freedom. Again we thank you for your welcome to your city and to your homes.

Once again we are assembled after the lapse of a year and it is my proud privilege to report to you the progress made by our Society in Illinois.

While we are banded together for a sentiment, that noble sentiment that desires to inculcate patriotism and promote all the objects of this Society, yet, I have realized that in order to attain these ends, a businesslike administration was most necessary and I have worked along these lines. I have been in communication, either personally or by letter, with most of the chapters of the state and find that in most all cases they have undertaken as a patriotic duty, the systematic study of the early history of our country, generally meeting on a day in each month which commemorates some great event of the Revolution.

My special desire has been to form new chapters, and while I have met with great encouragement, it has not been possible to accomplish as much as I hoped for; assuming office late in April, the National Board not meeting during the summer, this work is just beginning to show results. But I am most happy to tell you we have already added one to the list, the General John Starke Chapter, of Sycamore, with thirty members, while five chapter regents have been appointed, which promises well for success in chapter work this fall.

We have just celebrated another anniversary, “Founders day.” Our seventeenth birthday and this one will always be memorable because of the permanent memorial chapel the Daughters of the American Revolution built on Jamestown Island and presented to the Society for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities. We of Illinois feel great pride in remembering that one of the three earnest women who met in Washington the morning of October 11, 1890, to found our organization was originally an Illinoisian. Should not this fact alone be an incentive for those who are eligible to join our organization.

One of the objects of our Society is to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence and it is in obedience to this feeling that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, have, with great admiration in our hearts for our Revolutionary hero, George Rogers Clark, erected a monument to his memory on the site of old Fort Massac. This monument will be unveiled in the spring with appropriate ceremonies and we hope that every Daughter will be present at that time and let each heart be thrilled with enthusiasm to know that this has been accomplished by our united efforts.

Now that Fort Massac is an assured fact let me urge you to be
ever mindful of that greater monument we are building in our national capital to the memory of every Revolutionary patriot, our Memorial Continental Hall.

To those who have attended the Congress the past two years, it will not be necessary to make an appeal. You have seen the beautiful marble walls being reared—have met within its halls and know that what was a fond dream is almost a reality.

This is not a local tribute but to all patriots of the Revolution and every Daughter should feel that the completion of this memorial is the object nearest her heart. Will you not, delegates here assembled, take home to your chapters this message? Urge them to give generously. The building is to be our home; our organization needs a home, its national character demands one and the large increase in membership should enable us to make this the banner year for Illinois contributions to Memorial Continental Hall. I wonder if all Daughters realize that one of the most desirable rooms in the building is a memorial from Illinois. On its portal will be a large brass tablet with Illinois on it. May it ever be a source of gratification and pride to us and our posterity.

Once during the year the shadow of death has fallen on our circle. Mrs. Lackie, our State Historian, died early in the spring. We greatly mourned her loss, and expressions of sympathy were extended personally to her chapter for us by a member of the executive board.

We are glad to welcome here to-day our present historian, Mrs. Todd, also of the Oak Park Chapter. Much of our success during the past year has been due to the efficiency of the executive board. Our year book speaks for itself of the untiring zeal and energy of its compilers, and to incoming officers, whether state or local, it is an invaluable aid. But from the splendid work of the chapters and their regents comes the inspiration to spur us to greater activity. What may not such an organization as this accomplish! We have inherited from our grandmothers and great-grandmothers that earnest devotion to country and home. We could relate incident after incident as interesting and thrilling as those old Greek writers told of the Spartan or Athenian mothers. Such deeds of heroism should impel us a great purpose to prove that we are loyal to this priceless heritage. The opportunity is here. Let us educate the youth to hold the welfare of the people dearer than personal ambition. More than ever must patriotism be taught the strangers who are coming in countless numbers, not only to our eastern shores but our western shores. Let us make every effort to instill such love of country in our citizens that no American, no matter how much of a Croesus he is, will feel it an added glory to expatriate himself and swear allegiance to a foreign power.

Let our influence for honesty and integrity so saturate the minds of our men that no member of a corporation will stoop to ends that, as an individual, he would scorn. Let the cry of the needy and depend-
ent children appeal to your hearts so that the juvenile court will be
more prolific of good results and endeavor by every power possible
to blot out the shame of child labor in Illinois.

By these many services shall we not prove that we do well to com-
memorate the deeds of our illustrious ancestors and that the Daugh-
ters possess:

"Strong hearts and true hearts that long to give their strength to
others, hearts that live in some divine unselfish plan.
Which builds the brotherhood of man."

At the close of Mrs. Hickock's address a very delicious
luncheon was served by the ladies of the Presbyterian church.
The first business of the afternoon session. Greetings were recei-
vied from the vice-president, Mrs. Charles Deere, Mrs.
Mathew T. Scott and Mrs. Julia Dunn.

Words of welcome from the Moline Chapter by Mrs. Henry
Ainsworth and Mrs. Maria Peck, regent of Hannah Caldwell
Chapter, of Davenport.

Mrs. Perry L. Wright, chairman of Memorial Continental
Hall, reported as follows:

REPORT OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE
OF ILLINOIS.

Your Committee started out with the intention of securing $2,600.00
for the thirteen pediments for the thirteen columns placed on the east
portico by the thirteen original states. This report shows that we
did even more. We know it will be of interest to you to know that
the State of Illinois gave the largest contribution of any state in the
organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Memori-
al Continental Hall, at the Sixteenth Continental Congress. The con-
tribution was several hundred dollars more than had ever been given
by the State before, showing that the interest is growing in Memorial
Continental Hall. And it should be so. It is an obligation that each
and every one of us has assumed, and, the sooner we pay it off, the
better it will be for our society.

I must mention, and with some pride, the liberal donation from my
own Chapter, that of Chicago, as it helped materially to make this
the largest donation in our history.

The following figures will show you what Illinois has done toward
raising this fund:
Mrs. Parry L. Wright,
Chairman of Illinois
Continental Hall Committee.
## Illinois Chapters for the Pediments

### April

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Donation</th>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>State Conference of Illinois</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
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### May

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June 1, Mrs. Henry Staat of Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Ill., ........................................ 5.00
1, Mrs. C. H. Castle of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, .................................................. 10.00
1, Pledges Springfield Chapter, ................................................................. 100.00
1, State Conference, ................................................................. 85.00

Total from State, .................................................. $2,819.50

The above sum has been turned over to the Treasurer General Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish to thank this Committee, also every Chapter Regent and every individual member of this State organization, for the loyal and liberal support they have given me in this work the past year. It was through the effort of all that it is possible for me to bring to you this splendid report. I sincerely hope that my successor will be able to bring to you a report next year that will show you much greater and more glorious results, for it is our hearts' desire to see Memorial Continental Hall finished.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. PARRY L. WRIGHT,
Chairman State Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH.
MRS. FRANK L. NEAU.

Voted to adjourn to accept the invitation to a reception at the beautiful home of Mrs. Frank Allen in Moline. The Daughters and friends were entertained in the evening at the home of Mrs. Frank Mixter. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. A large bronze distaff, the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem, was hung in a conspicuous place. There were about one hundred and fifty guests at the reception, including many prominent men and women of Rock Island. Fine music during the evening with mutual greetings and the serving of delicious refreshments. We bade a reluctant farewell to our charming hostess.

The second day's session of the eleventh annual Illinois conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution called to order October 24, 1907, at 10 a. m., the state regent, Mrs. Hickox, in the chair.

Reports of regents were read, including that of the Gen. John Stark Chapter, the youngest in the state, organized in June, 1907, with 30 charter members. Reports of state officers were read and approved. Mrs. Chas. V. Hickox was
unanimously endorsed for re-election, as was Mrs. Chas. Irion, of Ottawa, for state vice-regent; Mrs. Robt. Colville, of Galesburg for state secretary; Mrs. G. Elwood MacGrew, of Chicago, for state treasurer; and Mrs. Henry C. Todd, of Oak Park, for state historian, were all unanimously elected.

At the suggestion of the state regent the conference added a new office, that of state registrar, this office to be filled at the next conference.

Some discussion was occasioned by the motion to change the time of the meeting from October to March. Many objections were made to March and the motion to hold the annual state conference during the third week of October was carried.

Mrs. Mixter, of the Fort Armstrong Chapter, presented the invitation of Captain Henderson of the Ferry Line, to take the members of the conference a boat ride down the river. This courtesy was gratefully accepted.

Mrs. John C. Ames, chairman of the resolution committee, offered resolutions of thanks and appreciation to the Fort Armstrong Chapter for the entertainment accorded the delegates and visiting Daughters; that telegrams of sympathy, love and regret be sent to Mrs. Chas. H. Deere and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; that greetings of love be sent to the ex-state historian, Mrs. Julia M. Dunn, of Moline, in appreciation of work in the past and the poem, "Our Flag," read the first day, which was ordered spread on the minutes and printed in the year book.

Mrs. Frank B. Orr made a strong appeal for the Lincoln Farm Association in Hardin county, Kentucky, the birthplace of Lincoln.

Mrs. Orr announced that her committee would give fifty dollars and an additional fifty dollars was contributed by members of the conference, in sums of one to five dollars.

One hundred dollars was voted by the conference to the Continental Hall fund. Mrs. Hickox, chairman of the Fort Massac board made a suggestion to the conference, on the expressed wish of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, that the conference present a loving cup to Professor Blair, of the University
of Illinois, in appreciation of his services in connection with the Fort Massac work.

Mrs. Scott gave $25 and the conference voted $75 to be taken from the Fort Massac fund.

Some pleasant and good natured rivalry was occasioned by Chicago and Jacksonville, both extending cordial invitations for the next conference. The decision was in favor of Jacksonville.

The regent of the Peoria Chapter gave an urgent invitation for 1909. The conference was one of the most successful of the Illinois Daughters and too much credit cannot be given to the Fort Armstrong Chapter of Rock Island for the perfection of management.

Whereas the beloved honorary state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot, has gone from us to the Land of the Unreturning. Therefore resolved, that the chapters of the State, through their committee appointed by the present State regent, place upon record their deep appreciation of her beautiful character and their gratitude for her loyal services to the society.

Mrs. Kerfoot was for the past nine years honorary State regent, as failing health obliged her to give up the active regency, which she held for five years previously. Nearly all of the early chapters in Illinois were organized with her helpful and enthusiastic co-operation. No call for assistance was ever ignored by her. Her home was always open to visiting "Daughters" from all over the State, and through her spoken and written word, all learned to depend upon her ready sympathy, her quick insight, her rare wisdom and her never failing sense of justice. In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, friend and leader in patriotic work, she was the embodiment of all that is best in American womanhood, and the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution will ever lovingly cherish her memory, and emulate her strength of character and devotion to home and country.

Mrs. CHARLES V. HICKOX, State Regent,
Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson,
Mrs. Frank B. Orr,
Mrs. Robert Hall Miles,
Mrs. Parry L. Wright,

Illinois State Committee.
MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLYN SEYMOUR BROWN  
State Vice-Regent, Arizona

Elizabeth Carolyn (Seymour) Brown, state vice-regent of Arizona, was born at Linden, Michigan. She is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Zenas Fairbank, one of the early and most prominent citizens of that town.

She was educated at the University of Michigan, and was an active member of the musical and dramatic societies connected with that institution.

She spent several years in teaching in the city schools of Ann Arbor and Manistee, Michigan, and Duluth, Minnesota.

She married Frederick Charles Brown, editor and journalist and since his death in 1900 has resided at Phoenix, Arizona, and at present occupies the position of preceptress at the territorial normal school.

Mrs. Brown has been an enthusiastic worker in the Maricopa Chapter. Being a writer of merit and possessing a love for research, she made an efficient officer as historian and furnished the chapter with a great deal of interesting data connected with the early history of this section. She was recently re-elected state vice-regent (for the third time). On her mother's side she is descended from Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet, colonial governors, and on her father's side from Mathew Gilbert, also one of the colonial governors.
Revolutionary ancestry dates from Samuel Fairbank, Jonas Faribank, Joseph Munger, Asher Bull, Consider Hopkins, David Miller.

The severe illness of the efficient and beloved state regent of New Jersey, Miss Ellen Mecum, was the cause of a few omissions in her report as given at the Seventeenth Congress. They are here recorded:

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, contributed twenty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter sent a box of books to Major Ketchem for use in the United States Army.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, entertained the state conference most beautifully at its fall meeting. They contributed sixty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Essex Chapter, Orange, contributed forty-seven dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick, contributed thirty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Orange Mountain Chapter, Orange, gave five dollars to Memorial Continental Hall; also gave a five dollar gold piece to the best pupil in United States history.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, suffered a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Alroni Allen. They gave fifteen dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

United States! the ages plead—
Present and Past in under-song—
Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue.

Be just as home; then write your scroll
Of honor o'er the sea,
And bid the broad Atlantic roll,
A ferry of the free.—Emerson.
Allow me to congratulate you on the steady improvement of our magazine. I have taken it ever since I became a member, in 1896, and would feel that I knew nothing of what the Society was doing if I did not have it.

Yours very sincerely,

Grace Moffett Lansing.

Swamscott, Massachusetts.

State Magazine Committee of Illinois: Mrs. Parry L. Wright, Chicago, chairman; Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson, Chicago; Mrs. Robert Hall Wills, Chicago; Mrs. Frank B. Orr, Chicago; Mrs. Ella W. Taylor, Geneseo; Mrs. Waddell, Jacksonville; Mrs. C. H. Hall, Kewanee; Mrs. E. P. Lawrence, Lincoln; Mrs. Henry Staat, Monmouth; Mrs. Ella Parker, Princeton; Mrs. Mary C. Castle, Quincy; Mrs. Willard P. Graham, Rochelle; Mrs. John C. Ames, Streator; Mrs. G. W. Busey, Urbana.

Kindly send the names of your State Magazine Committee to the Editor.

Mrs. S. A. Edmunds, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is State Chairman of the Magazine Committee of Kentucky.
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. Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates or reception determine 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.

Answers.

1175. Boone—Carson.—Kit Carson was not the grandson of Daniel Boone. According to "Pioneer Families of Missouri" Daniel Boone had four daughters, namely, Susanna, married William Hays; Jemima, married Flanders Callaway; Lavina, married Joseph Scholl; Rebecca, married Philip Goe.—Gen. Ed.

1199. Denton.—Benjamin Denton, Jr., who married Johannah Peck, was born in 1736, and died March 1, 1785. He was the son of Benjamin Denton and Rachel Wheeler. They had eight children: Benjamin, born Oct. 3, 1763, died Feb. 13, 1802; David, born April 2, 1765; Ruth, born Jan. 29, 1767; Mary, born Feb. 11, 1769; Johannah, born April 21, 1771; Elizabeth, born Sept. 13, 1773; Phebe, born Dec. 3, 1775, and one other, born Nov. 19, 1781.—Gen. Ed.

1208. Stevens.—Jabez Stevens, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in New Bedford, Mass., about 1758. He married, first, Sarah Ellis, sec-
ond, Esther Bemis. He was a private in Col. Timothy Bigelow’s regiment, Mass.—Gen. Ed.

 Queries.

1211. (1) Williams.—Ancestry wanted of Abraham Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre. He resided near Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.

(2) Van Warts.—Wanted names of genealogies dealing with the Van Warts who lived in or near Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1769 to 1793.—Mrs. W. H. DeV.

1212 Harris—Gardiner.—Richard Harris served as private throughout the Revolutionary War and then emigrated to the Carolinas and possibly to Georgia. He had: a son Thomas, my great-grandfather, born in Virginia in 1776 and married in Warren County, Georgia, about 1799 to Sarah Gardiner, daughter of Prior Gardiner (or Fryor Gardner) and Drucilla Rose. Who was the wife of Richard Harris? It is thought that he had other sons who went to South Carolina and that one was named Solomon. A nephew, Benjamin Harris, lived in Georgia, though said to have been born in Virginia. Was Richard Harris brother of Fannie Harris Crawford, mother of William Harris Crawford, one time President nominee? Any information establishing eligibility to Daughters of the American Revolution will be greatly appreciated.—M. H. W.

1213. (1) Batchellor—Mace.—Eliphalet Mace married Mary Clark, widow of—Batchellor, she having two sons; Frederick and James Batchellor. By the marriage with Eliphalet Mace the children were: Russell Perry, Andrew, Lorenzo, Francis and Henry Codman; and one daughter, Mary. The family lived at Boxborough, Mass., moving to Boston later. Who was the father of Eliphalet, and was he a soldier in the Continental Army? Was Eliphalet Mace of Boxborough the same one who enlisted in the Continental Army from Fitchburg, Mass., in 1780, being then seventeen years old? I am descended from Henry Codman Mace, and wish to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Information will be greatly appreciated.—M. H. W.

(2) Clark Wyman.—Was the Mary Clark mentioned above the daughter of Mary, (Polly) and ——— Wyman? If so, please give name of her father and mother and Rev. service of father who, tradition says was an officer in the Continental Army. Mary Clark married 1st. —— Batchellor and 2nd Eliphalet Mace.—A. M. P.

1214. Stannard. Samuel Stannard fought in the Revolutionary War July 17, 1755, discharged 1781. Peter Stannard, a son of Peter Stannard, was my great-grandfather. Where can I find the record of Samuel Stannard? Did he have a son Peter?—J. S. F.

1214—Lounsbury. Thomas Lounsbury, my great-grandfather, was b. Aug. 12, 1736, and m. Jan. 24, 1757. Children were: Sarah, b. Sep. 19, 1758; Elizabeth, b. Mar. 13 or 18, 1760; William, b. May 29, 1762;
Phebe, b. Nov. 26, 1764; Mary, b. Mar. 29, 1767 or 8; Thomas, b. Sept. 26, 1770; Rachel, b. July 26, 1773; James, b. Apr. 12, 1775; Nancy, b. Aug. 18, 1777; Charles, b. May 11, 1780; Catherine, b. July 4, 1783. They probably came from Connecticut. My grandmother's name was Seager. Record of Rev. service desired.—Mrs. T. J. McE.

1215. ORNE—REVERE.—I would like ancestry or any item of family history of Sarah (Sally) Orne, Paul Revere's first wife.—A. R. W.

1216. (1)—STURGIS—BARY.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Ball who married Stephen Sturgis of Snow Hill, Eastern Shore, Md., and who is interred in the graveyard of “All Hallow” Protestant Episcopal Church of same town? What relation was she to the Rev. David Ball, rector of All Hallows Parish, who died March 27, 1813 aged 51 years, and whose tomb is in same graveyard?

(2) Also gives names of parents of Stephen Sturgis. The wills of Stephen Sturgis and his wife Elizabeth (Ball) Sturgis are recorded at Snow Hill, Md., the first in 1798, and the latter in 1799. Did the first Sturgis emigrate to the Eastern Shore of Maryland from England or New England and when? Any information will be appreciated.—M. S. E.

1217. GREENE.—I would like the names of General Nathaniel Greene’s children and of those they married.—Mrs. S. E. P.

1218. GREEN.—Berryman Green served as quartermaster in the Rev. War. Tradition says he was nearly related to Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Can anyone tell the relationship? It is said that Berryman Green was a descendant of Robert Green who emigrated to Vir. in 1712 and was one of the Greens of Green's Norton, Northamptonshire. Can the direct descent be traced? Berryman Green drew a pension for his service in the Rev. War, and his record is on file in the war department.—B. V.

1219. KELSO.—Rev. War record wanted, also genealogy, of Alexander Kelso who came from Scotland with his brothers, Thomas and Hugh, about 1768, settling at or near Baltimore, Md., moving thence to Virginia, thence to Tennessee, later going to Morgantown, Ind., where he died about 1835. Were Charles Blair Kelso and James Balch Kelso, who were in the War of 1812, his sons?—C. E. K.

1220. CALDWELL. Frances Caldwell was b. in Plumstead, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1738, d. at Nichols, N. Y., and married Emanuel Coryell Oct. 24, 1754. Can anyone give record of Rev. service in this family? Were they Huguenots? Was John Caldwell her father?—Mrs. J. E. C. McE.

1221. DAVISSON—IZARD.—Information is desired of Daniel Davisson who came to Vir., now W. Va., in the first part of 1700. He settled on a large tract of land granted him by the U. S. Gov. He founded the city of Clarksburg which is the county seat of Harrison Co., W. Va. He married Prudence Izard in Newark, N. J.; she was a cousin of Aaron Burr. On his arrival in Va. he built a large stone house,
and also built the first brick house in the town of Clarkeburg.—Mrs. I. C. P.

1222. **King—Snyder.** Information is desired concerning John King and George Snyder who were killed at the Battle of Germantown.—Mrs. J. E. W.

1223. **Champer (or Champere).**—Jacob Champer lived in Frederic Co., Md., between Liberty and New Market, on the waters of the Monockocy, was in the Rev. War and was with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777. Can anyone give information in proof of this in order to give eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution?—Mrs. L. H. C.

1124. **Shaw—Leach.**—Ancestry desired of — Shaw who married Joseph Leach. She lived at Fonda, N. Y., about 1800. Wanted anything of Shaw or her ancestry.—C. L. C.

1225. **Scudder—Romans.**—The ancestry is desired of Stephen Scudder who served under Capt. Armstrong and Capt. Mills in the War of 1812. His father lived at Poughkeepsie or Red Hook. He married Margaret Romans, daughter of Peter Romans and Leah (Schuyler) Romans of Schenevus, N. Y. Did Peter Romans serve in Rev. War? His ancestry desired. He is buried at Schenevus. It is said that the father of Stephen Scudder was the Scudder who signed the constitution of Poughkeepsie, and was killed soon after. Can this be verified? Is there a Scudder genealogy?—Mrs. F. N. Q.

1226. (1) **Francis.**—Can anyone give some trace of Hosea Francis and his wife Priscilla (Cady) Francis. Date of birth and death of each is desired. Who was her father?

(2) **Brown.**—Sylvanus Brown lived at or around Clarendon at time of battle of Bennington, and was with Ethan Allen at Ft. Ticonderoga. A price was set upon his head. His wife was Keziah Cushman, dau. of Isaac Cushman. Dates of his birth and death desired.

(3) **Cushman.**—Also dates of birth and death of Isaac Cushman. Who was his wife? Any information concerning these names will be gladly received.—S. M. B.

1227. (1) **Fuller—Barnes.**—Information desired of the ancestry and place of birth of Beekman Fuller b. 1750 who married in 1775 Naomi Barnes b. 1755; both died in 1832 at Canaan, Col. Co., N. Y., where they were living soon after their marriage. Children were: Jonah Dayton b. 1776, Lois b. 1777, Almarin b. 1780, Ashel b. 1782, Amasa b. 1787, Phebe b. 1789. Also desired, Rev. War service, if any, of Beekman Fuller who appears on Revolutionary records on file in N. Y., State Comptroller’s office, on assignment of land bounty rights made by George Hinsdale’s class, Col. Whiting’s Albany Regt. (17th), dated May 28, 1782.

(2) **Groves—King.**—Retire Groves b. 1752, d. 1827, m. Abigail King b. 1758, d. 1816 (dau. of Thomas King b. 1729, d. 1809, one of the first settlers of Hawley, Mass., from Brimfield.) Retire Groves lived in Whitesboro, N. Y., early in 1800 and had lived in Pomfret
710 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Conn.?) Who were the parents of Retire Groves? Had he a Rev. record? Who were the parents of Thomas King? Had he a Rev. record? Tradition says his name was Thomas Rice, that in coming to America the ship was wrecked and parents lost, and that he was adopted by a Mr. King. Can anyone give information of this?—E. J. T. S.

1228. Lomax.—Did Thomas Lomax of Vir., have a war record? He was styled “major,” but I can find no record. He married a Miss Lunsford, only child of Sir Thos. Lunsford. Thomas Lomax was a friend of Benj. Harrison and Thos. Jefferson, and the year following the Revolution we find him a member of the Va. Council. He was the father of Judge John Lomax of Staunton, Va. Information will be appreciated.—L. G. J.

1229. Stevens—Buckard—Cahill.—Isaac Stevens, b. Aug. 24, 1787, at Hartland, Vt., married Apr. 27, 1812, at Franklin, Vt., Electa Childson b. Jan. 13, 1797, at Wethersfield, Vt. Their dau., Electa Stevens b. Jan. 29, 1832, at St. Armands, Can., married Nov. 12, 1850, at St. Armands, Charles Buckard. Their daughter (my mother), Ann Jane Buckard b. Oct. 26, 1851, married John Cahill (Irish.) If anyone from these names can give information showing eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution it will be thankfully received.—L. C. M.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED AT CENTER SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT.

In the cemetery at Center Shaftsbury, Vermont, are found the graves of twenty-eight Revolutionary soldiers. Their names are as follows:


Can the Regent of the Bennington Chapter, or anyone else, supply us with the missing dates of birth and death?

WANTED.—No. 3 of vol. 1, Lower Norfolk Co., Va., Antiquary is needed to complete the set recently presented to the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Can any friend present it to us, or tell us how and where we may procure it. Address Librarian General, or Genealogical Editor, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
1907-1908.

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MRS. THOMAS R. NOBLE,
1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.
The May meeting of the National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution was held on the 14th of the month, at the home of Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., with the following members present:

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Tulloch.

Miss McBlair called the meeting to order and having announced the unavoidable absence of the National Chaplain, she led the members in the repetition of the Lord’s Prayer.

The Recording Secretary’s minutes of the proceedings of convention week were read and approved with thanks.

The Corresponding Secretary made the following report of supplies issued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application papers</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poems</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists of Societies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter History</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery cards</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters written</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and stamps on hand, April 14</td>
<td>$7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received since that date</td>
<td>$8.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8.80</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage used</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On hand May 13, 1908, $7.53

The report was accepted.

The Vice-President of Organization presented the following names for consideration:

For State Director for New York, Mrs. Ernest S. Wyckoff, Elmira, New York.

For State Promoter, Mrs. Walter Rogers Beach, of New York City.

Names of Societies:

Robert Morris, Batavia, New York.
Cuba, Havana, Cuba.
Out-am-Ink, Muncie, Indiana.
Old Fort Schuyler in place of Fort Schuyler, at Utica, New York.
Resignations of Organizing Presidents:

Mrs. George Shaul, East Springfield, New York.
Mrs. S. Elizabeth Taylor, Argyle, New York.
Mrs. Robert O. Bascom, Fort Edward, New York.
Mrs. George Allison Richards, who resigns of President of General Sullivan Society, Elmira, New York, to become Vice-President.

On motion these nominations were confirmed, the resignations accepted with regret, and the report accepted.

The acting Registrar, Mrs. Helen Kane, submitted her report of work performed, and stated that owing to the regulation prohibiting access to the Daughters of the American Revolution archives after office hours, she would be unable to serve the Society.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay the bill presented by Mrs. Kane. The Secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Kane a letter of thanks for her services to the Society.

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 during April</td>
<td>$128.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$452.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$137.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, May 1, 1908</td>
<td>$315.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$2,347.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall Fund</td>
<td>1,429.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report was accepted.

It was announced that Mrs. Beach—formerly Miss Anna Yeatman—had expressed her desire to give a loving cup next year, and the offer was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Lothrop spoke of the admirable report made at the late convention by the Vice-President of Organization, and offered to have it printed at her own expense in order that copies may be sent to State Directors, and Presidents of Societies. The offer was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Lothrop also spoke of the roll of honor she proposes to institute in the District Societies, which she believes will awaken new interest among the children, and of the debt of gratitude which the National Society owes Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood for accepting the office of Director for the District of Columbia.

In this connection she offered the following motion: I move that the Director for the District of Columbia be allowed to call to her assistance a body of workers from the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, such body to be called her staff, the selection and number com-
posing this staff to be left to her discretion.—HARRIET M. LOTHROP.
This motion was carried.
The Vice-President of Organization presented her revision of the
Information to Local Societies, and after some changes had been
suggested and made she was authorized to have it printed.
Other printing was authorized as follows: Loving cup notices;
supplies for Corresponding Secretary; slips for Treasurer; postals
and slips to facilitate the work of the Vice-President of Organization.
The Secretary reported the receipt of a check for $10 from Mrs.
John Miller Horton in aid of the Licio Filipino in Manila, and was
instructed to place it in the Treasurer’s hands.
The committee charged with the search for suitable headquarters
again reported its lack of success.
The Secretary was instructed to write a letter of thanks to the
president of the Mount Vernon Steamboat Company for courtesies
shown the Society on the occasion of its annual pilgrimage to the
tomb of Washington; one of sympathy to the State Director of Penn-
sylvania, on the death of her husband, and one to Mrs. Walter
Rogers Beach on the death of her father.
There being no further business to consider, the Board adjourned.
Respectfully submitted,
E. C. TULLOCH,
Secretary.

Syracuse, N. Y., November, 1907.

MRS. NELLIS M. RICH
STATE DIRECTOR - NEW YORK
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OFFERS AS A PRIZE A
SILVER LOVING CUP
TO THE
PRESIDENT
OF A
NEW YORK STATE C. A. R. SOCIETY
WHO HAS ENROLLED BETWEEN
APRIL, 1907, AND APRIL, 1908,
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HER SOCIETY
AWARD TO BE GIVEN
AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, APRIL, 1907.
“The Historical Sketch of the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution,” is replete with information of interest to the general reader as well as to the other branches of this Society to which it must be an inspiration: Valentine Holt, for whom this particular Society was named, was a brave New Hampshire lad who, at thirteen years of age was selected to carry dispatches for the Continental army, which duty he performed to the satisfaction of his superiors, despite his tender years. The book gives a full account of the organization of the Society, which was the first in California, and carries the work down to 1906, making a very creditable showing. Several handsome and interesting plates are bound with the pages, adding to the interest. Among these is a picture of the old Hampshire Hill cemetery in Mercer, Maine, where Valentine Holt was buried, and a tablet on the outer wall of the old prison near Quebec where rest the remains of thirteen soldiers of General Montgomery’s army who were killed in the assault of Quebec, December 1, 1775. This tablet was placed by several American children through the efforts of Misses Frances I. and Constance N. Fairchild, of Ravenscliff, Canada. The Misses Fairchild were made honorary members of the Valentine Holt Society. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, of San Francisco, at whose home the Society was organized and who was made president thereof. On the first page, printed as a headbolt to the report, is a beautiful picture of our beloved flag in all its glorious colors of the sunset sky.

Teach the children to rise above petty jealousies; to have the courage of their convictions; to maintain them in a dignified and becoming manner; to accept the will of the majority; if victorious to be magnanimous; if defeated, to rise above revenge or petty spite; to show honor to the office under all circumstances even if the person is not their choice; to further the cause, remembering that time rights many things; to render honor to whom honor is due, that genuine ability always recognizes it in others. In all walks of life to be manly men and womanly women.

Anna I. Rich.
IN MEMORIAM

"Gone beyond our ken but not beyond our memory."

Mrs. Sophie Elizabeth Sanford, honored member of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died July 1, 1908. She was a woman of rare ability and sterling worth, interested in all things for the welfare of her country and the uplifting of humanity. The chapter passed resolutions of regret.

Mrs. Jane Ennis Smith, "Real Daughter," Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, died at the home of her daughter in Tecumseh, Nebraska, June 27, 1908. In beautiful resolutions the chapter expressed their sympathy with her family and sorrow in the severing of this link with the past for which our Society stands. Her love and reverence for her Revolutionary ancestor will prove an example and inspiration in the future of the chapter as it has done in the past.

Miss Alice Edwards passed into the light April 10, 1908. She was a charter member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana. Miss Edwards was a great-granddaughter of Timothy Edwards and a great-great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards. She died in Syria while making a trip to the Holy Land. Hers was a noble Christian life and the chapter to which she belonged sends this loving tribute.

Mrs. M. L. Hayward, member of the Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, passed away at Lincoln, December 2, 1907. She was the widow of former United States Senator Hayward. She was one of the first members of the chapter, and a most charming and estimable woman. She will be much missed.

The sympathies of all Daughters will go out to Miss Anne Fisher Cahoon in the loss of her beloved mother, who passed away July 29, 1908. Miss Cahoon's connection with the Board and the Congress has brought her a wide circle of friends, who sincerely condole with her.
BOOK NOTES


In the foreword the author states that his great object has been to reawaken interest in the early Irish settlers of America and give just credit to the brave men of the race who sacrificed their fortunes and their lives for the liberty and independence of the United States.

Over 600 pages are devoted to the prominent part taken by the Irish patriots, Catholic and Protestant, in every one of the thirteen colonies in the struggle for liberty. The sources of information are stated in every case and full credit given to authors quoted. It will surprise many as they read the names of the leaders in the strife to know how many were of Irish birth. The book is well indexed and should be read by all interested in the American Revolution.

YEAR BOOKS.

Although an infant chapter with the ink scarcely dry on its charter, Candle- Stick Chapter, of Hampton, Iowa, is sturdy and progressive. Organized in February, 1908, they have issued a year book that promises a profitable year. The study is varied from Revolutionary topics and characters to subjects and objects of later days—current interests of the present time. Music is provided for at each meeting and there are to be several addresses and readings. All in all, so young a chapter is to be praised for its vitality. The regent is Miss Marion E. Vought.

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky, claim the unique distinction of being the first chapter to have dramatized an historical spot and successfully staged it. "Bryan Station," a play in four acts, written by Foxhall Daingerfield, Jr., and especially dedicated to the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented at the opera house in Lexington on June 23, and proved a joyous occasion. The play depicts the siege of the Bryan Station fort and the heroic act of the pioneer women going to the spring for water in the face of the lurking Indian foes. The site of this spring has recently been marked by the Lexington Daughters of the American Revolution. The Bryan Station Chapter with Mrs. Shelby Harbison, chairman of the committee, and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, first assistant, were the promoters of the idea of dramatizing this incident of Kentucky history.
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-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1909.)

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, Alabama,
South Highlands, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,

MRS. WALLACE DELAPIELD, Missouri,
5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, Pa.,

MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, New York,
540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. B. DAY SPILMAN, W. Va.,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.
OFFICIAL.

Term of office expires 1910.

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. 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 Elizabeth 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, 1321 R Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

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     (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.) Phoenix.

Arkansas, MRS. JOHN MCCLURE, 321 E. Third St., Little Rock.
     (Rumina Ayres.)

California, MRS. MARTHA KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.
     MRS. FREDERICK JEWELL LAIRD, 2431 College Ave., Berkeley.
     (Caroline Lydia Kelley.)
     MRS. NATHAN COLE, JR., 4012 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles.
     (Mary Corbett.)
(Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil)
Mrs. Edwin A. Sawyer, 708 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs.
(Mrs. Edwin A. Sawyer)
Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 719 Asylum Ave., Hartford.
(Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney)
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield.
(Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel)
Delaware, ................Mrs. Caroline E. C. P. Speakman, Belmont Hall, Smyrna.
(Mrs. Caroline E. C. P. Speakman)
Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor, 1109 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.
(Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor)
District of Columbia, Mrs. Howard L. Honkkin, 1830 T St., Washington.
(Mrs. Howard L. Honkkin)
Mrs. George T. Smallwood, 2107 S St., Washington.
(Mrs. George T. Smallwood)
Mrs. John Garrison Christopher, Riverside Ave, Jack-
sonville.
(Mrs. John Garrison Christopher)
Florida, ....................Miss Jean Van Keuren, P. O. Box 434, St. Augustine.
(Miss Jean Van Keuren)
Georgia, .....................Miss Anna C. Benning, 1420 Broad St., Columbus.
(Miss Anna C. Benning)
Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, 211 Vineville Ave., Macon.
(Mrs. Edgar A. Ross)
Idaho, ......................Mrs. David H. Tark, Teton.
(Mrs. David H. Tark)
Mrs. Edgar C. Steele, Moscow.
(Mrs. Edgar C. Steele)
Illinois, .....................Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, 509 S. 6th St., Springfield.
(Kate Josephine Chatterton)
Mrs. Charles W. Irion, 534 Congress St., Ottawa.
(Sally Parr)
Indiana, .....................Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St.,
Indianapolis.
(Mrs. William A. Guthrie)
Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler.
(Sarah A. Taylor)
Iowa, .......................Miss Harriet Isadora Lake, Independence.
(Miss Harriet Isadora Lake)
Mrs. Merritt Greene, Marshalltown.
(Mrs. Mereit Greene)
Kansas, ......................Miss Ruth Emma Johns, National Military Home.
(Christina Elliott)
Mrs. Robert O. Deming, Oswego.
(Sarah Gibson Humphreys)
Kentucky, ....................Mrs. C. D. Chenaught, 461 N. Limestone St., Lexington.
(Sarah Gibson Humphreys)
Mrs. Frederick Powell Wolcott, 641 Greenup St., Cov-
ington.
(Sallie Bullock)
Louisiana, ..................Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
(Lois McClellan)
Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
(Abbie W.)
Maryland, ...................Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
(Catherine Grosh)
Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Frederick.
(Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson)
Massachusetts, ...............Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
(Evelyn Fellows)
Mrs. James G. Dunning, 211 Belmont Ave, Springfield.
(Sarah L. Potter)
Michigan, ...................Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College St., Grand Rapids.
(Emma Sanford)
Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe, 939 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
(Abby Lucretia Rice)
Minnesota, .......... MRS. EDGAR H. LOYHED, Faribault.
                (Frances Ames.)
                (Cora Gray.)
Mississippi, ........ MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
                (Mary Jane Robinson.)
                MRS. SAMUEL WATTS WARDELL, Oxford.
                (Charlotte Kilgore.)
Missouri, .......... MRS. SAMUEL McKNIGHT GREEN, 3815 Magnolia Ave., St.
                (Emma Lumpkin.)
                Louis,
                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.)
Nebraska, .......... MRS. CHARLES B. LETT0N, 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 MECCUM, 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, 8 Lancaster St., Albany.
                (Susan Babcock.)
North Carolina,..... MRS. JOHN H. VAN LANDINGHAM, 500 East Ave, Charlotte.
                (Mary Oates Spratt.)
North Dakota,....... MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St., Winston-
                Salem.
Ohio, ............... MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., Lincoln Hotel, Columbus.
                (Mary Princess Anderson.)
                MISS FANNY HARNIT, 1217 Jefferson Ave., Toledo.
                (Carolyn Smith.)
                MRS. ROBERT P. CARPENTER, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma City.
                (Mary Wilson Elliott.)
Oregon, .............
Pennsylvania, ...... MRS. ALLEN P. PERLEY, “Greystone,” Vallamont, Williams-
                (Anne Higgins.)
                MRS. SMYSER WILLIAMS, York.
                (Henrietta Charlotte Hersh.)
Rhode Island, ....... MRS. CHARLES W. LIPPTT, 7 Young Orchard Ave., Prov-
                (Margaret Barbara Farnum.)
                dence.
                MRS. GEORGE N. BURDICK, Potter Hill.
                (Ada Langworthy.)
South Carolina,.... MRS. ROBERT MOUTHIE 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.
                   (Louise McCrory.)
Miss Mary Boyce Temple, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
Texas, ..........Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston.
                   (Ella Hutchins.)
                   Mrs. John F. Swayne, 503 East First St., Fort Worth.
                   (May Hendricks.)
Utah, ............Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen, Park City.
Vermont,.........Mrs. Clayton North, Shoreham.
                   (Annie E. Bascom.)
                   Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro.
                   (Florence Gray.)
Virginia, .........Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
                   (Alice P. Terry.)
                   (Anne Williams Hill.)
Washington, .......Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, Hoquiam.
                   (Ida Soule.)
                   Mrs. Clarence J. Lord, 115 Union St., Olympia.
                   (Mary Elizabeth Reynolds.)
West Virginia, ....Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, 448 High St., Morgantown.
                   (Harriette Frances Codwise.)
                   Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford.
                   (Jennie Mordock.)
Wisconsin, ..........Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Pl., Janesville.
                   (Frances Conkey.)
                   Mrs. Walter Kempster, 426 Jackson St., Milwaukee.
                   (Frances Saunders.)
Wyoming, .....Mrs. Henry B. Patten, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
                   (Emily A.)
                   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. A. Leo Knott, 1894.  Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, 1894.  Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.  Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Miss Mary Desha, 1895.  Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mr. de B. Randolph Keim, 1906.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

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

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

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to “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
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 20th to 25th, 1908
The President General. The House will resume its session. Our Chaplain General will offer prayer.

The Chaplain General, after reading the 146th Psalm, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who makest the outgoings of the morning and the evening to rejoice, may we welcome this new day as Thy gift, and watch for the opportunities of service it may bring us. We thank Thee for the high privilege of being workers together with God in a ministry of love. May we realize that service with Thee and for Thee is the supreme glory of life.

