IN MEMORY OF
COL. BENJAMIN HOLME
COL. ELIJAH HAND
CAPT. WILLIAM SMITH
ANDREW BACON AND THOSE OTHER
PATRIOTS WHO DEFENDED THE
BRIDGE AT QUINTON-
MARCH 17, 1778.
ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE SMITH
FARMHOUSE BY OAK TREE CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, SALEM N.J.
OCTOBER 17, 1908

Quinton Memorial Monument.
Peace on earth. Good will to men.

May the happy Christmas season bring peace, prosperity and joy to our beloved land. The best wishes of the year go out to our honored President General from her loyal Daughters throughout the Union. 

Mrs. Donald McLean

Our Chief

Freely she has given. Now she brings to her Daughters the fruition of their hopes, the completion of Continental Hall. Joyous greetings are hers. May all her paths be paths of peace and all her days be days of happiness.
CONTINENTAL HALL

At a meeting of the Continental Hall Committee, held November 5, it was unanimously decided that the statement made by the President General in regard to the condition, financial status, etc., of Continental Hall, at the October Board meeting, should be published in the Magazine, without waiting for the publication of the Minutes.

OFFICIAL.

Extract from report of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, October, 1908.

To the Members of the Board:

In the minutes of this morning, which you have heard, you will remember the joyful enthusiasm with which was received the report that your chairman presented at the June Board, in regard to the negotiation of the loan for Continental Hall, and the entire Board was in harmony on this subject. I will now report what has been accomplished since then. Upon my return to New York from that June meeting I continued in constant consultation with the American Security and Trust Co. as to the necessary business procedures. From a purely business standpoint, I am glad to report that it is generally conceded we have made a most excellent business arrangement in our loan.

The loan was authorized by the congress to the extent of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars), $50,000 was drawn by us in June, in order to bind the bargain and to defray any expense it might be necessary to incur during the summer; the remaining $150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) to be drawn later. Immediately after my return to New York these further details were arranged. At any time that the society has $5,000 (five thousand dollars) to turn over to the bank on account of the loan, it may do so by giving thirty days' notice. Such payment would not only cut down the principal, but also the amount of interest to be paid on the loan. Five per cent. is the interest we are paying, and upon
the $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) we drew from the trust company to keep on deposit for ourselves, we are drawing 2 per cent.; so that in the interval of the full loan being drawn, we are really paying but 3 per cent. on $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars.)

The American Security and Trust Company informed us that the company prefers to have the loan made in notes ranging from one thousand to five and ten thousand per note. This does not increase our per cent. and may expedite the payment.

I properly signed the papers as president general, and chairman of the Continental Hall committee, and our recording secretary general has signed all papers. The loan is made to us for ten years. I will not now go into the subject of that payment finally. As you know, we have a large surplus from current income each year, and we hope for further gifts to the Hall fund.

Now we arrive at an interesting matter and one which has been most successfully carried out; that is, the increase of the insurance. The trust company found that we held only $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars) insurance, and decided the insurance was not heavy enough; (a view which other members and your chairman had entertained for the last six months). It is necessary, from a legal standpoint, that the American Security and Trust Company hold the insurance policies we have on the building (so that the company may be exempt from loss), and these were immediately sent to the company. We held $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars) for three years and two had elapsed. The bank did not think seventy thousand dollars sufficient; so we raised our insurance to $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars), to satisfy the bank, as well as to cover the possibility of any risk to our society. We found that we could retract the first insurance for one of the three years, paying for two past, and receiving a rebate for one year. This we did, and contracted for policies of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars), which is the proper amount of insurance to put upon the property.
By a very fortunate circumstance for us, there was some disruption between the representatives of the insurance companies in Washington and New York. They had, by their disruption, reduced their premium one half. We had been paying 70 and 75 per hundred; now we pay but 35. We immediately took advantage of this situation, which enables us to carry our insurance of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) in the biggest companies in London and this country, for the sum we had been paying on the $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars). The result was that instead of paying out $1,400.00 (fourteen hundred dollars), on policies, we pay but $690.00 (six hundred and ninety dollars), and this we further decreased by the rebate of the year's premium on our first policies. This very advantageous arrangement was put through in New York City, placed in New York City by my "personal representative," (my husband) without any charge whatever to our society. The trust company has been most generous. It has allowed us to take out our insurance without paying any commission to the trust company. So we have our $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) for less than $600.00 (six hundred dollars), and I feel that this is a fine step forward. The property is well protected and at the smallest premium at which so large an insurance could possibly be carried. This was due to the legal advice of my husband and also to the trust company, which permitted us to make this arrangement without demanding its "pound of flesh," as it might have done.

Until to-day I had not been able to report the general and specific terms of the insurance. Of course these insurance policies are filed in the bank, but I hold here all the papers relating thereto, the correspondence with the bank, the certificate of insurance, etc.

**Contract.**

Six leading firms, five in this country, and one international firm in London and Canada, competed, or communicated on this subject. Norcross presented the lowest and best terms. Our architect, was of course, consulted, and is a primary fac-
Norcross cut down his original bid some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars and underbid all other competitors. His terms are $285,000 (two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars), and this embraces everything connected with the completion of the Hall, except the elevators; it also embraces the monoliths for the memorial portico. (You will remember that these monoliths have been under discussion for years and years. Very few building firms would consider them without an enormous additional charge, but they are contracted for by Norcross.)

The contract is, to deliver the hall to us in a practically complete state on the tenth day of April, 1909. *Time* is the essence of the contract; that means a heavy penalty for any day over the time called for by the contract.

Norcross does not expect to be able to place every one of the monoliths before April, because it takes two months to quarry and polish a single column; but those necessary to support the roof will be complete, and the hall will be ready for the eighteenth continental congress under the terms of the contract; then we have only the debt to look after, which ought to be but a feather weight for such an organization as ours.

The trust company has dealt very generously with our organization in many ways, and has declined certain commissions usually charged to the party negotiating a loan. All legal advice has been given for "love and affection" to this society and its president general, and the assistance of the attorney (Mr. McLean) precluded the necessity of a broker's commission.

A careful computation brings us to the conclusion that from eight to ten thousand dollars have been saved the society through the action of the aforesaid parties, the trust company and the attorney.

Preserve good faith and an unbiased conscience and leave the rest to the good sense of our own citizens.—*The Washington Year Book.*
THE QUINTON'S BRIDGE SKIRMISH

M. Augusta Austin Pett

It was in the year 1776 that John Hunt, a traveling minister amongst Friends, made the following entry in his diary: "This spring there was a great noise about going to learn war, all over our neighborhood. A company of men at Elsinborough went to exercise, and one of their guns being loaded (he that had it not knowing it,) it went off in his hands, and shot the load through another man, that had a family."

Learning war did not come amiss; and those infrequent "exercise days" did not any too well prepare our county militia against those two "visitations" of British depredators, that made the year 1778 particularly memorable to the residents of Salem, New Jersey, and the surrounding townships.

After a winter of revelry and high living in Philadelphia, when the stock and provisions of General Howe's royal army began to run low, too, as well as those of General Washington's continental army at Valley Forge, the king's commander-in-chief conceived the plan of sending foraging troops down to our fertile county to replenish their supplies. About that same time General Washington had found it necessary to send General Wayne with a detachment of about five hundred over into the Jersies—east and west—to collect provisions for his hardship-enduring army; so it was not only to gather forage that the British commander sent so great a force—1200 or more—but he entertained the double purpose of pursuing and capturing that bravest of "rebel generals"—"Mad Anthony."