We thank Thee for this great organization of American women. We thank Thee for what it has done and is doing in perpetuating the memory of our glorious past, and we thank Thee that it is beginning to think of the present and the future of our beloved land. May these more than fifty thousand noble women awake to the full realization of the tremendous power they can be in helping solve the problem our statesmen are grappling with—the problem of immigration and illiteracy. May every chapter be a little center of love and light, from which shall emanate influences which shall permeate and ennoble the surrounding community, lifting up its citizens to a higher ideal of life. And while our hearts are loyal each to the other and loyal to the best interests of our beloved country, above all may we be supremely loyal to Thee, our Heavenly Father, and do well our part in making this nation that happy people whose God is the Lord. And now hear us while unitedly we offer the prayer our Saviour taught his disciples.

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

"Hail Columbia" was then sung by the Congress, led by Mr. Percy S. Foster.

The President General. We will now listen to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day.

**The President General.** Ladies, you have heard the minutes read. Are there any corrections?

**Mrs. Ballinger.** There was a demand made by Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, that a specific sum be required in the bonding of this building. I heard nothing about it in the minutes and I ask that it be placed there.

**The President General.** We will be very glad as soon as it is incorporated in a resolution by unanimous consent of the House to note that Mrs. Ballinger was one of those who made the request.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** Not one, the only one, Madam President.

**The President General.** Are there any further corrections?

**Mrs. Lockwood.** There is not a correction to the minutes, but I would like to have something added, that when this question was brought up yesterday after it had been laid over, it was from a call of the House. Please understand that. I did not have the motion in my hand, not expecting it at all. I supposed it was coming up to-day when other business was out of the way. It was brought up when the elections were on and of course the time was taken out of that to do it. I would like to have that distinctly understood that the call came from the House to have it brought up when it was.

**Mrs. Helmuth.** I would like to make a correction, if you will allow it.

**The President General.** State the correction.

**Mrs. Helmuth.** My understanding of the minutes is that it was unanimously passed. I beg to object to that as I voted against it.

**The President General.** Yes; it was not noted as it should have been. I do not think that the resolution was unanimously passed. The unanimous consent of the House was given to the insertion of the sum of $200,000 or such part of it as was necessary; that was the unanimous consent.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** I move the acceptance of the minutes as amended.

**Miss Jones.** Madam President General, I should like to have inserted, if you please, that the parliamentarian was called for to decide upon that motion and I would like that inserted simply as a protection for those who did vote in its favor. We do not want to protest, Madam President, we simply wanted to have the parliamentarian, Mrs. Fox, announce that it was in conformity with the Constitution.

**The President General.** The Chair feels herself competent, unless the House dissents from her judgment. [Applause.] The only proper recourse from a decision of the Chair is an appeal to the House. If that appeal is sustained, very well. If it is not sustained, the Chair's judgment is sustained that this correction shall be made. Therefore the minutes will not contain this correction. [Applause.] Mrs. Ballinger's resolution is before you.
Mrs. BALLINGER. We do not quite understand. Has there been an appeal from the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has not been.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We understood that the Chair was just giving a parliamentary ruling.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now we will have your resolution.

Mrs. BALLINGER. To accept the minutes as amended.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to ask in continuation of the request about the parliamentarian if it is not necessary or useful to have a parliamentarian in the Congress of the United States?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress of the United States must attend to its own business. This Chair has all she can well do to attend to the business of this Congress. [Laughter.] The resolution is before you that the minutes be accepted.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to an announcement of the elections of the Vice-Presidents General, which could not be announced last night because the ballot count was not completed.

Mrs. Wyckoff, of New York, Chairman of Tellers, will make the announcements.

Mrs. WYCKOFF. I have the pleasure of announcing to you this morning the election of our ten vice-presidents general. The whole number of ballots cast was 606; the whole number of legal ballots cast 605; necessary to a choice 303. Mrs. Smoot of Virginia received the highest count, 511. [Applause.] Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts, came next, 498; Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, 497; Mrs. Sage, of Georgia, 482; Mrs. Newberry, of Michigan, 480; Mrs. Sterling, of Connecticut, 449; Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas, 436; Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Mississippi, 425; Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey, 388; Mrs. Hardy, of Kentucky, 373; Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, received 352; Mrs. Clark, of New Hampshire, 276; Mrs. Evans, of Texas, 265; Mrs. Dyer, of Vermont, 133; Mrs. Patterson, 1; and blanks, 494.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. EARNEST L. WYCKOFF.

The Chairman and your tellers wish to thank Mrs. Fox for her invaluable assistance and her devotion to us until nearly 3 o'clock this morning.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chairman of Tellers will now read the first ten names.

Mrs. WYCKOFF. Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Egbert Jones, Mrs. Putnam, and Mrs. Hardy.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the President General has the pleasure of announcing the election of your ten vice-presidents general as named by the Chairman of Tellers, and she would ask that each individual elected come forward as her name is called, so that the House may see what splendid material is to serve us. The Chair
has one more word to say. The Chair's only regret on account of this entire election is that every one nominated could not be elected. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana. Madam President General and ladies, I ask for the privilege of personally thanking the ones who voted for me for vice-president general, and to say to you that although a defeated Daughter I am still a loyal Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The President General. It was so nearly an election, Mrs. Fowler, that we are going to count upon you for just as much work and will be just as grateful to you.

Mrs. Sterling, of Connecticut. I wish to take this opportunity to thank this Continental Congress for doing Connecticut the honor of giving her a place on the National Councils. Since the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution Connecticut has poured into this organization the treasures of her wealth and the treasures of her wisdom; and where her treasure lies there lies her heart also.

The President General. The Chair wishes to say that in welcoming Mrs. Sterling, who was not so well known to the body as some of the other vice-presidents, it gives the Chair an especial pleasure to do so. She can never forget the welcome given her by Mrs. Sterling in her chapter in Bridgeport almost immediately after the Chair's first election to the Presidency General. And furthermore we knew when we saw Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Pinney on the same platform supporting Mrs. Sterling for election that that election was assured.

Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey. I thank you all heartily for your votes and support.

The President General. And I know what support we will have from that splendid State. And now we introduce Mrs. Sage, of Georgia.

Mrs. Sage, of Georgia. Ladies of the Congress, I thank you most heartily and warmly for the very generous and hearty support you gave me in your ballot, and I will endeavor to merit it by my very best efforts. [Applause.]

The President General. We know what fine and efficient efforts they will be; they were evident when Mrs. Sage was State Regent.

Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts. I thank the members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress for the honor you have done me in the second time electing me to this honorable office. I thank you for your confidence. I shall do in the future as I have done in the past, my best for the organization.

The President General. The President General found it very hard not to take part in every nominating speech made here yesterday. But I must say Mrs. Bates has been invaluable to us. Let me introduce Mrs. Smoot, who leads the ballot. [Applause.]

Mrs. Smoot. I would like to express my profound thanks to the
whole Congress for its loyal support to me and to my State, and we shall always appreciate it.

The President General. I am going to lean upon Mrs. Smoot as I have learned to lean upon the whole State of Virginia this last year. Now, Mrs. Newberry!

Mrs. Newberry. Daughters of the American Revolution and my sisters, I am sure I may say, I want to thank you for the very cordial support which so many states gave me yesterday, and to tell you that Michigan—I am sure I can speak for the whole state—as I know from word which has come to me—that they are proud to have their representative on the National Board again, and I thank you personally for your support.

The President General. We thank Mrs. Newberry for serving us; for her services, like Mrs. Bates's, have been of the utmost assistance in our National Board during the last two years.

Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Mississippi. Madam President General and ladies, I am simply overwhelmed with the honor and trust you have given me. Mississippi thanks you all.

The President General. We know that Mrs. Egbert Jones has endeared herself to us all.

Mrs. Hardy, of Kentucky. Madam President General, first of all I want to thank Kentucky for nominating me, and then I want to thank everybody who voted for me and forgive everybody who didn't. [Laughter and applause.]

The President General. That is such a splendid sentiment that I will not interpolate it. Now comes Mrs. Stanley, whom we are glad to welcome to the National Board.

Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas. Ladies of this Congress, I want to thank you for Kansas, not for myself so particularly. This is the first representative of this body with which Kansas has ever been honored, and I thank you very heartily.

The President General. The great work accomplished by Kansas in the middle west has endeared her to all of us, and I am particularly happy to welcome a far-away member in miles but very near in heart, Mrs. Stanley. Now I present to you one whom you all love as I do, Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, who has served you for two years.

Mrs. Bushnell. I wish to thank you all most heartily for your generous support, and to assure you that I will do my utmost for your welfare and to support our President General in the two years to come and do everything that I can and feel that is right. I thank you again. [Applause.]

The President General. It is always because she never does anything she feels is not right that we may rely upon her. Have we any more vice-presidents general? My appetite has grown upon the feeding! Well, it is a great pleasure to have such acquisitions to our Board. Though we miss every one who leaves us, we welcome those who come to us! Your next elections are those connected with the
American Monthly Magazine. We could not call for them yesterday, therefore the Chair calls attention to it today. The election of the Editor will take place first.

Mrs. Grunskey, of California. Madam President, about the presentation of those deferred State Regents' reports left over until some time Friday? The report that comes to me from my State Regent is exceedingly short and I would like to read it now. If I cannot I must leave the Congress and the report will have to go into print without my reading it.

The President General. The Chair knows of no objection. Will the House hear the report from California? If it is the sense of the House we may take a moment from the election of officers for the magazine, and can hear Mrs. Grunskey.

Mrs. McCartney. I move that we hear the report.

The motion being duly seconded, was put and carried.

Mrs. Grunskey. Madam President, ladies, sister Daughters of the Seventeenth Annual Congress, perhaps it will help you to understand more of Mrs. Gray's references if I explain that two years ago Mrs. Gray came with other delegates from San Francisco across the continent to the Congress and they were hurried home on account of the terrible disaster that came upon our city. It will help you to understand perhaps some of the references that Mrs. Gray has made.

California.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: It is with deep regret the State Regent of California sends her final annual report, instead of presenting it in person. However, that regret is greatly modified when so capable a substitute as Mrs. Grunskey has proved herself to be can be secured. As I review the year's work I find much of merit to report, one new chapter of Long Beach an assured fact, with Santa Barbara and Monrovia working to secure the required twelve members necessary to secure their charters. From every chapter in the state comes word of increased interest and increased membership and the State Regent regrets more and more that every member of our Society in California cannot just once attend a Congress and sit within the walls of our beloved hall and listen to the inspired words of our honored President General—then what could we not accomplish? Although my one Congress was attended with the greatest sorrow of my life, I still recall with quickened pulse those two first perfect days. Perhaps the happiest event of the past year was the presentation of a beautiful silken flag to the cruiser California given by subscription from all the chapters in the state. The inspiration came from Oakland Chapter and was most felicitous. The death of Mrs. Hills, our "Real Daughter," has saddened many hearts but "sunset and evening star" came to her after a useful, beautiful life. On the fly leaf of one of our
chapter year books we find the following beautiful sentiment expressed: “To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.” To which we heartily respond, Amen.

And now I ask but just a moment more to express my great obligation, first, to my President General for augmenting my interest in all things patriotic, to my chapters for always supporting and sustaining me during my term of office and last I am thankful that my great responsibilities came to me, for only by work can we hope to grow. In the future my work will never lag, for service has rooted it too deeply and tender encouragement has watered it too plentifully, and the Daughters of the American Revolution can find a faithful servitor always in the Ex-State Regent of the state of California.

Respectfully submitted,

PERSIS BABCOCK GRAY,
State Regent.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the name of the whole Congress the President General sends back greetings to the State Regent and to our ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. Swift, and we thank you personally for coming to us and giving us the pleasure of hearing you present the very interesting report.

Mrs. Coy, of Arkansas. May I have the privilege of presenting my State Regent’s report next, because the State Regent of the State of Arkansas is ill and I am obliged to go to her?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this request. The State Regent of Arkansas is ill and the Vice-Regent desires to read her report and go to her.

Mrs. Day, of Tennessee. I move it be granted.

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

Mrs. Coy. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I regret more than I can express the illness of my State Regent. She has requested me to read this report.

ARKANSAS.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution: Inasmuch as the chapter regents have transmitted to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization their respective reports, it is hardly worth while for the State Regent to occupy either time or space in a recapitulation of the matters set forth in said reports.

The Vice-President General, on the 23rd of February, 1908, inquired of the State Regent what date had been fixed for calling a state conference. Reply was made that no date had been fixed, and that the State Regent would submit the matter to the respective chapters to ascertain if they desired the State Regent to make such a call. On the 7th of March the State Regent received another communication from the Vice-President General suggesting that a state
conference be called. In response to this suggestion the state regent addressed a letter to the chapter regents asking them to lay the matter of calling a state conference before the members of their respective chapters for the purpose of ascertaining whether they desired such a conference called, and if so, when and where. All of the chapter regents, save that of the Pine Bluff Chapter, have advised the State Regent that they did not favor the calling of a state conference until late in the fall. The regent of the Pine Bluff Chapter, has not indicated to the state regent whether the question of holding a state conference was submitted to the members of that chapter, or what the wishes of its members may be. Mention is made of this correspondence, because it explains why a state conference has not been called.

Since making my last report it has been ascertained that there are quite a number of unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this state, and the locality of some of them are now known and it is thought that the graves of others may yet be found. It is the intention of the state regent to ask the local press to aid in discovering the last resting place of these dead heroes and invite correspondence from parties in the state who have knowledge on the subject. This done and the proper information obtained an earnest appeal will be made to the respective chapters and the public for the funds to properly mark all such graves.

The Little Rock Chapter contributes thirty dollars to the Continental Hall fund and the John McAlmont Chapter contributes twenty dollars to the same fund. The State Regent has no information as to what contributions, if any, have been made by the Pine Bluff and Mary Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, as no report on that subject has been received by the State Regent.

The embryo chapters mentioned in the last report I regret to say have not been fully formed because of sickness in one instance and absence from the state in another of the respective regents. It is
hoped, however, that these chapters will be completed in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
RUMINA AYRES McCLURE,
State Regent.

Mrs. Martha Knox Hayman,
State Vice-Regent, Arkansas.
General much pleasure to ask Mrs. Humphrey Ward to be present at
this Congress, and as I told Mrs. Ward I was sure that the day had
gone by when the name of our organization awakened in her mind
any exasperation or in ours any necessity for justification. Unfortu-
nately she could not attend, but sent the following telegram: "Much
regret cannot attend meetings of your National Society. We are trav-
eling northward. But heartiest greetings to your members." Signed,
Mrs. Humphrey Ward. [Applause.] Ladies, the next business before
you is the election, as before mentioned.

Mrs. Orton. Are nominations in order now?

The President General. Yes, for the editor of the American
Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Orton. I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. Avery for
Editor of the magazine.

(Seconded.)

Mrs. Park. I would like to move that the Recording Secretary
General be requested to cast the unanimous vote of the Congress for
Mrs. Avery as Editor of the magazine.

The motion being duly seconded, was put and carried.

The President General. Mrs. Avery, allow me to congratulate you
and the House on the continuance of the splendid energy and able
editing by which we have profited. [Applause.]

Mrs. Avery. Madam President General and Daughters of the
American Revolution, no one is more sensible than myself of my short-
comings. I thank you for your consideration and beg for its continu-
ance. I thank the President General for her words and I only hope
that I may merit them.

The President General. We are certain of that, Mrs. Avery. Now
the election is before you for the Business Manager of the American
Monthly Magazine. Nominations are in order.

Mrs. Day. I move that Miss Lilian Lockwood be nominated to suc-
cceed herself. (Many seconds.)

The President General. What is your further pleasure?

Mrs. Main. I move that the Recording Secretary General be re-
quested to cast the unanimous ballot for Miss Lilian Lockwood to suc-
cceed herself.

The President General. Mrs. Main has moved that the Recording
Secretary General be requested to cast the unanimous ballot for the
election of Miss Lockwood as Business Manager. Is that seconded?
[Seconded.] Are you ready for the question?

(Upon a vote being taken it was carried and the election of Miss
Lockwood made unanimous.)

The President General. The election is unanimous and the Presi-
dent General would be delighted to congratulate Miss Lockwood per-
sonally if she were present, but she is absent attending to the business
of the magazine. The Chair has just received a letter from Mrs.
Hodgkins, State Regent of the District of Columbia, asking when her
report would be read? There are several further state regents' reports to be read. Is it your pleasure that these be proceeded with immediately, or shall we proceed with the order of the day and make that a special order later?

Miss Benning. Order of the day.

The President General. Mrs. Hodgkins is willing in her usual gracious and amiable way to accede. The next business of the day is the announcement of the elections of State Regents and State Vice-Regents by Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Main. State Regents confirmed April 24th, 1908.

Alabama .............. Mrs. Robert A. McClellan.
Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Arizona, .............. Mrs. Walter Talbot.
Mrs. Frederick Brown.

Arkansas, .............. Mrs. John McClure.
Mrs. Martha K. Hayman.

California, ............ Mrs. Frederick J. Laird.
Mrs. Nathan Cole, Jr.

Colorado, .............. Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.
Mrs. Edwin A. Sawyer.

Connecticut, ........... Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

Delaware, .............. Mrs. C. E. C. P. Speakman.
Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor.

District of Columbia, .. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins.
Mrs. George T. Smallwood.

Florida, ............... Mrs. John G. Christopher.
Miss Jean Van Keuren.

Georgia, ............... Miss Anna C. Benning.
Mrs. Edgar A. Ross.

Idaho, ................. Mrs. David H. Tarr.
Mrs. Jessie Lee Steele.

Illinois, ............... Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.
Mrs. Charles W. Irion.

Indiana, ............... Mrs. William A. Guthrie.
Mrs. John L. Dinwiddie.

Iowa, .................. Miss Harriet I. Lake.
Mrs. Merritt Greene.

Kansas, ................. Miss Ruth E. Johns.
Mrs. Robert O. Deming.

Kentucky, .............. Mrs. C. D. Chenault.
Mrs. Frederick P. Wolcott.

Maine, .................. Mrs. Charles A. Creighton.
Mrs. Charles F. Johnson.

Maryland, .............. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson.
Massachusetts, .......... Mrs. Charles H. Masury.
                    Mrs. James G. Dunning.
Michigan, .......... Mrs. James P. Brayton.
                    Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe.
Minnesota, .......... Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed.
                    Mrs. Hascal R. Brill.
Mississippi, ......... Mrs. Chalmers Williamson.
                    Mrs. Samuel W. Wardlaw.
Missouri, .......... Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green.
                    Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver.
Montana, .......... Mrs. Clinton H. Moore.
                    Mrs. A. K. Prescott.
Nebraska, .......... Mrs. Charles B. Letton.
                    Mrs. Sidney D. Barkalow.
New Hampshire, ....... Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard.
                    Mrs. Charles C. Abbott.
New Jersey, .......... Miss Ellen Mecum.
                    Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.
New York, .......... Mrs. William Cummings Story.
                    Mrs. Samuel L. Munson.
North Carolina, ....... Mrs. John H. Van Landingham.
                    Mrs. William N. Reynolds.
Ohio, .......... Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.
                    Miss Fanny Harnit.
Oklahoma, .......... Mrs. Ira L. Reeves.
                    Mrs. Robert P. Carpenter.
Pennsylvania, ....... Mrs. Allen P. Perley.
                    Mrs. Smyser Williams.
Rhode Island, ....... Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt.
                    Mrs. George N. Burdick.
South Carolina, ....... Mrs. Robert M. Braton.
                    Mrs. Thomas C. Robertson.
South Dakota, ....... Mrs. Jessamine Lee Fox.
Tennessee, .......... Mrs. William G. Spencer.
                    Miss Mary B. Temple.
Texas, .......... Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
                    Mrs. John F. Swayne.
Utah, .......... Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen.
Vermont, .......... Mrs. Clayton N. North.
                    Mrs. Julius J. Estey.
Virginia, .......... Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison.
                    Mrs. William W. Harper.
Washington, .......... Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn.
                    Mrs. Clarence J. Lord.
West Virginia, ....... Mrs. R. H. Edmondson.
                    Mrs. Douglas E. Newton.
Wisconsin, .......... Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers.
            Mrs. Walter Kempster.
Wyoming, .......... Mrs. Henry B. Patten.
            Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.

The President General. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presents this report for the confirmation of the Congress.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that it be approved.

Being unanimously seconded, motion was put and carried.

The President General. The elections stand confirmed. We feel the psychological moment has arrived to announce the sums of money actually received as contributions to the Continental Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and since then several very encouraging announcements have come to me, so they will be read first. Mrs. Truman G. Avery, Buffalo, $100; The Sabra Trumbull Chapter of Connecticut, $100; from the Fannie Ledyard Chapter of Mystic, Connecticut, $16 in cash and the sum of $25 sent to the Chairman; The Baron Steuben Chapter, $20. These have all arrived since the contributions were made Wednesday afternoon and the total has been given to the Treasurer General, so that the entire sum total will be announced to you now. The Treasurer General, too, probably has additions since Wednesday.

Mrs. Green. If we are not too late I would like to give the name of the Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Washington, for $100.

The President General. Thank you, Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Terry, of New York. Mrs. Clement Griscom gives $20 and Mrs. Noyes, of Chicago, $10.

The Treasurer General. The Merion Chapter, of Pennsylvania, pledges $10. That was in redemption of a pledge of $25. The Sunbury Chapter, of Pennsylvania, gives $25. I would like to say that if you had read the reports that have been published in the papers of the amount contributed you are going to be disappointed, because the papers never get the first amount right. I am sorry to have to say it, but they never do. In the past they have counted money having been given in previous years as being given now and it has always caused a great deal of confusion and trouble. Therefore the sum total does not come up to $25,000. I would like to say that this is the first amount which was completed yesterday noon and has not been absolutely checked up, so that there might be some discrepancies as we check up our list. The amount contributed up to yesterday noon was $15,417, and the total including additions since comes to $15,922.52 in cash and checks. I have $1,582.13 pledged and one pledge from Minnesota of $1,300 (to be redeemed in four years), making a total of $2,882.13. And now as Chairman of the Souvenir Committee, I would like to say a word or two if I may, after you have given so much money to Continental Hall. I would like to call attention to the souvenir room,
which is the last room on the left of the lobby, where you will find many pretty souvenirs that you may wish to take home with you.

A MEMBER, from Virginia. I would like to say that the Mount Vernon Chapter, of Virginia, will have at least $25, and we will have very much more if the ladies will buy postals as they go out.

MRS. STANLEY. Madam President General, The Treasurer did not mention the pledge of $100 from Kansas, to be paid in four years.

THE TREASURER GENERAL. The pledge is included in the total. I did not mention any individual pledges. That was a part of one that came into me with those cash items, so that it was not itemized in that way.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. A splendid promise of harvest.

MRS. LANE. Texas sent in a contribution yesterday through the State Treasurer of Texas, and Jane Douglass Chapter has already given $50. San Antonio De Bexar Chapter has given $25. Another chapter $5, which altogether makes $80.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a matter of special privilege we desire you to express your sympathy for Massachusetts on account of a great disaster that has overtaken Chelsea of that famous State. Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia, wishes to bring before you a resolution.

MRS. MUSSEY. I am sure that every Daughter's heart throbbed with sympathy when she read in the morning papers of the terrible disaster at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and since I was obliged to go I had supposed that a resolution of sympathy had been offered in my absence from the hall but I find that by some mistake it has not been done. I have therefore the honor to present to you a resolution of sympathy with Chelsea, Massachusetts, in their terrible disaster, and especially with our Daughters residing there. Miss Fay, Regent of the Margaret Corbin Chapter, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, is absent from our gathering here on account of her relief work for so many of our Daughters who have been reached by this disaster.

MRS. THOM, of Maryland. Maryland desires to second that resolution.

MRS. JAMISON. Virginia seconds.

MRS. DRAPER. In seconding this motion I felt that the ladies would like to know before the ladies from California left that San Francisco was the first city to telegraph money to Chelsea.

MRS. MASURY. Before the motion is put I would like to thank the Congress for the sympathy that it has expressed. I would also like to tell you that the Children of Massachusetts were able to send $50 to provide a dinner for the children of Chelsea within five or six hours after the news of the fire, so that your Daughters got their work in immediately. We are very grateful for your sympathy. That is all we need. Massachusetts will take care of her own. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is Massachusetts' own independent spirit, and it is very gratifying that our Daughters were the first min-
isters in sorrow. We cannot forego the privilege of expressing our sympathy at any rate. The Chair will therefore put the resolution.

Mrs. Bowron. I second that motion also.

(The motion was put and carried unanimously.)

The President General. A still further request for information has been received as to when the next State Regents’ reports will be read? and there are one or two of the more distant States present, Colorado and Idaho, who are finding it necessary to make their plans for leaving. It would seem as though it would be a gracious thing for this House to take action at this time and listen to the remainder of the reports of the State Regents.

Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia. There were a great number of reports read the other night, and there were some, by the wish of the House and the writers, sent immediately to be printed in the American Monthly Magazine. I only refer now to the reports which were left in the alphabetical order. Our official reader I think has a list of them. There were not many of them. We stopped, as I recollect, at L. Going back, the last report was M.

Mrs. Orton. I move that we now listen to the last of the State Regents’ reports.

The President General. Mrs. Orton moves that the State Regents’ reports from M up to A be now heard from those who wish to present them. It is seconded. Do you wish to speak to this?

Mrs. Keim. There is one point I wish to call to the attention of the Chair. The Congress has not been able to hear the clock presented by the Berks County Chapter as the chiming of the clock was attuned to the acoustic properties of the Hall, and I have sent a note to the desk asking that we might be silent for the moment of 12 o’clock so that the entire Congress here present might have an opportunity to listen to the solemn chiming of our clock.

The President General. The Chair is watching the hour by the Baltimore clock and hopes the House will agree to remain silent. The chimes are the most beautiful and solemn melodies imaginable. Now it is in order that Mrs. Orton’s resolution be seconded. It is now moved and seconded that the State Regents from M to A who are here and who desire to present their reports may now do so. (Motion was put and carried.)

(At this point the proceedings of the Congress were suspended for five minutes for the purpose of enabling the Daughters to hear the chimes of the clock.)

The President General. There has been a beautiful solemnity in those tones which I know we all felt deeply.

Mrs. Wood. I would like to say to the ladies who presented that I do not think we ever half appreciated it until we heard it strike.

Mrs. Hickox. Madam President General and Ladies, I come as a representative of the local committee from Springfield to present this invitation to our President General.
"Dear Madam: For six years it has been the annual custom for the Daughters of the American Revolution of Springfield to meet at the home of Abraham Lincoln upon the anniversary of his birth. The centennial celebration of that day occurs February 12, 1909. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will unite on that day in giving a reception at the Lincoln Home, the hours being from 5 to 7. It is the unanimous desire of the Committee in charge that you honor the two societies with your presence, and, with others, give an address upon that occasion." Fraternally yours, etc.

I also bring an official invitation to the entire National Board, and I wish personally as a member of that Committee, to extend not only to the Congress, every Chapter Regent and every member, but to the public here assembled, to meet with us on February 12, 1909, to give due honor to our great patriot and martyr, Abraham Lincoln. You have heard our beautiful Illinois song yesterday. It reads:

"Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory, Illinois.
On the record of thy years,
A'bram Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan and our tears, Illinois,
Turn all the world to thee, Illinois."

I do hope that on that occasion all the world will turn to Springfield, Illinois, when we may have the opportunity of greeting one and all. I thank you.

The President General. The President General accepts that invitation with great feeling and would like some expression of appreciation of the invitation from the members of this body.

Mrs. Bates. I have the honor to accept that invitation and move that an expression of appreciation of the invitation of the State of Illinois to the National Board to be present at the Lincoln Celebration on February 12, 1909, be accepted, and wish many will be able to attend.

Mrs. Jamison. Virginia seconds.

The President General. The resolution of appreciation is unanimously seconded. (Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. Shepard. Madam President General and Members of the Congress, the President General has kindly given me permission at this time to present to you the New Hampshire shield which hangs upon the balcony at the left of the Maryland clock. The design of the shield is that of our State Seal. Ship building, as there depicted, has long since ceased upon our shores. Our fifty miles of seacoast is to-day noted only for its beautiful summer resorts, and our one and only seaport city, Portsmouth, is noted for the great treaty of peace which was consummated there two summers ago. But that seal still appears on all our official documents and proclaims the Thanksgiving and feast day, for that simple institution of our forefathers is still observed
in New Hampshire. It appears, as I say, upon all papers and documents and everything requiring the seal of authority, and it is a great satisfaction to the Daughters of New Hampshire to have it appear upon these walls, giving, as it were, to this beautiful place of meeting, the seal of our approval and affection. I present this shield in the name of my predecessor, our honorary State Regent, Mrs. John McLane, of New Hampshire.

The President General. Mrs. Shepard, I wish you would carry back the thanks of the Continental Congress to Mrs. John McLane my clanswoman and loyal "Daughter." The House is now requested to hear the remainder of the State Regents reports. Mrs. Creighton, of Maine, is the next in alphabetical order.

Mrs. Creighton. Madam President General and Members of the Congress, Maine is in a very embarrassing position for her report is now locked up in her room in the hotel but I cannot go without telling you what good work Maine is doing. The Pine Tree State sends loving and loyal greetings to the President General and greetings to this wonderful body of women. We are doing splendid work in Maine along lines of patriotic education and the marking or preservation of historic spots. We are raising monuments to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolution and the later wars. We have also an interesting old tavern down in Machias, Maine, for which we are raising about $5,000. We will be very glad to have any of you come and see what the Machias Daughters have done. The fourteen chapters in Maine individually and together have done beautifully this year, and this spirit is shown by my own chapter sending $50 to Continental Hall. I also bring four new chapters and an increase of membership of 100 for the year.

The President General. You have heard this report. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Fowler. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded. Motion put and carried.

The President General. Louisiana is not represented I am sorry to say. Mrs. Tebault has sent me word of her illness. I trust that she will be with us next year.

Mrs. Chenault.

Kentucky.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: The state of Kentucky sends compliments to her honored President General, and to the Continental Congress' greetings and best wishes for a happy and prosperous seventeenth anniversary.

We beg leave to report great interest and activity in the ranks of our organization, and a large increase in membership in the past twelve months—numbering now about eight hundred members, twenty-two chapters and sixteen in process of formation.

Our women are making determined and vigorous efforts to improve
the educational condition of the state, each chapter adopting one of the rural schools in its vicinity, giving scholarships to deserving young girls, prizes for essays on Revolutionary history, presenting flags, pictures of great statesmen or contributing in some way to the educational advantage of the young man or woman.

In addition to our National Educational Committee, of which Mrs. Hardy, our Vice-President General, is chairman, we have an educational committee to work in our mountain districts. These ladies have accomplished the most satisfactory results, and the fund for the work increases each year.

We also have a state committee on child labor, American Monthly Magazine, and a great many chapters are aiding the state organization in the fight against the "Great White Plague."

Kentucky’s contribution to Continental Hall is smaller than we would wish this year, but our own needs have been very great.

Through the strenuous efforts of the Lexington Chapter, which alone contributes $272, the entire amount promised for the bust of the gallant Revolutionary officer and first governor of Kentucky—Isaac Shelby—has been placed in our state treasury, awaiting the completion of Continental Hall.

The Boonesborough Chapter, of Richmond, of which I had the honor to be regent for ten years, by its own efforts has marked the historic spot of the old fort of Boonesborough, by placing there a massive Bedford granite structure. October 5, 1908, more than three thousand people assembled to the unveiling of this monument erected to the memory of the heroic pioneers, who were the first to cross the Alleghenies and open the way for Christian civilization and from whom had sprung a splendid race of men and women. We are very proud of our monument, having worked for its completion for ten years.

The Paducah Chapter is doing splendid work, with a membership of
fifty-two, it is to build a fountain in their city, and has already raised $1,200 of the $2,500 which it is to cost. It is to have a bronze statue of George Washington, with a handsome, artistic design for the base.

Through the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the state, our legislature appropriated the money to replace the figure of Henry Clay on the handsome mausoleum in the Lexington Cemetery. Several years ago this monument was struck by lightning, severing the head from the body, and the Lexington Chapter took up the work of raising funds for a new one, but it proved to be a gigantic task, and they asked the chapters throughout the state to aid them in the passage of the bill through the legislature appropriating the money for this purpose.

S. Gibson Humphreys Chenault,
State Regent.

The President General. Ladies, you have heard this very interesting report of the State Regent of Kentucky. I am going to ask her to sit here with us on the platform, because before we take a recess we are going to hear our "Old Kentucky Home." Mrs. Stanley of Kansas is next. Mrs. Stanley has many honors thrust upon her. She is still State Regent and she is also Vice-President General-elect, so she will combine her distinctions and read the report of her State.

Mrs. Stanley read a report, also one on the marking of the Santa Fé Trail, which will be printed later.

The President General. A wonderful work and a most interesting one. We are delighted to have heard of it. Now, the attention of the House for a moment is desired. I have just been informed that one of the leading newspapers of the country is being inundated with information as to the business transacted or about to be transacted upon the floor of this House. Is it the sense of this House that the only legitimate press communications sent from it for general publication be in the hands of the Chairman of our Press Committee, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, who has served so efficiently during the whole Congress? If that is the sense of the House the Chair would be very glad to have it so mentioned; otherwise the newspapers cannot know whether it is a legitimate publication of actual facts which comes from the Continental Congress, or whether they are mere rumors.

(Mrs. Ballinger of the District, Mrs. Fyfe, of Michigan, and Miss Benning, of Georgia, asked the recognition of the Chair to speak to the proposition.)

Mrs. George Wilson, of Kentucky. I move that the only communications for the press which are acknowledged by the Congress to be correct are the ones sent out by the Chairman of the Press Committee, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins.

Mrs. Fyfe. May I have the honor of seconding that motion?
(The motion was numerously seconded: Miss Benning, Miss Ward, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Edmundson, Mrs. Bowron, Miss Orton, Miss Sydnor.)

The President General. Are you ready for the question? I will put the resolution again. There is a resolution before you that all communications for the press which are acknowledged by the Continental Congress to be correct, are the communications sent out by the Chairman of the Press Committee. It has been numerously seconded.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will you not hear the minority?

The President General. I am always glad to hear from any member. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, may I say just a word?

The President General. It does not exclude reporters from the House, but their reports are to go through the Chairman of the Press Committee.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and Ladies, now I am going to say just one word for the press. The press would be perfectly delighted if these reports could all be put into their hands, but when they have to scurry around and catch what they can, if there are mistakes I do not think we should blame the press. I think this resolution is all right, but I do think if you do that, that this Press Committee should see that they have the reports which are read here placed in their hands so that they may have an opportunity to get them correctly.

The President General. We entirely agree with you, but you are mistaken; no one was blaming the press. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Ballinger. No! no! Madam, President, I have never known any organization that got fair treatment when they censured the press, and I think we had better take it just as they report it. They send their good reporters up here and they are responsible. I object.

The President General. The Chair will make a statement. The Chair thought she was perfectly clear, but now sees that she has been misunderstood. Every member of the press here present has the high regard of the President General and of this Congress. There is no criticism of the press. My statement was meant to reflect upon those members of this body who are carrying reports, quite often incorrect, to the press, "inundating the press"—I have seen the words in writing from one of the leading newspapers of the country—imundating the press with report as to what has been done, or not done, and what may possibly be accomplished. The Chair is not criticising the press; she regards the press highly and its representatives highly; but she does not think that any member of this body should go from this House and go to persons and present unauthorized and deleterious statements in regard to the business of this Congress. [Applause.] Now, Mrs. Beecher, the Chair is about to put the question.

Mrs. Beecher. Madam President, I thought this resolution was
to insure an absolutely correct report of what occurs on the floor of this House?

**The President General.** It should do so; if anything else appears in the press it is not by the authority of the Continental Congress. Now the question is to be put.

(AUpon the question being put the resolution was carried, and it was so ordered.)

**Mrs. Massey.** Will Mrs. Bates please come forward? Madam President General and Madam Vice-President General of Massachusetts, it is well known in the old Bay State that solid men of Boston make no long orations; solid men of Boston drink no deep potations. So the solid Daughters of Boston will make no long quotations but will drink deep potations of the purest love that can fill this cup which we are offering to you to-day, not alone for your services for Massachusetts, not alone for your services for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, but because through this cup we offer to you the harmony of Massachusetts, and with the harmony of Massachusetts the harmony of this whole organization. Drink deep of it as I hold it before you. Let love emanate from it to all, but mostly to you, our beloved Vice-President General. [Great applause.]

**Mrs. Bates.** Dear Madam State Regent; dear Daughters of Massachusetts, it is difficult for me to express how keenly I appreciate this gift, this tangible representation of your friendship, your loyalty and your confidence in me. This day and this hour will be a red letter day and hour in this beautiful week. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude.

**The President General.** The Congress only begs to share in the sentiments of Massachusetts.

**Mrs. Mussey.** Madam President, we think that while some very interesting reports are yet to be read, we have some committee work to do. I therefore move, Madam President, that we shall do no further business except the reading of the reports until half past 2 this afternoon.

**The President General.** It is now half after 12. We have twelve different reports to which we wish to listen and you have heard the resolution that there be no business transacted other than the listening to these reports until the convening of the afternoon session.

Motion put and carried.

I will put that question again for the benefit of those who did not understand. There is to be no business transacted until the commencement of the afternoon session, except listening to these reports. We are not taking a recess now, ladies. We are going to finish the reports.

**Mrs. McCartney.** Madam President General, a question of information. I want to ask if I understand that the reports going out to the press shall be marked official?

**The President General.** It was not so stated. I think it is an
excellent idea and shall ask the Chairman of the Press Committee to see to it.

Mrs. DOUGHTY, of New Jersey. New Jersey has made it my privilege to present to her retiring Vice-President General, Mrs. William D. Kearfott, a loving cup, filled with love, running over and shaken down.

Mrs. KEARFOTT. This is a most delightful surprise to me and my heart is filled with appreciation and gratitude. The Daughters of New Jersey know full well the affection I have for them and that my service has been a most loving and willing one. And Madam President General and my honored colleagues on the National Board, my association with you has been an inspiration, and the splendid work of this organization has always had and always will receive my most cordial support and interest, and in the delightful memories of the pleasures that I have enjoyed as a national officer I will ever treasure this loving testimonial of the friendship of New Jersey. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your President General wishes the third handle to join in wishing prosperity to the whole Society.

Mrs. KEARFOTT. My happiness is complete, Madam.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next state is Iowa. I have great pleasure in presenting to you the State Regent of Iowa.

Mrs. LOPER. Madam President General and Ladies of the 17th Continental Congress, in the absence of our State Regent I bring greetings to our beloved President General and to this assembly. In Iowa we have thirty-six chapters with six more organizing. We have a membership of nearly 1,400. In our State we have done a great deal along different lines. I know we are a western State and we cannot bring to you such a report as many of the older States have brought along the marking of old historic spots. We have done a great deal along patriotic lines. One of the largest chapters in the State of Iowa, the Abigail Adams Chapter, during the war with Spain presented to a regiment the regimental colors, which on the 24th of June were placed in the State Capitol. Then we have also marked th old fort in Des Moines which was established in 1844 and abandoned in 1845. That monument will be dedicated on the 14th of June. I also bring from the Marshalltown Chapter and the Spinning Wheel Chapter the news that they have organized a Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Another one of our chapters has expended $500 for books in the Carnegie Library. They have also furnished a room there which is called the room of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And I could enumerate different events of this kind that have occurred in Iowa, but I know you are all anxious to adjourn for the noon hour. While many say you are from the west, when we go to the extreme west they say you are from the east; so Iowa
has come to the conclusion that she is the hub of the Republic, and as that hub turns we advise you to keep a look-out.

**The President General.** I know it is a golden hub upon which it turns.

**IOWA.**

*Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress:* The work of Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution the past year has been very encouraging and satisfactory. The membership has increased in the state, in chapters and at large, and six new chapters have fully organized since my last report to this body.

The financial condition has been improving; besides paying state conference and other expenses, the Daughters were able to donate $35 of state money to the Iowa room in Memorial Continental Hall this year, making the amount paid on the room $600.

Owing to the fact that Iowa, as a state, made no exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, and that the building in which the Daughters of the American Revolution were to display their relics, was not completed until the middle of July, Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution sent nothing to Jamestown. It seemed unwise to send the few things promised, and valued above price, so long a distance and at considerable expense, for so short a time of exhibition.

The committee on patriotic education has done commendable work, it has planted the seed which must now be followed by the nurturing care of every Daughter in the state to bring it to its best and fullest fruition. The fostering of patriotism and aiding in making true American citizens is work that will continue for many years. The report of the committee will not close the work, rather simply show its beginning. It is the unvoiced pledge of our blood to Washington to pass on true intelligent American citizenship to posterity.

*Mrs. Rowena Edson Stevens,*
*State Regent, Iowa.*
Iowa has thirty-seven chapters in complete organization, one at Waverly waiting only the election of officers and recognition, and has twelve regents organizing at the convening of this Congress.

The study of American history is the work of chapters outlined in their calendars, "Patriotic Education" is the field of outside effort and social gatherings maintain friendly fellowship.

Death has called a number from our ranks this year and saddened many hearts. No greater eulogy can be pronounced of a brave soldier than that he died in action, and the same may be said of the Daughters who have been taken from us. Our sympathy is with all over whom the cloud of sorrow rests.

Marshalltown Chapter entertained the state conference most hospitably this year. Mrs. Greene, a member of the chapter, entertained the members of the conference at a luncheon—a most pleasant affair.

The following is a list of the chapters organized and organizing:

**Chapters Organized.**

Abigail Adams, Guthrie Center,  
Ashley, Hannah Caldwell,  
Black Hawk, Rose Standish,  
Candle-stick, Jean Espy,  
Cedar Falls, Keokuk,  
Clinton, Mason City,  
Council Bluffs, Marshalltown,  
Daniel Boone, Martha Washington,  
Denison, Mary Brewster,  
De' Shon, May Flower,  
Dubuque, Nehemiah Letts,  
Elizabeth Ross, Oklomanpado,  
Francis Shaw, Old Thirteen,  
Fort Dodge, Penelope Van Princess.
With this report I close my association with my state, the National Board of Managers and the Congress, as state regent. Allow me to say thank you, thank you for all the kindnesses and courtesies shown to me by each body of Daughters.

ROWENA EDSON STEVENS,
State Regent.

INDIANA.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: As state regent of Indiana it gives me pleasure to extend greetings from the Daughters of our state. Since my last report, the work has been carried on with great interest, each chapter reporting additional members. With the following five new chapters, Indianapolis Chapter, of Indianapolis; John Wallace Chapter, of Bedford; Agnes Prym Chapman Warsaw Winona Chapter, organized December 12 with eighteen members with Mrs. W. D. Frazer, regent; Frankfort Chapter, of Frankfort, but having no name as yet, organized April 18, with Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, regent; and the Francis Vigo Chapter, of Vincennes, organized April 18, with twenty members, including two “Real Daughters,” with Mrs. Wm. A. Cullop, regent, we now have thirty-two chapters.
Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington.—Since our last annual report we have lost seven non-resident members by transfer and one local member by withdrawal, leaving our present membership fifty-one, with five applications pending.

Our growth in numbers has been most gratifying and our hope is to grow as fast as possible, until we include in our membership all honorable women in our community whose ancestors built the nation. The interest of the chapter is always at high tide. Every one is ready and eager for any patriotic endeavor or social and civic betterment.

Early in the history of the chapter we adopted as our special work the furnishing and maintenance of a room in our city hospital, to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Room. To this regular work the chapter recently decided to add civic improvement, taking as our particular line at present the improvement and beautifying of our public school grounds, with the hope of converting into a public park the historic grounds of several acres which surround our city high school building. A special committee has been conferring with the city school board with the hope of securing this privilege to the chapter. Patriotic education has been encouraged by the placing of flags in many homes, by exposing flags on all patriotic occasions, by the presentation of a Daughters of the American Revolution flag to our city high school, by celebrating Flag day, and by observing with a social function many of the patriotic anniversaries. We are planning to celebrate Flag day, 1908, with a Flag Carnival, as an expression and promoter of patriotism.

The rescue from oblivion of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this (Monroe) county has been a work of much interest to the chapter. It is believed that ten graves have been located, four of which have been marked with the beautiful Penn. Daughters of the American Revolution marker. As fast as the graves can be located and the war records verified, either by authentic tradition or records in the War Department, the chapter hopes to mark every grave of a patriot who went to his final rest in Monroe county.

The Indiana state conference was entertained by the chapter October 8, 9, 10, and 11.

We were delighted to have as our guest one of Indiana's most distinguished Daughters, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, whose annual address awakened much enthusiasm for Memorial Continental Hall and its completion.

The presence of our beloved ex-state regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler, added to the pleasure and success of the conference. Mrs. Fowler was again enthusiastically endorsed for vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As an expression of confidence and in appreciation of the splendid services rendered to national and state work, Mrs. Wm. A. Guthrie was unanimously chosen state regent for another year.

It was deeply regretted by the conference that our honored Presi-
dent General could not accept our invitation to meet the loyal Daugh-
ters of Indiana.

The chapter sends $25 to the Memorial Continental Hall fund, with sincerest wishes for the continued success of our splendid organ-
ization, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.—
Mrs. Harriet C. Hughes, Regent.

General De Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.—The General De Lafay-
ette Chapter has held its meetings each month during the year, with a
good attendance. A card party at the home of the regent gave us
about $25 and voluntary contributions gave us $40 for Continental
Hall. Our chief work was erecting a tablet four miles from Lafayette
on the site of the old Fort Onontinon, for which we paid $42.

Our New Year's reception was well attended, the Daughters receiv-
ing about one hundred and fifty guests.—Carrie Strickland Ankeny,
Regent.

William Henry Harrison Chapter, Valpariso.—During the past year
we have held our usual study and business meetings. Last year we
began in January and held a study meeting each month until June,
taking up the study of the different nationalities in America—the Span-
ish, English, Dutch, Swedes and French. We found this study very
interesting and profitable.

This year, beginning in the fall, we have had three study meetings,
our subjects being, "Noted People I have Met," by the wife of our
representative, Mrs. Crumpacker (November); "Life in a Woman's
College" and "Patriotic Stories" (January); "The Washingtons at
Home" (February).

Our regent, Miss Beer, has urged upon us the importance of keep-
ing records of family history and of our town, and each member has
promised to keep a book containing letters of importance, newspaper
chippings, etc. Miss Beer says that history is made in this way and
that in keeping these records we will be doing something worth while.

Our chapter is very small and composed of members who are very
busy people but the interest in the work has been quite good, also the
attendance on meetings. We now have eleven resident members and
seven non-resident.

Our receipts for last year were $32 and expenditures $21.22.—Daisy
Dickover, Secretary.

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis.—The General Ar-
thur St. Clair Chapter has at present a membership of thirty-seven
young women.

Regular meetings of the chapter have been held the first Monday
of each month with different members of the chapter, when all of the
business has been transacted.

Following the business meeting, an interesting program has fol-
lowed, after which an informal hour has been spent over the tea cups.
The enclosed program will give an outline of the chapter's work for
the year 1907-1908.
The chapter gave a Christmas party for one of the free kindergartens of Indianapolis on the morning of December 20, 1907. The sixty-two children present enjoyed the toys, candy and ice cream and cakes.

At the February meeting the chapter voted to send $5 to the Continental Hall fund, the money to be used in the furnishing of the President General's room.

Alternates to the regent were also elected to attend the National Congress in Washington.—BERTHA RAYMOND ELLIS, Historian.

Nathaniel Prentice Chapter, Ligonier.—Nathaniel Prentice Chapter held their regular meetings the first Tuesday in each month at the homes of the members, and we find these meetings both entertaining and profitable, and a very good attendance is the result. Regular programs are gone through, after which refreshments are served. We have three prospective members whose papers are ready to forward to Washington. We have presented to our library a history of the United States in five volumes.—SARA L. SEDGWICK, Regent.

Indianapolis Chapter, Indianapolis.—The Indianapolis Chapter was organized in June, 1907, with twenty-eight members. The officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. Elias C. Atkins; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. J. Brown; secretary, Mrs. John T. Martindale; treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Wood; registrar, Mrs. Frank A. Morrison.

Since its organization, the chapter has received five new members, making thirty-three in all.—SARAH F. ATKINS, Regent.

John Paul Chapter, Madison.—The John Paul Chapter, Madison, has a membership of sixty, numbering exactly what it did one year ago, though the personnel is somewhat changed. Seven applications are pending. During the year the roll was reduced by the death of one member and the transfer of two to become organizing regents. It was restored to its former number by three additional names. One of these new members, Miss Lucy Guthrie, has been adopted as the chapter mascot, being not only our first life member but our youngest and most favored one. She is the only daughter of Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, Indiana state regent, and her life membership was a birthday gift from her mother. Circumstances having made necessary the abandonment of an elaborate celebration which had been planned for February 22, 1907, a tea, such as Edward Eggleston describes in one of his Century papers on “Life in the Colonies” was given instead by the regent at her home.

The centennial of the birth of Garibaldi, occurring in July, in which month there would be no meeting of the chapter, the study of the character of this universal patriot was taken up in connection with that of “The Republic of Italy,” in May, at the residence of the secretary, Mrs. Ford.

The June meeting has for several years been held, with Miss Cravens, at her beautiful home on the hill just beyond the city. The charm of environment which it lends was never more appreciated than on last Flag day. Fifty-two national flags were presented, in recognition of
the fifty-two nations to be represented at The Hague Peace Conference which was to convene the day following. To place ourselves in touch with this greatest of world movements, stories of interest connected with the foreign flags were read by the members, and with each, as far as possible, was given its national music, instrumental or vocal, by members of the leading musical society of Madison, “The Etude Club.” In the dining-room, embowered with flowers of red, white and blue, refreshments carried out the national color scheme.

The year 1907 closed with the December meeting at the home of the regent. It combined the triple features of the Boston Tea Party, Regent’s day, and Madison day. Civic patriotism being the especial phase adopted by the chapter, the relation of Madison and the Daughters of the American Revolution to each other was fully considered.

To the hour “Over the Teacups” interest was added by burning miniature bales of tea after the manner of Rhode Island and some facts of this burning or of the Boston steeping were told while each package blazed, by the one who gave it to the flames.

The John Paul Park has added to its area ground for two tennis courts. Leading down to it is a terrace, where three flights of substantial stone steps have been built.

Twenty-two government markers have been received from the War Department and placed at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Jefferson county, located by the John Paul Chapter.—BLANCHE GARBER, Regent.

Fowler Chapter, Fowler.—Our members were greatly pleased to receive from Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, upon her return from the national conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a beautiful silk flag set in the insignia of the National Society. It is used on all “State Occasions,” being displayed at the open house reception New Year’s Day and upon the occasion of the Mrs. James M. Fowler lectures January 20. Mrs. Fowler gave her two lectures on “her tour around the world” for the entertainment and enjoyment of the chapter and their friends which was greatly appreciated by all attending. The chapter have a printed year book, meet regularly once a month, and enjoy an hour of study followed by a half hour of social pleasure.

A series of teas is being given for the benefit of the Daughters of the American Revolution corner in our public library.

The sum of ten dollars ($10) was voted for Continental Hall at our meeting, January 29th.

Our chapter feels greatly honored by one of our members, Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, being chosen vice-regent for the state at the regular state conference at Bloomington last October.

Patriotism is being shown in our little town by the growing observance of Flag day. The national colors are displayed in each room in our public school. A large flag decorates the dining-room of our principal hotel.—MRS. JOHN P. CARR, Historian.

Dorothy Q Chapter, Crawfordsville.—The Dorothy Q Chapter, of
Crawfordsville, is in a prosperous condition. We have gained six new members, making our number now fifty-five. We have lost four members. Mrs. Coss was transferred to the chapter in Greencastle, and Mrs. Flora R. Frazer to the new Warsaw Winona Chapter last September.

Mrs. Ermine Sprague died September 8th, and Mrs. Elvira Layton Mortimer Sayre died October 24. She was one of our "Real Daughters," the other still lives in New Market. Early in the year we made an effort to secure a marker for the grave of Wm. Bratton, who was a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition and who is buried at Waynetown, but we were not successful. We placed a bronze tablet containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers in the Federal Building, and also had their names and the name of William Bratton placed on the new soldiers' monument which has been placed in our public square, and gave prizes for the best essay on Revolutionary subjects to the pupils in the public schools. On Flag day we had an appropriate meeting, and on the 22d of February we gave a delightful party, inviting our husbands and a few friends. Our meetings have been well attended, and the literary programs good.—SOPHIA CRANE RISTINE, Regent.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.—Piankeshaw Chapter held its usual ten meetings with interesting literary and musical programs at each. The June meeting—an all day one—was in the nature of a picnic at the home of one of our country members. Here the program was brief and the day was largely given up to feasting and such delightful conversation as only Piankeshaw’s, their kindred and friends know.

The chapter gave an informal reception at the home of the regent on July 19 in honor of the corresponding secretary, Miss Julia Fawcett, who soon after became the bride of Professor Deibler, of Northwestern University.

A committee from the chapter decorated our Revolutionary graves on May 30th. The big work we have in hand now is the erection of a suitable monument in Fairview cemetery to all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Floyd county.

The chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee has added several new relics to our list, among them a solid silver tablespoon that came over in the Mayflower.

On October 8th the chapter entertained at both dinner and supper the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This regiment was organized in New Albany. It gave 156 of its members to the cause of the Union and over three hundred and fifty of its other members were seriously wounded. Now less than one hundred of them are left. The chapter deemed this entertainment of the old soldiers not only a privilege but a patriotic duty.

Our chapter roll now numbers 45, an increase of five during the year and four applications are pending.—CLARA FUNK, Regent.
Spencer Chapter, Spencer.—We have twelve members, three of whom are not residents of Spencer. We hold our meetings once in three months and always observe Flag day, inviting all of the children and having them take part in the program. Our election is in February. George Roger Clark day is always celebrated by the chapter.—LAVINA H. FOWLER, Regent.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.—Last spring the chapter finished the marker at Wayne Trail to mark the road by which the early armies, including Wayne's, entered the town. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on October 19, the date of Wayne's passing over it.

We also last spring issued a little booklet called "Reminiscences of Old Fort Wayne," giving a sketch of the founding of the fort and talks by several old settlers on the early history of our city. We sold these for fifty cents.

Our program this year is a miscellaneous one, but the chapter seems to be growing both in numbers and in interest.—PEARL FOSTER ROBE, Regent.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.—This chapter has enjoyed a year of remarkable activity in all lines of work. The membership, March 1, 1908, was two hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there was a decrease, by death and resignation, of eight, and by transfer, thirty-one. These members withdrew to organize a new chapter.

May 10, 1907, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Roscoe O. Hawkins; vice-regents, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny, Mrs. John W. Jones, and Miss Nelly Colfax Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Warren Chester Buell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Beck; treasurer, Mrs. Randolph Buck; registrar, Mrs. W. S. R. Tarkington; historian, Mrs. William E. Miller; librarian, Miss Pauline K. Stein; chaplain, Mrs. Andrew J. Clark.

These officers brought into the work a wealth of talent and a rare devotion to the cause. The committee on Flag day awakened great interest through the schools for its proper observance, and more flags waved in the breeze than ever before on June 14th.

Memorial day Mrs. Harrison's grave was decorated in an unusually beautiful manner, and the committee this year will pay the same honor to her memory.

The chapter was represented at the state conference at Bloomington by the regent's alternate and ten delegates, and pledged its support to the election of Mrs. James M. Fowler on the National Board, should her name be presented to the Congress.

In October, the regent tendered the chapter a reception, which was attended by one hundred members and friends. In response to the regent's welcome the following honored guests responded: Retiring regent, Mrs. P. H. Jameson; honorary president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks; ex-vice-president general, Mrs. James R. McKee (by
letter); ex-vice-president general, Mrs. John N. Carey; state regent, Mrs. William A. Guthrie; regent Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Mrs. Henry C. Brubaker; regent Indianapolis Chapter, Mrs. E. C. Atkins.

A lecture by Rev. William A. Quayle, of Chicago, was given in November, and in December a parlor entertainment at the home of Mrs. James A. Sutherland. Two parlor entertainments will be given later. Three United States flags will be purchased from the proceeds, and be presented to two of the public schools and one to a charity organization. In January Mrs. Caleb S. Denny entertained the chapter members with a colonial sewing party, and a rare good time was enjoyed.

February 13 the following delegates to the National Congress were elected: Regent's alternate, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny; delegate, Mrs. William F. Wocher, alternate, Mrs. Warren Chester Buell; delegate, Miss Elizabeth B. Hill, alternate, Mrs. Addison C. Bybee.

The chapter holds in trust a sum of money sufficient to make its total contributions to Memorial Continental Hall three thousand and four hundred dollars. Of this amount three thousand dollars is for the building fund, and four hundred dollars for furnishing fund of the President General's room; and whatever is purchased for the room will be placed there as a memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, who was the first President General, and whose honored name this chapter bears. The chapter hopes to add substantially to this amount, as time goes on, and thus provide a memorial befitting Mrs. Harrison and the chapter, who is justly proud of her name.

On February 21st was celebrated the birthday anniversary of George Washington, and the fourteenth of the chapter. A large and brilliant evening party was given. The offering was placed with a sum already on hand to secure a permanent assembling room where the records, books, pictures and other valuables can be kept, and where meetings can be held and entertainments given. This room will be known as the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Room of Indianapolis.

The year book, issued in October, was unusually attractive in appearance, and the program as planned has been carried out. The following are subjects of papers for the year: "The First Thanksgiving;" "The Puritan Christmas;" "Girlhood of Candle-lit Times;" "Colonial Influence in the American Ideals;" "Memorial to Mrs. Harrison;" "The Jewel Casket of Virginia."

The committee on patriotic education has served its first year, and under the energetic leadership of Miss Nelly Colfax Smith has laid a good foundation for future work. All officers and committees have done efficient service. The chapter subscribes for the American Monthly Magazine. The historian, Mrs. William E. Miller, has furnished several articles for its pages.

Facts and figures represent only a part of the work of the year. The fruit of consecrated service has been rich and abundant. As a chapter, the members have smiled with those in sunshine, and sorrowed with
those in the shadow, but in all and through all, the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter can say divine love has been its guide.—Mrs. Roscoe O. Hawkins, Regent.

Lone Tree Chapter, Greensburg.—In less than a year after the first Greensburg woman became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a regent was appointed and on April 6, 1907, a meeting was held to begin the work of organizing a chapter. Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, state regent, and Mrs. Carey, former vice-president general, both of Indianapolis, were guests of the day. By their enthusiastic presence and advice the chapter made a good start. Several meetings were held before the organization was completed. Various names were proposed for the chapter after ancestors of members and after national characters; but the name of Lone Tree Chapter was chosen, a name belonging to the town because of a maple tree which for many years has lived upon the cap of our courthouse tower.

We received our charter and considered our organization completed June 7th with 19 members. Mrs. Carey gave us a beautiful silk flag in remembrance of her birthplace and childhood home. Eight monthly meetings have been held, the programs consisting of one paper on colonial life, the ancestry of one member, music and business. Our regent and delegate attended the state conference at Bloomington. We are sorry not to be represented in the Continental Congress, but send $10 for Memorial Hall. Seven new members have been received since organization.—Eusebia Craven Stimson, Regent.

Cradle of Liberty Chapter, Petersburg.—Since our last report our membership has increased from 17 to 23, with three applications pending. Mrs. Eugenia Chappell, ex-regent, has been untiring in her efforts to secure information in regard to Revolutionary soldiers buried in Pike county and has succeeded in locating the graves of five. She personally decorated one grave last Decoration Day. Our historian, Miss Mary Glezen, spent two days in the county clerk's office copying affidavits made by Revolutionary soldiers in applying for pensions. We found them very amusing as well as interesting. We are planning to erect a memorial to these heroes, giving name, date and service. Our meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members and the programs have been very interesting and appropriate.

We have purchased a beautiful silk flag to be used at our meetings. While we feel that we have accomplished little in the way of special work, we find that we are better prepared for the future by the past year's experience and can see a broad field of labor before us.—Fannie May Imel, Regent.

Huntington Chapter, Huntington.—In response to your request for a report of our chapter work would submit the following: Number of meetings held, eight. No open meeting this year. Number of members enrolled last year, 53. Number of new members, 12. Total membership, 65. Sent $10 to Southern Industrial School. One delegate attended Congress last year.—Ida Mangus Smith, Regent.
Washburn Chapter, Greencastle.—This chapter has done one thing of interest this year. Our membership is now unlimited and there was not a vote against it. On account of sickness and death among the members of the chapter we have earned no money this year. A tea was given on Washington's birthday. We have added one member in the last year and have two papers pending.—Phila Olds Cole, Regent.

General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo.—At the time of our election of officers last April, we had an enrollment of 43 members, two of them being life members. On September 5th, we lost by death Mrs. Phoebe Murden, who was over eighty years old. In October we transferred one member to the Huntington Chapter, also one to Decatur, Illinois. During the year we have given for patriotic purposes $40. The first of June the mayor of Kokomo requested that some patriotic person should donate a flag for the city park. The Daughters of the American Revolution responded promptly and on June 14th, Flag day was observed at the city park with an address by Charles Landis, the mayor of the city and an address by a Son of the Revolution. When the flag was raised, the crowd sang the “Star Spangled Banner.”

In August the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their families met at the city park for their annual picnic which was greatly enjoyed. Our monthly meetings are well attended, and several have never missed a meeting since the organization of our chapter. Our annual guest day was observed by giving a reception at the home of the regent. Over 300 guests were entertained and the day will not soon be forgotten by this chapter.

This closes our work up to the present time.—Mrs. D. C. Jenkins, Regent.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.—February 22, Colonial Tea at home of Mrs. Meeks. Proceeds of $25 sent to Continental Hall fund.

Friday, June 14, marking of the grave of Andrew Ice at Mt. Summit. Delegation of about 25 members and their friends from Muncie, joined by 50 descendants of Andrew Ice, took part in the ceremony.

In December a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution was organized with Mrs. Harry Ice as regent.

There have been ten meetings during the year with an average attendance of 22 members. Our membership has grown from 42 to 56 and includes two “Real Daughters.”

An additional $10 was sent to Continental Hall fund.—Mary K. Menshouer, Regent.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.—Our chapter held regular monthly meetings during the year 1907 with the exception of July and August. The meetings were held at the different homes and interesting programs were rendered. Washington's birthday was celebrated in a very pleasant manner by giving a winter picnic at the home of one of our members, Mrs. A. F. Long. Our chapter is rather small but active and composed of women who are thoroughly loyal to the
principles of the National Society. We number 31, but five others are preparing to join us. We hope to be able to entertain the state conference in 1900.—AGNES BROWN COEN, Regent.

William Donaldson Chapter, Edinburg.—The William Donaldson Chapter was organized in February, 1907. The chapter was composed of 14 members. No regular line of work has yet been laid out, but at each meeting papers have been read pertaining to the settlement of the colonies. The chapter closes its first year with 18 members, 14 of whom are descendants of William Donaldson.—MRS. L. C. BICE, Regent.

White River Chapter, Washington.—Our annual election of officers took place on October 6, 1907, when we also celebrated our first anniversary. We then had 17 members, having gained five new members during the first year. We are growing more rapidly this second year of our existence as we now have 25 members and it is my ambition to double that number before next October. We offered a prize of a five dollar gold piece to the high school for the best essay on a patriotic subject.

Since our organization we have found that the remains of a Revolutionary hero, George Lashley, were buried on a plot of ground near the city. This little plot is in the form of a square—56 square rods. It has been reserved in every deed made since 1846. It is situated on top of a high hill overlooking the city and is in a most desirable location. It will make a beautiful little park. We hope before another year to put a stone curbing around it and place a monument on the ground in memory of our seven Revolutionary soldiers buried in and near Washington. A quit claim deed to this piece of ground to the city of Washington is now being signed by the heirs and the understanding is that the White River Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are to care for the ground and it will be called the Daughters of the American Revolution Park. Our Colonial Tea given by our chapter on Washington’s birthday, to which a hundred guests were asked, proved to be the most successful affair ever given by us. We had on exhibition a number of relics much too numerous to mention. As a proof that our efforts to entertain were appreciated and that an interest was created among guests was the fact that I have had several applications since for membership and many asking for information as to proving their eligibility. Our meetings were formerly at the Carnegie Library, but this year a majority preferred meeting at our homes as we found the meetings were more pleasant, the social hour following the regular program being greatly enjoyed by all.—MRS. AUSTIN F. CABLE, Regent.

Richmond Indiana Chapter, Richmond.—The Richmond Indiana Chapter is two years old, has 30 members; had a very successful exhibit of Turner prints in January, and the school children sold several thousand tickets at ten cents each, so we were able to buy 25 pictures
for the school rooms, and the school board agreed to frame all we could buy, so that the outlay for those pictures was at least $300.

Our chapter has been asked to have a display of historical things at our annual art exhibit which lasts two weeks in June. Our meetings are interesting and very well attended. We hope to have a card party later on to enable us to make a contribution to Continental Hall. We feel quite satisfied with our little chapter.—Julia M. Gaar, Regent.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.—Regular monthly meetings have been held from October to May, inclusive, at which very instructive and interesting papers on subjects connected with the history of the northwest have been read. In May, on Decoration Day, an effort was made to interest the public in general in the fact that there is in our midst a little plot of ground which now, pathetic in its neglect and desolation, should be cherished and held in honor by the present generation.

In response to invitations sent to city officials, Grand Army of the Republic veterans and Spanish War Veterans and the general invitation to the public published in local papers, more than a hundred persons assembled in the old cemetery around the spot where our Revolutionary veterans are sleeping. The old graveyard is now given over to the Ann Rogers Clark Chapter and plans are made for its improvement with eventually the erection of a cairn of rock in the face of which is to be cemented the slab our city fathers caused to be placed over the graves containing the remains of all.

Since May 30th last year the chapter has been invited by the Grand Army of the Republic veterans and the local company of our state guard to attend the receptions given by both, thus showing the consideration with which the Daughters of the American Revolution women are held.

From the chapter treasury $10 was sent to Continental Hall fund. While regret is felt for the loss of one member by resignation and for one by death, it is gratifying to know of the eight additional members for this year.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution is doing the greatest good. The fine literary work and the interest manifested give promise for the future when these children shall be leaders in the work inaugurated by the mothers.

The anniversary service, given under the auspices of the chapter and held in the largest church of the city, commemorated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city. The ambition of the chapter is to make of the spot of ground in the heart of the city an object lesson to our citizens, young and old and, in beautifying the ground so long neglected, to show the proper respect to the memory of our pioneers and the soldiers from the east who died here while giving protection to the pioneer settlers.—Elmira H. H. Campbell, Regent.

John Wallace Chapter, Bedford.—The John Wallace Chapter was
organized last October by the regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Brooks, at her home. The name was given in honor of her ancestor, Rev. John Wallace, who served in the Revolution with the Eleventh Virginia Regiment in Col. John Gibson's detachment, Western Division, until March 20, 1780. He came to Indiana from Union, South Carolina, in 1808, as the first circuit rider in the south part of Indiana territory, and with his colony made the first settlement in Daviess county, Maysville, built the first fort and the first church, Bethel.

In 1815 the site of the present county seat, Washington (then called Liverpool) was purchased from Mr. Flora and was witnessed by Rev. John Wallace, by his son, William Wallace, and by Mr. Emanuel Van Trees.

Rev. John Wallace had one circuit of four hundred miles through the wilderness which included Patoka, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Sullivan, Bloomington, near Palestine, Hindostan and Maysville. His last circuit was in 1821 from Blue River to Madison, where lived his brother, who was judge of the court many years.

At the council of war with Tecumseh called by General William Henry Harrison, then residing at Vincennes as territorial governor, Rev. John Wallace and son, William Wallace, and his father-in-law, Mr. William Horrall, who served eight years as a soldier of the Revolution, were present.

The John Wallace Chapter started very well equipped as there were twenty-five charter members and one has since been added by transfer. During the regent's illness, Mrs. Olive Batman Duncan has kept the chapter up to the high standard designated by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been ably assisted by Miss Mary Louise Thornton, secretary; Miss Georgie Friedley, treasurer; Miss Frances Malott, registrar; Mrs. Carrie Crim Winstandley, historian.

The chapter colors are red and white and red carnation the flower. There have been two literary programs and three social sessions. The graves of five Revolutionary soldiers have been located in the county.

The honor roll of ancestors includes Rev. Ambrose Carlton, sergeant; Gilbert Christian, major and captain; Matthias Lemon, lieutenant colonel; Ephraim Ralph, lieutenant in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment with Rev. John Wallace; William Horrall, Daniel McLean, Peter Hause and Michael Young, privates; Micajah Davis, drummer and fifer.

The chapter wishes to be credited with one life member, two new members and two babies.—(MRS. THOMAS J.) LORABEL WALLACE BROOKS, Regent.

Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, Lafayette.—Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, Lafayette, with Miss Lydia Marks, regent, asked that her chapter be disbanded and Afterwards requested that it be reorganized.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,  
State Regent.
The President General. We are very delighted to hear from Indiana through Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Guthrie and to know of its continued interest in the work of this society.

Mrs. Hickox, State Regent of Illinois, read her report.

ILLINOIS.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: It is with great pleasure I bring to you greetings from Illinois and tell you with pride that the work and interest of the chapters has been unflagging during the past year. Our state conference was the key note for the great endeavor on the part of the Daughters. It was held at Rock Island the last part of October. We were royally entertained by the members of Fort Armstrong Chapter, Mrs. Frank Mixter, regent, and almost every chapter in the state was represented, 65 delegates being present.

We greatly missed the presence of our beloved vice-president general Mrs. Deere, and the expressions of sympathy for her in the hour of sickness and anxiety were most sincere. We learned with regret that Mrs. Scott could not with us for we feel that her very presence is an inspiration, but I gave as a member of the board an impromptu report of the work accomplished by the committee on Fort Massac. I am most happy to report that the monument is completed and ere long will be unveiled. We expect to make the occasion an epoch marking day for Illinois and when the Daughters read the beautiful inscription

In Memory

of

George Rogers Clark

and his faithful companions in arms who by their enterprise, courage, devotion and sagacity won the Illinois Country for the Commonwealth of Virginia and so for the American Union this Monument has been erected in the name of a grateful people by the Illinois Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution.

1907
is it not well that a glow of patriotic fervor fills the heart of every Daughter of Illinois at the conference? The Daughters voted to present Prof. Blair, of the University of Illinois, a silver loving cup. The one selected was indeed beautiful and was sent to Prof. Blair about Yuletide as a slight expression of their appreciation of his services at Old Fort Massac.

Two important changes in the by-laws were made, namely, the adding of a registrar to the list of state officers, and the endorsement of state regent and state vice-regent at the state conference. At my request, the conference also endorsed the three new committees I desired to appoint, namely, the Magazine, the Historical Spots, and Children of the Republic, which with the Memorial Continental Hall and the Year Book constitute our five state committees, each under the guidance of a capable chairman and all are doing excellent work along their avowed lines.

The shadow of death has fallen upon the official circle, and it is with great sorrow we record the death of Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, ex-state regent and honorary state regent, who served the interests of the society so well during her long term of office. Mrs. Francis Lackey died soon after her election as state historian, and we mourned indeed the loss of so valuable an officer.

During the year I have formed three new chapters, the Gen. John Stark Chapter at Sycamore with 30 members, the Governor Bradford Chapter at Danville with 15 members and the Walter Burdick chapter with 12 members. We now have 36 chapters with a membership of 3,014, making a total of 3,214; members at large, 200.

Our Year Book has just been published and it is a great credit as well as a great pleasure to all Illinois Daughters. It is paid for from the state treasury and sent free to every officer and chapter regent. The treasury is reimbursed each year by a ten cent per capita tax on all chapter members. I have been in touch with the work of all the chapters of the state either by visit or letter and find that the
literary programs are of high merit, and many like the Nellie Custis Chapter of Bunker Hill, the Dixon, Geneseo, Hoopeston, Lincoln and Morrison meet on a day which commemorates some great event of the Revolution.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Mrs. Ralph Brown, regent, reports a fine increase in membership numbering 136 now, while their calendar is one of the most attractive in the state, and their contributions to Fort Massac and Memorial Continental Hall have been most liberal.

The Chicago Chapter reports a most efficient corps of officers with the unique plan of placing vice-regents and directors as chairman of the different committees. They have had magazines and lineage books beautifully bound, pictures framed and cuts made of "Real Daughters." In spite of the fluctuations in membership caused by death, transfers and resignations, they have a membership of 745 with many applications to be acted upon in Washington. Their first meeting was a reception to state officers, all of whom were present and enjoyed immensely the well known lavish hospitality of this large chapter. The meeting which seems to be always most popular in this chapter is members' day. The only one in the year when the entire program is contributed by the chapter's personnel. This year it was a Colonial afternoon and a minuet was danced by beautiful girls in powdered hair, satin skirts and old fashioned laces fishues. The chapter has arranged to mark the site of the old wigwam, where Abraham Lincoln was nominated, with a fine bronze tablet. Twenty statuettes of George Rogers Clark and the Minute Man have been placed in the public school. They are also forming clubs of the "Children of the Republic" in the city schools, and their generosity can always be relied upon when the annual contribution for Continental Hall is requested. I wish I could go more into detail of the fine patriotic work this chapter is accomplishing, but it would be a report in itself.

The Governor Bradford Chapter organized January 11, 1908, with fifteen members, reports that so far their energies have been mostly devoted to organizing, but the study of the different United States flags has been accomplished and a Washington's birthday luncheon given.

The Decatur Chapter, Mrs. W. W. Schultz, regent, reports a membership of 44 and one "Real Daughter." While all patriotic work appeals to the members they are especially interested, locally, in the project of restoring the Lincoln Court House, Lincoln's first home in Illinois. Their first meeting was state regent's day.

The Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, of Effingham, reports a steady increase in membership—and has devoted its energies to making the chapter a factor in civic and social life. It has also offered prizes to high school students for the best written essays on topics pertaining to Revolutionary times.

The Elgin Chapter, Mrs. L. K. Becker, regent, is about the only
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one that reports a literary venture. Their attention has been given to bringing about a play written by one of their members; Mrs. Mary V. B. Hunter, called “A Rose in the Garden” and founded upon Revolutionary facts.

The Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, Mrs. W. P. Bissel, regent, has worked largely along philanthropic lines. They embrace many opportunities for the members to give their time to the needy settlements of Chicago, but the literary and social work of the chapter is most enjoyable, a notable occasion being the lecture of De Kappes on patriotism, and an original story, “Charity” by Mrs. Bowers. The membership is increasing steadily, numbering now 96.

The Elder William Brewster Chapter, of Freeport, Mrs. Chas. Knowlton, regent, possesses one “Real Daughter” among their membership of 22. They are making every effort to establish a museum in the Carnegie Library, procuring cabinets for exhibits of arts and crafts, besides historical and school exhibits of Stephenson county. A novel feature is the visit to some point of historical interest annually in May. This year they go to “Starved Rock,” while last May Gen. U. S. Grant’s old home, was their destination.

The Rebecca Park Chapter, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, regent, reports a period of great activity during 1907 and the present year bids fair to equal if not surpass it in energy and prosperity. In order to train the young in patriotic thought large storm serge flags were offered to the colleges, Knox and Lombard, to the high school, to the East Main street church and to the free kindergarten, on condition that ninety per cent of their members should be able to recite both the national anthem and the national hymn. Four of these flags have already been presented. The chapter ladies also earned a similar flag offered on the same terms by the regent. By these means over 2,500 people have become versed in the inspiring passages of these two national airs.

Prizes for essays on patriotic subjects have been offered to the freshmen classes of the colleges and to the two higher classes of the high school. In the latter fourteen very excellent essays were submitted. Floyd Bates was awarded the first prize and Leo Easton the second. The presentation of these flags and prizes has been attended with simple but appropriate public ceremonies.

Most earnestly has the chapter started in to obtain means to purchase or to build a chapter home. By fourteen entertainments consisting of fairs, musicales, parlor lectures, “Aunt Mary’s Album,” Easter egg rolling, Quaker meeting, experience meetings (where each lady presented a dollar or more and told in detail the story of its earning), “District School,” etc., which have yielded almost magical sums, and gifts from loyal members, over twelve hundred dollars have been raised and put at interest as a “Chapter Home Fund.” It has been the custom, strictly adhered to, for the chapter to send its regent and one delegate to the Continental Congress and the same number to the
State Conference. One of the great works of the year was the canvassing of the city in the interests of the free kindergarten home. Besides the enormous amount of provisions for the luncheon and dinner served in one of the parks, the ladies collected over one hundred and fifty dollars for that worthy charity. At the same time a beautiful float emblematic of our society was prepared for the floral parade. This deservedly gained a prize which was also turned over to the kindergarten. Fourteen copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken which is a goodly number for a chapter which numbers 72 members, 12 of which are non-residents. Their "Real Daughter" recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday.

The Geneseo Chapter, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor, regent, has furnished a Daughters of the American Revolution room in the city hospital. The members also give prizes for the best historical essays in the high school. They gave a prize of five dollars in gold last June for the best essay on an historical topic in line with the study of American history, by the senior class of the high school and lately presented the high school with a fine portrait of Washington. They gave a small prize for the best sewing in certain grades in the public schools, and July 4th, they with three other clubs, gave a "Society Circus," the proceeds to establish domestic science in the schools.

The North Shore Chapter, of Highland Park, Mrs. W. C. Egan, regent, has assisted in giving four patriotic entertainments at the Chicago settlements. They presented a tall flag staff and flag to the township high school and the regent made the opening address at the dedication ceremonies.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, Mrs. Anna Crabtree, regent, has done good work in marking the graves of Revolutionary patriots and historical places. They gave $25 to the local Young Men's Christian Association and are ever ready to assist in every good cause. They extended an invitation for the Twelfth State Conference to meet with them, which was accepted with pleasure.

The Kewanee Chapter, Mrs. B. C. Parkinson, regent, celebrated their tenth anniversary and Flag day, June 14th last. They have their own chapter house about which much of their work and interest centers. They gave a fine picture of Mount Vernon handsomely framed to the public library.

The Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter, Knoxville, Miss Emma Pease, honored regent, reports that during the year just passed, the Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter has been carrying on two distinct lines of work in accordance with its definite policy. One along civic improvement lines, endeavoring to help make a more beautiful America. The other along the patriotic lines, assisting in the molding of the youth into patriotic Americans. This chapter always celebrates Washington's birthday and patriot's day.

On February 22nd the young ladies of the senior class of St. Mary's School, under the direction of the regent, gave a charming program
of patriotic essays and national songs. The members of the chapter were present. The people of Knoxville will have reason to long remember patriot's day, April 19, 1907, for upon that day the Daughters of the American Revolution caused a new park to be laid out within the town named "Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Park."

The Moline Chapter, Mrs. William Buterworth, regent, has assisted to perpetuate the memory of Maj. Robert Campbell and his men by placing four cannon around his monument, the cannon were of the war of 1812. The monument was erected by the state and will be dedicated this summer. Ten dollars was sent to the Southern Industrial Association. The membership is 64.

The Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, of Monmouth, Mrs. J. R. Webster, regent, reports an ever increasing membership. One unique feature is the presentation of a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon whenever one of their members marry. The chapter has donated twenty-five dollars to the fund for rebuilding Monmouth College, and has pledged a handsome chair for the President General's room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, of Monmouth, Mrs. Henry Statt, regent, has contributed to Fort Massac and also to Lincoln Farm Fund. The chapter was the recipient of a beautiful silk flag, the gift of the regent.

The George Rogers Clarke Chapter, of Oak Park, Mrs. O. N. Nash, regent, has many different interests. One is a travelling library well selected of mostly patriotic subjects, which they have sent to nine different places in five counties. A "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lucretia Wood, now in her 97th year, is the recipient of the most devoted attention from the chapter. The most important work has been in cooperation with neighborhood chapters in carrying on patriotic work in the settlements of Chicago, and especially among the foreign element, endeavoring by lectures, readings, flag drills and illustrations to inculcate the spirit of patriotism.

The Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, Mrs. B. F. Lincoln, regent, is most interested at present in placing a marker in the public square to commemorate the Lincoln and Douglas debate held in Ottawa August 21, 1858, the 50th anniversary of which occurs August 21, 1908.

The Peoria Chapter, Mrs. Robert L. Waddell, regent, numbers 89. The largest attendance at any meeting was January, the occasion of the state regent's visit. The members are much interested in the local chapter of the Children of the American Revolution. The philanthropic committee have a meeting once a month at Neighborhood House for mothers of poor and neglected localities, who thus have an afternoon of sewing, instruction and recreation. Light refreshments are served. The chapter donated five dollars to the truant officer and a member of the chapter will meet every Saturday and help the mothers mend and make over clothing donated for the school children.
The chapter with the local clubs form the Peoria Women's Civic Federation. They have already given seventy-five dollars for a bronze tablet to mark "Old Fort Clark." In January Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, philanthropist and millionaire, the chapter's only "Real Daughter," died. They have adopted a special salute to the flag when it appears unfurled. The delegates at the state conference at Rock Island registered an invitation for the conference to meet in Peoria in 1909.

The Dorothy Quincy Chapter, of Quincy, Mrs. C. H. Castle, regent, devotes much time to the marking of historic spots. They assisted the historical society to purchase and preserve the John Wood homestead. He was one of the early governors of Illinois and first settler of Illinois.

Three social functions, a picnic in June, a reception in January, and a Washington's birthday party added much to the pleasure of the chapter members.