One of our local historians intimates that Wayne was somewhere near Salem; and if he were, we feel quite confident that his reception must have been of a much more cordial and peaceful character than was that accorded either Abercrombie, who commanded the first detachment of pillagers to visit Salem county, or Colonel Mawhood of the second. But we are only able to learn that Wayne was at Haddonfield, and
thereabouts wherefrom “he wisely moved on toward Moores Town,” when he learned that the greatly outnumbering redcoats were in his pursuit. The latter had “fallen down the Delaware” in boats, as far as Billingsport, where they disembarked, for the purpose above mentioned, but sent the boats on down to Salem, to await the arrival of the soldiers, when they were to be loaded with horses, cattle, hay, grain, and every available thing they wanted.

This all happened in February of ’78, and Pastor Schmidt, of the Moravian Church on Oldman’s Creek, Gloucester county, whose parsonage still stands beside the church on the King’s Highway, has left a diary with these notes: “February 25, 1778. Over two thousand English troops passed on their way to Salem. The house was full of soldiers, polite but carrying rifles. February 26. There is talk of flight. Myself and wife are determined to remain.” Nevertheless these brave people may have had cause to change their minds about remaining for no mention is made of the second passing of English troops which according to official records came the same road the following month of that same year. Major Simcoe in his “Journal” states that a detachment under Colonel Mawhood marched down from Camden to Salem, but his own particular division came by water, and after landing at Penn’s Neck, and crossing at “Lambson’s Ferry” they marched into Salem.

Mawhood and his forces, encamped over night at Sharptown, on the beautiful hills of Colonel Anthony Sharp’s property. The latter gentleman was at that time doing patriotic duty in the New Jersey line of the continental army. His self-imposed guests gave vent to their disapproval of his activities by burning the residence before they left his premises. There is a tradition that they destroyed an iron-forge, near Sharptown, that was on the property of the Geiger’s (now Kiger’s) where pots and kettles were made for the continental army. They, however, left one of their mess-kettles—a large copper one—which eventually became the property of John Casper, the grandfather of the late William A. and Charles W.
Casper. Mr. Casper being by trade a hatter, found ample use for the huge utensil as a dye-pot.

When Mawhood reached Salem, in the forenoon of March 17, it is related that a funeral was passing to the Friends' burying ground in which, by the way, stands the remarkably fine old white oak, from which our chapter Daughters of the American Revolution chose its specifying name—the Oak Tree Chapter—Col. Mawhood did not hesitate to appropriate all horses in the funeral procession—except only that of the widow of the deceased—Friend Fogg.

As soon as the town was in possession of the British, it is said that there were enough Tories to hasten to their assistance to make up two companies. Some of these may have been genuine Loyalists but many doubtless were of the class, who would attach themselves to whichever appeared the winning side. The information which these erstwhile neighbors and perchance friends could give of the county militia and other local affairs, was most valuable indeed. These two companies were assigned to Major Simcoe, whose battalion was composed of just such characters, who had responded to the alluring proclamation: "All aspiring heroes have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by joining the Queen's Rangers Huzzars, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe." Dated October, 1777.

Tarleton's British legion of the south, corresponded to the above of the north. These provincial troops of the British, were given a uniform of green with white trimmings to distinguish them from the foreign (British) which has been red, ever since the color was introduced into the British army by Cromwell.

These "abandoned wretches," as one of our well known historians dubs them, of course lost no time in informing Mawhood of the whereabouts of our militia. It comprised only about three hundred men, and was stationed on the south side of Alloway's Creek at Quinton's bridge, where, under the command of Colonel Benjamin Holme, it was determined to keep the British from crossing that stream and pillaging on that side.
Colonel Mawhood made public declaration that he “would soon chastise the insolent rebels, for having the impudence to dare to show resistance to His Majesty’s troops.” Colonel Holme in anticipation of an attempt to cross at either the bridge above called Thompson’s (now Alloways), or below at Hancock’s, had a small detachment at each place to defend and give the alarm if such action occurred. Among the original papers of Captain William Smith, that are in the possession of one of his numerous descendants, Mr. E. H. Smith, of Salem, is “A pay roll of a company of horsemen of Colonel Benjamin Holme’s Regiment of Militia, commanded by Captain William Smith, commencing March 17, 1778. Stationed at Thompson’s Bridge:

William Smith, Captain
Jacob Houseman, 1st Lieutenant
Samuel King, Ensign

Elwell Moore,                     James Smith,
Elias Craig,                      David Brown,
Ephraim Newcomb,                  Daniel Holt
John Cain,                        Adam Stump,
Lawrence Carney,                  Isaac Rains,
Cain Dare,                       James Sims,
Daniel Dare,                      John Cain,
William McClong,                  John Michelhaney,
James Demmons,                    John Loudin,
John Hunt,                        Ephraim Sims,
Parsons Lummos,                   Thomas Noble,

James Poge.”

Most of the above named, served nine days, and the pay-rate per day was twelve shillings for the captain, eight shilling, eight pence for the lieutenant, eight shillings for the ensign, and the rest three shillings, eight pence. The same paper contains the following:

“These may certify that I have examined the above roll. Do find it just and true. Benjamin Holme, Colonel.

“June ye 4, 1778. Before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the county of Salem in New Jersey, personally ap-
peared the within named Captain William Smith, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God declare that the within payroll is just and true, every part and parcel thereof.

WILLIAM SMITH, Captain.

Sworn before me,

JOHN HOLME.

Before daylight of the morning of March 18, Major Simcoe with his finely equipped battalion of Queen’s rangers, succeeded in marching to within a half mile of Quinton’s bridge, where he took possession of a nearby brick house—after compelling the family thereof to retire to the cellar. This house with some additions is still standing and is claimed to have been built by Judge Daniel Smith, and occupied at the time by Benjamin Wetherby whose name appears on one of the muster rolls of Captain Smith—but which is not dated. It is an oft-told story, how the major secreted the greater part of his troops in the house, the out-building and the surrounding wood and swamp; and how “a small number, however, would show themselves and march down the road in a taunting manner as if challenging our people to a contest.”

By this time it may readily be imagined that the blood of our men was “up” for a fight, and notwithstanding the absence of Colonel Holme, for a brief period, and his order to simply “stand their ground and defend the bridge to the last extremity” until his return, Captain Smith, the senior officer present, allowed his valor to get the better of his discretion for the time being, and led his more than willing men to what appeared an easy victory. Had it proved such, Captain Smith’s name would have come down to posterity covered with glory, without any stigma whatever of his having proceeded without proper authority. But alas! That small decoying party of greencoats, enticed our little band of heroic farmers, fishermen and mechanics—all unskilled in the art of subterfuges of war—on past the Wetherby house and into the all unsuspected trap of the enemy. These latter poured forth in such over-powering numbers and with such destructive fire that our militia was thrown into the greatest confusion.

It was at this point that Captain Smith is accredited with
displaying “great bravery and presence of mind” in attempting to rally his men, and form them into line; but our people had to retreat, fighting in small squads, and with a loss of between thirty and forty men, many of whom, according to Simcoe, were shot and drowned while swimming the creek. Captain Smith, it is related, lost only a few locks of hair by the many bullets that whizzed all about him—and probably those were only of his wig—the popular head-dress of that period. His horse, however, did not fare so well, for it was struck by two bullets, and fell dead just after carrying its rider safely over the bridge.

After our militia had effected a retreat to their earthworks, back of the bluff (now almost gone) along the creek, it was a farmer named Andrew Bacon, who seized an axe, and under the constant fire of the enemy, succeeded in cutting away the draw of the bridge, and thereby the easy inroad of the enemy to the trenches of the militia; but for this wonderful brave act, the tale we have to tell here may have had a far less satisfactory ending. Though no historian states that he had co-workers (and we would not detract one iota from the glory of his performance) we dare presume that Bacon had ready followers to assist in cutting through the heavy timbers of such a bridge which was evidently accomplished in an almost incredibly short space of time. His life must have been a charmed one; for he accomplished his act without a scar from the British, whose target, we may be sure, he was; but just as he was about to enter the entrenchments with his comrades, he received a wound that, although crippling him for life did not tend to shorten it, for he is said to have lived to be almost a centenarian. When the grave of this brave man is ascertained with any degree of certainty, it is the will and purpose of the Oak Tree Chapter, to place thereon a marker,

Even with the bridge made impassable, our story might still have been more sad, had not Colonel Elijah Hand, at the solicitation of Colonel Holme, arrived with the Cumberland militia, just in the “nick of time,” “when the enemy were dealing out death and destruction with their well directed fire,
among our people. Hand had with him two pieces of artillery, which when they opened soon obliged the enemy to face about.”

A letter published in the Pennsylvania Packet and written March 20, 1778, has this to say of Colonel Hand and his regiment: “A considerable number of the enemy are over at Salem, mostly Greens, but I believe their stay will be short, as the militia from Cumberland, aided by their magistrates and old men (who are exempt by law) are marching with a determination to fight them wherever they can find them. If Pennsylvania and the whole of New Jersey were like Cumberland, Morris and Somerset, and some other parts of the state, where no person who is able to carry a musket will be exempt, when the enemy come near, these plunderers must have sucked their paws in the city, or quit the parts before now.”

The British major was now reluctantly obliged to give up the contest and retire to Salem. Colonel Mawhood was quite naturally “exceedingly chagrined” at the defeat of Simcoe’s fine battalion by a mere handful of but inadequately disciplined militia, and he resolved that on the morrow he would send his whole force out, and completely crush the band of impertinent rebels, (as they called the revolutionary colonists.)

Our militia spent the remainder of the day and doubtless a good part of the night, in caring for the wounded; burying the dead, and in reinforcing their breastworks and other defences. We have preserved to the present, “A pay roll of the bounty of Captain Smith’s company, of Colonel Benjamin Holmes’ Regiment of New Jersey Militia of Salem county, at a time of an alarm at Quinton’s bridge for the wounded men. Commencing March 17 A. Donio. 1778. Rate per day, 1 shilling and eight pence.”

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Jacob Stump, Sergeant</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Jacob Harris, Corporal</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Jonathan Wright</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Peace Wedman</td>
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<td>James Peyat</td>
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Paul Leppo, .................................................. 127
Abner Patrick, ................................................ 60
Daniel Sheephard, ........................................... 60
Thomas Noble, ................................................ 60
Samuel Patrick, ............................................... 40
John Brick, .................................................... 40
Andrew Bacon, ............................................... 6
Annanias Simkins, ............................................ 6
John Loudin, ................................................... 2
John Michelhaney, ........................................... 4
James Poge, ..................................................... 4
Thomas Noble, ................................................ 4
Benjamin Smith, ............................................. 17
Richard Hackitt, ............................................. 17

The list was evidently much longer, but half the sheet is torn off and lost.

It is not authoratively known just where those dead patriots were buried, some claim at Mill Hollow burying ground; but that appears somewhat improbable, when the British were so strongly in possession of that locality—between Quinton and Salem. The tradition that some were taken to Captain Smith’s family burial plot on his ancestral homestead, and where he at the time resided seems highly credible—at least those whom otherwise would have been taken to the Mill Hollow Churchyard, or those who had no family lot of their own.

According to Mrs. Lockwood, a genealogist of note, Captain Smith’s ancestry was Scotch, and the family entitled to a crest bearing an anchor proper, and as a crest always must surmount a helmet, (that’s why ladies can not properly use a crest—not wearing the helmet) then we may conclude that his forefathers were inured to warfare, and by the anchor, we may infer that the distinction was won at sea.

But to return to our story: the creek at Quinton somewhat encircles the opposite shore and approach to the bridge; Colonels Holme and Hand, in anticipation of another attack from the British, took advantage of their ground by distributing their men under cover of entrenchment all up and down
the creek, as far as the musketry could be discharged with effect. "Their feelings were now wrought up to the highest pitch and they entered into a most solemn resolution, that no British soldier should eat bread or set foot on that side of Alloway's creek."

They were not to be disappointed, for the whole British troop boldly advanced to the attack the next day. They were in full martial array and marched in a most imposing manner, it is related, to strains of stirring music. The battle was soon on, but, "The position of our militia (without distinctive uniform doubtless, but clad in their worka'day clothes) was so well taken and their fire so continuous and so well directed that brave as were the enemy, they could not long endure the incessant warfare of those determined colonists; and after repeated attempts were so thrown into confusion that they were obliged to retreat to Salem, and leave the village in possession of its gallant militia."

Mawhood now under the sting of a second defeat of his purpose in not gaining access to either Upper or Lower Creek township, set about loading his boats with renewed energy, and as Elsinborough and Lower Mannington were both largely populated by non-resisting Friends, these proved to be veritable harvest fields for their operations, where it is said "they were but ineffectually interfered with by a few small scouting parties."

Colonel Mawhood authorized a savage vengeance on our militia for its victorious stand at Quinton's bridge by perpetrating the massacre at Hancock's bridge two days later when in the middle of the night they stole out the Salem creek, down the river and then up Alloway's creek, to the bridge where they stealthily and quickly put to death the two sentinels there, and after surrounding Judge Hancock's house where some of our militia were sleeping, they entered and put our men to death like rats in a trap.

On that very same date, March 21, the British colonel had written a letter—"induced by motives of humanity," (!!!) in which he offers to pay in sterling money for all that had been
taken, if the militia at Quinton's Bridge and neighborhood will lay down their arms and depart each to his own home. If on the contrary the militia should be so far deluded and blind to their true interests and happiness, he will put the arms he has brought with him into the hands of the people well-affected and called tories, and will attack all such of the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children to beggary and distress; and to convince them that these are no vain threats, he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to tell the vengeance of the British nation.

Edward Keasbey, Samuel Dick, John Rowen, George Trenchard, Andrew Sinnickson, Jacob Hufty, Thomas Sinnickson, Whitten Cripps, Edward Hall, Thomas Thompson, Elijah Cattle, Benjamin Holme, Abner Penton, Nicholas Kean, William Shute, Anthony Sharpe.

Benjamin Holme, Whitten Cripps and Thomas Sinnickson were at the time members of the New Jersey Assembly.