The Rochelle Chapter, Miss Anna B. Larkington, regent, has made the roll call interesting by various items of interest to members, as "Items from Jamestown," "Homes of Women Prominent in War Times in America," "Sayings of Lincoln and Washington." They celebrate Flag day and other patriotic anniversaries with the Children of the American Revolution. Lincoln's birthday was celebrated.

Rockford Chapter, Mrs. Luther Dervent, regent, is one of the largest and most influential in the state with a membership of 183. Besides their regular program they have had guests address them as follows: Dr. Harvard on "The Economic Condition of the Indian;" Mrs. George Pierce of Belvidere read an original story; Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of Chicago, talked delightfully of her travels; Mrs. Caroline Hunt, of the University of Wisconsin, gave a lecture on "Home Economics," and in June Mrs. Charles V. Hickox will address the chapter. A meeting which they much enjoyed was Washington's birthday, when the children, and grandchildren of the members gave the program. A group of members compose a study class, which also meets once a month and the subject this year has been "The Homes of the Colonial Period." They have a committee on locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and have procured markers for two this year. They have a nucleus for a chapter house and on Washington's wedding anniversary gave a Colonial Ball, which was a brilliant affair and increased this fund materially. Each year they make a contribution to some of the established philanthropic institutions and are trying to assist all truly patriotic work in the city.

Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Mrs. Frank Mixter, regent, has a great advantage in being surrounded by historic associations and near to the chapters of Moline and Davenport, Iowa. Flag day was celebrated at the home of the regent, at which time the address given by Captain Hobson at the Continental Congress was read. A room in the Old Ladies Home was furnished at a cost of $50, to be occupied by widows of old soldiers. They celebrated Washington's
birthday by giving a charming old "Virginia Breakfast" at the residence of Mrs. McCabe. They have a membership of fifty and each and all were most hospitable hostesses at the time of the state conference, while the reception given by the regent in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Hickox, was unusually charming.

_Amor Patriae Chapter_, Streator, Mrs. Elizabeth Green Conley, regent, reports a greatly increased interest and larger attendance at meetings, with four new members. Two card parties were given and proceeds devoted to Continental Hall fund.

_The Gen. John Stark Chapter_, of Sycamore, Mrs. Lucetta P. Boynton, regent, was only organized June 22d last, but with 30 charter members and since then 9 new members have been added. They have held regular and well attended meetings. Flowers have been sent to the members where there was sickness. Next year some special work will be attempted.

_The Springfield Chapter_, Mrs. O. L. Frazee, regent, sends the following report: The year 1907-8 has been a most profitable one for the Springfield Chapter. The programs have been well carried out and the several benefit entertainments arranged for have been successful both in a financial and social way.

Our study course for the year is based upon the Lincoln-Douglas debates. In addition to this we have studied the lives of some of the famous men and women of Sangamon county—that part of the program being a continuation of the work of last year.

A Loan Exhibit of Revolutionary and Early Sangamon County Relics was held in March, 1907, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The net proceeds of $200 were given to the Young Men's Christian Association building fund.

April 10th a military euchre was given at the Executive Mansion for the benefit of Continental Memorial Hall.

For the current year the Springfield Chapter has contributed $200 for the pediment for the New York column.

At the state conference held in Rock Island October 23d and 24th, $100 was subscribed to the Lincoln Farm Association and of this the first $10 was subscribed by the Springfield Chapters—$5 from our State Regent, Mrs. C. V. Hickox, and $5 from the chapter.

We are honored in including Mrs. Hickox in our membership. We appreciate the work she is doing throughout the state, and her presence with us is always a source of inspiration and encouragement.

On October 17th Mrs. Ferguson entertained the Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution at a most enjoyable reception in honor of the State Regent.

The lives of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were considered with especial reference to the Lincoln-Douglas debates. A touch of historic interest was added from the fact that Mrs. Ferguson's home is built on a site where both Lincoln and Douglas have
spoken, and both men have been entertained in the adjoining home of Mrs. Ferguson's mother, Mrs. Edwards.

One of the most brilliant social events of the year in Springfield was the Colonial dinner given by Mrs. James E. Power to the Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution at the Illini Country Club.

The banquet which was held January 8th commemorated the battle of New Orleans and Andrew Jackson was the hero of the day.

February 12th a meeting was held at the Lincoln Home. "Local Memories of Lincoln" was the subject of an able address by Rev. E. B. Rogers.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Sons of the American Revolution to consider plans for the celebration of the centennial of Lincoln's birth which occurs February 12, 1909. It is desired that this event be celebrated in a way commensurate with its importance, and to this end it was suggested that the several patriotic societies of the city unite in the furtherance of this project.

The Springfield Chapter numbers 114 members and in addition are 3 whose papers are now in Washington to be verified.

The Alliance Chapter, of Urbana and Champaign, Mrs. G. W. Busey, regent, is in our Illinois university town, and the members are making an effort to assist the girl students to find comfortable homes. A lecture on the dependent children of our state made the program for one of their meetings.

The Shadrach Bond Chapter, of Carthage, Miss Laura Miller Noyes, regent, has like many chapters made the study of Illinois the main feature of their program. They are now placing a bronze memorial tablet in the court house to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Hancock county.

Princeton Chapter, Mrs. Douglas Moseley, regent, is much interested in marking historical spots. This year they published a historical calendar of Princeton and vicinity which was much admired. The proceeds of the sale were divided between the fund for the Lincoln boulder and a room for relics in the new library building. Their "Real Daughter's" birthday will be on the 26th of May, and ten dollars will be sent her as a birthday present.

The Walter Burdick Chapter, Mrs. Alice Reed Harlan, regent, has just been organized, April 8th, and certainly has my best wishes for a prosperous year.

I have mentioned any individual contributions to Memorial Continental Hall, but feel much gratified at the gracious response to this cause from almost every chapter in the state. Illinois annually attests her great interest in this unique and magnificent memorial by large contributions. This year the amount is $2,050. The total amount given by Illinois to Memorial Continental Hall of $14,058.69.

Twelve chapter regents have been appointed and I anticipate the
pleasure of adding two more chapters before our state conference. Ere I close this report, I desire to thank the members of the National Board for their unfailing helpfulness and all the chapter regents and officers of our state for their enthusiastic and efficient work for the betterment of our organization in the Prairie State and to renew our pledge of loyalty and devotion to our President General.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX,
State Regent.

The President General. A most interesting report. We are very grateful to you Mrs. Hickox. Now Idaho.

Mrs. Tarr. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution and scattering Daughters one and all: If you really desire to hear from Idaho I think I can make you hear. If you do not, congratulate yourselves that it is very brief—less than the time limit.

IDAHO.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: Idaho, Gem of the Mountain, makes her initial bow before the Seventeenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the present incumbent received the appointment of state regent, it found her with one Daughter beside herself in a vast state, and that one delinquent. Slowly amid manifold discouragements and difficulties, the seed has been sown, and now the harvest time draws near. In our beautiful Capital City of Boise, 15,000 strong, a chapter of sixteen or more charter members is organizing. That chapter of sixteen members will mean more to Idaho, than the great Buffalo and Pittsburg chapters mean to their respective states. It will be a proud moment for the state regent who gives the charter to that pioneer chapter of the Sage Brush State.

The complete and comprehensive new directory, so valuable to every Daughter, although but a few hours in my possession, has already yielded large returns on the investment. It tells me that Idaho has twenty daughters in good standing beside the regent. This arithmetical increase of 2,000 per cent., ought to satisfy the most ambitious. Some of these are from chapters in other states and some have joined the Society at large, from pure love of the cause. Among those who have sent Daughters to my aid, Ohio stands pre-eminent. I wish to thank her personally, and in behalf of Idaho, and must say that the name of the Buckeye State will hereafter stand for all that is good in the heart of Idaho's state regent. Mrs. Pursell, now of Boise, the newly appointed regent of our pioneer chapter, is an Ohio daughter wearing 14 ancestral bars, while Mrs. Judge Steele, of Moscow, the new vice regent, is also from that good state. Only such a head as
It is with sincere regret that officially I say good-bye to my vice-regent and councillor who can no longer serve in that capacity. Living among the mountains of northern Idaho, at the terminus of a 14-mile trail, with young children and cares, she joined the Society from purest patriotism, and became vice-regent to help the cause when she was the only eligible Daughter of which the state could boast. She has aided by council and correspondence and although we have never met and are several days journey separated, our mutual work has made us intimate friends. So we speed the parting and welcome the coming vice-regent, who I am told needs no introduction to Idaho.

The regent contributes $15.00 in behalf of Idaho, for Continental Hall. She hopes it may be many times multiplied by that state before its completion.

Several months ago the regent offered a prize for the best essay on the "Overland Trail through Idaho" by pupils of any grade. The state superintendent of public instruction tells me that they find difficulty in getting material, so the date of their compleion is extended. He also tells me this:—that were no essays ever written, the object of the state regent has been accomplished, for the children, in their eagerness for material have read, and re-read history until they are well informed.

Idaho's lone representative had a rare pleasure, on the 3rd of March. The beautiful military wedding of our beloved president general's daughter, found her a guest, and a long trip across the Continent, was well rewarded. The cosmopolitan audience, who might have come anywhere from Maine to Texas, the faultless flag, and floral decorations, the beautiful wedding ceremony, in that restful old church, are memories, which will linger while Time lasts. It was a picture which can never be reproduced.

A call at the charming home of Mrs. McLean, some of the wonder-
ful white wedding-cake, which was cut by the bride-groom's sword and a sight of the magnificent presents from both sides of the water were all enjoyed. A slice of the wedding cake, and a daffodil from the church, were acknowledged from the pioneer chapter regent in Boise, Idaho, ten days later.

Poor Idaho—she has no relics, no revolutionary graves, no "Real Daughters"—and we fear only a very short trail. But there is work to do there. There are thousands of children, multiplying alarmingly, to be educated along patriotic lines, and there is a battleship needing a flag. A state hymn is being composed, and a new Daughter of old Kentucky ancestry, late musical instructor in the State University, will set it to music.

Our great state, with one country as large as Massachusetts will not long stand in the background. Railroads will develop its possibilities, and its wealth of mines and mountains, its ranges and rivers will be open to the world. I predict for some proud successors, honors such as few Daughters now enjoy, but I am pleased to know that I can always pose as its first regent.

"While your watching others grow,
Keep your eye on Idaho."

—MARY GRIDLEY TARR, State Regent.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much, Madam Regent. While Miss Benning, of Georgia, is coming to the platform, the Chair will state that she has received a communication from Mrs. Tarbell of Colorado, asking that the song of Colorado be sung to precede the report of her State. It will be a great pleasure to hear the song of Colorado and as it may be that the musicians will have to leave shortly, is it the pleasure of the House to hear those songs after Miss Benning, of Georgia, has made her report?

Unanimous consent given.

Miss BENNING. The Regent of Georgia did not bring her report with her. It is down at the Ebbitt. The Vice-President General says it was a mighty fine report and she is going to have it put in the Magazine so that it will make the Magazine interesting. We all ought to do what we can for the Magazine. She is just going to tell you that we have four new chapters and 125 new members. Now Madam President and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, buy the Magazine with the Georgia report in it, because it is a fine report.

GEORGIA.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: Number of state officers authorized by the National Society, 2; number of additional, authorized by state, 8; number of chapters, April 26, 1907, 26; number of members, April 26, 1907, —;
number of members since April 26, 1907, —; Regents commissioned, —; chapters organized, 4; members admitted, 1,125.

Names of new chapters are, Lyman Hall, Governor Treutlen, Button Gwinnett, and Hannah Clarke.

Some chapters that were delinquent have gone to work, and now march with the order.

A number of transfers have been issued. These were, for the most part, given to residents of states, where home organization has recently become active, therefore, although Georgia loses the member she inspires the work.

Death has bereft the state of some of her best beloved. Miss Junia McKinley, honorary state regent, has passed over the river.

Mrs. Harriet Gould, Mrs. Mary Berrien Whitmore, Mrs. Louisa Underwood Rowel, Miss Martha Brown and Mrs. Oscar Jordan, also have sailed with the angel boatman.

The collecting of relics for Jamestown Ter-Centennial was the absorbing work of last year. Their care and safe return lasted into the New Year.

The following chapters were collectors: Atlanta, Elijah Clarke; Augusta, Fielding Lewis, Jonathan Bryan, Lachlan McIntosh, Mary Hammond Washington, Nathaniel Macon, George Walton, Oglethorpe, Sarah Dickerson, and Sergeant Newton, and personally Miss Hornady, Mr. Ray, Colonel Dyer, and Mrs. R E. Park and miss A. C. Benning.

Owing to the delay in the completion of the History Building a number of chapters returned the articles after they have been borrowed and packed for shipment. Among these were, Savannah Chapter, Kettle Creek, Nancy Hart, Stephen Hopkins, etc. The articles ran the scale from the infant’s baptismal robes to the great-grandmother’s cap. There was a spoon with which a Revolutionary hero might have drummed on the table, the silver knee buckles he wore at a later period; likewise the sword and pistol he carried by his side. There were two spoons made from the silver hilt of Sergeant Jasper’s sword. There was the wedding gown of “Ye Old Colonial Dame,” her bridal veil, her rings, her brooches and bracelets.
There were many valuable maps and documents, a display of exquisite cameos and miniatures, and a case of beautiful old silver. There were likenesses of distinguished patriots with the portrait of General Oglethorpe occupying the place of honor.

Xavier Chapter, Rome, entertained the State Conference, October 23, 24, 25. Roman hospitality was delightful, the delegates rejoiced that their “Roads led to Rome.”

Chapter reports were most encouraging. In national work they had contributed to Memorial Continental Hall. Upwards of $4,000 having been paid in by Georgia. In the state there is Oglethorpe Monument, Nancy Hart Home, Meadow Garden Maintenance, aid in supporting one of the “Real Daughters,” Mrs. Redding.

Three scholarships were pledged to the Martha Berry Industrial school at Rome, during the session of the conference. The audience inspired by this example, pledged another scholarship. The chapters have more than redeemed their pledges.

Individually, Atlanta Chapter is putting its home, Craigie House, in order. She has had to move its buildings, renovate and paint. Augusta is the custodian of Meadow Garden. Elijah Clarke is giving prizes for historic work and contributing to school funds. Fielding Lewis gave more than enough for one scholarship to the Martha Berry School. George Walton gave a set of history books to the Columbus public library. Jonathan Bryan gives medals for historic work. The regent is trying to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the southeastern part of the state. Joseph Habersham is conspicuous in prize giving. It has appropriated a sum for the collection of historic records. Kettle Creek has acquired the battle field for which it is named. A monument will be erected there. Lachlan McIntosh has contributed a large sum to the Association for the education of mountain boys and girls. Nathaniel Macon and Mary Hammond Washington, will construct a Chapter House, the facsimile of Fort Hawkins, which was built by order of President Jefferson in 1806, when the site, what is now the city of Macon, was the outpost of civilization. Nathaniel Macon is one of the prize giving chapters. Brunswick, Stephen Hopkins and Thomas Jefferson are working along the same lines. Brunswick has charge of the civic work of the city. Piedmont Continental is aiding in the collection of an historic library for one of Atlanta’s leading schools. Oglethorpe is making a record of historic work. Sarah McIntosh is building a home. Stephen Heard is working on historic lines. Sergeant Newton entertains the State Conference in 1908. Savannah has sent a generous gift to Rabun Gap School.

Savannah Chapter is undertaking to verify and put all names of Revolutionary soldiers on a bronze plate; on the entrance of cemeteries and will build an arch on Oglethorpe Avenue; at Colonial Cemetery, where the oldest settlers are buried. This means that a large amount of money will be raised.
Xavier is working to educate the mountain boys.

Georgia Day is observed throughout the state. A committee will memorialize the next legislature in the effort to get an appropriation to defray the expense of collecting the state records.

A bill will be presented to the same General Assembly, looking to the enactment of measure, making education compulsory.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Caroline Benning,
State Regent.

The President General. We all thank you for it. Are the musicians here? Who will render the song of Colorado, and Old Kentucky Home? After listening to these songs we will then take a recess.

Mrs. Wm. L. Hartman sang “Colorado” and Mrs. Potts of New York, sang “Old Kentucky Home.”

Mrs. Whitney, of New York. I feel so sorry for those who are not in this building now filled with this soulful tune. Do you think there is any possibility that before we conclude this session of the Congress that those songs can be repeated when everyone can enjoy them?

The President General. Indeed we hope so quite sincerely.

Mrs. Orton. May we move a recess, it is very late?

The President General. Certainly; there was a request just then that the Colorado and Kentucky State songs be sung again before we finally adjourn. Mrs. Hodgkins wishes to present $25 to the Hall.

Mrs. Hodgkins. I present $25 to the Hall from the Sarah Franklin Chapter, and the card upon which the author of “America” wrote the first bars. This is from Mrs. Merwin.

Miss Benning. I have a telegram that one of the Chapters in my State sends $10.

The Treasurer General. I will add two more: the Lake Champlain Chapter $5 and the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter $5. Perhaps you have heard that popular song, “Every little bit added to what you’ve got makes just a little more.”

A motion to take a recess was put and carried.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, April 24, 1908.

3.30 P. M.

The President General. The House will resume its session and the President General is asked by the Sons of the American Revolution to remind the Daughters that the Sons are giving a patriotic celebration in honor of this Continental Congress to-night at the New York Avenue Church, and they ask you to be there at 8.15 instead of
8.30. and further asked by the “Sons” to express their earnest desire
to see all of you there and to bid you welcome. We will now continue
with the remainder of the State Regents’ reports. Florida is not
present. (Report sent to Magazine). District of Columbia, Mrs.
Howard L. Hodgkins. Mrs. Hodgkins is not in the room. Delaware
has sent its report to the Secretary for printing.

FLORIDA.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Conti-
nental Congress: I am glad to report that one new chapter has been
organized in Daytona, Florida, during the past year.

Mrs. Jeanne M. Van Keuren,
State Vice-Regent, Florida.

Orlando Chapter, just entering its second year, has grown wonder-
fully. Their state regent was delightfully entertained last spring, and
found them interested in and working for Continental Hall.
Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine, is always working for the preservation of patriotic landmarks, and is now trying to arouse interest in saving old Fort Matanzas. The medal given in the high school for the best essay on Revolutionary times keeps the children interested. The beautiful George Washington tea was most interesting. Seven states were represented. The state regent had a very pleasant visit with them.

Florida is known all over the Union for its fine climate, many having winter homes with us, but alas! we find when they settle among us that they are already connected with a northern or western chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With this before then the Jacksonville Chapter feels justly proud that in March it reached the fifty membership mark. As rooms are added to the public schools a fine picture of George Washington, suitably framed, is always given. The last one presented was in February, 1908.

The state conference was held in Jacksonville February 18th, at the residence of Mrs. J. G. Christopher. Sixty Daughters responded to the call. We had several visiting Daughters with us, which added greatly to the pleasure of the day. It was a grand, enthusiastic meeting. All working in harmony and looking forward to seeing Continental Hall finished in the near future.

MRS. ERNEST VINCENT NICHOLL,
State Regent for Florida.

DELAWARE

Madam President General, Officers, and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: The several chapters throughout the state have accomplished satisfactory work along patriotic and historic lines.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Mrs. George C. Hall, regent, invited all chapters of the state to participate in an informal State Conference in the New Century Club of Wilmington on January 7th, at which meeting a formal State Conference was formed. This new organization presented Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman with a certificate of life membership and regent’s pin as a small token of appreciation for her faithful services of eleven years as state regent.

Rules of order are ready for ratification at the June Conference. The state officers forwarded promptly all National data to the different chapters.

A certificate of life membership was given by the Caesar Rodney Chapter to Miss Sophie Waples, the organizer and first regent of that chapter, for her efficient work therein.

The Colonel Haslet Chapter of Dover, Mrs. James T. Massey, regent, furnished a room in the Palmer Old Folks Home, an institution of credit to the Capitol.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Smyrna, Miss Anna Cunningham, regent, held interesting and instructive meetings throughout the year, encouraging loyalty and patriotism.
SUSSEX hopes to form a new Chapter in the near future, to be known as the Dagworthy Chapter, with Mrs. S. Giles Short as regent.

Though our state was not honored with the presence of our President General during the past year, its Daughters were with her—in spirit—on that perfect day of March third, when she bade us rejoice with her. She has that beautiful and rare gift of bringing us very near to her in her happiness, and for such graciousness we gladly pledge to her the heart of Delaware.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS.) C. E. C. Peterson Speakman, Delaware State Regent.

MRS. KINNEY. Ma'am President and Delegates to the 17th Continental Congress, I wish very much that I could give you my entire report, but as it takes me over a half hour to read it I think you will be very glad to be excused from listening to it at length, and for the details of the chapter work I will ask you to read the American Monthly Magazine. I will give you the very briefest summary possible.

(Report was read in part).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The remainder of the report is for printing. 'We are very much interested in your report and the remainder of it will be printed in the American Monthly.

CONNECTICUT.

Madam President General, and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: It is always a happiness to be able to report that peace and prosperity have been the portion of the Connecticut Daughters during any stated period which closes with an annual report. As a matter of fact, it has never been possible for me to report any other condition in Connecticut; good feeling and good works seem to go hand in hand in the Constitution State, and this is just as it should be.

During the year now coming to its close the Connecticut Daughters have accomplished an unusual amount of commemorative work, and it is somewhat surprising that this is so, for the area of our state is very limited, and as we have already placed within our boundaries more than sixty memorials, it has not seemed that much more work of this kind would be necessary. But since our last report we have contributed from our general utility fund the sum of $100 toward the purchase of the historic Shaw mansion in New London, and also $75 to aid the Nathan Hale Chapter of St. Paul, Minnesota, in erecting a bronze statue of our Connecticut hero, Nathan Hale. The chapter at East Haddam, which bears the honored name of Hale, also gave $25 toward this object. At a cost of $76 Mary Wooster Chapter has marked with a bronze tablet the site of the house in which General David
Wooster died. Greenwoods Chapter has placed a boulder and a tablet to the memory of Winsted’s Revolutionary soldiers, expending $269 for the purpose. Mary Silliman Chapter has erected a noble gateway at the entrance to the Stratford burying ground, and paid $1,164.25 for the same. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has given to the Litchfield Historical Society building a splendid stained glass window which cost $2,000. Anne Warner Bailey Chapter has completed its annex to the Monument house, an enterprise which called for an expenditure of $5,000. Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter has placed the cap-sheaf upon our pyramid of memorials by erecting a Chapter House, which is a memorial to Milford’s soldiers and sailors, at a cost (including price of building lot and edifice) of practically $10,000. Here then is a total of $18,709.25 for commemorative work alone, and this sum does not include what has been expended for gravemarkers, the care of Revolutionary cemeteries and other work of a similar character.

Our educational work has also taken a splendid forward step. Exclusive of pledges, and money expended for school prizes, for traveling libraries, for the maintenance of night schools and clubs for foreigners, for the purchase of books for the same class of citizens, for financial assistance given to town libraries and historical societies,—aside from all these important items, and for scholarships alone, at Suffield, Connecticut; at Maryville College, Tennessee; at Berea, Kentucky; at Glen Alpine, North Carolina; and at the Voorhees Industrial School, South Carolina, our chapters have this year contributed a total of $2,921.50.

The year 1907-8 has been made memorable for us by the publication of our third copyrighted book—a book bearing the title of “The Ellsworth Homestead—Past and Present.” This volume contains 14 illustrations and 111 pages of historical matter relating to the life and services of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States, and to the exercises on October 8, 1903, when the homestead and home-lot were presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by the 116 living descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth. The book contains considerable interesting material never before published, such as copies of the original deed when the property came into possession of the first Ellsworth, also receipts for the purchase money. An interesting fact in connection with the property is that not an inch of it was ever deeded away from the time of its purchase by Josiah Ellsworth in 1665 until 1903 when the deed of gift from the Ellsworth descendants to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was placed in the hands of the State Regent as the official representative of the recipients. A copy of this book was sent as a gift from the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution to each of the Ellsworth descendants, also a copy to each of the Connecticut Chapters, and the books are now on sale at the Ellsworth homestead.

Under the auspices of the Connecticut Daughters of the American
Revolution Committee on Patriotic Education, a lecture has been secured and printed for the use of chapters that are specially interested in this branch of our work. Its title is "The Making of America," and it is understood that English-speaking Italians will deliver this lecture to their country men and women.

During the year the Ways and Means Committee for the Ellsworth homestead purchased 1,000 historical plates to be sold at the homestead. Six hundred such plates with portraits of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth had already been sold and the demand for them being continuous, an additional 400 duplicates of the original plate, also 600 with a representation of the homestead itself were procured. Nearly 1,000 visitors registered during the year and the entrance fee, together with receipts from the sale of books, souvenir plates and postcards go far toward meeting the expenses of caring for this homestead.

Of the 100 "Real Daughters" who have been members of Connecticut chapters but eight are now living. In every case where help has been needed, our chapters have bestowed tender care upon these valued members. In sickness and in health their individual needs and wants have been carefully looked after, and everything that was lacking for their welfare has been supplied. It is a source of great satisfaction to us that we have been able to brighten and make easier their lonely time of waiting for release and to add so much of comfort and real pleasure to the lives of these precious links between the past and present.

The chapter necrology for the year from April to April has not been fully reported to me, but among the notable Daughters who have gone from us during the twelve months are Miss Root, of Katherine Gaylord Chapter; Mrs. Bulkley, of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, and Miss Osborne, of Mary Wooster Chapter. The shock of the tragedy associated with Miss Root's departure was keenly felt throughout the state, and the spontaneity of the messages of sympathy which were sent to Katherine Gaylord Chapter by practically every other chapter in the State is sufficient evidence that her memory will always be held in loving remembrance by the Daughters of Connecticut. Mrs. Rebekah Pomeroy Bulkley was the organizing regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, and to the end of her earthly life and in a very real sense she was its guiding star. For three successive years she served as state chaplain of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. I have rarely come in contact with a character which has so impressed me with the fineness and strength of its moral fibre. Her intellect was keen and incisive; her sense of equity and justice insured the same measure of fair play for those who opposed as for those who favored her personal views. Her eager interest in the on-goings of church and state was always surprising, and it did not abate as the shadows drew near. The Society which she loved so well was much in her thought during her years of inactivity and
physical suffering, and one of the strong desires of her heart was that through high ideals and noble living the Daughters of the American Revolution might prove themselves worthy of an ancestry which represents the patriots and makers of a mighty nation.

Miss Lucy M. Osborne was a conspicuous example of a life lived both well and worthily. For abiding faith in the goodness and mercy of her Heavenly Father,—for cheerfulness, patience, for gracious acceptance of the infirmities and loneliness of old age, I do not think I have ever known her equal. When past 90 years of age she twice served as chaplain at our state meetings. Her interest in the things of this world were not appreciably diminished,—certainly it was not soured by old age or the sense of dependence upon others for the care she so greatly needed. At the time of her death she had been a church member for more than 80 years—a Daughter of the American Revolution for about ten years, and at 99 years of age she joined the Red Cross Society. On the 3rd of December her 100th birthday was celebrated with much ceremony by the chapter of which she was a member. She enjoyed that occasion exceedingly, as she had so many similar occasions. She was mercifully spared a long illness, falling quietly asleep on February the 6th.

To these three, and to many another dear and loyal Daughter, we have said our "Hail" and "Farewell,"—but the joyous greeting of re-union is yet to come.

Chapter reports are as follows:

_Abi Humiston Chapter, Thomaston._—A large picture has been presented by Abi Humiston Chapter to each of the rooms of a school in the town where there is a large percentage of foreign children,—and it has also contributed generously toward the Mary Merriman Abbott Memorial Scholarship at Yale University.

_Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury._—This chapter has expended $257.00 in its effort to restore the neglected Colonial Cemetery in Simsbury. It has given $100, and pledged an additional $50, toward the education of a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School, also $25 toward a fund to assist a girl or boy of the town to secure a college education. It has given several books to the public library, and it has published a cook book which has had a successful sale and netted a generous sum for its treasury.

_Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor._—This chapter continues to offer a prize for the best essay by a student in the Windsor high school on some subject connected with the history of Connecticut. It has also given $33.50 toward a scholarship at the Suffield School, and through the personal interest of a member $100 more was given for the same purpose.

_Amma Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington._—For two years or more the energies of this chapter have been given to an effort to add an annex to the Monument House on Groton Heights which should be a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the recent
Spanish-American War, and at the same time serve as a repository for chapter relics which have so increased in numbers that the Monument House could no longer give them shelter. Since our last report the chapter has raised $3,000 necessary for the completion of the Memorial Annex, and on June the 28th, 1907, the handsome stone edifice was dedicated. Brilliant public exercises made the day a memorable one for chapter, town and state, the occasion calling for the presence of the governor of Connecticut, several officers of the Spanish-American War, and other distinguished guests. The exercises included the presentation to the Annex by the Children of the American Revolution of a fine stained glass window in commemoration of the brave deeds of Jonathan Brooks, a fourteen year old hero on that dreadful 6th of September, when the British troops ruthlessly massacred the defenders of Fort Griswold on Groton Heights. The cost of the Memorial annex was $5,000. This chapter has two living “Real Daughters.”

Anna Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.—In addition to remembering its Patron Saint with flowers and flags, this chapter unites with the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Day in decorating the graves of all soldiers who have at any time served their country on the battlefield. On such occasions a part of the Daughters of the American Revolution ritual is used.

The chapter room is gradually being filled with interesting relics,—the latest addition being a rocking chair over 100 years old. February the 22nd was duly observed by a Washington’s Birthday Tea Party, and a very interesting and patriotic program was carried out in commemoration of the day. One “Real Daughter” remains on the chapter rolls.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.—This Chapter has given $100 for a scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School,—also $50 to aid the local Young Men’s Christian Association. An annual gift of money is made to the Willimantic City Mission. Much interest is also felt in a young girl who needs and deserves help to enable her to secure the education she desires, and the chapter proposes to give this case its immediate and practical attention. Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery, a “Real Daughter,” is a member of this chapter, and is still in good health, and interested in all chapter matters.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.—Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter shows its interest in educational work by contributing generously toward the support of a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School and by presenting large engravings of George Washington to the Plainfield high school. A prize of $5.00 in gold is given to the pupil who writes the best essay on a Revolutionary topic.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.—Six silver dollars were given as prizes by the chapter to 6 pupils in the public school for high grade scholarship and deportment and an additional prize consisting of an
engraving of Raphael's Madonna was presented to the primary department, the beautiful frame for this picture being the gift of the Chapter regent. To these prizes was added a "treat" of ice cream and cake for the entire school. Needless to say—the Dorothy Ripley Chapter made itself "solid" with Southport's school children.

A library has been sent to a man called "Commodore Dunn" one of the "poor whites" in the mountains of Tennessee, the library consisting of 80 volumes, including histories, biographies and fiction. This library is for the use not only of "Commodore Dunn," but for his neighbors as well,—while he himself received $10.00 for his personal use, and $50 more contributed for a scholarship in his behalf at Marysville College.

Fifty dollars have been contributed for the purpose of placing upon the Honor Roll at Continental Hall the name of Mrs. Edwin Sherwood, a "Real Daughter."

A contribution has also been made to the Mary Merriman Abbott Memorial Fund, and $15.00 have been expended for Polish books for the use of the Polish citizens in Southport and vicinity. Permission having been given the chapter to place a cabinet in the Pequot Library, $80.00 were paid for a handsome mahogany receptacle for the archives and relics belonging to the Chapter.

Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia.—This chapter has given $50 to Continental Hall fund, and the same amount to the Suffield School toward the fund for the education of Connecticut boys of Revolutionary descent. It gives annually three five dollar (gold) prizes to grammar school pupils for proficiency in United States history. It has also contributed $10 to the Young Men's Christian Association for its class work in English for foreign citizens. It continues its care of the graves of Elizabeth Clark Hall and eleven Revolutionary soldiers.

A member of the chapter has presented an interesting relic,—a tea table of 1740, which was once owned by its patron saint, Elizabeth Clarke Hull. This table makes a valuable addition to the chapter's collection of antiques.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.—For several years the work of this chapter has been to aid the public library by placing magazines and newspapers in the reading room. During the past year picture bulletins were added to the usual gift, special remembrances marking patriotic days and birthdays of prominent men. The chapter is now paying the fee and annual dues of the Mass. Library Art Club in order that its own town library may enjoy the exhibitions of pictures sent out each month to such contributors.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.—This chapter has held regular meetings and enjoyed the literary program arranged by its committee,—and has also caused the stones marking the graves of the father and mother of its patron saint, Emma Hart Willard, to be cleaned and the inscription, fast becoming undecipherable, restored.

Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.—This chapter contributes $100
SEVENTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—FIFTH DAY.

for the education of a boy at the Suffield School,—it furnishes a room in the local Visiting Nurses Home, and continues its annual appropriation of about $125 toward supplies for the work of the Visiting Nurses.

_Eunice Dennis Burr Chapter_, Fairfield.—For its educational work of the past year this chapter has expended for scholarships at Suffield, Connecticut, and Maryville College, Tennessee, the sum of $123,—for a school prize for best marking in American history $7.50, for care of the Revolutionary cemetery in the town and other patriotic objects $50.25—a total of $180.75.

_Faith Trumbull Chapter_, Norwich.—Faith Trumbull Chapter has accomplished such a large amount of commemorative work within the past three or four years that it is not strange the members should feel like resting on their laurels for awhile. And yet, they are very busy in a quiet way raising a fund for a memorial fountain to be placed in the center of the town. Four hundred dollars have been collected for this purpose, and the needed total will undoubtedly be secured within the coming year.

_Fanny Ledyard Chapter_, Mystic.—This chapter has contributed toward the support of a boy at the Suffield School,—and on the 24th of February a Martha Washington Tea was given, the proceeds to go to Continental Hall fund. The chapter is also raising a fund for the restoration of the ancient burial place in the town,—in which are the graves of several Revolutionary soldiers.

_Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter_, Milford.—The 17th of October, 1907, was a red letter day in the history of the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, this date marking the fulfilment of its early dream that at some future time a chapter house might be theirs. For several years the interest and energies of the members had been directed toward this object, and great was the rejoicing when on July the 4th, the cornerstone stone of the hoped for edifice was laid by the Regent, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith. This event was succeeded by three months of great activity, and on the 17th of October the completed chapter house—which is a memorial to the soldiers and sailors from Milford—was dedicated with much ceremony, and in the presence of a large body of distinguished guests.

The lot on which the memorial stands, was the gift of the regent and cost $3,500. The cost of the building itself was practically $7,000. An auditorium, with a seating capacity of from two to three hundred occupies one-half of the first floors,—the other half being devoted to reception purposes, and includes also a tea room and library. On the second floor are three large apartments,—one of which will probably be used as a relic room and others for dressing rooms. In the rear of the House, though connected with it, is an up-to-date kitchen with pantries and china closets,—also a good sized apartment for a caretaker. This is the only chapter house in this, or perhaps any other State which has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revo-
olution and for the specific purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution only. This chapter has also made a contribution to the Mary Merriman Abbott Memorial fund.

Greenwoods Chapter, Winsted.—On June 14, 1907, Greenwoods Chapter unveiled a large flint boulder with handsome bronze tablet on which is inscribed the names of 44 Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Winsted. A bronze marker has also been placed at the grave (in a neighboring town) of Moses Camp, a soldier from that locality.

The chapter is formulating a plan by which some needed patriotic work can be done among girls who are employed in the many factories in and near the town of Winsted.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.—This chapter is much interested in the educational side of our work, and has contributed a scholarship for a mountain girl at the Glen Alpine school in North Carolina. It also gives two prizes to pupils in the Public Schools for best essays on Lafayette. A contribution has also been sent for the purpose of the American Flag Association.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.—This chapter has contributed $50.00 for a scholarship for a mountain girl or boy at Maryville College and has presented an Encyclopedia to the public library of the town. It is preparing to place suitable markers at the graves of 21 Revolutionary Soldiers. "A Foreign Citizen's Committee" has been appointed to investigate conditions in Southington. Washington's birthday was observed with suitable exercises.

Judea Chapter, Washington.—The important work of the year for this chapter has been the formation and maintenance of the Judea night school for the purpose of teaching the reading and writing of English to attending pupils of foreign birth. Forty such pupils are on the rolls, and there is an average attendance of thirty. Members of the chapter serve as teachers,—giving willingly of their time and strength. A contribution has been sent for the Mary Merriman Abbott Memorial, and $40.00 have been given toward the support of the town's Historical Society. Three school prizes are given for compositions on assigned topics, and money has been given toward the High School Building fund.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.—This chapter is well to the fore in Connecticut's Daughters of the American Revolution educational work. It has learned by heart Section 2 of Article 2 of our National Constitution and lives up to the spirit as well as the letter of the injunction found therein. During the year it has given two scholarships to Berea College and two to Maryville College, each for the benefit of the mountain whites, also one scholarship for a boy of Revolutionary descent at the Suffield, Connecticut, school. The chapter supports a night school for non-English speaking people, the younger members of the chapter giving much time to teaching those who attend and it has contributed toward the special lecture fund of our State Committee on
Patriotic Education. It has sent a box of magazines to Berea, and a contribution has been made to the same college for its "Adjustment Fund." It has given an illustrated lecture to the town's Italian citizens.

On Memorial Day of each year the chapter holds memorial exercises in honor of Bristol's Revolutionary soldiers. Their graves are decorated with flags and flowers and the exercises include a brief sketch of the life of each hero.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.—Through the medium of a concert by the United States Marine Band of Washington, also a Hallowe'en party, a Washington birthday party and other social functions, "Lucretia Shaw's" treasury was replenished during the year, and it was enabled to give $500 toward the purchase of the historic Shaw mansion by the New London County Historical Society. It has also contributed generously toward the printing and copyrighting of a lecture to be used in connection with our Patriotic Educational work. The chapter has two proteges at Maryville College and one at Berea. It has contributed toward the "Leonard Bulkley" tablet, and also toward our state lecture fund in behalf of foreign citizens.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.—This chapter has contributed to the Mary Merriam Abbott Memorial fund, and has placed a marker to designate the "Old Meeting House Green."

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.—This chapter has given a two years' scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School, also $50.00 for a scholarship at Maryville College—$25.00 have been contributed toward the Mary Merriam Abbott Memorial fund, this memorial to take the form of a scholarship for a young woman at Yale University. Five dollars have also been given to assist in printing and translating lectures for our foreign citizens. It has given a flag to the Lowell Settlement House. The chapter's July meeting is held in the early morning of July the 4th, and consists of a religious service in one of the three historic churches on the Green. The meeting on July the 4th, 1907, was the eleventh consecutive patriotic service held under the auspices of this chapter. On November the 5th, 1907, the Daughters of the state held their "Togethering" with the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. About 600 members were in attendance and the exercises in the historic "First Church of Christ," a church organization which has existed since 1639, were of a very high order of excellence. The special features of the day were the processional and recessional which were sung by a chorus of 25 trained voices, and the memorial service for the 76 members of the Connecticut chapters who had died during the year. Governor Woodruff of Connecticut and many other distinguished guests were present on this occasion,—the Governor making an address of welcome in behalf of the state.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.—This chapter has again awarded three prize pictures to the public school at a cost of
$20.00. Its “Forestry Committee” continues to keep the interest of scientific forestry and road-side tree preservation in the public view.

A letter of protest against the cutting down of some road-side trees was written and published in the local paper, calling attention also, to the law in regard to such trees. Letters were again sent to the Connecticut members of the House and Senate at Washington, urging them to work for the passage of the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves Bill, and replies were received from all these members of Congress. A communication was also written to a business firm which was advertising on the road-side trees, and a copy of the law prohibiting such advertisements was sent them. A pleasing program was arranged for Arbor Day, and three trees were planted in as many separate parks in the village. The sum of $6.90 has been received as State Bounty on trees planted by the committee. The committee has also marked four of the historic trees of the village with handsome brass signs at a cost of $14.20.

A tree was also planted on Memorial Day by the Revolutionary Soldiers Committee over the graves of some New Hampshire men from Charlestown or vicinity, who died of camp fever on their way home through Litchfield from Valley Forge, and were buried in the East Cemetery.

The sub-committee on Aboriginal Research has done little except to sell articles from the Mohonk Lodge Colony, Oklahoma. It has sent the Lodge $36.04, has given $11.00 to the Memorial Window fund in memory of the Schaghticoke Indians of Kent who were in the Revolutionary War, and now has in the treasury $16.35. It has also sent its annual gift of the “Youth’s Companion” to the Oneida Indians.

The “Revolutionary Soldiers Committee” has practically completed its seven years’ great work of compiling as full a list as patient research and the assistance of the other Litchfield County chapters can make it, of the Litchfield County Soldiers of the Revolution. Over 3,000 names are on this Honor Roll.

The crowning work of the chapter has been brought to a successful and brilliant conclusion in the unveiling of its beautiful and impressive memorial window given to the Litchfield Historical Society in honor of these 3,000 Litchfield County Patriots. The window is by the distinguished artist Frederic Crowninshield of New York, and cost the Chapter $2,014.38, the whole of which was raised and the window put in place within a year and a half of the first suggestion of the plan by the regent. On July fifth it was unveiled and presented to the Litchfield Historical Society with dignified and memorable ceremonies in the presence of three hundred invited guests.

The great flag which the regent drew aside when unveiling the window was presented by a chapter member in memory of her ancestor John Woodruff, one of the Litchfield soldiers. The inscription on the window is as follows: “In memory of the Revolutionary Patriots of Litchfield County. Presented to the Litchfield Historical Society by
the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Rev-
olution, 1776-1907."

A memorial book is now in the hands of the engrosser, containing
the names of the donors to the window fund and the Revolutionary
ancestors in whose memory they made their donations. This is to
cost $375.00 in addition to the above mentioned Honor Roll of Litch-
field County men which will likewise be a costly work.

In November 1907, just preceding Thanksgiving, it held its third sale
of Thanksgiving delicacies. The net proceeds, amounting to $65.10,
were for the benefit of the chapter’s patriotic work of various kinds.

At Christmas time a Christmas box of groceries, clothing, etc., was
sent to the George Junior Republic, Litchfield Branch, together with
a silk flag for the school room, with the request that the boys be drilled
in the “salute to the flag” on all national anniversaries and on the
first day of the school week.

The first payment of $187.50 has been made on the Memorial book,
and the total amount expended on Chapter work throughout the year,
exclusive of the chapter’s running expenses, and the expense of the
luncheon and unveiling ceremonies, is $243.80.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.—Costing $1,164.25 a splendid
stone gateway has been placed by this Chapter at the entrance of the
ancient cemetery at Stratford. The dedication service was held on
May the 9th when the structure was formally placed in the care of
the First Congregational Church of Stratford. All broken grave stones
in the old Stratford cemetery have been collected and laid against a
mound of earth, thus making them accessible for purposes of reference.
The grass has also been cut and the cemetery otherwise cared for at
an expense of $25.00. Five dollars have been expended for care of
the grave of Mary Silliman and twenty-five dollars have been contrib-
uted to the Mary Merriman Abbott Memorial fund, fifty dollars to
Berea College for a scholarship for a mountain girl, and $350.00 have
been given to Continental Hall fund. The chapter has placed a book
case containing eighty-five volumes of lineage and historical reference
books in the reading room of the Bridgeport public library. Through
the efforts of individual members of the chapter, rooms have been
secured and furnished for a Society called the Young Men’s Christian
Club. This club is composed of Hungarian young men under the care
of the Hungarian Protestant minister. A traveling library for foreign
citizens has been secured, also catechisms on the Constitution of the
United States. The chapter offers prizes of five and seven dollars for
proficiency in giving answers in English to the questions in the cate-
chism. An American flag has been presented to be hung in these
rooms, and $50 have been given toward the maintenance of the Club.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.—This chapter has given a schol-
arship at Maryville College, and offers a prize to pupils of the 7th
and 8th grades in the public schools for best essays on “Our Bird
Neighbors.” A contribution has been voted toward the Mary Merri-
man Abbott Fund, and an artistic bronze tablet has been placed to mark the site of the house in which General David Wooster died after receiving a wound during a skirmish between his men and the British forces. The chapter is making an effort to have instruction in sewing introduced in other Danbury schools than the normal school, where sewing is already taught. Among the interesting meetings of the year, special mention is made of one which was devoted to the eight original founders of Danbury, the exercises being conducted by their descendants, who gave spirited accounts of the burning of Danbury by the British under Tryon in 1777. Another meeting was devoted to Danbury's old roads, houses and furniture, and descriptions were given of several pre-Revolutionary houses still standing.

On December 3rd, 1907, the chapter celebrated the 100th birthday of its only "Real Daughter," Miss Lucy M. Osborne. She was able to be present at the meeting, received the guests, and in a clear, sweet voice and with well chosen words made a touching little speech of thanks. Early in February, and after but a few hours of illness, Miss Osborne was released from the limitations of the flesh and entered into the peace and joy which waits each true daughter of God.

Melissant Porter Chapter, Waterbury.—This chapter has given a scholarship to Berea College toward the education of a girl of Revolutionary descent, and has awarded a gold medal to a pupil of the high school for the best historical essay. In late April or early May a Memorial Stone is to be placed by the chapter over the graves of two of the earliest settlers of Waterbury. The chapter rejoices in two living "Real Daughters," one of whom is 101 years old.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam.—This chapter contributed $25.00 toward a statue at St. Paul, Minn., erected by Nathan Hale Chapter of that city in memory of "Nathan Hale, the Martyr." The chapter offers annually a prize of $5.00 for the best essay on a revolutionary subject, the contestants being pupils in the different schools of the town. It is also securing a fund for a scholarship at Maryville College, Tennessee. The chapter has the care of the historical "Old Cove Burying Ground." Two committees have been formed,—one to consider ways and means by which the chapter's educational work may become more effective,—the other to suggest plans for some definite form of industrial work to be taken up during the coming year.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk.—The Daughters of the American Revolution educational work had its inception in the Norwalk Chapter and its interest has not abated with the passing of the years. A scholarship is maintained at Maryville College, and $50 have been given toward the education of a Connecticut boy at the Suffield (Conn.) School; all local and genealogical work is active, and the foreign citizens library is sustained. The new enterprise which is now to engage the attention of the chapter is that of a general social settlement. A building has been secured, and the work will consist of lectures courses,
mother's clubs, boy's band, instruction in arts and crafts, patriotic citizenship courses, and all else that goes with a social settlement club house.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich.—Twenty-five dollars were contributed at the last Continental Congress by Putnam Hill Chapter toward the Continental Hall fund, and more recently $25.00 have been given to the Society of United Workers in Greenwich,—also a flag to the Boys' Club of the United Workers Society. A member recently deceased bequeathed to the chapter a fine old mahogany desk and book case for use in Putman Cottage,—the headquarters of the Putman Hill Chapter.

Rodger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford.—Its share of expense in connection with the celebration some months ago of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of New Milford, exhausted the resources of Roger Sherman Chapter, and it is now undergoing and also enjoying a period of inactivity and recuperation, and has nothing of special interest to report at this time. The patriotic efforts of the Daughters at the time of the celebration were greatly appreciated by the general public, and Daughters of the American Revolution stock was never higher in New Milford than in June, 1907.

Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden.—Ruth Hart's largest contribution for the year was the sum of $280 which represents the chapter's work at a festival given for the benefit of Meriden's hospital. Fifty dollars have been expended for a suitable text book to be used by foreigners in the city's evening schools. Fifty dollars have also been contributed toward the education of a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.—The interest of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter centers at this time in its educational work, a contribution of $125.00 having been made toward the education of a Connecticut boy of Revolutionary descent at the Suffield School for boys, and other help being given to work for our foreign citizens, Two members of the Chapter gave money toward the fund for preserving the "Old Royal House" at Medford, Mass.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.—During the year this chapter has given $100 to Continental Hall fund, and one scholarship for a girl at Maryville College. The work it is now taking up is that of suitably marking the 212 graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Tolland County which have recently been located by the Chapter Committee.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.—Sarah Ludlow Chapter has voted $50 toward a scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School. It has erected a headstone at the grave of Ezrah Butler, a Revolutionary soldier,—and at the coming congress it will contribute $50 to Continental Hall fund.

Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby.—The work of the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter has been along the same lines as in former years. Continental Hall is its first interest, and during the year it has given $60 to this fund. Fifty dollars were appropriated for the care
of the Colonial cemetery in the town, and $42.96 toward the expenses of the public library.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, West Hartford.—During the year the chapter has added $320.00 to its library building fund, and under its auspices one or more lectures on educational subjects have been given for the benefit of the general public.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, Watertown.—The particularly interesting work of this chapter during the past year has been the compilation and publication of a history of Watertown. It was an ambitious effort for so small a chapter, but the details were carefully carried out, and the completed volume is a great credit to the chapter.

A prize of a five dollar gold piece is annually given to a public school pupil for best essay on a Revolutionary topic. The Trumbull drinking fountain is finished and has been conveniently placed for the benefit of the traveling public, and the chapter is now turning its attention to the restoration of the revolutionary cemetery in the town.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly.—This chapter has placed markers at the neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers,—contributed books to Killingly's memorial library, and has given a scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School. A Christmas box of toys and candy was sent to the Children's home in Killingly.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.—Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter has contributed a $100 scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School; also a $50 scholarship to Maryville, Tennessee, College; five dollars have been given toward the fund for printing and translating English lectures into Italian, Polish and other languages.

Stamford Chapter, Stamford.—This chapter continues its scholarship at Maryville College, and also gives annually three school prizes,—two of them for essays on subjects selected by the chapter and one for highest per cent. on entrance examination in history into the high school.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.—This chapter has given $200 to the Meriden Hospital fund; $100 to the Suffield School toward the education of a Connecticut boy,—a gift which the chapter expects to duplicate each year until the boy's education is completed,—also $50 to Meriden's Young Women's Christian Association,—and $50 for a scholarship at Maryville College, Tennessee. Of the 17 "Real Daughters" whose names have been on the rolls, but one is now living,—Mrs. Esther Robbins Tyler,—born May 20th, 1820.

A member of the chapter compiled a most interesting calendar, with quotations for every day in the year, and it has already had a large sale. A collateral member, that is to say, the husband of a member has written and presented to the chapter a clever one-act play entitled "Home-Defenders." This play has already netted the chapter about $80,—and will undoubtedly be a constant source of revenue to the "Susans."

Torrington Chapter, Torrington.—Torrington Chapter has given
during the year the sum of $100 and pledged a second $100 toward the education of a Connecticut boy of revolutionary descent at the Suffield School.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.—Through the medium of certain delightful “Colonial Tea Partys” Wadsworth Chapter has received a goodly sum of money this year, and has apparently expended it as fast as received for the specially worthy objects of the Society. Middletown has an unusually large settlement of Italians within the city limits, and the chapter has paid $105 to an Italian lady for conducting a school in the city for her country people during the winter. It has sent $125 to Maryville College, Tennessee, for a scholarship for a mountain girl or boy,—and $25 for the same purpose to Voorhees Industrial School in South Carolina. It has also voted $100 for a scholarship for a Connecticut boy at the Suffield School, and $50 for Continental Hall fund. The chapter has appointed a Committee on Patriotic Education, each of its three members having charge of a different branch of the work in which this Chapter is interested. “Wadsworth” is Connecticut’s “Mother-Chapter,” and while it is getting on in years it is just as certainly growing in grace and glory. Considering its age it is entitled to the indulgence of paying a big rental for a room in the Middlesex County Historical Society building in which to hold its social and business meetings, and it was here that the “Mother Chapter” recently celebrated its 16th birthday,—celebrating in a quiet way, as behooves one of advanced years, but showing ability to sit up and take notice, and to talk about Tea and Early Tea Parties, and indulge in the cup with cheers and in dainties representing the days of yore.

The Connecticut Chapters extend congratulations and affectionate greetings to the Mother-Chapter. We are confident that “age cannot wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety.” May she live long, and prosper, and always “feel her oats” rather than her years.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA T. KINNEY,
State Regent.

April, 1908.

Mrs. Hodgkins. Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, as the May number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE treats of our State organization and our State chapters and as every article offered in that magazine will state the work of this Congress, it is not necessary for me to take much of your time to-day, for of course you all take our magazine individually or as chapter regents. We are proud to have had the first special State numbers of our Magazine and I am happy to hear that my native State, Missouri, is to have the next special number.
Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress.—With pride the State Regent announces the organization of four chapters since the last Congress. It is the first time that more than three chapters have been organized in the District of Columbia in one year. The choice of our delegates to the Congress, for State Regent (Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins) and for Vice State Regent (Mrs. George T. Smallwood) was confirmed by the Congress and our other state officers were elected at a meeting held soon afterwards. Miss Mary R. Wilcox was again re-elected recording secretary; Mrs. Mary C. Beach, was elected corresponding secretary; Miss Anna L. Hazelton, treasurer; Mrs. William E. De Riemer was again elected chaplain. The state regent has greatly enjoyed the work with these
officers during the year and found them willing to help in many ways not directly connected with their offices. The gold "American history medals" given annually, by the chapters of the District of Columbia, for the two best essays written by members of the senior class of the Columbian College of the George Washington University were conferred by the state regent at the Commencement exercises of the University held in this our Memorial Continental Hall.

The assessments to defray the united work of the chapters and of the state organization have been promptly paid by all the chapters. Most of the chapters being interested in one of the four following subjects, "Child Labor," "The Juvenile Court and Probationary Work," "Children of the Republic," and "Playgrounds," new committees were formed with these names, the chairman to have the help and advice of the chairman of the committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Vice President General for the District who is so familiar with all work of this kind. The regents were asked to select one of these four committees and to appoint a member of her chapter to assist her in making the work selected the special patriotic work of the chapter for the year just passed. The work of the Children of the Republic was entirely new to our city, but added to the help from her own chapter the chairman was ably and enthusiastically assisted in forming the clubs by Mrs. Charles M. Pepper and Miss Emma A. Woodbury. The majority of the chapters have become intensely interested in the patriotic work along the line selected. Another new committee is the State Magazine Committee. Fifty-four new subscribers have been secured through the efforts of this committee and about four hundred extra copies of the District of Columbia number sold. Twenty-one chapters took an active part in making this number a success, and feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the editor, Mrs. Avery. The state regent wishes to express her appreciation also of the help of the chairman of our Magazine Committee, Mrs. Ellis Logan, in collecting the chapter histories and photographs and in other ways. Members of the Mary Bartlett, Our Flag and Mary Washington Chapters secured practically all the large number of advertisements which appeared in our number of the magazine. The chapters showing the greatest interest in getting new subscribers were the Dolly Madison, Continental, Columbia, Constitution, Mary Bartlett, Lucy Holcombe, Our Flag, Marcia Burns, Louisa Adams and Judge Lynn. Our list of state officers not including an historian, a history and filing officer was appointed whose duty it would be to prepare a brief history of our state organization and in whose care would be found the copies of the essays for which we had given prizes, of the programs and newspaper accounts of state entertainments and meetings of invitations, etc. The motion made by Miss Mary Desha that we have state social as well as business meetings, having been adopted at our 1907 conference, the suggestion of the state regent, that one of these meetings be held in November, another in January and the third
and last in March, that all the District Daughters of the American Revolution be invited to all three meetings but that each chapter only have the work and expense of getting up one was approved by the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormsted, our national treasurer.

Mrs. Della G. Smallwood,
State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia.

The chapters uniting to give these affairs decided with the assistance of Mrs. Swormsted, on the kind of entertainment the date in the month and made all the necessary arrangements. The three entertainments were entirely different. The January affair took the form of a musical reception at which our President General was the guest of honor. The list of state and chapter officers and names of members of all state committees were printed in a pleasing style and in sufficient quantity for every chapter member to have one. The state regent
greatly appreciates the honor conferred by the Louisa Adams Chapter, in making her an honorary member and also appreciates the invitations received to attend the chapter meetings, but as a member of our chapters meet on the same date each month it has not always been possible to have the pleasure of accepting. The suggestion that we have a state badge for the Congress was favorably received. More than four hundred of the buff badges with lettering and insignia in blue were bought by chapter members. Many of our chapters at their last meetings held before the Congress adopted resolutions expressing in the highest terms their appreciation of the unceasing work of our President General for the continued advancement of our Society along all lines.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
State Regent.

The good work done by individual chapters can be seen from the following extracts taken from reports handed in at our annual State Conference held April 4th, 1908. The names of the chapters appear in the order in which they were organized.

Mary Washington Chapter, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, regent. The meetings of this chapter, held regularly on the 2nd Tuesday of each month during the official year, have several times been devoted to social entertainment in addition to a short business meeting. The gold medal which is awarded annually by the chapter for the best essay on Revolutionary subjects, was given as usual in June and due to the excellence of two other essays the young writers were decorated with the national colors as honorable mention.

The chapters endorsed the resolutions sent by the Sons of the American Revolution requesting the District Commissioner to change the name of 16th Street to Lafayette Avenue. The chapter has a membership of two hundred and twenty-seven. Among the five members lost by death during the past year were Miss Eliza T. Ward and Mrs. Louise C. C. Sandy, a "Real Daughter." The chapter's annual entertainment for the benefit of its library fund for Memorial Continental Hall will be held next month. The chapter has already contributed $1,576.50 to this fund and $2,111.23 to the general building fund.

Dolly Madison Chapter, Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford, regent. The chapter has fifty-eight members; two more will be elected at the next meeting, thus giving the chapter its full quota of members, sixty. An interesting literary and musical program was arranged for each one of the nine meetings held since last April. The meetings have been well attended and much interest shown in the juvenile court, playground movement, and all questions pertaining to patriotic education. The chapter feels that along this line is the great opportunity of our Society. The May meeting was, as usual, a celebration of the birthday of our patron saint, Dolly Madison. We lost during the year one member by death, Miss Anna Smith Mallet. Miss Mallet was a charter member of the Daughters of the American
Revolution, her national number being 100. She assisted in organizing the Dolly Madison Chapter, of which she became a life member. In her death the chapter lost a loyal and devoted member and holds her in loving remembrance. The chapter will again contribute $100 to the Memorial Continental Hall fund and $10 to the Junior Republic. The regent is chairman of the state committee on marking historic spots.

Martha Washington Chapter, Mrs. Jefferson H. Millsaps, regent. The chapter has an efficient corps of officers and all the members are enthusiastic about their chapter and in carrying out the general aims of the Society. Three of the meetings held last year were "open meetings" and largely attended by the chapter members and their friends. Nearly every chapter member personally contributed a number on the program for at least one of the meetings. The members appointed on state committees have given faithful and constant work. Much interest has been shown in the chapter committee for historical and genealogical research by out of town as well as resident members. A successful card party was held enabling the chapter to complete the sum ($200) needed to pay for one of the squares of stained glass to be placed in the auditorium ceiling of Continental Hall, and also to give something to the general building fund. A handsome gavel was presented to the chapter by one of our members, Mrs. Gustavus Werber.

Continental Chapter, Mrs. William R. Lowe, regent. The chapter has ninety-three members and holds meetings regularly. It was decided this year, by a vote of the chapter, that instead of giving one large entertainment for the benefit of Continental Hall, several small ones would be given by chapter members, thereby promoting sociability in the chapter. The first entertainment given was a card party, the second a very unique affair (a picture gallery of over 150 noted persons). A tea and Colonial exhibit was given on two consecutive Fridays in February. The exhibit included samples of gorgeous brocades, old time needlework, portraits, silhouettes, old china, brass, copper, britannia ware, etc. The fifth and last was a guessing entertainment (proverbs illustrated by pictures), aided by singing and recitations. Each entertainment added to our fund for Continental Hall, which will be $100 this year. The chapter contributes regularly to Neighborhood House, money and literature. One member taught the cooking class there to make many dainties and another got up an entertainment for the boys in which several of the boys participated. The chapter is also interested in the juvenile court, to which it gave a large flag. The regent is chairman of the state auditing committee.

Columbia Chapter, Mrs. Sarah J. Croissant, regent. The chapter has held its regular meetings through the past year with an increase of attendance at each meeting. We have been favored at these
sessions with original papers from chapter members upon patriotic subjects. At our public meetings we have been honored by words of encouragement from state and national officers and by lectures from public spirited men on subjects of vital interest to our country. We have published a year book and our present membership is eighty-eight. The chapter has raised about $40 as a nucleus for a fund that we hope the other chapters will augment as their interest may be elicited in favor of having a chapter house in which each District Daughter of the American Revolution may feel at home and in which the state as well as chapters may have a permanent meeting place. The chapter gives a pledge of $25 to the Continental Hall fund and has taken renewed interest in the American Monthly Magazine since the organization of a state magazine committee. Miss Ethelwyn B. Hall represents the chapter on that committee.

Army and Navy Chapter, Mrs. R. C. DuBois, regent. This chapter, the second largest in the District, has 115 members, many of whom are non-resident, as would necessarily be the case in a chapter composed of the wives and daughters of army and navy officers. That the members, however, hold the chapter in fond remembrance was evidenced by the hearty response to the call for a donation to the bazaar held at the home of the regent in November; $180.45 was cleared and will be added to the $50 previously raised, looking to the purchase of a suitable chapter memorial in Continental Hall. This will probably be a drinking fountain in bas-relief. We expect to send a flag to float over the new cathedral in Manila, to which we sent a contribution for its chime of bells. We have had no calls for relief this year, the Army and Navy Relief Societies being able to supply all wants, but we hold a small sum with which we are ready to help whenever it is needed. Of the work connected with the state organization, we were especially interested in the child labor question. We place a rose on the grave of a former member, Mrs. Markland, every Decoration day. The first payment on the sum needed for the drinking fountain will be handed in at the Congress this year.

Manor House Chapter, Mrs. M. F. Ballinger, Regent. The Chapter has followed the routine business of the year and has $25.00 in bank at interest, at four per cent. All our business meetings have been held. One of our members, Mrs. Anne L. Green was the originator and founder of the Pocohontas Bell which is made on the lines of the old Columbian Liberty Bell and of the same metal, the old bell having been broken up. The Pocohontas Bell was presented to the Government for use on Jamestown Island where it rang during the Jamestown Exposition for all passing war ships and on all fete days.

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Mrs. Mary C. Wysong, regent. The chapter is prosperous and now numbers thirty-one members. The annual meeting and biennial election of officers was held January 11, 1908, and was also the tenth anniversary of the organization of the
February 22d a patriotic meeting was held at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Augustus Heaton. Flags galore extended a welcome and dollars for our beloved hall were generously donated. The refreshment table was made beautiful by a multitude of small silk flags which were appropriated and worn by those present. The keynote of the chapter's interest is raising money for our annual contribution to Continental Hall. We have given $100 annually, and at the last Congress the amount was increased by $50 donated by Miss Mary R. Wilcox, who gave that sum to have her mother's name placed in the "Memory Book." The regent is chairman of the state printing committee.

Constitution Chapter, Mrs. A. Van Ness Cattna, regent. The chapter meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the home of some one of its members. During the past winter interesting papers have been given by different chapter members on the most important events of the War of the Revolution. Our recording secretary, Mrs. Brambaugh, chairman of the program committee, has done most efficient work. Two of our members are chairmen of state committees. Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, of the committee on juvenile court and probationary work, and our vice-regent, Mrs. Morgan D. Lewis, of the committee on Children of the Republic. These ladies and Mrs. George T. Smallwood, state vice-regent and a member of our chapter, have given much time and money to the work of these committees and spoke most entertainingly about it at the large meeting held in the interest of patriotic education. Mrs. Smallwood offered to give again this year $5 in gold to the student in our foreign night school writing the best essay on the subject "The Honesty of an American Citizen," with the sub-topics, honesty, as a voter, as an officeholder, in business and in speech. The regent is secretary of the state committee on patriotic education. We have a contribution for the hall fund.

American Chapter, Mrs L. H. Mattingly, regent. The chapter has held its meetings the third Friday afternoon, at the home of the regent or of one of the chapter members. The routine business was followed by tea and conversation, making the chapter meetings social visits among the members, which were much enjoyed. Early in the year the regent, who had been appointed chairman of the state committee on playgrounds, spoke at a chapter meeting of the work for the city's playgrounds and asked the earnest cooperation of the chapter members. The regent is much encouraged at the growing interest and enthusiasm of the chapter in the different lines of work under the general head of patriotic education. Chapter members have volunteered to visit the juvenile court and Children of the Republic Clubs and report on the work as well as on the playground movement in the District of Columbia. On Decoration day the chapter expects to mark the grave of a Pennsylvania patriot, Frederick Hesser, the
thirteen-year-old drummer boy of the Revolution. An appropriate marker will be placed at the grave until a sufficient fund is raised to erect a suitable monument to his memory. The chapter gave a progressive euchre for the benefit of our hall fund.

Mary Bartlett Chapter, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, regent. The chapter has eighteen members. It has obtained several new subscribers to THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and secured nearly two hundred dollars' worth of advertisements for the District of Columbia number of this magazine (March). At the state social meeting in November we were represented by two of our members, Miss Elizabeth Peet and Miss Margaret B. Merrill, who rendered "America" in the sign language of the deaf and dumb and vocally. We have $10 for the Continental Hall fund to be handed in at the Congress. The regent is chairman of a state committee.

Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, regent. The chapter has twenty-two members and the meetings have been well attended. The routine business was followed by a paper by the historian on some one of the famous women of the Revolution. The chapter is interested in Neighborhood House and has been able to help and encourage the work there, sending books for the library and getting up an entertainment for the boys in January. The chapter is still very much interested and anxious to help in the work of placing a suitable monument over the grave of General Daniel Morgan, at Winchester, Virginia. In November the chapter furnished a musical number for the state social meeting, the regent being chairman of the state music committee, and several card parties were given later for the benefit of our hall fund. Seventy-five dollars will be handed in at the Congress for this fund. After the appointment of one of our members on the state magazine committee several new subscribers were secured and great interest shown in our chapter history for the District of Columbia number.

Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Miss Mary Desha, regent. The chapter has fourteen members. At the March state social meeting the chapter was represented on the program by the song "To the Flag." The chapter had this beautiful poem set to music and has sold a number of copies for the benefit of our hall fund. Upon the completion of Continental Hall the chapter will present the table for the National Board room. We intend during the coming year to bring the sum in bank up to the required amount, $150, to purchase this table.

Potomac Chapter, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, regent. The chapter holds a meeting each month from October to May. During the past year the attendance has been unusually good. Our special interest is in the completion of Continental Hall. We will again contribute two dollars per capita to the building fund, as we did last year. We are much interested in patriotic education. The members of the several
committees under that general head make reports at each chapter meeting and encourage the members to individual work along these lines. We have plans under way for a year book for next season, with a program of substantial work whereby we hope to really accomplish something worthy of us as Daughters. We are interested in The American Monthly Magazine and discuss selected articles in the current number at each chapter meeting.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, regent. We have joined with the other chapters in patriotic celebrations, in receptions and social meetings and in contributing to the Columbian medals to the bestowal of which our regent was the first to give hearty support when the question was presented to the District chapters in 1901. In the District of Columbia number of The American Monthly Magazine, to the success of which we cheerfully gave our share of the work, we paid tribute to the memory of our honored and honorary member, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, in the following words: "Mrs. Semple, who died at the close of 1907, was not eminent merely as the daughter of President Tyler, but by reason of her high character and great attainments, her dignity, deportment and noble endurance of adversity, commanded the respect and admiration of all who met her."

Continental Dames Chapter, Mrs. Harry T. Guss, regent. The chapter has twenty-two members and is in a prosperous condition. It united with the other chapters in the state work planned for the year, besides giving several entertainments for the benefit of the hall fund. The regent is chairman of one of the state committees.

Sara Franklin Chapter, Mrs. C. D. Merwin, regent. The chapter now has twenty-eight members, having transferred two to organize chapters, one in this city and one in Kansas. We meet each month at the homes of the different members and refreshments are served at the close of the program. We gave a flag to the Junior Republic and enjoy the work of helping these boys to become loyal citizens. The chapter assisted in the establishing of the juvenile court and detention house and is working for the appointment of more probation officers. Our members are active in many charitable organizations. We gave a card party and made the money to redeem our pledge of $25 to the Continental Hall fund.

Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Mrs. Albert J. Gore, regent. The chapter has spent its second year as enjoyable as its first. We have raised $50 for the hall building fund through individual work instead of jointly, as last year. Three of our members gave a card party at their summer home. A silver tea and another card party were given by other members in the fall. The chapter united with the others in making the state affairs a success, the regent being chairman of one of the state committees.

Our Flag Chapter, Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox, regent. The
chapter has only twenty-nine members at present, but lately adopted a motion "to gradually increase its membership until there is a member for each star in the blue field of our country's flag." Interesting programs were prepared for each of the ten meetings held this year. The chapter is interested in all lines of work coming under the general head of patriotic education and presents again this year silk flags to the two members of our foreign night classes in the public schools who write the best essays on the subject "The Honor and Advantage of American Citizenship." Through the efforts of this chapter a resolution "That the complete orders of General George Washington during the Revolution be collected and printed," (like that unanimously adopted at our last Continental Congress after being presented by a member of this chapter, Mrs. A. H. Semmes) was introduced by the Hon. J. Adam Bede into the United States congress. These "orders" are scattered through the government departments and public and private libraries and are of inestimable value. In September we lost one of our most devoted members, Mrs. Marion E. Landell. In her death our Society and patriotic work suffered a great loss. Our founder and honorary regent, Mrs. A. G. Williamson, has been greatly missed at the chapter meetings since January, having slipped on the ice and broken her hip. We have $100 again this year to present to the hall building fund.

Emily Nelson Chapter, Mrs. George G. Martin, regent. The chapter now has twenty-four members, having been organized only a little over a year ago with twenty-one charter members. Meetings are held regularly, alternating business and social. During the year a number of instructive papers have been given by the historian, Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster. The regent presented the chapter with a gavel made from a piece of wood from the old frigate Constitution. The chapter contribution for the hall fund this year added to that given at the last Congress makes $100 for the building fund from this chapter in the short time since it was organized. The regent is the chairman of the state history and filing committee.

Marcia Burns Chapter, Mrs. Ellis Logan, regent. Through this chapter, organized less than one year ago, sixty women, anxious to help in carrying on the noble work of our Society, have become identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution as members. The programs for the regular meetings, held the third Wednesday in each month at the homes of different members, have been excellent. Members of the National Board, state officers and the regents of other chapters have been our guests at these meetings. A chapter of the Children of the American Revolution has been formed, composed largely of children of members of this chapter, and named Elbertine Burns Van Ness, after the only child of Marcia Burns Van Ness. The chapter has offered a prize ($5 in gold) to be given on flag day to the pupil in the Maury (public) school writing the best
essay on "The American Flag." The chapter is deeply interested in the work of the state organization and is ably represented on several committees. Many of our chapter members subscribe for The American Monthly Magazine, and eighty extra copies of the March number were taken. Our regent is the chairman of the state magazine committee. In December our beloved member, Mary Elizabeth Emerson, passed into her eternal rest.

Louisa Adams Chapter, Mrs. Thomas H. Johnston, regent. The chapter was organized last November with thirteen members, but soon several more were added to our original number. We have joined with the others in all affairs for which the chapters united and have given much time and thought to the child labor question, urging friends to use all the influence possible to have the United States congress pass a good child labor law for the District of Columbia. The regent, who is the chairman of our state child labor committee, did much toward the success of the joint meeting of the four committees working under the general head of patriotic education. We are interested in The American Monthly Magazine. Our representative on the state magazine committee secured a number of subscribers. We were the twenty-third chapter organized in the District of Columbia and have $23 dollars to give to the hall building fund.

Judge Lynn Chapter, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, regent. The chapter organized six weeks ago with fourteen members, and added two more at its last business meeting. The chapter is named for an ancestor of our beloved President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, and has already had an entertainment, at the home of the regent, for the benefit of the hall building fund. Forty dollars will be the chapter's gift at the Congress to this fund.—Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, State Regent.

Mrs. Hodgkins in the course of her reading of the report, took occasion to say "The Vice-President General for the District of Columbia told me this morning that the Child Labor Bill had been favorably reported before both houses of Congress and we hope for its passage this session [applause] and further to read the letter of the daughter of the President General, recently married, to whom the State Regents had sent a handsome bridal gift.

Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, April 16.

My Dear Mrs. Hodgkins:

How can I ever express to you and the other State Regents my appreciation and thanks for my perfectly beautiful silver bowl, grape scissors and fruit knives. I can never tell you how very much I appreciate it all. I have just gotten in my own house—where my lovely bowl is my principal ornament, in every way and do truly thank you all,

Believe me very sincerely,

Bessie McLean Dallam.
The President General. We are grateful to Mrs. Hodgkins for her very clear statement of the work of the District of Columbia. I will now ask the indulgence of the House for one personal moment. I did not know that Mrs. Hodgkins was going to bring forward the letter of my little daughter; but, as this body was good enough to think of my daughter officially perhaps it would not be entirely out of place for me to express my gratitude, officially. From the National officers, from the Vice-Presidents General and from the State Regents of this organization and from many Chapters, from each department of this Society, came gifts which were more than profoundly appreciated, not only by the bride but by the "mother of the bride." I thought during the time just preceding the marriage of my daughter that to be President General of this organization and mother of the bride at one and the same time taxed even my energies. But I was so gratified by the generous kindness shown us and the happy surprises, owing to the arrangements of my State Regent of the District of Columbia, the Vice-President General of the District of Columbia, and the Active National Officers, that I was both affected and refreshed. The gift from the national officers was a life membership in this society to my young daughter and an engrossed certificate of life membership. The Vice-Presidents General gave her a jeweled insignia. So she is a "Daughter," is a life member and has an insignia and great silver bowl all at one fell swoop. The New York City Chapter gave to her its heart in diamonds. And I take occasion at this time to thank all the different chapters. So many chapters in this country not only remembered her materially, but letters and telegrams of good wishes were received in countless numbers, every one of which had been preserved by her mother and are to be kept in a book so that the bride of an officer in the nation's army may give, with her gratitude her work and life to be a credit to her country and to the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory the Society's loving thought of her. We will now hear the State Regent's report from Colorado.

COLORADO.

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution: Colorado's report may seem small, but the work and time involved is larger than it looks. To visit the most distant chapters a journey of twenty hours for the round trip is required; to visit the nearest chapter outside the Regent's city requires a journey of two hours. It is nearly a two day's trip to Washington.

Yet our work grows steadily. Aside from the regular programs and prizes from each chapter, during the last year the Colorado Chapter has presented two hundred flags to schools and centers to which many foreigners come, gave a lecture in a church, and has used its funds, in other excellent ways. The Zebulon Pike Chapter had scarcely recovered from its great work in assisting to honor the mem-
ory of the discoverer of Pike's Peak before it invited the conference to be its guest. Pueblo chapters have had special money-raising entertainments, and the Arkansas Valley Chapter, not satisfied with one, had two within a month, so that the old fort at Pueblo will soon be worthily marked. The Centennial State Chapter joined the Woman's Relief Corps in a colonial party in February, within a year after entertaining the conference. The Ouray Chapter, though having but five or six members in the town at the time, had a float in the Fourth of July parade, and, better still, has caused the flag to be unfurled on our great days over many private and business houses in the town where it never floated before. The Denver Chapter has led a quiet but busy life. It has furnished music for a Washington's birthday celebration at the Woman's Club, taken charge of patriotic exercises at the South Broadway Christian Church on February 23d, and increased its memorial fund by subscription instead of giving an entertainment. It plants a tree or shrub each year in the shadeless cemetery to the soldiers who died at Fort Logan. The General Marion Chapter has presented a flag and staff to Canon City, celebrated the reception of its charter by a luncheon, and is now ready for energetic effort.

Contributions have been sent to Continental Memorial Hall. One new chapter has been organized at Fort Collins, and the State Regent has corresponded with prospective members in nearly twenty towns. She has welcomed the kind remembrances of the President General on New Year's day and Martha Washington's wedding day, and was glad of an opportunity, upon the marriage of Miss McLean, to show that kindly thoughts are reciprocal.

The Regent has not traveled as far this year as last in her work for the Society, yet her journeys have taken her nearly 4,000 miles; she has attended 56 meetings and has written 427 letters.

While the legislature voted $2,000 a year ago for marking the Santa Fe Trail, it could not be used (for reasons too long to be stated here) until March 13th. Even that required a special effort on the part of
the state treasurer, Mr. A. E. Bent. In the short time since then the stones have been ordered and the survey nearly completed, thanks to the hearty co-operation of the state engineer, Mr. Jaycox. Before the summer is over this work will be finished in Colorado, and it will be ready to encourage New Mexico to complete it to Santa Fe and to cheer on Mississippi in its work on the Natchez Trace.

Colorado joys in the work of sister states without envy, and hopes each year to do more and better than the last, and its regent remains

Faithfully yours,

HARRIET P. CAMPBELL,
State Regent.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are gratified to hear from Colorado in both ways. Now the next three initials have reported California, Oregon and Arizona. Alaska, I am afraid, is not represented. Alabama, Mrs. McClellan, Regent.

MRS. McCLELLAN. Madam President, General Officers of the National Society and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, Alabama brings out of a full treasury, freshly coined greetings!

ALABAMA.

Madam President General, Officers of the National Society and Daughters of the American Revolution of the Seventeenth Continental Congress: Alabama brings out a full treasury, freshly-coined greetings!

The tacit, yet potential recognition accorded the Daughters of the American Revolution as sponsors of her citizenship, and conservators of the vestiges of her earlier civilization, inspired the initial act of the present regency—the creation of additional committees. In the interest of the first, are those on “Legislative Aid and Patriotic Incentives to Education,” “Child Labor Legislation,” and the “Proper Observance of National Anniversaries.” On behalf of the trust referred to, are those on the “Jones Valley Memorial Road,” the “Natchez Trace” and others known as Jackson Roads. The local labors of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the state are enlisted in the interstate movement to mark the historic highways of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and graves of illustrious dead, whose fame is their joint heritage.

The new committee on the “Cultivation of Fraternal Relations with the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution” has proposed an alliance with them that will lend strength and distinction to the celebration of all national events and the perpetuation of patriotic shrines to whose ennobling history they have and hold in fee simple a common title.

Alabama has seventeen chapters. The advent of the Cherokee and Colbert in sections hitherto unknown in our state records, and the
rapid crystallization of a third organization at Huntsville as the work of the current year is cause for congratulation.

The regents appointed at Sylacauga and Alexander City report an advanced stage of development in their chapters.

The increased enrollment in old and new fields attests a perceptible broadening of the horizon of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Alabama.

An enlarged membership must augment the contributions to Continental Hall and add vigorous fiber to the society. The chapters have placed the name of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary Life Regent of Alabama and Vice-President General of the National Society in the Memory Book, and have contributed to Continental Hall fund, 1907-8, $345.55.

The reports forwarded to the Treasurer General will sustain the claim that the Society in Alabama has entered upon a period of growth which is rooted in an abiding love of our country, its patriotic institutions, and those who shape their enlarged spheres of action and influence.

Respectfully submitted,

AURORA PRYOR MCCLELLAN,
State Regent.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is, as far as I know, the first committee reported at this Congress to establish fraternal relations with the Sons. It is very gratifying to know that, and we will carry that message to them to-night at the patriotic meeting. The Chair is under the impression that she announced that the report of Arkansas and Arizona had not been made. She should have said Arkansas only. It is because her mind is constantly upon far Arizona, that she mentioned it here. If Mrs. Talbott has a report will she present it?

MRS. TALBOTT. Our one chapter has done very good work on the
line of patriotic education, and expects whenever an official marker shall be adopted by the Society, to mark two or three local spots.

The President General. We appreciate the work you are doing Mrs. Talbott, and one of the best works you have done is coming here to us. The Official Reader says that is the end of the list of State Regents. We have heard every report which has been presented to us, except a few which have been referred for printing. The next business is amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. Do you call for the regular order of the day?

Mrs. Murphy. The order of the day is the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

The President General. The Chairman of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers is here and ready to report. That is the order of the day. You are correct Mrs. Murphy, and I thank you for calling my attention to it. Mrs. Patton, Chairman, will now report.

Mrs. Patton:

Report of Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress. The Committee on Recommendations of the National Officers begs to submit the following report:

Referring to the recommendations as to the Treasurer General’s report, it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the recommendation of the Treasurer General in regard to the transfer of $18,000.00 from the current to the permanent fund be approved.

(1) Referring to the recommendations as to the Registrar General’s report we unanimously endorse the recommendation that hereafter no person who wishes to re-enter the Society shall be required to return to the National Society her certificate of membership.

(2) We do not approve of the recommendation of the Registrar General that notice be given Caldwell for changing the contract as we believe that the same object can be attained if desired by charging for supplemental applications.

Referring to the recommendations as to the Historian General’s report we do not approve the recommendation that two additional lineage books a year be published at present on account of the additional expense, when all available funds are needed to complete our Hall.

Referring to the recommendations of the Magazine Committee there are no recommendations in the report of the Magazine Committee, but several suggestions of changes which might contribute to the success of the Magazine, all of which can be decided by the Magazine Committee, except the increase of one year the subscription price from
$1.00 to $2.00 per annum, for at least, which increase the Committee recommends.

Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, 
Chairman.