Like heroes Colonels Holme and Hand and their confederates treated these propositions with disdain; the following reply was sent:

Sir: I have been favored with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct of your troops since you came to Salem. Not only denying quarters, but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge last Thursday, and bayonetting yesterday morning at Hancock's Bridge in the most cruel manner in cold blood, men who were taken by surprise in a situation in which they neither could, nor did attempt to make any resistance, and some of whom were not fighting men; are instances too shocking for me to relate, and I hope for you to hear. After expressing your sentiments of humanity you proceed to make a request which I think you would despise us, if we complied with. Your proposal that we should lay down our arms, we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives, and will not lay them down 'till either success has crowned
our cause with victory, or like many ancient worthies contending for liberty, we meet with an honorable death. You mention that if we reject your proposal, you will put arms into the hands of the Tories against us; we have no objections to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms. Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me only to recite, and induces me to imagine I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous Attila and not of a Gentleman, brave, generous and polished with a genteel English education. To destine to destruction the property of our most distinguished men, as you have done in your proposals, is, in my opinion, unworthy a generous foe, and more like a rancorous feud between two contending Barons, than a war carried on by one of the greatest powers on earth, against a people nobly struggling for Liberty—a line of honor would mark out that these men should share the fate of their country. If your arms should be crowned with victory, which God forbid, they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your Sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power will only make them desperate, and as I said before, increase your foes and our army; and retaliation upon Tories and their property is not entirely out of our power. Be assured that these are the sentiments and determined resolutions, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me.

My prayer is, Sir, that this answer may reach you in health and great happiness.

Given at Headquarters, at Quinton's Bridge, the twenty-second day of March, 1778.

Elijah Hand, Colonel
(First Battalion, Cumberland.)

To C. Mawhood, Colonel.

By this time Colonel Mawhood had evidently seen enough to convince him that he had better take his departure without executing any further barbarities like that at the Hancock house or carrying out any part of his threat. He had however already caused the residence of Colonel Holme in Elsinborough to be burned, and with, perhaps, papers of official interest pertaining to our sketch. A fine old English clock with a set of chimes, they carried off, but by some good fortune, in after years it was restored to the family and is now owned by a descendant in Salem.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Holme was promoted to colonel, May 27, 1777, in place of his brother John Holme, who
resigned his commission as colonel of the second battalion of Salem county militia, that same day from “disability.”

That the patriotic blood of these two revolutionary soldiers is not extinct is evidenced by the fact that Benjamin Holme’s descendant John G. Holme carries the scar of a Southerner’s bullet, which he received while defending the Union in the late civil war.

Colonel Holme being a Baptist by religious profession, his remains lie under the grand old elm in the cemetery of that denomination at Salem.

When one pictures the scenes of the skirmish at Quinton’s bridge in one’s mind, it is quite natural to think of all disagreeable accompaniments and conditions, such as deep muddy roads, raw cold weather with the wind blowing a terrific gale as in incident to March, but not so this March of 1778, for Captain Montressor, chief engineer of the British army, records in his journal, that on the 14th “the weather continues hot, rather than warm” and a few days later, he states that “the lay locks and the gooseberry leaves are starting” but by Sunday, 22d, he notes a sudden drop in temperature, when “ice an inch thick is formed.” By the foregoing day, and date, (Sunday, 22) we learn the days of the week on which the skirmish took place, namely Wednesday and Thursday, and the massacre on Saturday night.

On the third of June, 1775, an act, providing a plan for regulating the militia of the colony, was proposed in the provincial congress of New Jersey, then in session at Trenton. It required that one or more companies be formed in each township from the male inhabitants thereof, between the age of sixteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms, and to consist “as near as may be” of eighty men each; that each company when so formed, assemble and choose “by plurality of voice,” one captain, two lieutenants and an ensign. Then the officers so chosen, were to appoint sergeants, corporals and drummers; and when a sufficient number of companies were raised to form a regiment, or regiments, the officers thereof were to assemble and choose a colonel, a major and an adjutant for each regiment.
We have no data by which we may know who filled all the offices in our militia. That there was a colonel is evidence that there were sufficient companies for a regiment, and as each company contained as near as may be eighty men, and as we are authoritatively informed the militia was about three hundred strong, then there must have been almost four full companies. Of the captains of these we have only the commissions of Captain William Smith and muster rolls of his companies at several different dates, preserved to the present (that we have any knowledge of.)

There are in Mr. E. H. Smith's collection, three of Captain Smith's commissions, the earliest dated May 24, 1776 and the last November 20, 1795, which assures us that he retained the confidence and "the plurality of voices" of his men about as long as the organization was sustained in the neighborhood.

We find the name of Captain Abner Penton on the official roster of the Salem county militia and there is a well authenticated tradition that he commanded one of the companies that took part in the skirmish at Quinton. His wife becoming anxious that Captain Penton did not return at nightfall, sent her two oldest sons from "Penton Abbey" by boat down the creek to try to learn the result of the morning's firing of musketry and cannonading of artillery—sounds that must have set every woman's heart a beating so unusual were they in our less involved part of the state. The answer which "the boys" brought back, we know, could not have been assuring; and we also know that their's was not the only anxious household that night, and for a few days following.

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VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY Forts

By Mrs. Mary C. Bell Clayton

In a mental vision of that galaxy of stars which emblazon our national flag, that bright constellation the thirteen original states, we pause to select the one star which shines with purest
ray serene, and as we gaze upon the grand pageant from New Hampshire to Georgia and recall the mighty things achieved by the self-sacrificing devotion of their illustrious statesmen and generals with the united efforts of ever patriot, it is with admiration for all that we point with reverence to that star which stands for her who cradled the nation, that infant colony at Jamestown in Virginia, who made defense first against the tomahawk of the Indians, growing stronger and stronger with and innate love for truth and justice, 'till we hear the cry “Give me liberty or give me death,” which resounded from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the sunny lands of Georgia, and is echoed there in her legend, “Wisdom, justice and moderation.”

You, our sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina, whose state is strong in state craft and brave as the bravest, and whose star shines as a beacon light in the constellation of states, to those who would infringe on the rights of others, you call to us, in your study of the defences of the revolutionary period, to show our “Landmarks,” the signs of our ancestors’ devotion to patriotism, that you, with us, may reverence their loyalty and with pride cherish every evidence of their struggle for liberty, remembering always that “he who builded the house is greater than the house.” We could tell you of facts in the military annals of Virginia, deeds of prowess, more enduring than memorials of stone, which have become the sacred heritage of us all, but to these, at this time, our attention is not to be given. And if we fail to show but a few of her strongholds, you must remember that within the present bounds of Virginia there were few important positions held against assault, and her “Northwestern Territory” was far away from the main contest. Her troops were kept moving from place to place, their defences often were not forts, but earthworks, hastily constructed, often trees, houses, fences, etc. For instance the first revolutionary battle fought on Virginia soil was at Hampton, a little town between the York and James rivers.

“The Virginians sunk obstacles in the water for protection, but during the night the British destroyed them and turned their guns
upon the town. In this fight we had no fire-arms but rifles to oppose the cannons of the English, so when the attack begun the riflemen had to conceal themselves behind such meagre defences as I have mentioned, houses, fences, trees, etc., opening fire upon the British vessels. The men at the guns were killed and not a sailor touched a sail without being shot. Confusion was upon the British decks, and in dismay they tried to draw off and make escape into the bay, but without success; some of the vessels were captured, many men were taken prisoners, and the whole fleet would have been captured but for the report that a large body of the British were advancing from another direction."

Small was the defense, but great was the result at this first battle of the Revolution on Virginia soil.