Mrs. Robert E. Park, 
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, 
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 
Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, 
Mrs. Henry G. Munger, 
Miss Lathrop (Emma G.), 
Mrs. Stevens, 
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

In connection with this I have been requested to read this notice, if I may. "The National Committee, Children of the Republic, having been unable to refer the recommendation to the printing committee on the same in time for its action, requests the Committee on Recommendations to present the following resolution to the Seventeenth Continental Congress for action:

Resolved, That the letters "U. S. A." be added to the name "Children of the Republic," to read in completion "Children of the Republic, United States of America. Signed, Caroline M. Murphy, Chairman."

The President General. Ladies, that additional report is a matter upon which you will act separately. Now you have heard the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Murphy. The recommendation of the report of the committee on Children of the Republic has just been referred to.

The President General. The Committee on Children of the Republic has its highest privilege in having yourself as a chairman, but this is the committee reporting on the recommendations of national officers and on Children of the Republic. Ladies, what is your pleasure?

Mrs. McCartney. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. Roome. I move that the recommendations be voted upon separately and that we be allowed to speak probably in regard to one or two of them.

The President General. Mrs. McCartney, are you willing to accept that amendment?

Mrs. McCartney. I think that it takes so much time, that I move that it be accepted.

The President General. There was a resolution that it be accepted which was seconded, was it not? And Mrs. Roome before the resolution was put moved that the recommendations be acted upon separately. Mrs. Roome, of course I cannot entertain two resolutions at the same time. The Chair could entertain a resolution and an amendment if you desire.
Mrs. Roomé. If the report of the Committee is accepted without any qualification that means that the recommendations are passed without giving opportunity to speak for or against them, and I wish to speak against one.

The President General. Well then, will you put your resolution in the form of an amendment?

Mrs. Roomé. I offer it as an amendment.

The President General. And Mrs. McCartney does not wish to accept that as an amendment; so that the amendment, if seconded, will be acted upon first.

The Registrar General. I second the amendment.

The President General. It is moved and seconded as an amendment to the original resolution that the recommendations in this report be acted upon separately.

(Motion put and carried.)

The President General. Now that is the amendment. I must now put the original resolution as amended. Is it your pleasure to receive this report? Do you move that this report be accepted. (Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. Patton will bring before you the first recommendation for approval.

Mrs. Patton. Madam President General and Members of the Congress; the first recommendation was referring to the recommendations in the Treasurer General's report. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the recommendation of the Treasurer General in regard to the transfer of $18,000 from the current to the permanent fund be approved.

The President General. Do you wish to discuss that?

Mrs. Lockwood. I move the acceptance. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

The President General. That portion of the report is therefore adopted.

Mrs. Patton. Referring to the recommendation as to the Registrar General's report, we unanimously endorse the recommendation that hereafter no person who wishes to re-enter the Society shall be required to return to the National Society her certificate of membership.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move its acceptance. (Seconded.)

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Patton. Secondly, That we do not approve of the recommendation of the Registrar General that notice be given Caldwell for changing the contract, as we believe that the same object can be attained if desired by charging for supplemental applications.

The Registrar General. Madam President General, am I not correct in thinking that I rise to a point of order? The Committee very wisely, I think, does not recommend certain things in its judg-
ment, and does recommend other things. We are acting simply on the recommendations of our Committee. As I understand it the Chairman should only read those which the Committee recommends. Is that point of order well taken?

The President General. That point of order is well taken and the Chair sustains it. We will therefore read those portions which you recommend, not those portions which you do not recommend.

Mrs. Patton. If we do not approve of them shall we read them?

The President General. No; not under the circumstances.

Mrs. Patton. Referring to the recommendations as to the Historian General’s report. We do not approve the recommendation that two additional lineage books a year be published at present on account of the additional expense, when all available funds are needed to build our hall.

The President General. This is a fine point, and the Chair wishes to know if the House desires to discuss that point. It is a little out of the general order, as we just sustained the Registrar General’s point of order. But the report of the Historian General contains this recommendation and it was received without the recommendation. Now, is it the sense of the House that it desires to accept her report without this recommendation of the Committee, or do you wish to discuss it some other time? You can now discuss it and have a record of that because it has been a very much discussed subject during the year, whether we should spend several thousand dollars in bringing out further lineage books or not. You can discuss this at some other time under the head of new business.

Mrs. Day. The lineage books are valuable for registrars so I for one hate to have them go out of publication.

The President General. That is a mistaken point. They are not going out of publication. We publish two a year and the Historian General desired to know if you wished two additional.

Mrs. Roome. I move to accept the report of the Historian General without the recommendation.

The President General. That is somewhat out of order at the present time, but if Mrs. Roome will hold that and bring it up in its order, then it may be acted upon.

Mrs. Patton. Referring to the recommendation of the Magazine Committee, there are no recommendations in the report of the Magazine Committee, but several suggestions or changes which might contribute to the success of the magazine. Nothing was decided on by the Magazine Committee except the increase of the subscription price from $1 to $2 per annum, which increase the Committee recommends.

The President General. The Committee recommends that the annual subscription of the Magazine be increased from $1 to $2. The Chair would state that according to her understanding of the suggestion by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee this trial was but
for one year only. That is not mentioned in the report. Am I correct, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. Patton. For one year only, as a trial. Is the Chairman of the Magazine Committee present.

Mrs. Barker. "For at least one year" my report reads.

The President General. Ladies, the question is now before you if you wish to discuss it.

Mrs. Roome. When the present price was fixed for the Magazine the subscription was so small that it did not even pay a fraction of the expense. Therefore even for one year we are not willing to have our subscription increased. And if that were carried, and I hope it will not be, it would certainly make the subscription fall off. I only voice the sentiment of a large number when I say we are opposed to any increase in the price of subscription for one year.

Miss Temple, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I favor this recommendation upon exactly the ground that Mrs. Roome takes. We often value anything we pay for very much more than when we pay almost nothing for it. By the increase of the price of the magazine only the same ones who have taken it will continue to take it. Let us have a price commensurate with the value of the magazine and I am heartily in favor of the recommendation and hope that it will have the effect of giving the magazine increased value in our organization and that we may have a largely increased subscription. By all means let us pay the $2.

Mrs. Day. For five years I have been State Chairman of the Magazine Committee and I have worked very hard to try to increase the subscription of the magazine, and my own city takes more than half of all those taken in our State. I do believe that if we raise the price of the Magazine it would be detrimental to the Magazine in that State.

Mrs. Walker, of Missouri. It is all-important that the magazine should be generally read. I believe to raise the subscription price would be a very great mistake. [Applause.]

Mrs. Smith. Out of a membership of 55,000 there are four thousand subscribers to the magazine now at $1, about that.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, and ladies, if you cannot get but four thousand subscribers, which would mean $4,000 at $1 how are you going to raise that subscription to $2 and keep it what you have now? Now, I want to say this: Probably the time will come when we can afford to give the magazine to everybody who will read it. It has not come yet and I do not know when it will come. There is not a newspaper or magazine in the world that depends upon its subscriptions to pay its bills; it depends upon its advertisements, and if you would put one-half your effort into getting advertisements the magazine would pay expenses. I am opposed to raising the subscription to $2. I most heartily endorse your getting all the advertisements you can. [Applause.]
Mrs. Hancock, of Pennsylvania. I think what we need even more than financial increase is increased circulation.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, all of the national officers I am sure agree with me in this, that it is extremely hard to get the chapter regents to read the magazine. Again and again I am asked questions which are there in black and white. Now I do echo what Mrs. Lockwood said, I hope the time is coming when that magazine is going to be given away. Madam President, you know how easy it is for men to raise the price of beef, to raise the price of sugar and so on. Did you ever hear of the price coming back? Did you ever hear of the price coming down? If you notice, it said "at least one year at $2." If it got into the minds of people that the magazine was going to be $2 a year, I am afraid a great many more of them than now would say "Why, we can get so many magazines for a dollar a year. Why should we pay $2." Madam President, I agree with Mrs. Roome in hoping that this recommendation will be voted down. [Applause.]

Mrs. Mussey. May I speak for the opposition to the national officer who has just spoken? I am always interested in our business problems. We have a losing business in the magazine financially. Now, we have tried one dollar for some time, and I assure you that the National Board by these reports of its business has tried to make them interesting for you, so that the subscription list would be increased, and we have not succeeded. You are apparently not sufficiently interested to increase on that line. I do think it is a very good business proposition to double the price and see whether any will discontinue on account of the increase and whether our treasury won't be in a better position. However, I will always submit to the majority. We are losing $4,000 a year.

Mrs. Fowler. I think it dangerous to try experiments sometimes. Now, to me the magazine is worth $5 a year, but I am quite certain that among the people of the west you would not have as many subscribers at $2. Let us hold on to the $1 until we have our Continental Hall finished, and then we will be so rich that we could give our magazine away.

Mrs. Murphy. I just wanted to add my voice to what Mrs. Fowler has said and ask the ladies if they think it is a very good business proposition when a thing won't pay at $1 to try to make it pay at $2.

Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri. I feel that no man is going to advertise in a magazine that does not have a very wide circulation, and if we want lots of advertisements we must have it circulated through all the Chapters, and then you will get the advertisements without any trouble.

Mrs. Logan. As Chairman of the Magazine Committee of the District of Columbia I would like to say that we have made a great effort to increase the circulation of the magazine at $1 a year. If it were raised to $2 a year then that effort would be impossible.
Mrs. Hart. May I remind this body of women of one thing which I assure you I recognize, which is, when you speak of sending the magazine to everybody free, which Mrs. Lockwood and a number of our other loyal women have said, don't you know how you all do when any literature comes to you free! It goes into the waste basket. I must say that while the others may be right, I do have a sympathy with those women who have suggested putting it at $2 a year. [Cries of question.] I was simply about to add that it seems perhaps fair to try that, as we may decide on the principle of what I said, that we do think so much more of what we pay for; and it seems to me that all loyal Daughters should have that magazine and be willing to take it at $2 just as readily as they do at $1. Now just one word about the circulation. I made a trip through the City of Louisville with the Assistant Chairman of the State of Kentucky Magazine Committee, and everywhere we went the merchants would ask the number of our circulation and would offer advertisements if we had a certain circulation. And I believe the question of greater circulation is the one to be decided, because the circulation will bring the advertisements.

(The question was called.) Motion put and lost.

The President General. The motion is lost and the recommendation will not be adopted. You have now before you the report of this committee which embraces the report of the three officers. In each report there was a recommendation, either adopted or otherwise. You will now therefore, have before you the completed report of this committee, without the recommendations against which you have voted, and with the recommendations which you have supported. Now, Mrs. McCartney, a resolution will be in order to accept this report with the omissions and additions just stated. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted under the conditions named. (Carried.) Thank you very much indeed, Madam Chairman and your committee for your faithful work. We will now proceed with the regular order of business, the consideration of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws. Has every one a copy of the amendments? [Cries of no.] Then they will be distributed.


Mrs. Dow. A question of information. How does it happen and by whose authority is the result of the elections given to the press before it is given to the House?

The President General. That question of information is hardly a part of the regular business of this House, but so far as the Chair is concerned she would be very happy to say to you that she is unaware how the result appeared in certain numbers of the press and very fully aware how it appeared in certain other numbers of the press; the Chair considers that no election, after once concluded, is a matter of mystery or secrecy, but of pride to this organization. The official
reader will read the first amendment. We will now proceed with the business before you.

The Official Reader. The first proposed amendment to the Constitution is to amend article 5, section 2. Article 5 pertains to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Lane, of Texas. Madam President General, I find that I have only the amendments to the by-laws and no amendments to the constitution itself.

The Official Reader. The first explains itself so fully that the ladies do not need to have it in their hands. Might we have the other ready, because we won’t waste any time when we come to the by-laws.

The President General. The Chair asks the pages to distribute both, in order to save time. The official reader has made a suggestion on this point which is very wise.

The Official Reader. I said the first article explains itself so fully that you will not miss anything by not having it in your hands. It says amend by adding the words “and territory of the United States;” also “from each foreign country where such officer has been authorized” after the word “State” on the third line, making the entire section read as follows: “Sec. 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or, in her absence one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory of the United States, also from each foreign country where such officer has been authorized, and the Regents and delegates from each organized chapter in the United States or of a foreign country.” That is all, Madam President.

The President General. Mrs. Main is recognized to speak to this amendment which she signed.

Mrs. Main. Madam President General and Daughters of the Congress, the official reader did not notice that I have put in the word “Territory.” If you will turn to your constitution, you will see that section 2 says that the “State Regent, or in her absence one Vice-State Regent, from each State,” and leaves out the word “territory.” I want the State Regents of each Territory to be constitutionally recognized. I also want to have written in there what I did not think of at the time that I wrote this amendment. We want also the District of Columbia recognized. I would like to have the constitution so amended that it shall read “the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.” That will make it all constitutional. Again, with regard to the foreign country, it reads “such officer.” Now, I cannot see in thinking it over how a State Regent can be authorized for a foreign country; how we can have a representative authorized in a foreign country who can have the same power and the same authority that a State Regent has in the United States. And I would like to say, first, about our Territories, that we have Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico and Hawaii. I believe that those are all the territories which we now
have. Then, as to our foreign countries we have as you know a chapter in Mexico; we have a chapter in Cuba, and we want a representative there. I want to add, also, what has come to me through this Congress, that a transfer has been given to a member of one of the chapters in the United States to make this member a member at large, in order that she may form a chapter in Shanghai, China. We want a representative from China, because they have a great many American residents there; and this also, that if China be placed in a position where she can form a chapter there should be a chapter in China. Then we will have three foreign countries that want a representative on the floor of this Congress if they can find any one to come here. We had one in Paris, France, and one also in London, and I think that those countries should be added, but they are not quite so sure of forming. They have more to do in Paris and London than they have in Shanghai, and the American women in Shanghai are anxious to form a chapter.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. When you say “one State Regent and one State Vice-Regent,” do you not imply that there is more than one State Regent, and if you can I would like to amend that by saying “the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent.”

Mrs. ROOME. In regard to what Mrs. Main says about foreign countries, that clause would have to be eliminated and something else substituted, because we cannot possibly say “such officer.” We might say something else, but we cannot say “such officer,” because “such officer” means State Regent.

Mrs. MAIN. I think Mrs. Roome means that “such officer” might have been eliminated, and “representative from such foreign country” inserted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this point? All these amendments are open to full discussion.

Mrs. JONES. I am heartily in favor of this amendment. When I was in Italy last winter there was a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rome on Washington’s birthday, and Ambassador Griscom was most courteous to the Daughters. Mrs. Griscom, I think, is a Daughter. Many traveling Daughters would find it very pleasant to be there on occasions like Washington’s birthday.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move this amendment be accepted after the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has changed it a little along the lines she mentioned.

Mrs. MAIN. I have made the changes.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. I wish to add my testimony as an American woman who goes to Europe frequently. I have been present two or three times in Paris on the Fourth of July or in London on the 22d of February two or three times, and at other times I have met a great many Americans to whom just such an amendment would be a great blessing. I want to thoroughly support it.

Mrs. HODGE. I merely wanted to ask if the Havana Chapter would
have a State Regent beside the chapter regent here in our Congress—a
State Regent would or could act on our Board, is that right?

Mrs. MAIN. Then you would have one representative, not a State
Regent, but a representative from a foreign country.

Mrs. HODGE. That is not right.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hodge’s point seems to the Chair
quite well taken. Is it the desire of the ladies offering this amendment
that the representative—and as has been stated you cannot call her a
State Regent—is to have the full prerogatives of the State Regent and
to sit upon the Board and vote? That is the question, is it not, Mrs.
Hodge,

Mrs. HODGE. This is my question, whether Havana—I was there last
winter—they were three years forming that chapter, and it is a small
one, they would be allowed in Cuba a State Regent to act on the Na-
tional Board as our Ohio and other State Regents do, or whether it
was merely meant that they should have a chapter regent in the Con-
gress as have all the other chapters in the United States?

Mrs. MAIN. I think, if you will notice the amendment, that you will
see that it says “the Continental Congress.” It is simply in the Con-
gress, not on the National Board,

Mrs. HODGE. I thank you very much, Mrs. Main. It does not say
a word about the National Board; it is only for them to have a na-
tional representative in the Congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the acceptance of this. I move that, as it
was read, that it should be the same as a chapter regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information. It says here, at
the latter part “The Regents and Delegates from each organized chap-
ter in the United States or in foreign countries,” well, that is in already.
We have admitted the chapter regents in foreign countries. Now, the
question comes to me, if we say “one representative,” “authorized of-
cier,” or “State Regent.” You know, there were certain rules as to
how that State Regent will be elected. How is it going to be about
this representative in a foreign country? Would it be well for us to
put anything into the constitution which it would take two years to get
out? That is not the way we want to do. We do not want to take
this action without due consideration. Of course we all want chapter
regents in foreign countries, but I simply ask, how would that officer
or regent be elected or appointed; what would be her status, and what
would be her authority? May I ask for information on this?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refers all these questions to
the author of the amendment.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is but one way, and that it to make her a
chapter regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. It is not a chapter regent, it is a representative.

Mrs. MAIN. I do not see why she should not be elected exactly the
same as they are elected in our Territories and in our States when
there is but one chapter. In many of our Territories and States they have one chapter and they elect their State Regent. It is very possible that in London, Paris, Shanghai and Cuba and Mexico they may have half a dozen chapters in the next two years if you only give them a chance to have everything they need to do the work. I know that the lady who represents Mexico has said several times "If I only had authority I would go out and form other chapters but unless I have authority to do the work I shall not take the trouble.

Mrs. McCartney. Does not our constitution provide that where there is no State Regent that the chapter regent—that is the wording of that?

The President General. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters can answer that question better than the Chair. But this really resolves itself into the question as to whether you wish an alternate for a State Regent in a foreign country called a representative or not. Is that the point?

Mrs. Main. Well, we have State Regents or the equivalent thereof and in addition thereto, whatever the name, chapter regents.

Mrs. Lockwood. I do not understand it that way. I do not know how under the sun we have the right to have a State Regent for instance in old Mexico. We have not any right to do that. I would like to ask where our States' rights come from down there?

The President General. Mrs. Main will repeat what she has just stated to the Chair, if she will, as to the equivalent of a State Regent. Will the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters state exactly her idea in making this amendment?

Mrs. Main. I thought I had stated it, that they should have the same authority in forming chapters that the State Regent has here.

Mrs. McCartney. Will the official reader read the footnote on page 11 in regard to the forming of chapters?

Mrs. Main. I think I know that too well to read it.

Mrs. McCartney. Where there is no State Regent?

Mrs. Main. Chapters can form themselves, but they are not going to take the trouble to do the work.

Mrs. McCartney. It does not make any difference about that, Madam President General. It says here that the chapter regents can form chapters.

Mrs. Hodge. I was just going to say that it seems to me that almost any Daughter can form a chapter in any country if she finds the material, and gets the assistance of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters to form a chapter in any town. And I believe they would do it willingly and gladly. Many, many times I have helped to form chapters in other places. I have been in Honolulu and the City of Mexico, and I know that there is not a great deal of material, not so much material for forming chapters as in our little towns in Ohio, and it seems to me that with the aid of the Vice-Presi-
dent General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the chapter regents who happened to be in the City of Mexico, or Paris, France, or any of these foreign countries, that many chapters might be formed very nicely when there is a nucleus.

Mrs. Smith. A question of information. Will the Chair kindly state why we cannot appoint State Regents in foreign countries. Our organization has nothing to do with the legality of other countries.

The President General. The Chair in response to that would state that the State Regent would be in itself a term of contrariety. You cannot have a regent of a state if you are in a foreign country, because that country is not a state.

Mrs. Smith. May I ask what is the objection to having a representative in a foreign country in the capacity of State Regent?

Mrs. Hodge. Is not the chapter regent of every chapter formed under our constitution recognized in this Congress every year?

The President General. She is.

Mrs. Hodge. She is a member and can vote?

The President General. She is an ex-officio member.

Miss Brazier. I move the previous question.

The President General. The previous question is moved. It requires a two-thirds vote to carry.

Mrs. Roome. I move that the clause concerning the representative in foreign countries be eliminated entirely.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood offered a resolution some little time since, accepting this amendment with some corrections.

Mrs. Lockwood. I made that, but since that I think the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has changed the status of the question. I cannot see that we cover it up by that word. If it means State Regent I cannot see how we can do it.

The President General. You can either adopt it or vote it down, whichever you see fit. Mrs. Mains, do you wish to say anything to conclude the discussion, as you were the mover of the amendment?

Mrs. Main. Do you want an official representative?

Mrs. Lockwood. Would official representative cover it?

Mrs. Draper. May I offer an amendment?

The President General. An amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. Draper. Yes.

The President General. You may.

Mrs. Draper. Simply to insert the words "or in foreign countries." May I speak to my amendment? I think that all of us wish to have chapters formed in foreign countries. As the constitution reads now, the authority is only given to have the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States. In this new amendment which has been offered by the Vice-President General and by others, in the last sentence it says "and the regents and delegates from each organized chapter in the United States or in foreign countries." Now,
Madam President General, I want to vote for that sentence and I do not want to vote for the rest of this amendment. Therefore I would like to move an amendment to strike out all except the last sentence of this amendment.

Mrs. Roome. I second the amendment.

The President General. Mrs. Main recommended it and she may reply to that.

Mrs. Main. Before it is amended I would like to ask you not to strike all that comes before, because I think Territories and District of Columbia ought to be left in there. From "each State Regent" strike out only where "from each foreign country a foreign representative has been authorized." Strike out that line. Strike out all the amendment previous to that, but you do not need to cut off "Territories and the District of Columbia."

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, may I state that this society has been in existence for fifteen years. We have not had the words Territory or District of Columbia in the constitution up to this time. But fourteen years ago when the National Board of Management had the authority to pass upon it, as you remember, Madam President, this National Board of Management decided that a State Regent could be appointed in each Territory and in the District of Columbia, and given equal authority with the State Regents of the States. That was put in practically fourteen years ago and has been in practice ever since, and we have had State Regents from Arizona, Idaho, Alaska and the District of Columbia. Therefore, Madam President, it seems to me superfluous for us to now add anything which is not at all necessary, but we do want chapter regents authorized in foreign countries. Therefore I still cling to my amendment, which is the last sentence simply "and each chapter regent and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States or in foreign countries."

A Member. I second the amendment.

The President General. You second the amendment to the amendment?

Member. Yes, Madam President.

Mrs. Main. I do not understand why you should speak of the State Regent of each State and Territory when you are designating the members which compose the National Board of Management, and yet when you speak of the Continental Congress you speak only of the State Regent of each State. Now, if you will turn to the tenth page, the first line, you will see that the National Board of Management is composed of one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory. I do not know why we should be any more particular about the members of our National Board of Management than we should be about our members of the Continental Congress; and yet you are, because you specify "territory" in one and leave it out in the other.
Mrs. Dow, of New York. May I just ask if this is not rather vague? This does not mean the Regents and Delegates from each organized chapter in the United States, "or," etc. Don't you mean "and"? Don't you mean that the delegates and regents from the foreign countries should be added?

Mrs. Draper. I simply quoted the last sentence as given.

Mrs. Room. Always heretofore in the United States Congress the District of Columbia is classed as a territory, and it has rarely been necessary to class the District of Columbia by itself. It has always been held that the word "territory" in our constitution in regard to the National Board of Management included the District of Columbia. Now, I have no objection whatever to the rest of Mrs. Main's amendment, but that one clause where it says "from each foreign country where such officer has been authorized"; that is the only part that is objectionable. It is a loop hole, I am afraid, for something that would give us great trouble.

The President General. And that is the reason why you are seconding the amendment of Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. Room. Yes, Madam President, but if I could second the one eliminating that clause I would prefer to do that.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would like to have the District of Columbia for once in its life recognized by some congress, and I prefer to have it done by the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are a sort of a nondescript here. We are classed as a territory, but do we have any delegates to Congress like the other territories? Indeed we do not.

The President General. You have plenty to this Congress and a great delegation!

Mrs. Lockwood. Now that Mrs. Draper has cleared that part up which we thought was objectionable, I think it is easy enough for us. Add your District of Columbia and let's vote on it.

Mrs. Cramer. May I ask that the Registrar General read that amendment exactly the way she presented it? She has asked to strike out something. We know what she wants to strike out, but if she will read it from beginning to end it will make it much clearer when we wish to vote.

The President General. The Registrar General is asked to read her amendment as she would like it to appear.

The Registrar General. May I read the constitution as it would appear if amended? "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States and in foreign countries."

The President General. Ladies, do you understand now?

A Member. Would you not put the word "territories"—from each
organized chapter in the United States—would you put the word "territories" there?

**The President General.** Of course the word "territory" would not be introduced after the word "chapter," because that is a different matter. Please repeat that, Mrs. Draper.

**The Registrar General.** Madam President, my amendment was not to put in the word "territory," or to put in the words "District of Columbia." As I stated before, we had gone for fifteen years with this constitution just as it was, and my idea was simply to amend just so much as to allow chapter regents in foreign countries and nothing more. Of course, if you want the rest of it just vote down my amendment and vote on the other.

**The President General.** Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania.

**Mrs. Perley.** Does not the United States cover the Territories and the District of Columbia?

**The President General.** Usually so, but the Chair would not like to give positive judgment on this special point. Now, ladies, this amendment has been quite fully discussed.

**Mrs. Washburn.** May I ask, if the Registrar General's amendment is accepted if there is any amendment to the old constitution? It seems to me that we have stricken out everything that we have asked to have inserted here.

**The President General.** Except "foreign countries."

**Mrs. Washburn.** May I ask to have the original section read as it is now in the constitution?

**The Registrar General.** Article 5, section 2, "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and the Regents and Delegates of each organized chapter in the United States." That is the way it is at present. By adopting my amendment to the amendment it would add the words "and in foreign countries." "Each organized chapter in the United States and in foreign countries."

**Mrs. Mussey.** Madam President General, I think when we are amending a constitution we want to make the different sections and articles harmonize. Now when we are referring to the members of the National Board of Management we say "one State Regent and one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory." Yet when we refer to the members of the Continental Congress, who are those officers also, we simply say "one State Regent, or in her absence one State Vice-Regent from each State." I believe we should amend article 5, section 2, so as to conform to section 1 of article 6. I do believe when we are making an amendment that the District of Columbia should be included for the reason that there has arisen sometimes a legal question because the District of Columbia stands in a little different position legally from either a State or a Territory.
The President General. Now, Mrs. Main, do you desire to speak in conclusion?

Mrs. Main. No, Madam President; I have nothing further to say except that I am perfectly willing to accept the crossing out of that part in regard to the representative in foreign countries; but I am not willing to have the words "Territory and District of Columbia" left out.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move to accept that amendment with the addition that has just been made.

The President General. The mover and seconders of this amendment are entirely willing to accept the amendment to strike out that part with regard to "representatives from foreign countries," but wish to retain the words "territories and District of Columbia." Is that correct?

Mrs. Lockwood. That is correct.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood moved to adopt the amendment with the corrections just noted.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. Washburn. May I offer another word? I suggest to strike out "one" in two places and insert "the," and strike out "or" and insert "and."

The President General. Those are verbal corrections. They have been noted by Mrs. Main and the changes will be made in the printed copy. We will proceed to the next amendment.

The Official Reader. The next proposed amendment is to article 5, section 3. First I am instructed by the Chair to read it to you as it is now, then the proposed amendment the way it would appear. It now reads, "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate." The proposed addition is, "No member who has not paid her dues for the fiscal year, on or before March 1st, preceding the Congress, shall be entitled to represent her chapter."

Mrs. Day. The question, ladies, is this—just for information—that in case a woman is elected to serve as delegate in this body, say in this Congress of 1908, whose personal dues have not been paid to her chapter by March 22d, does that keep her from being able to serve here?

The President General. Is that the intention of the amendment?

Mrs. Main. It is.

Mrs. Day. For instance, suppose I wanted to bring my delegate and that her dues had not been paid to the National Society by March 1st, she could not be seated?

Mrs. Main. That is what it means.

The President General. In other words, Mrs. Day, your question is, does it mean that in case the chapter elects delegates and is willing to send the dues for those delegates to the National Board, that they cannot elect a delegate unless the delegate has personally paid her
dues: that is the intent of the amendment; that is the intent of this question.

Mrs. Main. That is the intent of your question, but not the intent of the amendment.

The President General. Yes, but the dues must be in the National Society treasury. The President General desires to alter just the phraseology, not the meaning at all. But we must remember the different ways in which language strikes different minds, and it is often easy to clear up a point in the beginning by altering the phraseology a little, which afterwards might provoke curious unlooked-for situations.

Mrs. Main. "No member whose dues have not been paid to the National Society for the fiscal year on or before March 1st preceding the Congress, shall be entitled to represent her chapter."

The President General. Is that clear, ladies?

(Cries of yes.)

(The question was called for.)

Mrs. Jones. I move the acceptance of that.

(Seconded.)

The President General. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be accepted. Is there any further discussion?

Motion put and carried.

The President General. Now the Treasurer General wishes to direct your attention to something you should thoroughly understand.

The Treasurer General. Your constitution says that your dues are due on or before the 22d day of March for the coming year. On the first of March of each year the dues will be posted for the nineteen days. Every member who has not paid her dues on the first day of March is eleven months in arrears. The question has been raised why they should not be due on the 22d of March. The constitution says that you should have paid on the 22d of last March, and not next March. You are a whole year in arrears when you do not pay on the first of March, and yet you wait and be a whole year in arrears and still want to come here to this Congress. Your constitution says the 22d of last March you should have paid your dues, not the 22d of this March, for the past year. You are eleven months in arrears on the first of this March. You wait until then to pay your dues and then you want to come to this congress for another year.

The President General. The dues for any member who wishes to be represented in this Congress or be personally present as a delegate, must have been paid into the National Treasury on or before the first of March preceding the Continental Congress. That is the intent of the amendment just passed. In looking at the next amendment the Chair regrets to see only five signatures. She thinks there must have been some clerical error in sending it out. Of course, under the amendment which has been in force two or three years it has been necessary to have twelve names appended to every amendment offered.
We found in the earlier days that when amendments were offered only by two or three, that frequently with the best intention in the world there was a flood of amendments which took time and discussion and were after all found to be unnecessary.

A Member. These are organized chapters.

The President General. The signatures do not express it. The number signed as the Regent, not as the chapter. That is the point exactly, and it is for this House to judge now. The Chair, having seen this point, feels it right to bring it before you. The Regent and the Vice-Regent, and the delegate, all from the Denver Chapter, proves specifically that the whole chapter was not meant by the one signature, because the second person is mentioned therein also. Then the third signature is Colorado Chapter and the Regent from that chapter. Now, does the Colorado Chapter mean the full chapter? If the delegate from Colorado who offered this is present will she please come forward and explain this situation?

Mrs. Campbell. This was brought here two years ago. We had a new delegation and as the State Regent was not able to be with us the situation was talked over by the chapters. They were sent on and I never understood what was the matter. Of course by some technicality they re-wrote it with the same idea, changing the wording, and said they could sign only the names of those who were then present. It does represent the feeling of Colorado and of many other States and if they had only been so informed at the time it would have had more support. But of course we will abide by the decision of the Congress.

The President General. Does the Congress wish to discuss this, or will it abide by the technical letter of the law, and ask this member from Colorado, who signed the amendment, to procure the twelve signatures and bring it again to the next Congress when amendments can be acted upon. What is the pleasure of the House?

A Member. I suggest that this be read and then let us vote upon it.

The President General. That will bring it into the field of discussion. The member has said that they did not realize the situation and they ought to have had twelve signatures.

Mrs. Day. I move that the State Regent of Colorado be asked by you to say whether she approves this act of the delegation.

The President General. That would be but one signature, of course.

Mrs. McCartney. If there is any question about it, why not lay it on the table? That is the proper thing to do.

The President General. There should not be any technical flaw in an amendment to the constitution. That is a different thing from a resolution which is brought here. An amendment to the constitution is a more serious matter; and if it is agreeable to Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado, to withdraw it for the present the Chair will ask her to do so.
Mrs. CAMPBELL. I, of course stand for fairness in preserving and amending the constitution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is therefore withdrawn by consent of Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. Yes, Madam President.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the next amendment. We will turn now to the amendments to the by-laws.

THE OFFICIAL READER. Article 11 of the by-laws. Amend by adding at the end the following: "Chapters may elect honorary members but persons so elected must be active members in good standing in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. DAY. I move the adoption of this amendment.

(Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you move the adoption of this amendment? It is moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted.

A MEMBER. There has been no discussion on it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is perfectly willing to have it discussed. The resolution was put; is it carried?

Mrs. DAY. I think it was an affirmative vote, Madam President.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it is voted in the affirmative and so ordered.

THE OFFICIAL READER. Amendment to article 14 of the by-laws, "by striking out 'enclosed in a gold or other rim' and inserting 'not gold.'" Further, amend article 14, by striking out "and be issued only by permit from the Registrar General," and adding: "Section 2. Permits for the use of the ceremonial badge, recognition pin, and ancestral bars, can be issued only by the Registrar General; but upon the lapse of membership, the ceremonial badge and recognition pin revert to the society. Compensation shall be made in the amount of $— and precious stones returned to the purchaser."

Mrs. Mussey. Madam President General, I wish to state that the first part of the proposed amendment, in my opinion, is a mistake, and I would like to omit the first two lines so as to begin on the third line, "Amend article 14 by striking out 'and be issued only by permit by the Registrar General,' and adding Section 2. And I wish to make an addition to section 2 of the amendment as proposed, so that it would read in this way: "Permits for the use of the ceremonial badge, recognition pin and ancestral bars can be issued only by the Registrar General, and upon the lapse of membership the ceremonial badge and recognition pin revert to the society. Compensation shall be made for the ceremonial badge in the amount of $2.50, and precious stones returned to the purchaser." Madam President General, the entire intent of this proposed amendment is to protect our insignia. We have had some very serious cases where membership has for various reasons lapsed and those former members are obtaining recognition on the faith of being members in good standing in this Society. Now, under
the method that we have had of issuing these permits for the insignia, they are the property of the person who purchased them and we are unable to demand them in any such way as we should. So the idea is that if this amendment passed there should be in the permit issued by the Registrar General a clause that if the membership lapsed, the member purchasing the pin agrees to return it to the Society on the reimbursement of $2.50, which is one-half of the amount paid to-day for the ceremonial badge. That is the whole intent of it. It is to protect our insignia.

Mrs. Dunning, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, May I ask if in case of the death of a member the insignia must be returned so that her heirs may not hold it?

The President General. Mrs. Mussey will answer that.

Mrs. Mussey. That was not the intent of either of these amendments.

Mrs. Roomé. Well, then, it ought to be qualified.

Mrs. Mussey. It says "when membership lapses."

Mrs. Roomé. It might lapse in many ways.

The President General. Are there any further questions on this point?

Miss Miller. There are 50,000 members who have the badge absolutely, and if such a law were passed I would like to know how it could be carried out? That would be the question. It seems a pity to pass laws that we cannot enforce.

The President General. Of course, Miss Miller, we all know that no law is retroactive, unless there is some unusual provision, but that is not so in this instance. As much as we might wish the moral support of the Society, we cannot make such a thing retroactive. It would be for the future. Is that correct?

Mrs. Mussey. Only for the future.

Miss Miller. But how are we to enforce it, because I say there are these 50,000 women who have the badges already?

The President General. I will ask Mrs. Mussey to reply.

Mrs. Mussey. Take, for instance, a very serious case that came to my knowledge in the District of Columbia. If we had had that provision, if she had obtained the pin by any provision by which we obtain the permits now, we could have demanded and recovered it of her. It is in the form of a contract when the pin is issued. We make it in the form of a contract; we cannot help the past. I might add, that we have in the District a provision where the badge is used for certain purposes with a penalty. We cannot recover the badge. There is a penalty attached to the badge as a means of collecting money, etc., here in the District of Columbia. There are a few States which also have this provision.

Mrs. Draper. May I state in answer to one inquiry, that some provision could very readily be made where a person passes away and it is desired that her badge remain in the possession of a relative who is
a Daughter, a permit could be issued by the Registrar General for the additional national bars on the back of the new one. That has already been done. Several ladies have written to the Registrar General wishing to wear pins that belonged to their mother or some dear relative. As I understand Mrs. Mussey, this amendment referred only to those badges, to the insignia of those who resigned or were dropped from the Society. Is not that so?

Mrs. Mussey. It says “lapse.” Lapse is a different thing from death.

Mrs. Day. Suppose you leave no daughters, could not your son have the comfort and pleasure of preserving it?

Mrs. Barry, of Maryland. Does not this seem like very autocratic legislation for a democratic body?

Miss Benning. I think it is a hard rule. Every one of us prizes that spinning wheel very much. We prize it as having purchased it in our own right. Poverty comes to many. It is their pin when they buy it and poverty comes to many, and if it should happen that they could not pay their dues it is hard to bear the additional sorrow of having to give up their pin. Poverty is hard any way, and we all want our pins, which are ours by right.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General, I just want to agree entirely with my State Regent, Miss Benning. I do not believe that when a person has purchased this insignia as a proof that she is a Daughter of the American Revolution and that she has Revolutionary ancestors of whom she is proud and naturally desires to leave the insignia to a descendant, which is a proof that they have a right to enter the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or to a son who would be proud of Revolutionary descent, I do not see how we have any right in the world to withdraw that.

Mrs. Beecher, of New York. I just want to relate a little incident that I was told occurred at the President's reception. One of my lady alternates told me that she saw one of the ushers step up to a lady in line and speak to her. The lady pointed to her badge. He then whispered to her and she immediately stepped out of line and went out of the door. I had not the slightest idea what it meant.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to lay it on the table.

The President General. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. Ballinger. Can they discuss it?

The President General. The Chair heard you, Mrs. Ballinger, but did not recognize it as an official remark, as you had not asked or been accorded recognition.

Mrs. Kinney. I would like to call attention to this first section in this first amendment. It seems that we did not refer to the insignia or the badge, but to the recognition pin, and if I remember correctly, it contains a very rigid contract in regard to that recognition pin. It seems to me if we take any action on that it will involve us in legal difficulties. I would like to amend the amendment.
MRS. MUSSEY. Mrs. Kinney did not notice that I did in the opening of my address in relation to the amendment withdraw that.

MRS. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. Would it be correct with reference to the pin, in order to show the way we intend to have it used, that the words “upon demand” be inserted, so that the Society could demand it back, then leave the pin to those who pay to leave to their descendants?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you offer that as an amendment? Now we have had an amendment to an amendment. We have entirely dropped the first section.

MRS. MUSSEY. The first section is entirely dropped. It means amendment to article 14.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, then, shall the amendment to the effect that the words “upon demand” be inserted?

MRS. JONES. Is it in order to call for the question?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course it is in order to call for the question, but whether the question is then acted upon or not would be another matter. Do you wish to offer that as an amendment? Will the mover accept that?

MRS. MUSSEY. I will accept that.

MISS BENNING. A question of information in regard to the words “upon demand.” Who is to judge when it shall be demanded? When you demand a soldier’s sword you have to court martial him first.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no question before you, ladies, as to adoption, because no one has moved to adopt; no one has moved anything save to insert this amendment to amendment.

MRS. BALLINGER. I moved to lay it on the table.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has stated that remarks made upon the floor by a party who has not been officially recognized are not a part of the official business.

MRS. ORTON. I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

MRS. BALLINGER. I second that.

Motion put and carried.

THE OFFICIAL READER. The following relative to the disposal of the insignia to a descendant of a Daughter of the American Revolution is offered as an addition to the by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and provides for a descendant’s pendant, as follows: “The Registrar General may authorize any member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to wear the badge of an ancestor, by having attached to it a pendant of a design established by the National Society, to be known as the descendant’s pendant. The design of the descendant’s pendant shall be a small gold shield inscribed with the name and number of the wearer and provided with a hook or ring for attaching the pendant of the succeeding descendants, the size and ornamentation of which shall be submitted by the makers of the same to a committee duly appointed by the President General.”
Mrs. ORTON. Has that the proper number of signatures? It has only two.

The Official Reader. Excuse me; it is the Ypsilanti Chapter.

Mrs. ORTON. Does that mean Mrs. So and So of a Chapter?

The President General. In the first place the whole chapter signs. Since there is no regent it is the whole chapter, which is constitutional. In addition, this is an amendment to the by-laws, which does not necessarily demand the twelve signatures.

Mrs. DAY. I would like to move to table this motion. Any addition to our national insignia only cheapens the dignity of it. It means a great deal to us but to have a pendant attached I think would take from it; so I move to table this motion.

The President General. It is moved and seconded that this be tabled. Of course tabling a proposition admits of no discussion. It is moved and seconded that this be tabled. [Carried.] Have you this second sheet of proposed amendments to the by-laws? Let the Chair remind the Body that under the constitution you are obliged to give a long notice for an amendment to the constitution; but the amendments to the by-laws may be sent out a certain number of days before the meeting of the Continental Congress. Now you have these amendments to the by-laws. There are several that were received too late to be printed in the usual form, but not received too late to be within the required number of days. Therefore these are before you for the first official discussion.