**The Fort at Great Bridge.**

"After the attack on Hampton, Lord Dunmore determined to make an assault on Norfolk. He erected a fort at Great Bridge where it crosses a branch of the Elizabeth river. This bridge was of importance as it commanded the entrance of Norfolk. The Virginians held a small village near by. At these points the armies were encamped for several days ready for the moment to begin the fight. In order to precipitate a contest, the Virginians had recourse to a stratagem. A negro boy belonging to Major Marshall was sent to Lord Dunmore. He represented himself as a deserter and reported that the Virginians had only three hundred 'shirt men,' a term used to distinguish the patriot, whose only uniform was a graceful hunting shirt, which afterwards became so celebrated in the Revolution. Believing the story, Lord Dunmore gave vent to his exultation, as he thought he saw before him the opportunity of wreaking his vengeance upon the Virginians. He mustered his whole force and gave the order for marching out in the night and forcing the breastworks of his hated foe. In order to stimulate his troops to desperate deeds, he told them that the Virginians were no better than savages, and were wanting in courage and determination, that in all probability they would not stand fire at all, but if by any chance they were permitted to triumph, the English need expect no quarter, and they would be scalped according to the rules of savage warfare. Early in the morning of December 9th, 1775, the Virginians beheld the enemy advancing towards their breastworks. They were commanded by Capt. Fordyce, a brave officer, waving his cap over his head, he led his men in the face of a terrible fire, which ran along the American line, directly up to the breastworks. He received a shot in the knee and fell forward, but jumping up as if he had only stumbled, in a moment he fell again pierced by fourteen bullets. His death threw everything into confusion. The next officer was mortally wounded, other officers were
prostrate with wounds, and many privates had fallen. In this des-
perate situation a retreat towards their fort at Norfolk was the only
resource left to the English. They were not allowed to escape with-
out a vigorous pursuit. It was conducted by brave Col. Stevens, who
captured many prisoners and ten pieces of cannon. The loss of the
British was one hundred and two killed and wounded. The only
damage to our men was a wound in the finger of one of them."

The British had built a fort for their defence, the Virginians
had breastworks.

**FORT NELSON.**

"During the Revolution Sovereign Virginia erected Fort Nelson to
resist Lord Dunmore, should he ever attempt to return to the harbor
of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It was named for the patriot Governor
Nelson, who gave his private fortune to aid the credit of Virginia, and
risked his life and sacrificed his health on the battlefield of the Ameri-
can Republic. On account of its location it was never the scene
of any bloody battle, but like the 'Old Guard', it was held in reserve
for the emergencies of war. On the 9th of May, 1779, a great British
fleet, under Admiral Sir George Collier, entered Hampton Roads,
sailed up Elizabeth river, and landed three thousand royal soldiers
under General Matthews in Norfolk County, where Fort Norfolk now
stands, to flank this fortification and capture its garrison composed
of only 150 soldiers. Maj. Matthews, the American commander,
frustrated the designs of the British general by evacuating the fort,
and retired to the northward. On the 11th of May, the British took
possession of the two towns, and gave free hand to pillage and
destruction. Sir George Collier, after satisfying his wrath, sailed back
to New York. Varying fortunes befell Fort Nelson during the re-
mainder of the war until the evacuation of Benedict Arnold, after
which no British grenadier ever paced its ramparts. After the close
of the Revolution, it was rebuilt and for many years was garrisoned
by regular soldiers of the United States; but since, abandoned as a
fortification, it has been a beautiful park and a home for sick officers
and sailors of our navy.

"The garrison of Fort Nelson, under the glorious stars and stripes,
on the 22nd of June, 1813, stood to their shotted guns, to meet the
British invaders, who were defeated at Crany Island, by our Capt.
Arthur Emerson and other gallant heroes. Here thousands of sol-
diers marched in response to the call of Virginia in 1861."

In the naval park at Portsmouth, the site of Fort Nelson,
there is a monument whose granite body embraces a real Rev-
olutionary cannon. This gun was selected from a number of
guns known to be of the period of the American Revolution.
It is believed that one, at least, of these was mounted at Crany Island for the defense of Portsmouth and Norfolk. The honor of erecting this monument is due to the ladies of the Fort Nelson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to Admiral P. F. Harrington of the United States Navy, and also Medical Director R. C. Person of the navy. It is said that with proper care this gun will last centuries and "it will carry down to distant generations a memorial of the patriots of the American Revolution, a mark of the formation of a nation and the token of the later patriots, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whose efforts is due this important national service to which the gun has been dedicated."

After these first assaults, for about three years of the war, there was almost no fighting in Virginia, but during that term she was furnishing her full quota of men, money and inspiration to the cause, with devoted loyalty, assisting in the north and in the south, wherever an attack was made. Directing her attention to the main army she built no defences of any importance on her own territory east of the Alleghenies. "The British success in the north was followed by still more decided victories in the south. Thus later the English began to look forward, with certainty, to the conquest of the entire country, and as Virginia was regarded as the heart of the rebellion, it was decided to carry their victorious arms into the state, as the surest way of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion." We had no time, then, for building forts, and when we recall the traitor Arnold’s advance on Richmond, with the two days he spent there destroying public and private property—his taking of Petersburg, burning the tobacco and vessels lying at the wharves, with Col. Tarleton’s raids, scouring the country of every thing; in fact all of Cornwallis’ reign of terror, which was soon to end in that imposing scene at Yorktown, we realize truly that "the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift," but that a country’s bulwark often are not forts and strong towers, but her courageous heart, and her staunch friends, such men as Lafayette, De Rochambeau, De Grasse and Steuben, who, with Washington, led the allied Americans and French
forces at Yorktown, and besieged the British fortification, the surrender of which virtually closed the Revolutionary War on the 19th of October, 1781. The place is sacred, their devotion reverenced.

**FORTS OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY, KASKASKIA, CAHOKIA AND VINCENNES.**

"While the communities of the sea coast were yet in a fever heat from the uprising against the stamp act, the first explorers were toiling painfully to Kentucky, and the first settlers were building their palisaded hamlets on the banks of the Wautauga. The year that saw the first Continental Congress saw also the short grim tragedy of Lord Dunmore's war. The battles of the Revolution were fought while Boone and his comrades were laying the foundation of their Commonwealth. Hitherto the two chains of events had been only remotely connected, but in 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, the struggle between the king and his rebellious subjects shook the whole land, and the men of the western border were drawn headlong into the full current of the Revolutionary war. From that moment our politics became national, and the fate of each portion of our country was thenceforth in some sort dependent upon the welfare of every other. Each section had its own work to do; the east won independence while the west began to conquer the continent, yet the deeds of each were of vital consequence to the other. The Continentals gave the west its freedom, and took in return, for themselves and their children, a share of the land that had been conquered and held by the scanty bands of tall backwoodsmen."