The Official Reader. Amendment to article 6. Insert the words, "or acting Chairman," so that the article, as amended shall read: "All bills.... shall be countersigned by the Chairman, or Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee."

Mrs. DRAPER. As the Treasurer General is especially interested in this, I yield to the Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General. This is not designed to take away any prerogatives whatever from the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was only proposed because of difficulties that arose last summer during the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Of course she takes a vacation as everybody else does, and in the interval in which she was absent from the city all vouchers had to be sent to her and had to come back here to be made out for the current expenses of the Society, which caused a great hardship on the clerks and the watchman who are dependent for their money from month to month. It would seem that it would be advisable to have some one in the city in the absence of the Chairman to sign these routine bills. In the summer nothing comes up but routine bills, but it would facilitate the work of the office in many ways. A number of vouchers last year were sent to the Chairman of the Committee and something happened to them, and after two or three weeks' delay we had to send out another lot of vouchers. They were returned to the office before the
first lot came back. The members of the committee are all supposed
to be equally responsible and one member can act as well as another
in the absence of the Chairman upon mere routine matters.

Mrs. Lockwood. I approve of this and I want to move its accept-
ance.

(Seconded.)

The President General. It is moved and seconded that this amend-
ment be adopted.

Mrs. Roome. I wish first to make an amendment. "All bills for cur-
rent expenses." I move to strike out the words "for, current expenses,"
so that it will be all bills without any exception.

The Registrar General. Both the Treasurer General and myself
accept the amendment.

The President General. The ladies offer to accept the amendment
and Mrs. Lockwood offers a resolution that this be adopted.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Draper. Is it in order to move a reconsideration before any
other business? I voted in favor of it. I would just call Mrs. Roome's
attention to this: "All bills for current expenses except such as the
Board of Management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned
by the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee."
What are you going to do with the others? Now I appreciate what
Mrs. Roome meant but if you go to amend the by-laws then where are
all the other bills, who is going to sign them? Therefore, Madam
President, I move the reconsideration of that.

The President General. Is the resolution to reconsider seconded?
It is now moved that we reconsider this for further discussion. All
in favor say aye.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would move that we go on with the consideration
of the next and then we will have done a little business and can go
back and reconsider it.

The President General. Mrs. Lockwood, we are right in the
middle of the vote and I will have to put the negative now. The ayes
have it and it is now open for reconsideration. Miss Richards will
read it to you now and you will see the necessity for further consid-
eration.

The Official Reader. Ladies, the constitution now reads: "All
bills, except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt,
shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee."
The proposed addition is "Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee."
And you will notice a few stars there showing a line has been left out,
and that is the line I have just read you, "Except such as the Board
of Management shall specifically exempt."

The President General. Now does the Treasurer General or the
Registrar General wish to speak to it?

The Registrar General. As the amendment was passed it would
be in this way, "The Treasurer General shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution, in the City of Washington, as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check, when so directed by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management. All bills for current expenses, except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee." But it does not say anything about other bills. For instance, what about the transfer of the current fund to the permanent fund; what about the directory; what about any of these other things. I think that the intention of Mrs. Roome and myself was that the Acting Chairman should only sign bills for current expenses. We never meant to limit the Chairman of the Finance Committee and allow the Treasurer General to pay a bill when she felt like it without its being countersigned by anybody; and that is just what it might mean if this amendment went through the way it has gone now.

The President General. It is open for re-consideration. Does Mrs. Roome think it wise to withdraw it?

Mrs. Roome. I withdraw it.

The President General. Then Mrs. Lockwood's original motion is before you.

Mrs. Lockwood. I offer that again.

The President General. It is moved and seconded that this amendment, as originally presented, be adopted. (Carried.)

Official Reader. Article XIV. Strike out "and be issued only by permit from the Registrar General," and insert the following:

"The Insignia, Recognition Pin, and Ancestral Bars shall be issued only by permit from the Registrar General."

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main, Elizabeth Gadsby.

The President General. Will Mrs. Main explain the purport of the amendment.

Mrs. Draper. As the Vice-President General is not here may I just state that, when amending the constitution two or three years ago it was discovered that we had stricken out that clause that the insignia and recognition pin could be issued only by permit. Of course we never intended to do it, and we have kept on issuing permits to accord to our By-Laws. It is only the ancestral bar that you have to get a permit for, and not for the insignia and the recognition pin; therefore it is impossible for us to insert, again in the By-Laws the clause which we always intended to use there. "The insignia, recognition pin and ancestral bars shall be issued only on permit of the Registrar General."
Mrs. FOWLER. I move this be adopted. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted. (Carried.) This concludes the amendments to the constitution and by-laws. Now Mrs. Daniel Lothrop is going to give you a short talk on a very interesting topic and I wish this House to remain to hear her.

MEMBER. May we now have new business?

Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP. Don't be frightened. I recognize the lateness of the hour. I have been requested to present before this Congress a little statement that will interest it, and I have promised to do so; and our good President General, who is interested in it, has afforded me this time of which I shall take but a moment or two. I want you to know two little pieces of work—that is, seed work—but which will be very prolific for the future, that the National Society of Children of the American Revolution have started or planted—not to mix my figures. The first thing almost that this Society has to do in the work besides getting future Daughters for the Daughters of the American Revolution and future Sons for the Sons of the American Revolution, is to look out to see that work is done to help forward the immigrant, the boy and girl who cannot be eligible to our patriotic societies, I mean our lineal bodies, those who depend upon their lineal ancestry. Therefore,—but it is not necessary for me to speak of that, as you know that—two pieces of work have been done in Cuba and in Manila that will simply take a moment or two to describe to you. In Havana, Cuba, all that is necessary to say is that a society of children has been founded there. Now, in Manila I will tell you that three years ago—and I will give it briefly—last week in one of the Washington newspapers was made this statement, that the first Asiatic who had passed into the tomb of General Washington at Mount Vernon went in last week or the week before. Some Japanese educators, merchants and so on were going through Washington, three years ago, and I was told by Lewis Carmody that two young men from Manila were visiting here in Washington and asked if I would invite them to go to Mount Vernon. I sent them the invitation. Then I asked Col. Dodge to let them go into the tomb to place a wreath. But seven are allowed to go into the tomb at one time. Remos, who has two or three names I won't attempt to pronounce, Jaquin, and another Filipino with equally impossible names that I will not attempt to pronounce here went in and and they were told at various times during the day of the impressive exercises around our day and afterwards of the principles of our Society. They went back to Manila and Remos, whose father is a Governor of one of the infinitesimally small islands in the Philippines, although Remos himself has become a patriot, has sent us back word that there is a club of Filipino boys numbering over two hundred formed for patriotic purposes, and what he wants to do is become a good American youth like that described...
according to the principles that go into the making of American boys that he heard of three years ago in this City of Washington, and he wants to help his fellow friends and the young Filipino boys to come up and do the same thing. He does not think the Filipinos are ready to govern themselves until they have learned those things. And those boys read in their huts studying by the light of candles which they have to work in the fields to buy so that they can study at night, in imitation of our Abraham Lincoln who studied by the light of the pine knot in the evening to get his education. They worked and studied and we have started in our National Society of the Children of the American Revolution—I have the honor to head the subscription—a subscription that our National Society will send—I am not asking you for money now—but our National Society is going to do it; and they are the proper ones and they are to help this club called Lecio de Manila, which means Lyceum of Manila, working to uplift these people of course it will be secondary to the work of Memorial Continental Hall, our first work. Now these are two little things that they have reached out their hands to do in order to help to improve these Filipino boys, who are charges upon our Nation and whom we have taken upon ourselves and have this vast responsibility, and they are trying to help forward the work. I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank Mrs. Lothrop. I knew this would be a matter of extreme interest to the Society.

Mrs. Story, of New York. Madam President General, if new business is in order, with all consideration and respect for the beautiful program which has been prepared for this Congress, I wish to suggest the advisability of using the first days of our Congress for business and delaying entertainments as far as possible to the last days of the week. I speak in behalf of the women who make great efforts to come to this Congress, who are unable to afford the time and very often the expense of remaining as long as is necessary in order to accomplish the legitimate and necessary business. I believe there are women in this Congress who will sympathize with the desire of others to finish our business and then allow as much time as the Program Committee deems it necessary and desirable for the entertainments that they so graciously give to them.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a suggestion, looking toward next year of course?

Mrs. Ellis. I make a motion that may have some effect at this time. I wish to move that a time keeper shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to note the time limitation of all speeches and reports and who shall notify each speaker or reader of the expiration of the time allowed her. This is seconded by five different States besides our own.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The spirit of your resolution is correct.
But the subject has come up before this House on several occasions as to the ability to instruct the coming Congress, and it has always been ruled that the present Congress has not the right to instruct the coming Congress. The former could suggest that which it thinks wise and the coming Congress could look back on the suggestions made here, but not upon the instructions of this body.

Mrs. Ellis. I simply make this as a suggestion.

The President General. We thank you very much indeed for your evidence of interest.

Mrs. Park. I would like to make a statement which is very apropos. I was spoken to just about the time the lady made her remark about the entertainments and I did not hear her clearly. I have no intention of misrepresenting her and I hope I do not; but it seems to me to be a little finding of fault with the program as it has been conducted. [Cries of not so intended.] We have never followed more closely our program and proceeded in a more business-like manner than we have at this Congress, and I do not like to see a feeling of dissatisfaction where it ought not to exist. We have always been accustomed to hold the Congress a whole week and until last year my recollection is that we did not adjourn until midnight. And inasmuch as last year we adjourned Saturday afternoon we hope this year we will be able to do the same thing. I think we have progressed wonderfully. We do want some recreation in the midst of business, and so far as I can see those entertainments give recreation and have been a delightful diversion and have not interfered with business inasmuch as we have kept up with our program.

Mrs. Mussey. May I move a recess?

The President General. A recess has been moved and seconded.

Member. Is new business in order?

The President General. A motion to take a recess is before you. It is seconded. [Cries of rising vote.]

The President General. A rising vote is called for. All in favor please rise. (Count 130.) Now those opposed please rise. (Count 97.) It is carried, and we will take a recess until to-morrow morning. (5.40 P. M.)
SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, April 25, 1908.

The President General. The House will resume its session.

The Chaplain General. (After reading the 91st Psalm, offered the following prayer): O God, our Heavenly Father, we thank thee for the revelations of thy word,—so rich in instruction, in admonition and in consolation. We thank thee for these precious promises we have read this morning. May we hide them in our hearts and may they be like an anchor to our restless souls. As we come to the last session of this Seventeenth Congress, we come with hearts full of thankfulness for the blessings which thou has showered upon us all through the week. We thank thee that thou hast preserved our life and our health. We thank thee that thou hast saved us from evil tidings of our loved ones. We thank thee for all the gentle courtesies and kindnesses that have been exchanged here. If there has been any discourtesy, any unkindness, may it be forgiven and forgotten and blotted out of the book. We thank thee for the precious friendships formed here, and pray that they may be an abiding comfort. And we pray that thou wilt bless these Daughters, as they separate to go to their homes. Give, we pray thee, thine angels charge concerning them to guard them from accident by the way that they may reach their destination in safety and in peace. And may they carry back to their chapters fresh interest and fresh inspiration for this Society, so that the coming year may be the very best in all its history. If any of these Daughters are bearing burdens that sometimes seem too heavy for mortal hearts, may they bring their burdens to thee and find underneath them the everlasting arms holding them up and learn that thy grace is sufficient. And if any of our dear Daughters have been bereaved by this devastating cyclone in the sunny South may they be comforted of God as one whom his mother comforteth. Be with us during these closing hours, and through all the hours of our mortal life, until "the sunset and the evening star," when the busy world is hushed, the fever of life is over, and our work is done. Then in childlike trust we fall asleep to awake in thy likeness, satisfied. All which we ask in the name of thy dear Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ who taught his disciples when they pray to say:

(The Congress joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.)

The President General. Before any word, even that of music, intervenes between the well-nigh inspired words of our Chaplain General, I would suggest to this House that it pass a resolution of sympathy
in the disaster through the tornado which has overtaken a portion of our country, and to extend through the Daughters of the American Revolution any aid and sympathy it may be possible for us to give.

Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia. I offer such a resolution.

Mrs. Thom. I second it.

Motion put and carried.

At this point the entire Congress, led by Mr. Percy S. Foster, sang the first and last verses of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The President General. We will now listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. (The minutes were accordingly read.)

Ladies, you have heard the minutes. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. Keim. The incident of the silent moment which the Congress gave in honor of the chiming of the clock, was not recorded.

The President General. We will be glad to have it mentioned in the minutes if you ask it, though that is a matter that will appear in the stenographic record. But it was such a pleasure to hear the chimes and to possess this beautiful clock that we should be very glad to have the incident incorporated in the minutes as well as in the record. Anything further? If not, the minutes will stand adopted as read with this addition relative to the chimes of the clock. Before we proceed there are some notices to be read; but the President General desires first of all to express in the name of the whole organization appreciation for the delightful entertainment given us last night by the Sons of the American Revolution. The church was crowded and with many brilliant speakers the whole evening was one of patriotic inspiration. These lovely roses were given your President General by the Sons of the American Revolution and I cherished them and bring them here to cheer our hearts for the day.

Mrs. Orton. I move a vote of thanks to the Sons of the American Revolution. (Seconded by Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas.)

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. I would like to ask a question of information, if a vote of thanks has been sent from this Congress to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for receiving the Daughters?

The President General. No, it has not.

Mrs. Whitney. Would that be in order?

The President General. Certainly, it would be very gratifying.

Mrs. Whitney. I offer a rising vote of thanks to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for so graciously receiving the Daughters. (Seconded by Mrs. Gadsby.)

[Cries of rising vote.]

The President General. A rising vote has been asked for. The Chair will put no negative to that.

Mrs. McClellan. I desire on behalf of Alabama to make grateful acknowledgement to this Congress for the beautiful spirit of sympathy it has manifested to the Daughters of Alabama. On their behalf I thank them.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank you very much, Mrs. McClellan, and appreciate your expressions.

Mrs. Campbell. I ask the courtesy of the House.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it on special business?

Mrs. CAMPBELL. It is on a question that came up yesterday which did not seem to be understood. My explanation of these names was that it was simply a clerical error in the signatures, and that really the whole State conference in Colorado was represented. The amendment was sent out in time so that it had been considered and every technicality had been followed except that mere technicality of a sufficient number of names; and I ask the privilege of the House that it may be voted upon this morning.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks, Mrs. Campbell, that that really came under a point of order from the Chair. The courtesy of the House is required for certain things, but this is regular business of the Congress. If you will consider for a moment that it might raise a question as to the legality of the constitution itself, just as you thought yesterday; and would think it over a little, perhaps it would be wiser not to reopen the question of the amendment.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I have been requested by many to bring it up. Apparently it is correct legally, but it seems to me it was a mere technical error and was not understood yesterday. It was not illegal. It does not seem to me to be a matter which is really illegal and I do not want this Congress to act upon it illegally.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Campbell, the Chair is sorry that an error was made, but she thinks if you were to maintain the position you took yesterday it would be better. Of course you can re-open the question but it would have to come under re-consideration of business which is closed, etc. The Chair desires to do exactly what she thinks is right in the matter, but her judgment is that even though it were a technical error, yet if technical errors do come in the constitution we are obliged to abide by them until they are corrected.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. Madam President General, it would not be an error in the constitution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. But it would be an error if the constitution adopted an amendment not legally placed before the House.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. It was sent out by the Board.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair states frankly that it was sent out because she wanted to please Colorado, and that it was referred to the printing committee to send out because she took it for granted it was correct, and never did she realize fully until yesterday that it was wrong. The Chair is just as much particeps criminis.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. A word to us would have corrected it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, if you will excuse the President General she will excuse Colorado. She is sorry she did not look into the matter more carefully, but she merely thought it was a matter of printing.
MRS. CAMPBELL. I would be very glad to excuse the President General. Two years is a long time for us to wait for a thing so earnestly desired.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. At the present time it is not in order at any rate because we have to proceed to the new business on our program. I know there are some things to be brought forward and I thank you for your consideration.

Miss ROBERTSON, of Oklahoma. Madam President General; the Congress has received many relics; but ours is a new State and we are in a very receptive attitude, and I would like to take back a relic to our State—the banner that marked the chair in which Oklahoma's Indian born first delegate sat at this Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have no doubt that by unanimous consent this House will permit you to do so.

Miss ROBERTSON. Fair exchange is no robbery and I do not think the banner cost more than $5. I should like to pay that much for it to go to the Hall fund.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will accept a contribution for the Hall, but cannot be paid for the gift to Oklahoma.

Miss ROBERTSON. Oklahoma does not want to give so meager a thing as $5 on its first appearance. I will see about that when I go back.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may take the banner back with you by unanimous consent of the House.

(Official Reader read letter addressed to President General by Governor Warfield, of Maryland, Past President General, Sons of the American Revolution.)

Governor Warfield's letter was one of greeting to the Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of approval of the project for bonding the Hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed immediately with the order of the day, which is new business, and Mrs. John Paul Earnest is recognized. Last year a matter was brought before this House which could not be acted upon at that time. It was referred to a committee, and this is the report of the committee which was to be delivered at this Congress.

Madam President General and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress:

At the Congress last year resolutions were presented looking to the adoption of a National marker by the Daughters of the American Revolution to be used in marking graves of Revolutionary heroes and historic spots. The mover of the resolutions asked "that this resolution be referred to a suitable committee and that such committee be authorized and directed to investigate and report to the next Congress of this Society whether in its opinion such a marker should
be adopted, and if so what material and design for same should be adopted by the Society.

The Committee appointed by the President General in response to the foregoing resolutions, has been working earnestly since last fall to ascertain,—first, what sentiment existed favorable or adverse to the adoption of a marker,—and second, the most appropriate model and where the best materials and workmanship could be secured.

With reference to the sentiment in favor of the adoption of a marker throughout the Society, your Corresponding Secretary General receives through her mail constantly inquiries about a National marker,—some assume that such a marker is in existence and ask how they may obtain it. Others ask why we do not have one.

The sentiment seems to be that a Society composed of over sixty thousand members, engaged in active patriotic work, should have a marker distinctively their own. In this connection let me quote from a letter received from one of our State Regents, in which she says,—

"We have marked a great many graves as large and perhaps a larger number than any other state but as a rule the markers have been furnished by the Sons of the American Revolution. They have given us their markers without money and without price,—we doing all the work of verifying the graves and these verifications were always subjected to a very rigid examination before being accepted by them. I sometimes chafe under all this, for a Society as large and influential as the Daughters of the American Revolution should not be dependent upon any other organization for any of the necessary accessories to its legitimate work.

It is the opinion of the Committee that, should the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt a National marker, the insignia of the Society is the appropriate model for same. With this in view our correspondence has been had with a large number of manufacturers in regard to the metal to be used in casting and the price of the work when completed. The most satisfactory replies have been received from M. B. Jones Co., Boston, Mass., and the firm of Paul E. Cabaret & Co., New York City. The latter of which has furnished a drawing for the marker.

M. B. Jones & Co., offered to furnish the marker for $1.25 apiece in lots of not less than one hundred after the first costs are paid, which are the cost of the drawing, which they estimate at $10.00 and the patterns which they say will be about $75.00. These preliminary expenses, they agree to refund to the Society after 500 markers have been paid for.

Paul E. Cabaret & Co., offered to furnish a marker of somewhat better material for $1.85 in lots of not less than one hundred. They sent your Committee a design for marker without extra charge, and stated that the preliminary expense in making the models would be
$35.00. They further state that after making the first hundred they might be able to reduce the price somewhat.

The size of the insignia recommended by both these firms is the same, being 8 inches in diameter. The M. B. Jones & Co., state that they will make a marker of “Real Bronze Metal, the staff ¾ inch steel rod, whole height including length of rod, 34½ inches.”

Paul E. Cabaret & Co., propose making the insignia for the marker of bronze of the best quality, casting them from finely chased models. The rod would be ¾ inch diameter and made of wrought solid brass and the anchor at the bottom would also be of solid brass. The insignia would be bronzed to a medium tint before shipment.

In conclusion your Committee recommends, first, that a marker be adopted by the National Society in order that the Daughters of the American Revolution may receive the credit to which they are entitled in the prosecution of this important work, which has not been given them in the past,—because no marker was in existence which was recognized as belonging exclusively to the Daughters of the American Revolution and secondly,—

That the offer of Paul E. Cabaret & Co., be accepted as the more advantageous of the two reported, all things being considered,

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Chairman,

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS.

Mrs. HODGKINS. I move the acceptance of the report and that its recommendations be adopted. (Seconded).

Mrs. TALBOT, of Arizona. May I have the pleasure of seconding the motion?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. TALBOT. Instructions received by me from Maricopa Chapter say if possible find out whether the Daughters have a marker for revolutionary spots other than the one we use now?

Mrs. ROBERTS. A question of information, please. If this resolution is adopted would it be expected that that marker was to replace those already supplied?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chairman of the Committee will answer that.

MRS. EARNEST. No, Madam President, it is to mark unmarked spots.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. I wish to second the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Massachusetts also seconds it.

Miss MILLER. May I remark that the Sons of the American Revolution, according to my understanding of it, have generally marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and it seems to me that it would be rather discourteous for us to try to take their work away from them, when it is principally the work they have undertaken.
Mrs. Earnest. May I say that we have used their markers, but we have done all the work, we have done every bit of the work, and then they simply hand us the markers to put up on the spot we have found and verified.

Mrs. Robbins. With all my ancestors in Massachusetts, here in the District of Columbia I would like the privilege of working directly for the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the graves with the insignia that we love.

Mrs. Masury. I would like to say that in Massachusetts the Daughters have almost always located the graves, and then we have received the markers from the Sons, but have always paid for them as far as I know, and I think now we might pay for our own. We have still a great many unlocated graves in Massachusetts in those little lone burial lots and I should like to see our own markers there. Of course we should never take away any markers that have already been placed.

Member. How are we to obtain those markers? Will the Chairman answer that question?

Mrs. Earnest. Well, we must decide first whether we are going to have a marker, and then we will make all those arrangements about obtaining them. But we want to know the price. There is one at $1.25 apiece in lots of 100, and the other one that the committee recommends would be $1.85, which is made of better material, in lots of 100, same design exactly: and this is the design (indicating). This is the full size.

Mrs. Henry, of District of Columbia. Is it the presumption that these two different markers are for one grave—one for the men and the other for the women?

Mrs. Earnest. This is to mark unmarked graves—graves that are not marked in any way.

Mrs. Henry. Well, this is to be a marker for Revolutionary soldiers, while the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has a marker that is an entirely different thing from that. That is what I was saying.

Mrs. Lockwood. Now why should we advertise the work that they do? It is all we can do to advertise our own work. In Connecticut, women went into a graveyard that was obliterated; they went under the earth covered up with gravel and they got out 700 of those stones; they verified them; they went to the town records and they proved them. They had those stones recut and they had them replaced. Why in the world should they go to the Sons of the American Revolution and ask them to put a marker on the work they have done? I believe the best thing you can do is to accept this report. Just one more instance. In Connecticut there are three thousand names of soldiers of Litchfield. Ladies have gone to work with the Daughters of the American Revolution and have dug them out of the debris. They verified three thousand names that would have been lost to this
Government. Our Government knew nothing about them at all. It had no record of them. And they have not only gotten that lost proof, but they have put a memorial window in the library on which is engraved those three thousand names. Now, ladies, I must tell one little thing more in regard to those three thousand names. They were sent here to go into the Smithsonian Report, and the word came back to me “This is very important, but we do not see why we should publish them so long as the Daughters of the American Revolution are getting out a book in Connecticut containing them.” The Government has refused to do that work. Now, then, why should we allow the Sons to come and put a marker on those three thousand graves? I say that the Daughters of the American Revolution, and especially in Connecticut, should have the credit of all that work.

(Question was called for.)

MRS. LoTHEoP. I want to add one word of approval to Mrs. Lockwood’s foregoing story. I have several friends, very prominent Sons of the American Revolution, and they are surprised that we have not taken this action before. Now let us do so and do the correct thing by adopting this resolution at once.

Mrs. HENRY. I still want my question answered, Madam President. There would then be two markers for Revolutionary Soldiers—one for the Sons of the American and one for the Daughters? Now in the Society of 1812 for the marking of graves we have identically the same marker that the Sons have. Why cannot we do the work for the Daughters and still have one marker? It is more uniform. The question was, why should we have two markers for the same thing.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Whitney, do you wish to speak on this subject.

Mrs. WHitney. I do, Madam President. We cannot hear back here. Is the question to adopt the Committee’s report?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, to adopt the Committee’s report, and it recommends the adoption of the marker.

Mrs. Whitney. I would like to say that several years ago Michigan brought out a very beautiful marker and we have used it to mark Revolutionary graves in our State ever since. That was bought and has been used in other states, I may say. It was brought to the Congress, was shown to them and was very favorably received. I think the President General will remember that at the same time three other States brought up markers. They were all referred to a committee which should compare the merits and report favorably on one at the next Congress. I think that committee never has reported back. I think it only fair if the Congress is to consider any one marker that those should also be referred to a committee and some such action be taken. Therefore, if it is in order, I move that this marker and others may be sent to a committee appointed by the Chair to consider the matter of reporting favorably on one at the next Congress.
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The President General. Mrs. Whitney, last year this matter came up and practically the same resolution was offered that you have just offered, that the whole matter be referred to a committee. The whole matter was referred to a committee, of which Mrs. Earnest is Chairman, and she has presented to you the views of just such a committee as you now ask to have named.

Mrs. Whitney. May I ask how many States sent in markers that were considered by this committee?

The President General. I will ask the Chairman of Committee to answer all those questions of detail.

Mrs. Earnest. I have nothing to do with this other congress that the lady speaks of at all. I was not even here at the other congress you speak of and I know nothing of that congress and nothing has been submitted to me.

Mrs. Whitney. Then I move, if it is in order, and you can do this that we refer it back to the committee, calling on the States each to send in to the Chairman of this committee their markers that have been presented in former years to the Congress, or any that have been designed since; and that the committee will be asked to report at the next Congress.

The President General. Do you offer that as an amendment, Mrs. Whitney?

Mrs. Whitney. I do.

The President General. Is it accepted by the mover of the original resolution? The mover of the original resolution moved that the whole report be accepted with this recommendation. You have now the amendment of Mrs. Whitney which is that the committee report again to the next Congress. Do you accept that as an amendment, or shall I put it separately?

Mrs. Hodgkins. Madam President General, we have tried to get copies of the actual markers used by these different States and we have seen a number of them. We understand their insignias. The idea of this committee was that there are different States having our insignia to mark graves. We wish the National Society to adopt this insignia as a marker, so that all the States can use it in place of the States having adopted their insignias.

Mrs. Barker. A question of information please. We do not understand exactly the position. Is it the proposition that Daughters of the American Revolution ought to mark the graves not marked by the Sons?

Mrs. Earnest. Any unmarked grave is to be marked by our Daughters.

The President General. Are you ready for the question? The amendment is before you. It has not been accepted by the mover of the original resolution. Therefore the Chair first puts it, as it has been seconded, to the effect that this whole matter be referred back
to the committee for further investigation and report at the next Continental Congress. All in favor say aye. There is a little doubt. The result is uncertain to the ears of the Chair. It seems to me still divided.

Mrs. Lockwood. Would it not be courteous to let those States be considered whom we know have been up here year after year?

Mrs. Draper. A question of information. I do not know how to vote and I wish the Chair would tell me. I want to accept the report of the Committee as far as having a marker is concerned. We want to let the discussion go on and let these different States that have different markers submit them and let us all decide next year what marker shall be had.

The President General. The Chair is perfectly willing to assume any proper responsibility for this House, but whether I can tell a member to vote aye or nay is beyond me!

(Vote taken again.)

The Chair is not decided. In addition to this amendment there is the original resolution to come before you. I cannot continue to put this vote indefinitely. The Chair does think that you want to take a rising vote upon this matter. The Chair asks the indulgence of the House. May the Chair once more put the question?

Mrs. Hardy. If we vote in the affirmative to postpone it those graves have to stay unmarked for another year and we ought not to do that.

Mrs. Lockwood. They have waited a hundred years and can wait one year more.

The President General. The Chair is going to decide to the best of her ability and with perfect candor the result of this vote. All in favor of this amendment to refer this matter back to the committee will please say aye: opposed no. The ayes have it and it will be referred back to the committee. The original resolution will now be put, but the amendment having been carried, the purport of the original resolution of course is changed.

Motion put and carried.

The original resolution without the amendment is lost. The amendment is carried to refer it back to the committee. Mrs. Earnest is appointed Chairman of the committee and will conduct all correspondence. All members who wish to correspond on the subject will be at liberty to do so. You are therefore to proceed to correspond and report back to the next Congress.

Mrs. Whitney. May Michigan request that a little item to that effect may appear in the American Monthly Magazine, telling us where to send our markers?

The President General. Markers and letters both to go to the Corresponding Secretary General, and notice to that effect will appear in the Magazine.

Mrs. Masury. Madam President, I have a resolution that Massa-
chusetts wishes to present for Pennsylvania, a bill to be enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the money of the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the erection upon the site of the encampment during the winter of 1777 to 1778 of the American Army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of two memorial arches at the principal entrances to Valley Forge Park, to be called "Washington Memorial Arch" and "Steuben Memorial Arch," respectively in commemoration of the patriotism displayed and the suffering endured by General Washington, his officers and men during said winter; provided, That the money appropriated as aforesaid, shall be expended by the Valley Forge Park Commission under the direction of the Secretary of War; and that the location, plans, specifications and designs for such arches shall be approved by the Secretary of War before any moneys so appropriated are expended. Provided further, That when such arches are erected, the responsibility for the care and keeping of the same shall be with the same Valley Forge Park Commission; or, as may otherwise be provided by the State of Pennsylvania and without expense to the United States.

The Daughters of the American Revolution cordially concede the patriotism and wisdom of the State of Pennsylvania in laying out as a public place or park for the free enjoyment of the people forever of the revolutionary camp ground at Valley Forge and that the generous appropriation to this time of more than $300,000 calls for the early availment by other States and of the United States of the privilege granted to them by Pennsylvania to erect monuments or other memorials on the grounds acquired for said park; therefore,

Resolved, that this Congress approves the bill House of Representatives 17986, providing for an appropriation by the Congress of the United States of $50,000 for the erection of two memorial arches at the principal entrances to Valley Forge Park, to be called "Washington Memorial Arch" and "Steuben Memorial Arch," respectively, in commemoration of the patriotism displayed and the suffering endured by General George Washington, his officers, and men during the winter of 1777-1778.

Resolved, that we urge upon the several States of the Union to meet the generous action of Pennsylvania in establishing and beautifying said park and in erecting therein a splendid equestrian statue to General Anthony Wayne, soon to be unveiled, by the erection in said park of monuments or other memorials to the heroes of such other States as participated in the memorable encampment and made American liberty and independence possible.

Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts is very glad to present this memorial in the name of Pennsylvania, and as all our ancestors were in the
Revolution every one of them suffered at Valley Forge during that terrible winter. I believe every one of us should vote for this resolution.

The President General. You have heard this resolution coming from Pennsylvania, so clearly delivered to you by Massachusetts, and Mrs. Masury moves its adoption. There are numerous seconds. (Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Walworth and others.) Are you ready for the question.

Mrs. Matthews. My ancestors were there.

(Vote taken, unanimously carried.)

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President General, I have a motion to make here, and I am afraid to go back to Cincinnati in danger of my life if I do not make it. I have some manuscripts in my hands, but I am not going to read them to you, so please do not ask me to go back and sit down until I am through.

Resolved, That the application papers recently issued by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution be discarded and a new and revised edition be published as soon as possible, with suitable data on the outside of the folded paper for identification, and with sufficient space for inserting the required names and dates on the pedigree page, and with the seal of the Society in tint on the first page.

Now, ladies I have never been a registrar of a society and therefore I do not know its work; but those ladies who do, tell me that it is the most inconvenient thing in the world to be dependent on the outside of an envelope. They say that an envelope is sometimes a most perverse factor; that it will get lost and get into the waste basket and that it sometimes even gets itself into the fire, and that it will wear out at the edges and corners and get destroyed. What they want is a folded paper, with blanks on the outside. Now there are many other societies, the Mayflower, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of 1812 and all have everything docketed on the outside where they can find the names and where everything is put down that goes into that document or paper. They find it very inconvenient to have this blank here. And this lady who insisted on my making this motion to you—as delegate I have to do it—says that it is the greatest inconvenience in the work of a registrar general; that when they get separated from their outside envelopes then they have to unfold the paper and look all over it to find the little data they want, which they could find at once if it were on the outside of the paper. Now, that is her position, and I tell you I think there is something in it. I think it is inconsiderate to want these ladies all over the country to do this kind of work and not make it easy for them. I do not know the reason of this blank of our most admired Registrar General—yet I know she will come here and tear everything I say to pieces, because she can convince us whether we want to be convinced or not—and there is nobody who has more admiration for her ability than I have,
and I stand here trembling when I know what she is going to do to me—but at the same time, please remember those poor registrars all over the country who do not like a blank page.

Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania. I would like to second it most heartily.

Mrs. McCartney. I know that the original papers have no place for dates of birth and marriage, nothing but the original ancestors and we are obliged to write all over the country supplying data which is not supplied upon the papers, for she cannot compel us to furnish that data when there is no place for it. The Colonial Dames and the Mayflower have specific spaces. And I am so glad to second again that motion.

The President General. Mrs. McCartney, the Chair will call your attention to the fact that the resolution deals with the outside of the blank being used.

Mrs. McCarthy. I am very glad I got in something about the inside then.

Mrs. Perley. I beg to ask this Congress if it has thought of the economy or the extravagance of the resolution. We economical people ought to always think of that. We have a great many expenses already, and whether the present papers are right or wrong we ought to think of the expense.

Mrs. Murphy. Why should they leave that off and go to the expense of printing on the outside of the envelope; it takes expense in either case?

Mrs. Room. That was one of the recommendations made by the Registrar General that was not brought before this House by the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

The President General. It was not brought forward in any report this year; this is the result of past work.

Mrs. Draper. I just got in in time to hear the able delegate from Ohio say that she was afraid of what I was going to do to her. I do not know what it was that she said before. Therefore, Madam President, may I ask that that motion be read by the Reader before I speak. I do not like to speak to anything I have not fully heard. (Official Reader re-reads resolution.)

Mrs. McCartney. May I offer an amendment to that; that this space to which I have alluded inside for births and deaths etc., should also be inserted in the new papers? Then I assure you I shall feel satisfied and that I will never say another word about the lineage book.

The President General. Mrs. Murphy, there is an amendment to your resolution. Will you accept it? It is to have a place for births, deaths and marriages on the inside of the papers.

Mrs. Murphy. I will cheerfully accept it. I have something to say to that amendment. The space is just seven-eighths of an inch
long, and she expects us to put in the births, deaths and marriages in that! I do not know what more can be put into seven-eighths of an inch space.

**THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The Chair will call attention to the fact Mrs. Draper was recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Before I begin may I ask the lady from Ohio if she ever was a registrar?

Mrs. MURPHY. I have just stated that I was not and never intend to be, but that I have a sympathy for all the registrars who have been pesterling me about it?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the lady how many registrars have been pesterling her about it?

Mrs. MURPHY. One.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General. There are 872 chapters in the United States. There was a committee appointed. The recommendation of my able predecessor, Mrs Jamison, was brought before this House last year and unanimously adopted, that the application papers be changed. It was left entirely to a committee what changes should be made, but she stated in requesting the application papers to be changed, that there was a necessity for data. Now, Madam President General, you remember that you appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. Ogden, of the Philadelphia Chapter, and two or three others. We worked for several months to try to get an application paper that would meet all the requirements and that would have in the necessary data. Now, if my friend Mrs. McCartney had seen those application papers she would have seen that on the second page there was a space reserved for the birth, death and marriage of every intervening generation. [Mrs. McCartney. "Glad!"] Then on the third page there was space as usual for the information of data in regard to the service. On the fourth page there was a space for the children of Revolutionary ancestry, and down at the bottom a place for the notary, and so on. Madam President, we do not put the seal of the National Society on that application paper. The seal of the National Society has never been used on any application paper, and I have been informed that it could not be used except on official documents. The application papers are sent out broadcast; they are not official. Therefore, part of that resolution I am sure you do not wish to adopt, that the seal of the National Society be placed on the application paper. Now, Madam President, in order to have space for the children of Revolutionary ancestors we had to take off of the back the data entered because it was already on the front. It did not seem necessary to repeat it again on the fourth page; also date when the certificate was issued. As the certificate is issued by the National Society it did not seem to be necessary to have it on the application paper sent out to the different chapters. As the name of the woman was on the first page it did not seem necessary to repeat it on the
fourth. Therefore we took out that and put in the space that had been reserved for these things for the children of Revolutionary ancestors. You say, why is that necessary? If you are descended from a man or woman of whom you are proud—and every one of us is—you do not want somebody else, who is not entitled to it, to come in on your ancestry. A great many of us have had the experience that people have claimed to be descended from our ancestors, and they said, "why that man's services have already been recognized." And in the beginning we used to put that person right in because the services were all there. We send and ask them if they are children of Revolutionary ancestry when we find one woman has already been admitted on that service; but if they are related to others who are already in, it is all right. If, as in many cases is proven, their ancestor was a man entirely different who bore the same name, even if it was John Smith, we are proud of John Smith; then of course it shows that they are not entitled to that service. Madam President, the former Registrar General, her predecessors and almost every one who has been at work in connection with genealogy, finds that it is almost impossible to do correct work without that space. Now, in order that no chapter might be deprived of anything, we had some envelopes provided which would be furnished free of cost. One chapter only of the whole 872 has expressed any desire even to see those envelopes. They copy their application papers out straight and there is the name of the woman and ancestor and the person that endorses her right on the front page where they can look at it. That, Madam President, was the reason that after careful consultation the committee decided as it did. Of course, if it is the wish of this Congress that the space be changed and that this little insignificant data be repeated again on another page at the request of one chapter, then I think that it should be clearly understood before it is voted upon, so that your Registrar General who is only anxious to do as the registrars and the chapters throughout the country want her to do, can explain to the 800 women who are going to make a fuss with her because the application papers are changed.

Mrs. Murphy. I forgot one thing that my colleague told me I must not forget. She told me to let you see these [shows blanks of other societies] and show you how other societies back their papers in a business-like way, and then to ask you to look at our poor blank thing with nothing on it. I never wished to criticise or to be in opposition to our Registrar General because I think she is splendid, but I have told you what my colleague thinks, because she is the only woman that had courage enough to write to our Registrar General.

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President General, I believe this is the first time I have ever disagreed on a business point with our Registrar General, but we have tried this form; it is not the material, that is not the item we have found difficult, but the spacing on the paper.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. May I direct the attention of Mrs. Ammon to the fact that the resolution of Mrs. Murphy deals entirely with the blank.

MRS. MURPHY. No, Madam President, I had reference to the spacing, too.

MRS. AMMON. The resolution I believe was that these papers should be discarded, not the information, but simply the form of printing it thereon.

MRS. WHITNEY. One reason in favor of having this printed on the outside is because many of us do and all of us should keep our papers in a safe deposit vault. The boxes, as you all know, are long and narrow; but if our papers are to go in an envelope it will require twice as large a box to accommodate our papers. It is a matter of great expense and it would be a matter of great inconvenience, however, to do away with the envelopes.

MRS. DRAPER. It was in regard to the spacing of the application paper that the lady from Ohio asks information. Then it will be necessary to change the size of the application paper. You realize of course that over 66,000 application papers have been received into this Society, verified and passed upon, to say nothing of the supplemental papers. Now if you adopt another paper of a different size there will be a great many complications. Our children want to come in and join this Society, and it is impossible unfortunately to put all the different generations in a paper of the same size that we had before without crowding it a little bit. It was measured very carefully. The paper is exactly the same size as it has always been since the beginning of the Society, but room was left so that our children could join the Society and every line and every single space has been used on that application paper by a number of the younger members who have come in this last year mostly through the Children of the American Revolution.

MRS. LANE. As each registrar receives her paper, why not label it herself in this blank space? She could easily do so.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to continue the discussion of this?

(Cries of question.)

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask one question more. The Registrar General stated that the official seal should not be put upon these papers. Is it not put upon our envelopes and letter paper?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the insignia. The seal is not so used.

MRS. DRAPER. The seal of the Society, I stated, was never put on it.

MRS. MURPHY. I believe that my colleague at home meant the insignia—that is what she meant. Many of these which she has given as samples bear the insignia of the Society which is represented on the
inside and the data on the outside. I will take the responsibility of saying insignia.

The President General. The seal of the organization is a different matter. There is a great deal of paraphernalia attached thereto.

Mrs. Walworth. The seal of the Society goes on the certificate, therefore we are all right on that subject.

Mrs. Barbour, of New Jersey. Madam President General, I have infinite faith in the judgment of the officer in this position, but recently I secured papers for my young daughter who has come into our organization and I did find a little difficulty in getting it all in the space allowed; that has been my recent experience, and I heard several ladies around me say it has been theirs.

The President General. Mrs. McCartney, your amendment applied to the enlargement of that space, did it not?

Mrs. McCartney. It was to insert a place for deaths, marriages and births.

The President General. If that has been provided, then the only part of your amendment left is that that space be enlarged from seven-eights of an inch.

Mrs. Draper. You could not do that. Does the lady from Pennsylvania want the size of the application paper changed?

Mrs. McCartney. No, it is not necessary. It is large enough now. It could be made smaller without any detriment, but not larger. It is the largest paper that has ever come to my knowledge.

Mrs. Draper. Will the lady from Pennsylvania please tell me how you are going to get everything you do on there without making the space as small as it is. We measured and divided and did everything until it left so little room for margin that the printer said it did not look well, and I said it did not make any difference about the looks if it had in it all that we wanted, and all we could get was seven-eighths of an inch. Now, if you want more than seven-eighths of an inch the application paper has got to be enlarged, and of course you know what that means. Sixty thousand have already been bound in the present size.

Mrs. Lockwood. Has it ever proved to be sufficient space for the data?

Mrs. Draper. Well, I think we have had a great many. May I state once more that nearly six thousand entered this year, and fully four thousand of them were on the new application papers. As I have already said, the only complaint in regard to this space which was reserved for the children of Revolutionary ancestry came from the Cincinnati Chapter.

Mrs. McCartney. Should you reserve a space on the Daughters of the American Revolution paper, I just ask the question; but in regard to the space how can any human being tell how long her great-grandfather's name is going to be?
Mrs. Walworth. I move that the matter be referred to a committee.

The President General. There is a resolution and an amendment before you, and Mrs. Walworth suggests that it be referred to a committee, but of course you cannot entertain another resolution. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Room. Business men say it is not possible to put an important document in an envelope; it is dangerous and unsafe; it is apt to get separated and then the paper may be lost, because, being blank on the outside nobody knows what is going to become of it.

The President General. The question is before you. Mrs. McCartney, your amendment is first. Do you continue to offer that or withdraw it?

Mrs. McCartney. I really do not care so you do the right thing with the papers.

The President General. That is a very broad amendment. It is brought to my attention and I think is correct, that a motion to commit takes precedence. Mrs. Walworth has a motion before you to commit this entire matter to a committee. It is moved and seconded that it be referred to a committee.

(Carried.)

The President General. I will appoint, Mrs. Murphy [laughter], the committee later. Mrs. Walker, of Missouri, is recognized for this purpose. The Chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag is absent. This is a very brief report necessary to have read before this House and very advisable to have read this morning, because the United States Senate has asked the presence of some of the Daughters on Monday morning at a committee hearing on this subject. And after this report is presented the Chair will appoint a committee later in the day that will go to the Senate on Monday morning. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Walker who represents the Chairman, Mrs. Kempster.

Mrs. Walker. I regret exceedingly that the Chairman of this committee, Mrs. Kempster, is not present. She is so enthusiastic, industrious and able that as Chairman of this committee she has left very little for the other members of the committee to perform.

Report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled. The Chairman of the Committee to prevent desecration of the American Flag, while she gives you heartfelt greeting, deeply regrets that she cannot this year present her annual report in person.

The events of the past year have not furnished us with any milestones to mark the way, but if the time has shown no plain step in advance, neither has it brought us any reason for discouragement; indeed our country seems truly awakening to its patriotic duties, and when Americans are alert to their country's welfare we have no
occasion for uneasiness or alarm. It is the unconcern and indifference of self-interest that should cause anxiety. With public conscience deeply stirred, we may feel assured that the symbol of our Government could not be the victim of malicious attack, without an outcry of indignation, which would add energy to our effort, and possibly bring victory to our cause.

As growth is a quiet process, which we recognize by what is attained, let us trust that with the present quiet development of true, loyal hearted Americanism which is becoming so evident, will come the longed for appreciation and protection of our Nation's flag.

The bill before the Congress of the United States, introduced in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Senate by Hon. Wm. Warner, (Senate Bill No. 727,) and in the House of Representatives by Hon. James H. Davidson, (No. 6124,) is the same bill as that which received the endorsement of the Senate in 1904, when it was passed unanimously by that body.

I ask you all to bear in mind, that years ago we brought this matter before the Congress of the United States, that, to you is due a goodly share of credit for the advance which has been made in the consideration shown our Country's Flag. I want you to remember, also, that your measure—the first which asked for complete protection of our Flag—has received the approval of the highest legislative body of our land, and that only by your faithful, persistent interest and labor can you expect to win success; and success means, to crown your prolonged endeavor by a Federal law which shall hold the banner high, beyond all contamination. The bills are in the hands of the Committees on the Judiciary in both houses of Congress, and I beg you to omit no opportunity for the word in good season.

I must add that the Milwaukee Chapter has as usual, borne the expenses of this National Committee as one of its patriotic duties.

We cannot know when this task of ours will be accomplished—it may be we have years yet to wait; it may be that some sudden arousing of the public mind and heart, will bring swift rallying around our Flag; and that this great Government will by its own powerful command hold our glorious Flag free in the heavens, liberated from its servitude to trade, flying unsullied and unassailed; beckoning the hosts on to a destiny beyond compare.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS S. KEMPSTER,
Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis.,
April 16, 1908.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state in connection with that subject, that a Son of the American Revolution, Mr. Sampson, who has been a very ardent friend of the Daughters, situated in
this city, has been appointed by the Board of Trade of Washington, chairman of a committee to consult with the Daughters upon this matter, and has consulted frequently. We are invited to join the committee of the Board of Trade and the Sons of the American Revolution to be present Monday morning at the Senate committee hearing.

Mrs. Cox, of the District of Columbia. I wish to state that the members of Our Flag Chapter will be present at that committee hearing.

The President General. We do not know that we could be better represented there than by Our Flag Chapter.

Mrs. Hart. I would like to call the attention of the Congress before any more of the Daughters leave, to rather an important subject, which is the changing of the day of opening of the annual Congress from Monday until Tuesday. I think it will commend itself to a great many people, because you know how inconvenient it is for many of us to get here Monday morning. The business can be completed easily during the week, and those who could stay over would have the privilege of doing so. I move the consideration of that question.

The President General. You may move the consideration of it. Then the question will be considered by the committee for next year’s Congress. The consideration of this subject is moved. It is moved and seconded that the subject of changing the hours of the Congress from Monday until Tuesday be considered, and the Chair shall refer it to a committee for that purpose. The vote is not being taken as to the opening on Monday or Tuesday; the Chair merely puts the vote as to the consideration of this question. The ayes have it and it is carried.

Mrs. Murphy. Ladies, I have now a motion to make which is very dear to my heart. Before I was making a motion for somebody else; this is my own and I hope everybody else’s. I move that our honored President General be made Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee for the coming year.

(Numerously seconded.)

The President General. Will Mrs. Park take the chair and put the motion?

Mrs. Park (in the chair). Mrs. Murphy, I will ask you to offer the motion again. [Motion was offered the second time.] You have heard the motion.

Mrs. Orton, of Ohio. Ohio seconds the motion.
Miss Benning seconds, New Jersey; Mrs. McCartney.
Mrs. Parker. Are you ready for the question? [Vote taken.] It is moved unanimously that our President General be made the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee for the coming year.
(Carried.)

The President General (resuming chair). Thank you, ladies. I am very much indebted for this further mark of your confidence.

Mrs. Walworth. Madam President General, Daughters of the
American Revolution and members of the Congress, I have a brief motion I would like to make in regard to the Children of the American Revolution. As a retired officer of this society I watch all of your activities with a great deal of interest and affection, and am constantly looking to see in what direction you are developing most. I am most happy to find, these last few years particularly, that you are devoting much time to education, historical education, patriotic education, education along the lines that are most important for the purposes of our Society. Now I see no better way and no direction in which we could better extend this exercise of education, this method, these different methods of education, than through the Children of the American Revolution. At first I was a little doubtful myself about how that matter would work; but I am sure all of you who have watched the development of your society and the activities in which they are engaged and the zeal with which they have worked and the many contributions they have made to the Continental Hall, will be satisfied that they are doing a great work, that this is exactly the thing which we particularly need to carry out our purpose for the future. Therefore I would say, that as the Congress of 1895 authorized the founding of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, originator of the idea, and, whereas that society has with zeal carried out the purposes of this society under direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution as presidents of their local societies, and have contributed continuously and largely to the memorial Continental Hall, and the Children's Society has developed into the most important factor in patriotic education, therefore be it Resolved, that in the future the Program Committee for the Congress, the Continental Congress, is instructed to call for a report to the Continental Congress annually from the National Board of the Children's Society.

This is seconded by Mrs. Newbury and Mrs. Beecher. I would say in relation to this that it would be a great encouragement I think to the children of the society and to the ladies who are working for them so zealously, if they would have this recognition from the Continental Congress, and I think that it would interest very many of you to hear what they are doing year by year.

The President General. You have heard the resolution. It is seconded. [Mrs. Roberts, of Maryland. Unanimously carried.] Thank you, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut. All I wish to say is that I would like to correct a slight misapprehension in regard to the three thousand Litchfield county soldiers. I am very much obliged to Mrs. Lockwood for the credit she has given to the Litchfield county Daughters and to the chapter of Litchfield saying that we were marking or intend to mark all of the three thousand graves of these soldiers; but we cannot assume quite so much credit to ourselves as all that. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has collected all of the three thousand names of
the Litchfield county soldiers with the help of the other Litchfield county chapters, and has compiled them in one complete list, the first list ever made, and it is about to publish them; but we have not considered the marking of the graves.

Mrs. Lockwood. You are going to when you get a marker.

Mrs. Bueb. We may, but we do not know as yet, and we should not go down upon the stenographic record of this Congress as having done quite so much work as Mrs. Lockwood gave us credit for.

The President General. The correction will be made. Mrs. Park of Georgia is recognized.

Mrs. Park. Madam President General and Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, whereas, patriotic education is one of the chief objects of our society, and whereas, whatever tends to extend a noble ambition and the love of country in the youth of our land is worthy of our best efforts; and, whereas, as a great body of patriotic women, devoted not only to perpetuating the heroic memories of the past, but to maintaining and improving the institutions of the present, it is eminently proper that we manifest our constant interest in our national training schools for the soldiers and sailors of our country, therefore, I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution offer annually a medal or prize to the midshipman of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, who excels in the subject of international law and seamanship; and said prize or medal not to be less in value than $100, all the details of form and design to be left to a special committee under the Committee of Patriotic Education.

Madam President General, I wish just one moment to speak to this resolution. Several years ago we mentioned this subject to the National Board, at a time when we were greatly pressed, even more than we are now, for funds for Memorial Continental Hall. We thought best to defer it, and correspondence was carried on between the speaker and the National Military Academy at West Point to ascertain if they allowed prizes or medals for scholarship, and I learned that they did not allow them, that it would be an unwise precedent and that they are not allowed at West Point. But at that time I wrote to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and he said they were highly in favor of it. So again I wrote to know if they were still of that opinion, and I hold in my hand a letter from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It is brief and by your permission I will read it. "Dear Madam: Your letter of April 22d has just been received, and am replying in haste in order that the information you desire may reach you before the close of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. I do not believe that a prize for excellence in purely historical subjects or for the best original essay would be found satisfactory in its results. I asked that question because I find that in our State universities and in our schools we find these prizes very
satisfactory as a stimulus to the study of history.] The academic course in English terminates at the end of the first term of the second year, and I am of the opinion that a prize would have more weight if offered in connection with subjects belonging to the latter part of the course. The subjects of international law and seamanship are treated in the graduate year, and such a prize as you suggest awarded to midshipmen who excel in these most important professional branches would undoubtedly be a valuable incentive to the entire brigade."

(Signed) CHARLES J. BADGER.

MRS. BARKER, of Rhode Island. Madam President, as secretary of the committee on patriotic education, I desire to most heartily commend the resolution presented by Mrs. Park, and I have the great honor of seconding it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies you have heard this resolution and it has been seconded. Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey, seconds it; Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Bowron, of New York City; Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Butterworth and Mrs. John Morgan Smith, and numerous others second it. What is your pleasure?

MRS. McCLELLAND, of Alabama. Alabama wishes to second it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This resolution is widely seconded. [Vote was taken.] It is carried. The Chair desires to congratulate Mrs. Park, of Georgia, on having inaugurated what she believes is a splendid thing for the Daughters of the American Revolution, in that it shows their active participation in the inculcation of patriotism of the present day as well as the memories of the past.

MRS. HAMILTON WARD. Madam President General and ladies of the Congress, I am requested by the Regent of the Baron Steuben Chapter, who is not able to be present, to present the following resolution by Baron Steuben Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bath, New York:

That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby petitioned and requested to place the widows of the deceased soldiers of the Civil War upon the same pension footing as surviving soldiers of that war, as now provided by the recent age pension law, thereby giving to the more dependent the same amount as that now provided for those who, in a measure, still retain the power of pursuing gainful occupations.

There are very few pensioners of that war now living, and it seems to me that the widows of those soldiers who went to the war, by remaining at home to support their families upon the very small pittance paid to them by the Government, deserve as much pension and as great aid as those soldiers who saved to us this great republic. They certainly showed their patriotism by staying at home and supporting their families, and should be placed upon this pension list in the same way as the soldiers.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this resolution read by Mrs. Ward. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Walworth. There was a bill passed in Congress only a few days ago putting the widows on the same basis and raising their pensions, and it is now before the President to be signed.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a very cheering piece of news. The Chair was not aware that it had been signed. It was signed, so I am now informed, on Easter Monday by the President of the United States. I congratulate you on having carried a resolution before the whole country.

Mrs. Mussey. Madam President and Daughters, I think as you have walked and ridden around Washington you have all been struck with the numerous men on horseback that decorate our squares and circles, but there are very few monuments of statesmen. We have several of George Washington, but there is none of Alexander Hamilton, who was the founder of our financial system. There is now just founded an association to erect a monument to Alexander Hamilton to stand directly at the south of the Treasury. The president of that association is Mr. Associate Justice Harlan. The Attorney General of the United States, and many other eminent men are interested in it; and by the courtesy of the association and your President General, I have been honored by being placed upon the board of trustees to represent the Daughters.

The other night when we were very busy the secretary of the association came to us to give us a little address upon the services of Alexander Hamilton and brought that handsome bust here. But most of us did not know that it was the fine bust of Alexander Hamilton. It has now been removed from the Hall. We have been so busy that we could not find time to hear Mr. Collins. Now, I ask that a resolution be passed of sympathy with and approbation of the movement to erect a monument to Alexander Hamilton. Mrs. Hardy seconds.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the motion before you to express our sympathy with and approbation of the erection of a monument to Alexander Hamilton.

(Vote taken; unanimously carried.)

Mrs. Bowron. Madam President. In line with the report I made the other day on the Interchangeable Bureau for Slides, etc., in Mrs. Terry's absence, and with her approval, I ask to make the following motion. I move, with the approval of Miss Mecum, Chairman of the National Patriotic Committee, the appropriation of the smallest sum possible to carry on the work undertaken by the sub-committee, Mrs. Terry, Chairman, of the Interchangeable Bureau for Lectures and Slides.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this proposition. (Official reader re-read resolution; motion put and carried.)

Mrs. McCartney. Was the sum named?
Mrs. Bowron. The sum was not named; the smallest sum possible was named.

The President General. The Chair desires to say a word at this juncture. While we have lost, as I said in my opening address, many most valuable members of this organization during the past year, your Chairman could not stand here and preside over this Congress without feeling specially keenly the absence of two members who were so well and widely known and beloved, one of them Mrs. Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, and the other Mrs. Walburn, of North and South Carolina, for when we first knew her she was Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina, married and died shortly thereafter. They were State Regents of our organization. Afterwards Mrs. Cameron became a Vice-President General. Now, without differentiating in the loss we feel in the death of any of our members, I know that those two were so well beloved because of their high ideals, noble achievements and beautiful personalities, that the President General could not be willing, and I am quite sure that no one here present would be willing, to adjourn this Congress without some word of the deep-felt grief of this Society in the loss of two such women, and in the rejoicing that they have served us in the past. The President General therefore asks that this Congress rise in silent sorrow in the death of all our members and these two just specifically named.

(Congress accordingly rose.)

Mrs. Park: I ask one word of explanation in regard to the resolution offered by me. I had in my mind the words of the Superintendent in regard to the subjects of international law and seamanship. I only meant a prize in international law, because a great many prizes are offered for seamanship and none for international law, which, as you know, is such a very important subject for our commanders, our naval commanders, to be thoroughly versed in; and I ask the privilege of the House to make that correction.

Mrs. Henry. I should like to make a motion which it has been customary to make for several years, I think, that the pages shall be given a spoon at the end of the session for their work, which I hope has been satisfactory to the Congress during the week.

(Seconded.)

The President General. We know that everybody in the House has rejoiced to see these charming young pages with us. We are delighted to present that token, and Mrs. Henry's motion is before you seconded.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. Draper. May I first, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, ask that the Treasurer General be authorized to give the usual small token of appreciation to Officer Créagh? We all realize the work he has done this last week. I think the amount is $10. May I ask, if it is the customary amount, that it be given?
Mrs. Henry. I second that, as I am acquainted with Mr. Creagh.

The President General. The President General is very well acquainted with him—and he is a courteous and gallant officer.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. Draper. The reader has just shown me a most admirable suggestion which must, if it could only come as a recommendation from this Congress to the next Congress, facilitate matters very much. May I ask that she be allowed to read it. I do not feel that I should take the credit for it myself.

The Official Reader. Whereas, The ceremony of the roll call of the first day of the Continental Congress is legally unnecessary, because the credentials of every member of the Congress have first been fully verified by the Chairman and members of the Credential Committee; and,

Whereas, No lady can appear on the floor of this Congress without first presenting the proper credentials, thereby assuring a legal house irrespective of the roll call, and

Whereas, The ceremony of calling the roll is long and tedious and exhausting to both the house and the official reader; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress recommend to the Committee on Program for the Eighteenth Continental Congress that the roll call be omitted.

The President General. That may be a popular suggestion, but the Chair would hesitate very much as to its propriety. The Chair feels that it is right to say that before it is acted upon.

Mrs. Draper. It could not be acted upon.

The President General. No, but the recommendation of the Congress places the Congress on record.

Mrs. Orton. It might avoid technicalities and avoid any such detail by simply having the State Regent respond by saying present for the number of delegates. That would obviate the entire call of the chapter.

Mrs. Howard, of Texas. I have a resolution drawn up to that effect that I think would modify it a little. But you told me and I acted on your suggestion that it would not be legal for this Congress to pass any business that would control another Congress.

The President General. That is perfectly correct, Mrs. Howard. You sent that resolution in writing, and I asked you not to offer it this morning, because this Congress cannot act for the succeeding one.

Mrs. Howard. Yes, Madam President, but this resolution was merely in the form of a recommendation.

The President General. At the same time the Chair realizes that one Congress should not undertake to transact business of the succeeding one.

Mrs. Draper. May I ask that this question of the roll call be considered by a committee, which would be the program committee, to be appointed by the President General, so that when the members of
the next Congress come here their action for or against it could be taken and could be made more decisive. No one would more regret than I doing anything that would have the slightest suggestion of illegality. But might it not be put in that way, that the program committee be requested to inquire into the legality and advisability of such a matter?

Mrs. Ward. I do not see, unless we are to have the roll call after we assemble here, how the committee is assured of the members who are present. The names are sent on perhaps before the Congress meets, and there are many of those names that are sent on that are not able at the time of the meeting to be present, and the only means we have of knowing the positive members present is by the roll call at the meeting.

Mrs. Patton. I would like to ask if it is not customary in all organizations to have a roll call? As it has always been one of the features of the Congress to have the roll call I would be very sorry to see them not have it.

Miss Benning. I am sorry to dissent from the ladies who made the motion and the ladies who are in favor of it, but it does seem hard for delegates to come here and sit up like dolls and mummies. Sometimes they do not get three minutes in which to talk. The visitors come and we extend to them the courtesies of the House. It is hard for State Regents to get their delegates to come with them if they have no opportunity to say anything. If they sit here like mummies they might as well stay away.

The President General. The Chair is permitting this expression of opinion in order to get some idea of the sentiment of the House and to give the program committee some idea to work upon when it is considering the feasibility of this plan.

Mrs. Howard, of Texas. I rise to a question of information. If such a resolution is presented to the Board of Management, can it then be acted upon and become a law for the next Congress?

The President General. Not for the next Congress. It could be presented to the Board of Management to consider and advise the Congress of its conclusions; but it could not become a law for the Continental Congress, because that is a superior body.

Mrs. Howard. May I read my resolution?

The President General. You may, Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Howard. The call of the first roll would be satisfied by the State Regent, each State Regent rising in her place at the head of the delegation of which she is regent and announcing the State of which she is regent, the number of delegates present, and those entitled to vote; that is, if Texas stands up and says five delegates present and four alternates, Texas is entitled to five votes. That will expedite matters and do away with this long roll call.

Mrs. Krim. This Society is largely a society of sentiment and pa-
triotism. We were organized for that purpose, and, as such, I think we live and progress. To me, the most beautiful, the sweetest, the most touching part of the whole Congress is that magnificent roll. I have often wiped my eyes filled with tears, because to me it carries the names of those heroic men and women whose names have been chosen by the chapters; to me it is a beautiful sentiment. We of the older generation are passing away, but I would be very unhappy, and I know many people feel with me, to have that roll call abandoned, because the names mean to each chapter so much.

Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee. I add my sentiment to that of Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania. Having been a member of this Congress for many years it is one of the greatest pleasures of my coming to hear the names of the old members and know that they are still in the land of the living and respond to the roll when they are called.

Mrs. Ellis, of Kentucky. I wanted to know if this will also be referred to the program committee?

The President General. Do you mean the suggestions relating to the actions of the next Congress?

Mrs. Ellis. Yes, Madam President.

The President General. Those that it is proper the program committee should have any right to consider, Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. Wilson. I would like to echo these sentiments and say that it dignifies this body to have a roll call.

Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina. South Carolina never knew that she lacked sentiment on any question, but we cannot appreciate just what has been said. There is so much noise during all that roll call that our official reader is taxed to the utmost and sometimes nobody knows who is called and it remains with the delegates to know whether they are called.

Mrs. McClellan. I would like to emphasize what has been said in favor of the roll call, not only because of the pleasing memories it brings, but of the very useful means of identification of the new members.

A Member. All of the chapters like to hear their names called in the Congress, and to many it is the great event of the year. I would like very much to have it continued, because I think a great many women are from the country and this is the only chance they have to appear.

The President General. The Chair could not express an opinion, were this a resolution; but as it is merely a sentiment she is going to concur heartily with the lady who has just spoken, and she believes time should be taken to recognize the chapters of this organization. Miss Richards asks the courtesy of the House to make a statement.

Miss Richards. I merely wish to say in reply to Mrs. Bratton's kind and considerate remark in regard to the voice of the official reader, that as far as I am concerned, as your official reader, my voice
belongs to you during the week of this Congress. Of course if you should decide not to have the roll call my voice would not be so husky during the remaining five days in the week but if you would prefer to have it, I am still your official reader, and consider that my voice will be devoted to you.

Mrs. Meriwether. I move to fine those members who talk during the roll call; and to see that women do not talk all the time and save the reader’s voice.

The President General. The Chair would like to call attention to the fact that speaks well for the order of this Congress, that the President General’s voice and the official reader’s voice are in better condition at the end of this Congress than they have been at the end of Congresses for many years.

Mrs. Park. I wish to offer a resolution of appreciation for the official arrangements for the comfort of the National Board and for the zealous work of all my co-workers on the Board.

The President General. All in favor of this resolution of appreciation will please say aye.

(Carried.)

Mrs. DelafIELD, of Missouri. Madam President General and Daughters of the Congress, whereas, there is a bill now pending in the United States Congress to appropriate $50,000 to mark the Oregon Trail, and whereas, the old gentleman, Mr. Ezra Meeker, 76 years old, came all the way from his home in Washington on his prairie schooner that was used fifty years ago, and in his august team was met by the President here and was received in all the large cities very cordially, and presented the bill in person, when he came to St. Louis on his way home he was received by the three St. Louis Chapters and gave us a most delightful talk. He said, “Will you please make it your business to find out whether that bill is possible, and if it is not, to ask the Daughters of the American Revolution to ask Congress to pass it at this time. If they ask it I know it will be done.” I move that the Daughters of the American Revolution petition this Congress to endorse the bill now before them to appropriate $50,000 to mark the Oregon Trail. I do this in the name of Missouri.

Mrs. Lockwood. I second that.

Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas. Kansas wishes to second it.

(It was numerously seconded; carried.)

The President General. The Chair has been asked to bring before the Congress for consent to send it to a committee for consideration and report the proposition that some especial banner, not our star spangled banner which belongs to us by right of blessed inheritance, but a special flag for the Daughters of the American Revolution be procured like that or similar to that borne by the Sons of the American Revolution when they decorate, in connection with the star spangled
banner. If there is no objection the Chair will bring that matter before a committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If the old minutes of the Daughters are examined, you will find that they have adopted a magnificent flag. It is a banner, a very handsome one.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is interested in hearing that, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not mean the great banner that hangs out of the window.

Mrs. MAIN. Daughters of this Congress, I would like to ask a rising vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Music Committee and the musicians who have added so much to the pleasure of this Congress.

(Accordingly the Congress arose in recognition.)

Mrs. GADSBY. As a member of the Press Committee for many years, I move that a vote of thanks be given the press for their very able reports of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, and especially to those who have served us so many years.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this resolution of thanks to the press.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. ROBBINS. Another chapter has made a contribution to Continental Hall, the Judge Lynn Chapter, of something which I think is for the President General. It is in the form of a suitable table cover which is to be decided upon later.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will be reported to the Continental Hall Committee. Mrs. Terry, of New York, has to announce more contributions to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. TERRY. Mrs. I. T. Stockton, Mrs. Burleigh, $10; Mrs. Becker, of Chicago Chapter, $10; and Mrs. Louise L. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, $10.

Miss BENNING. A chapter in Georgia has sent $10 and several of the other chapters have notified me of donations on the way.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very gratifying, Miss Benning. Madam Treasurer General, will you take charge of these contributions, please?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, of New York, has something to present.

Mrs. BOWRON. In the name of my mother, Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, I present a set of magnolia ware—teapot, sugar dish, milk pitcher—first set brought to America by Captain Bark of in 1786 and presented to my grandmother, Mrs. John Vanderpool. An old Dutch mahogany knife and fork case, with old knives and forks, property of my old Dutch ancestor, Uncle Van Dyke, first Grand Sachem of New York city; also conch shell button and part of string of wampum, worn on coat at time of meeting. A tête-a-tête set of rare old china, tray, tea-
pot, cream pitcher, and sugar dish, two cups and saucers, birds and flowers, hand painted, and gilding fire gilt, over two hundred years old.

The President General. In the name of the Continental Congress and the Relic Committee we thank you with all our hearts, Mrs. Bowron.

Mrs. Lothrop. I want to say a word on a matter concerning the inscriptions for the roll of honor book, so that it be perfectly understood. Several ladies have handed to the Treasurer General their checks for $50 as the Treasurer General has informed me, but the inscriptions have not been given to me, only the names, and I want to have the book filled out properly as soon as possible. I am not inscribing any names until the inscriptions have been given me. Will the ladies who are to enroll please see that I get the inscriptions as soon as possible?

The President General. Ladies, I have no doubt you will pay due attention to Mrs. Lothrop's request. In the absence of Mrs. Kendall the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee is presented, and you are requested to refer it to the Magazine Committee for printing. By unanimous consent it is referred.

Mrs. Richardson, of Mississippi. I wish to express the gratitude of the Daughters of Mississippi to those who helped to give us our first Vice-President General. That she will prove worthy of it goes without saying.

The President General. This House is its own debtor in electing the Past State Regent of Mississippi to a Vice-President Generalship. I ask the courtesy of the House for Mrs. Ball, who is a member of the press and a friend of many of us, that she may say a word.

Mrs. Ball. As dean of the press reporters of this Congress, I thought I would like to respond to the very pleasant resolution which you have just passed. I can remember a time when Mrs. Ball was not quite so kindly greeted, nor any of the other members of the press who reported your congresses sixteen years ago. But in all the years that have passed you have learned lessons and the press has learned to know you, and I think the knowledge has made us kinder toward each other. Madam President General, if you will permit me to say just a word for the assistance of the press now to this Congress. Remember that a press reporter has one pair of hands and possibly about six hours to get out the reports of your Congress. The newspapers of this city, I speak of all of them, want to do your members exact justice and give every single State its full representation in our pages. A Congress of one thousand members can get only about fifteen of those members noticed in the press unless you assist us. Come with plenty of copies of your State Regents' reports and your reports to the Congress; little items about what you are doing of historic interest in the States in which you are working. Your historic work is of such a character that you all are working for one great cause, pa-
triotism and historic records; and the press can help you and you cannot live one year without the assistance of the press. Now, I am only speaking of this for your good and for the comfort of myself and the young men and young ladies ever so much younger than I am, who sit here at this table and work with so much noise around them that they cannot hear distinctly. Yes! and then you censure the press. If you will talk so that you can be heard and if you will keep still while others are talking I am sure you will all get your fair representation in the press. I thank the President General for her extreme kindness to the press. I thank you all for your perfectly lovely way of treating us, and I hope these relations may long continue. I hope to continue to report these conventions for fifty years.

The President General. Ladies, this is the first time that the President General, the press and the whole Congress are as one! Is there any further business?

Mrs. Stevens, of Michigan. Has any expression been sent to the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution?

The President General. We passed a resolution to that effect this morning, upon making the report of the delightful affair.

Mrs. Stevens. Has any action been taken concerning the ballots for the Vice-Presidents General?

The President General. That of course is in charge of the Chairman of Tellers, the destroying of ballots.

Mrs. Stevens. Do we have to vote that those ballots be destroyed?

The President General. The matter is always referred to the Chairman of Tellers and it is the duty of the tellers to see that the ballots are destroyed, and as one of the tellers, Mrs. Stevens, the Chair would ask you to attend to that.

Mrs. Room. I will not take up the time of the Congress to say anything about the bonds now, but I have some valuable points which I desire to lay before the Board of Management. Will I have the opportunity?

The President General. The Chair promises that you shall.

Mrs. Room. They are useful as well as valuable and I think important to the National Society.

The President General. The Chair will be only too delighted to entertain them and submit them to the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Murphy. I just wish to make an announcement, if I may, that the National Society of the Children of the Republic passed a vote to add to its name the letters U. S. A., Children of the Republic of the United States of America. If the Congress has no objection it will stand, I suppose?

The President General. It will. I do not think any member here will object to the words: United States of America.

Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the Congress or
the Board if the Chairman of the Decorating Committee has not been forgotten?

The President General. If you will offer a resolution we will be delighted to entertain it. She is never forgotten. The Chair would suggest that you thank not only the Chairman of the Decoration Committee but the General Director of Decorations, Mr. Frederick D. Owen. Furthermore, we would like to express appreciation for the energetic work given to the House by Mr. Owen all the year through and especially for the Continental Congress. The resolution of thanks you offered is seconded. A resolution to the effect of what has been said in regard to Mr. Frederick D. Owen is now put.

(Carried.)

Mrs. Kinney. I should like to offer a resolution that we thank the pages and to present them with the usual spoon in recognition of their efficient service.

The President General. That has already been done. Mrs. Lockwood is recognized.

Mrs. Lockwood. I hold in my hand the legal references which govern our action on the bond question, which I do not propose to read, but I do want to ask that you allow them to be printed in the minutes so that you may know the reason why I asked consent to have them printed.

(Seconded.)

Mrs. Draper. I move that this report be printed in the magazine with the stenographic record and filed.

Mrs. Lockwood. Any time you want to know a good and sufficient reason for your action you may go to the Magazine and find out.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Draper. I move that the stenographic record of this last day's session be considered the minutes of this Congress.

(Seconded.) Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Draper. I move a resolution of thanks to the tellers for their arduous labors.

(Seconded.) Motion put and carried.

Mrs. Draper. I move that this Seventeenth Continental Congress do now adjourn sine die.

Mrs. Deere. I would like to offer a motion that this entire Congress thank our President General for the beautiful manner in which she has conducted these sessions.

(At the request of President General, Mrs. Park, of Georgia, took the Chair.)

Mrs. Park. Daughters of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, you have heard the motion made by Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, that we thank our President General for her beautiful and impartial manner of presiding. All in favor of this will rise.

(All rose.)
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am so grateful to my dear Mrs. Deere and to every one of you. It has been such a keen pleasure to preside over this Congress, so alert, so intelligent and so orderly. Your President General is indebted to you. Now, we will put the motion to adjourn, then we will stand up and sing the Star-Spangled Banner, and remain standing until the benediction is pronounced upon us before we go to our respective homes. The President General herself does not wish to adjourn!

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele.

(1.30 P. M.)

MEMORANDUM.

Upon the question whether the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the power to authorize the issue of bonds, or the negotiation of a loan, secured by a mortgage of its property, for the purpose of raising funds to be used in the completion of the work upon Continental Hall.

I. The National Society is a corporation. In the Act of Congress approved February 20, 1896, it is provided that the members named—

“And their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical and educational purposes.”

Generally, when not limited by their charters or by law, corporations have the power to borrow money and execute mortgages to secure its repayment. Cook, in his work on Corporations (Section 3) says:

“The powers of the corporation are given by the charter, and these powers are express or implied. The express powers are those which are expressly specified in the charter or the statutes under which the corporation was incorporated. The implied powers of a corporation are those which naturally arise from the nature of the business. Thus, a corporation has implied power to buy, hold and sell necessary real estate and other property in its corporate name; to sue and be sued in that name; to do business in its corporate name without rendering its stockholders liable as partners for its debts; to govern its officers, agents and business by by-laws; to issue transferable certificates of stock to its stockholders; to have its business managed by directors instead of by the stockholders as in a partnership; to continue business although its stockholders die or sell their stock; to borrow money and give bills, notes and acceptances; to issue negotiable bonds; to assign for the benefit of creditors; and, except in quasi-public corporations, such as railroads, to give a mortgage.”
The National Society, it is true, is not composed of a body of stockholders, like corporations organized for business purposes, and its affairs are not managed by a board of directors, as are those of a business corporation, but that does not affect its legal status as a corporation nor impair its corporate rights and powers within the scope of patriotic, historical and educational purposes for which it was organized, the only restrictions upon which, in its charter (the act of Congress above referred to), are those provided in Section 2, namely:

“That said Society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, and to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.”

And, aside from the above, the Supreme Court of the United States has held (C. & O. R. R. Co. vs. Miller, 114 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, p. 176) that the law under which those rights and powers are determined is that which is in effect at the time the corporation comes into being. The law which was in effect in this case, relating to such corporations as the National Society, is as follows (see Compiled Statutes in Force in the District of Columbia, p. 125):

“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; and every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or in behalf of the National Society, shall be null and void.”

And it appears that the question has arisen whether this section was
intended to prohibit the execution of any "obligation" for the payment of money authorized by the Society itself through its delegates to the Continental Congress, or whether it was intended merely as a limitation upon the powers of the Board of Management. The question is important because the word "obligation" "has a very broad and comprehensive legal signification and embraces all instruments of writing, however informal, whereby one party contracts with another for the payment of money," etc. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Rawle's Revision), and, if the prohibition should be construed to apply to the Society itself, such a loan as is now desired could not be obtained without amendment of the constitution, which would involve a delay of at least two years. If, on the other hand, it should be construed to apply only to the Board of Management, an act of the Continental Congress conferring upon that Board power to negotiate the loan or issue the bonds and execute the mortgage would be constitutional and valid.

Now, it is a settled principle in the law relating to the construction of instruments of this character that, where the meaning is doubtful or obscure, they are to be interpreted according to the intention of the makers of the law, if the instrument is not too ambiguous or conflicting in its various parts to permit of that intention being ascertained. "All laws," says the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States vs. Kirby (7 Wallace's Report, p. 482), "should receive a sensible construction. General terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to injustice, oppression or an absurd consequence. It will always, therefore, be presumed that the legislature intended exceptions to its language which would avoid results of this character. The reason of the law in such cases should prevail over the letter." And Justice Strong, in delivering the opinion of the court in the Legal Tender Cases (12 Wallace's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, p. 531), said:

"Nor can it be questioned that when investigating the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the constitution upon Congress, it is indispensable to keep in view the objects for which those powers were granted. This is a universal rule of construction, applied alike to statutes, wills, contracts and constitutions. If the general purpose of the instrument is ascertained, the language of its provisions must be construed with reference to that purpose, and so as to subserve it. In no other way can the intent of the framers of the constitution be discovered. And there are more urgent reasons for looking to the ultimate purpose in examining the powers conferred by a constitution than there are in construing a statute, a will or a contract. It is necessarily brief and comprehensive. It prescribes outlines, leaving the filling up to be deduced from the outlines."

Broadly considered, the object of the constitution of this Society and the obvious intention of those who framed and adopted it was to provide a working organization for its government and the man-
agement of its affairs as well as to prescribe, in brief, the functions of the various bodies and officers of which that organization or government is composed. That being indisputably so, the intention to provide a harmonious, consistent and smoothly working organization or system, in which the powers and duties of one body or officer would not conflict with those of another, is self evident.

In Article V, therefore, after designating (in Article VI) what officers shall constitute the executive force of the Society, and prescribing the manner of their election, etc., the instrument says that there shall be a Continental Congress, composed of all the active officers of the Society, a State Regent or Vice-Regent from each State and Regents and Delegates from every organized chapter, and expressly provides that "all legislative and judicial power" of the Society, even the power to amend the constitution itself (Article IX), shall be vested in that Congress. Nothing could be broader, nothing could be more unreserved, for nowhere is any limitation placed upon the right of that body to legislate upon any subject in which the Society is concerned. In fact, in analogy to the Government of the United States, its acts are the acts of the Society itself.

Then, in Article VI, the constitution goes on to create a Board of Management, also composed of all the active officers of the Society, but the rest of the membership limited to the State or Vice-Regents, and it provides that this "National Board of Management shall be an administrative body" to "carry out the ordering of Congress," etc., "and do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress." Among other things, as indicted by the By-Laws (Article VI), which were adopted by the same persons who adopted the constitution, it was contemplated that the Board should have to do with the appropriation of the Society's funds, for the Treasurer General is authorized to draw upon them "when so directed by the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management." But, as that Board is required to meet at least once in every four months, and as its members are scattered all over the United States, it would be impracticable to secure a full attendance at every meeting, so it is provided that only "seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business" (Article VI, Section 1.) What could possibly be more sensible and appropriate and more thoroughly consistent with the scheme of organization and government outlined above than that the adopters of the constitution should consider it prudent and necessary, under the circumstances, to take the precaution of placing some restrictions upon the powers of the Board—a body subordinate to the Continental Congress, and only seven members of which are necessary to constitute a quorum—in the matter of the appropriation of the Society's funds? Doubtless those who adopted the constitution so thought, for in Article VIII appears the section which is the occasion of the present difficulty, which in
terms specifies the Board and not the Congress, and which, viewed in
the light of all the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the
general theory of the organization and government, is so evidently
not intended as a limitation upon the powers of the Congress itself.
And what could be more inconsistent with that theory of organization
and government than the placing of such a prohibition upon that Con-
gress, which alone is responsible for the Society's welfare and the pro-
motion of its interest?

Suppose the prohibition were construed to apply to the Congress as
well as to the Board, and suppose Congress wanted to enter into some
plan or engage in some work, embraced in its "lawful ends," involving
the expenditure of money for which the Society would be responsible,
what would be the result? If that illogical intention were attributed
to the adopters of the constitution, the act of Congress would be
utterly inoperative and invalid unless a vote of approval of three-fourths
of the Board of Management could be obtained, and that subordinate
body, by a majority vote of only seven of its members or by simply not
acting at all, could refuse to obey the decree of the responsible superior
body whose "ordering" it was expressly created by the constitution to
carry out. Surely no such absurdity could have been intended, and,
applying the rules of construction laid down by the Supreme Court
of the United States, it is therefore, clear that the provision in question
should be construed to apply to the Board and not to the Congress,
and that Congress has the power to authorize the Board to negotiate
the loan desired and execute a mortgage to secure its repayment.

Washington, D. C.

April 24th, 1908.