Kentucky had been settled chiefly through Daniel Boone's instrumentality in the year that saw the first fighting of the Revolution, and had been added to Virginia by the strenuous endeavors of Major George Rogers Clark of Albemarle, Virginia, whose far seeing and ambitious soul prompted to use it as a base from which to conquer the vast region northwest of the Ohio. "The country beyond the Ohio was not like Kentucky, a tenantless and debatable hunting ground. It was the seat of powerful and warlike Indian confederacies, and of cluster of ancient French hamlets which had been founded generations before Kentuckey pioneers were born. It also contained forts that were garrisoned and held by the soldiers of the British king." It is true that Virginia claimed this territory under the original grant in her charter, but it was almost
an unknown and foreign land, and could only be held by force. Clark's scheming brain and bold heart had long been planning its conquest. He looked about to see from whence came the cause of the Indian atrocities on the whole American frontier, and like Washington he saw that those Indian movements were impelled by some outside force. He discovered that the British forts of Detroit, Kaskaskia and St. Vincent were the centers from which the Indians obtained their ammunition and arms to devastate the country. He resolved to take these forts. "He knew that it would be impossible to raise a force to capture these forts from the scanty garrisoned forts and villages of Kentucky, though he knew of a few picked men peculiarly suited to his purpose, but fully realized that he would have to go to Virginia for the body of his forces. Accordingly, he decided to lay the case before Patrick Henry, the governor of Virginia. Henry's ardent soul quickly caught the flame from Clark's fiery enthusiasm, but the peril of sending an expedition to such a wild and distant country was so great, and Virginia's forces so exhausted, that he could do little beyond lending Clark the weight of his name and influence. Finally though, Henry authorized him to raise seven companies, each of fifty men, who were to act as militia, and to be paid as such. He also advanced him a sum of twelve hundred pounds and gave him an order on the authorities at Pittsburg for boats, supplies and ammunition; while three of the most prominent gentlemen of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wythe, agreed, in writing, to do their part to induce the legislature to grant to each of the adventurers three hundred acres of the conquered land, if they were successful. Clark was given the commission of colonel with the instruction to raise his men from the frontier counties west of the Blue Ridge, so as not to weaken the sea coast region in their struggle against the British." To this instruction he did not strictly adhere.

There was a company of soldiers from Bedford county, Virginia, under his command, a list of whose names are on our county records. Two of these are connections, of the mother of Mrs. R. B. Clayton, the regent of the Peaks of
Otter chapter of Virginia Daughters, which facts enhance our pride and interest in the capture of the western forts by Colonel Clark, which, perhaps, prevented a vast and beautiful reign of our country from being a part of a then foreign and hostile empire.

**The Capture of Fort Kaskaskia.**

"Fort Kaskaskia, an old French fort of western Illinois, situated on Kaskaskia river, and garrisoned by the British was, at the time of its capture, in splendid repair; with a well drilled militia and spies constantly on the lookout. Rochenblave, the commandant of the fort, had two or three times as many men as Col. Clark, and would have made a vigorous fight if he had not been taken by surprise. Clark after the toil and hardships of much traveling across rivers and tangled pathless forests, was much reduced, and "it was only his audacity and the noiseless speed of his movements, that gave him a chance of success with the odds so heavily against him. He ferried his men across the stream under cover of darkness and profound silence. Inside the fort, lights were lit, and through the windows came the sound of violins. The officers of the fort had given a ball, the young men and girls were dancing, revelling within, while the sentinels had left their posts. One of the men whom Clark had captured, on his approach to the fort, showed him a postern gate by the river side, through which he entered the fort, having placed his men about the entrance. Advancing to the great hall, where the revel was held he leaned silently, with folded arms, against the door post, looking at the dancers. An Indian lying on the floor of the entry suddenly sprang to his feet, uttering the unearthly war whoop. The dancing ceased, the women screamed, while the men ran towards the door, but Clark standing unmoved and with unchanged face, grimly bade them continue their dancing, but to remember that they now danced under Virginia and not Great Britain. At the same time his men seized the officers, including the commandant, Rochenblave, who was sent a prisoner to Williamsburg, Virginia."

Among his papers falling into the hands of Colonel Clark, were the instructions which he had from time to time received from the British Governor of Quebec and Detroit, urging him to stimulate the Indians to war by the proffer of large bounties for the scalps of the Americans. This shows of what importance the capture of this fort was at that period, a defence against the scalping knife of the Indians as well as the power of the British tyrant.
THE CAPTURE OF COHOKIA AND VINCENNES.

After the capture of Kaskaskia, without the shedding of a drop of blood, Clark pushed on to the taking of fort Cohokia, where the French, as soon as they were made to know that France had acknowledged the independence of America, shouted for freedom and the Americans. Clark then marched to fort Vincennes which, without the firing of a gun, surrendered, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance to Virginia July 19th, 1778. Very soon after this the British under Governor Hamilton, left Detroit and recaptured Vincennes, only to be forced by Clark to surrender it a second time in February, 1779, and to yield himself a prisoner of war. The taking of this fort the second time was a most remarkable achievement.

“Clark took, without artillery, a heavy stockaded fort, protected by cannon and swivels and garrisoned by trained soldiers. Much credit belongs to Clark’s men but most belongs to their leader. The boldness of his plan and the resolute skill with which he followed it out, his perseverance through the intense hardship of the midwinter march of two hundred miles, through swamps and swollen rivers, with lack of force, the address with which he kept the French and Indians neutral, and the masterful way in which he controlled his own men, together with the ability and courage he displayed in the actual attack, combined to make his feat the most memorable of all the deeds done west of the Alleghenies in the Revolutionary war. It was likewise the most important in its results, for had he been defeated in the capture of these forts we would not only have lost Illinois but in all probability Kentucky also.”

As it was “he planted the flag of Old Dominion over the whole of the north western territory, and when peace came the British boundary line was forced to the big lakes instead of coming down to the Ohio, and the State of Virginia had a clear title to this vast domain, out of which were carved the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and a part of Minnesota.” Virginia’s share in the history of the nation has been gallant and leading, but the Revolutionary war was emphatically fought by Americans for America; no part could have won without the help of the whole, and every victory was thus a victory for all in which all alike can take pride.
OUR COUNTRY

THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

By Margaret Drake DeGroot.

Fair lies our land, 0 fair and free,
Wide stretched she links sea unto sea,
With hill and plain and fertile lea,
Where lavish plenty lie.
With mountains high and desert sands,
Deep mine of gold, and iron bands
That grip her hills with giant hands;
With emerald seas of corn and wheat
Where western winds sing low and sweet;
And snowy fields of cotton white,
Beneath the Southland's warmth and light.
With sweeps of spaces wide and bare;
And homes of love and cities fair,
Safe nestled in sweet Freedom's air;
With belted zones of varying climes
Where Nature strikes her changing chimes—
Close linked for aye, and ever leal
To God, to Freedom, to her weal,—
This land of great emprise.

Now from our proud and lofty height,
The splendors of our noontide light,
And wealth and dominance and might,
With world-wide homage thrilled—
With Freedom planted on the Isles
Empearled where Carib slumbering smiles,
Or tempest-torn his white foam piles;
With ships that guard the farthest seas,
And flags afloat where th' Orient breeze
Spice laden stirs the tropic trees;
With marv'lous things by Science wrought
And wondrous wealth of brain, and thought,
With which the century is fraught,

The years with knowledge filled.

'Tis well to pause amid the glow
Of pride and power, to turn and throw
A glance far back across the snow
Of vanished years, and see
A hero band, unhoused, unfed,
At Valley Forge: hills strewn with dead,
Or half-clad men that silent row
Across an ice gorged river's flow,
Through gloom and night to find the foe.
Through winter winds and cold they stain
With bloody footprints hill and plain,
In marches where those torn feet press
Unbroken snow, and wilderness.
Or faint and worn with strain and stress
When death and danger 'round them throw
Their terrors in the conflict's glow;
'Mid battle smoke, and blood, and woe,
Through storms of shot and steel they go,
For love of liberty.

And he, the leader of that band
Of patriot's: strong and true, and grand,
In heart and life, we see him stand!
Our Washington! The light, the life,
The soul of that heroic strife
That gave our nation birth.
He who refused a sovereign's sway
And monarch's crown, and chose to be
The patriot leader of the free!
Did he with prophet's eye look down
The coming years and see the crown
With which we crown him here to-night?
A people's love—which glows more bright,
Nor pales before the focused light
Poured o'er it from Time's cycling flight,
The holiest crown of earth.

O love we well our fair free land!
And honor we that patriot band
And he whose faithful guarding hand
Led them to victory.
Inspired of God to deeds sublime,
He lighted on the wastes of Time,
The torch whose gleams touch every clime!
He reared on our unconquered strand
The arch of Freedom, firm to stand
'Till all the world be Freedom-spanned!
And to the winds of heaven he gave
Our flag triumphant, thus to wave
Forever o'er the free and brave!
Now for this deathless destiny,
And glorious centuries yet to be,
We'll hold that flag unstained and free.
We'll trace upon those folds of light
Where 'ere they float in ether bright,
God And Our Country For The Right,
Our Flag and Liberty.
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.

DEAR EDITOR: I was looking over a file of the Maine Inquirier, printed in Bath, and copied these death notices of Revolutionary soldiers, most of them from Maine. The dates were from 1826-1827 and a few in 1833. I thought perhaps you might like them for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ALICE K. ROBBINS,
Registrar Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, Maine.

BATH, MAINE.

Maine Inquirer, 1826-27.

In Bath, Mr. Joshua Michaels—pensioner—aged 68.
In Eastport, Mr. Henry Wade—69.
In Lyndeboro, Mr. Peter Clark—83.
In Durham, Lemuel Rice—71.
In Woolwich—Thomas Hodgkins, pensioner.
In Prospect—Richard Smart, 73.
In Alna—Captain Robert Askins, 73.
In Brunswick—Benjamin Gatchell, 66.
In Dresden—John Chaney, 72.
In China—William Haskell, 69.
In Union—Colonel John Gleason, 82.
In Corinville—Captain Enoch Page, 90 years, one of Rogers' Rangers in the French war when Canada was taken from the French by the British; also an officer of the Revolution.
In Wiscasset—Mr. William Hamblin, 75; Mr. William Stinson, 78.
In Lyman—Mr. Elias Lord, 89.
In Waldoboro—Mr. Christian Hoffses, pensioner, 80.
In Paris—Mr. Jesse Briggs, 74.
In Westport—Mr. Sylvanus Colby, 75.
In Dresden—Mr. Carr Baker, 93.
In Pownal—Mr. Joseph Thomas, 75.
In Monmouth—Mr. Nathaniel Smith, 75.
In Jefferson—Lieutenant Zacheus Hatch, 83.
In Solon—Mr. Jonathan Bosworth, 75.
In Thomaston—Mr. David Colson, 81; Lieutenant James Robinson, 75.
In Gardiner—Mr. Joshua Edwards, 82.
In Livermore—Mr. Ichabod Benson, 77.
In Buckfield—Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, 82.
In Danville—Mr. Humphrey Jordan, pensioner, 82. He was at the battle of Monmouth and at the capture of Burgoyne.

Names of men drafted from the militia companies in Taunton, Mass., for service in New York, December, 1776.

From Captain Leonard's Company—

Lieut. William Thayer,
Daniel Short,
Henry Burt,
Nathan Dean,
Stevens Haskins 2nd,
Abel Burt 2nd,
Eben Cobb 2nd.

(From Emery's History of Taunton).

The above names do not appear in the published list in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*, having been overlooked in sending lists to Boston. The list has been certified to by James E. Seaver, Secretary of Old Colony Historical Society. (Furnished by MRS. A. LOUISE LONG.)

Do justice to all, and never forget that we are Americans.—
*The Washington Year Book.*

Teach the people themselves to know and to value their own rights.—*The Washington Year Book.*
Eliza Prentice was born in Genesee County, N. Y., May 28, 1816. Removed with her parents to Noble Co., Indiana, in 1837. She was married to J. C. Johnson, Nov. 24, 1839. To this union were born eight children, of whom but three remain. In 1852, they removed to the homestead on the prairie, two miles south of Ligonier, where they spent the remainder of
their lives. Mrs. Johnson was admitted a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in December, 1898, and was presented with a gold spoon as a "Real Daughter" of a revolutionary hero, Nathaniel Prentice. Her national number was 21478. She died January 21, 1898.

Nathaniel Prentice was born 1764, died 1839. He entered the Continental army when a mere boy and after serving his term of enlistment went on board a privateer when he was subsequently captured and confined on the prison ship Jersey from which he was sent to Jamaica where he was kept till the close of the war. He sailed to Charleston, S. C., and from there he traveled on foot to Preston, Conn. During the time he was in the army he was engaged in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth and others; was at West Point and saw Major Andre hung and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

At the time of his death he was a Revolutionary pensioner—receiving forty dollars per year. His wife, Margaret Heddon, was a descendant of the Van Rensselaers of Albany, N. Y.—Eliza Prentice Johnson was a member of the Nathaniel Prentice Chapter, Legonier.—MAUDA JOHNSON.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, Chairman of the Maga-

ZINE COMMITTEE, TIVERTON, R. I.

May union and brotherly affection be perpetual.—The Wash-

INGTON YEAR BOOK.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—The yearly election in April sees the beginning of a new official year in the Denver Chapter, but the historian feels that the May meeting really ends the year historically and the new year begins with the October meeting.

In April the officers were elected, with Mrs. Samuel Perry, regent.

The May meeting, 1907, did not see the end of our congenial meetings. June brings Bunker Hill day and Flag day, and the Denver Chapter celebrated them in one with a beautiful out of door fete in the grove near the Country Club, where we sang, made speeches, and enjoyed a good luncheon.

June, 1907, and on the evening of June the third at the Woman’s Club building the Denver Chapter and the Colorado Chapter assisted at a reception given the visitors by the Denver Sons of the American Revolution, which was enjoyable. Seventy-five delegates of the Sons of the American Revolution from every state in the Union, and representing as many societies honored the Daughters and Sons by their presence.

The regular meetings of the year beginning in April and ending in May have been held with Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Sharp-ley, Mrs. McKelvey, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Campbell. February 22 the chapter joined the Sons of the American Revolution as guests of the Social Science Department of the Woman’s Club to celebrate Washington’s birthday, and Sunday, February 23, we had charge of the services at the South Broadway Christian Church commemorative of Washington, Dr. Tyler of the church delivering the address.

The Denver Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution like all things aiming to be something must go through a formative period. It takes a long time to develop an idea,
particularly if that idea is good and it seems to the historian of this chapter that we have been nine years growing into the tenth year. Those nine years were years of growth; were vital years, this last year has been the very fulfillment of promise. It has been a year full to the brim of good work and good will, a specially congenial happy year in which every member and the chapter as a body tried to live up to the best realization of those things for which the Chapter was formed.

We started the year with 140 members and are closing it with 157. Our treasury fund has increased, also our Memorial fund. We have joined the Lincoln Park Farm Association, donated something to Continental Hall, inaugurated a ceremony which I hope will never be abandoned while one of this generation in the chapter lives, that is, the planting of trees and shrubs each year on arbor day in the soldiers' cemetery at Fort Logan.

Through the efforts of our patriotic educational committee who worked effectively with the other chapters, an appropriation of two thousand dollars was given by the State Legislature toward the marking of the old Santa Fe trail. The first marker was placed in August of 1907. Special credit is due Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Wheaton.

The programs through the year have been good, every committee doing their best, the music under Mrs. Keezer has been more than good, it increases in excellence every year.

The chapter has for years given two prizes for the best essays on some patriotic subject chosen by our patriotic educational committee, and written by a high school boy or girl of the state. In 1907 the subject was "Practical Patriotism" and the first prize was awarded to Pauline M. Avery, a sixteen year old high school girl of Fort Collins; the second prize to Mary H. Hall of Walsenburg. The subject this year was "Our Duty to the Immigrant," the first prize awarded to Hunter Moles of the East Denver high school and the second prize to Earl Warner of Manuel.

This tenth year has knit us closely together. It seems as though we had stopped to catch our breath, rest on our oars and learn to know each other, and the knowledge has loosened
all constraint and diffused itself, like some fine old cordial, through all the veins of our chapter’s life, and left us feeling that we understand each other and the aim for which the chapter was formed.—Kate Lennon Sharpley.

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Florida).—Regents' day with the members of the Jacksonville Chapter, at the handsome home of Mrs. J. M. Mahony, was the season’s last meeting. The chairs were arranged in an irregular circle on the lawn. Beside the regent’s chair was raised an American flag tied with red, white and blue ribbons for the celebration of Flag day. Just after the gavel of the regent had called the meeting to order, from the windows of the beautiful colonial house came the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner given to the audience in a rich baritone by the britrala. All rose as they recognized the first notes of the song. Mrs. H. H. Buchman read the minutes of the preceding meeting. The regent, Mrs. J. M. Mahony, had asked for Regents’ day, so no further business was transacted. Mrs. H. C. Milton gave the toast to the flag in a charming manner and awoke all the sentiment they possessed for the flag. Miss Hamwilt read a well written paper which dwelt especially upon Flag day. Mrs. Griggs read a magazine article on the history of Flag day. She held the attention of her audience during every second of her reading, and added much for the renewal of thought for our nation’s emblem.

Mrs. Mahony, the regent, then made a short address in which she spoke of the pleasure and success which have attended upon the work of this year, and announced the next meeting to be held in November. As she concluded, the music of “Our Country ’Tis of Thee” came from the house, all rose and remained standing until its conclusion. A social hour followed and Mrs. Mahony assisted by Mrs. J. H. Norton, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. George Parsons and Miss Hamwilt served refreshments. Mrs. Mahony presided delightfully both as regent and hostess and the afternoon spent on her lawn will long be remembered.—Elizabeth Cook Fisher, Historian.
General de La Fayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana), held their regular meeting in September, which was largely attended and much enthusiasm shown. It being the first meeting of the season, many plans were discussed for the year's work. One was proposed and adopted, that could be followed in other chapters. A fine of ten cents is imposed for absence, and a voluntary contribution is to be given by those present. In this way a fund grows to be used for tablets, monuments, or Continental Hall. It is often difficult to arouse people's interest in giving toward Continental Hall fund, especially when they have never attended a continental congress or come in contact with the enthusiasm of the chapters of the original states. While the fine and contribution fund can be used to the best advantage, it is also a slight incentive to bring the members out to meetings. The regent and several members told of visits to eastern Daughters during the summer, and of the meetings and work of these eastern chapters. An exchange of programs or year books had followed these visits, and from them many a good idea was obtained. This informal program was followed by a social hour when tea and cakes were served.—Mrs. Bertha Foresman Palley, Regent.

Loyalty Chapter (Alexandria, Louisiana).—

Let children learn the mighty deeds
Their sires achieved of old,
And still as time to time succeeds
To them the tale unfold.

In this beautiful Southland of ours October is the rally month of the year (when after summer vacations) we re-assemble our forces for the coming year's work, as troops are rallied into order after defeat in battle. In these halcyon days the enchantments around us are medicinal, they sober and heal us and strongly call to mind the native love of country, as they call us home. Emerson says the mind loves its old home and as water to our thirst—so is the rock the ground to our hands and feet. We nestle in the earth of this great, broad, beautiful country of ours and draw our living as parasites from her roots and grains and our hearts are full of happiness. Are
they full also of gratitude for those who braved shot and shell, 
the winds and waters to our rocky shore and, as Lowell, ex-
pressed, scattered freedom's seed throughout the world? May 
we as those who claim to perpetuate the memory of the brave 
and true ever keep in mind the one great prayer and wish ex-
pessed in our old national hymn.

"Dear Father Thou to us hast given
The highest under Heaven
To rise or fall,
Let this Republic shine
With rising benign
And thus fulfill the grand design
The good of all."

In this October we approach the evening of our first year's 
work. The Loyalty Chapter of Alexandria, Louisiana, was 
organized Wednesday, November 6th, at the home of Mrs. 
L. M. Wade, our efficient regent, who has worked devotedly 
for the best interest of the chapter ever since its organization. 
We had a union of twelve members at this meeting, whose 
papers had already been accepted at Washington. A sweet 
spirit of unity prevailed at this meeting and it still prevails at 
all our regular monthly meetings which are held at the homes 
of the different members. We are increasing our membership 
slowly. We have eighteen members when all are received 
into the chapter whose papers are being filled out. Our num-
ber is still small, but we dare not despise the day of small 
meetings, and we feel that through the efforts of our loyal 
regent, Mrs. Wade, and twelve (12) earnest patriotic women, 
much has already been done to arouse the spirit of patriotism 
in our little town, which is yet only a small commercial city 
of 16,000 inhabitants. One of our first entertainments was a 
reception given in honor of our state regent, Mrs. Hamilton 
Tebault, of New Orleans. Mrs. John H. Overton opened her 
home for this affair and it was a brilliant success in every way. 
Mrs. Tebault made an interesting address interspersed with 
sallies of wit and humor on the workings of the Daughters of 
the American Revolution and a visit to Continental Hall. The 
address was much enjoyed by all present. Quite a number of
out of town people were in attendance as well as all the members of our local chapter.

But one of our most interesting entertainments, was the celebration of Flag day, June 13th. We chartered a train to convey the children of our town to Camp Stafford, a distance of six miles, where they enjoyed a delightful picnic. Our little ones met in the Court House Square of our city, where each child was given a small flag. They then marched through the city to the railroad station. The Daughters of the American Revolution headed the procession, and our enthusiastic regent distributed flags to every one she met. The train had been decorated the night before by a committee of ladies and the happy cheers of the children could be heard not only all the distance to the train, but all the way to the picnic grounds. A beautiful flag loaned us by Captain Reeves, of the National Cemetery, was raised to the flag staff as the children repeated the National Pledge and gave the national salute to the flag. We sang the “Star-Spangled Banner,” and “My Country 'Tis of Thee.” An interesting and patriotic talk was given by the Rev. John Gray, pastor of Christ’s Episcopal Church. At 12.30 all answered the call to dinner and enjoyed the good things brought out in the baskets. We believe this little celebration was the means of doing a great good by arousing a love and spirit for the red, white and blue in the minds and hearts of our children as it was the first time Flag day had ever been celebrated in our town. We have helped each year with the Fourth of July entertainments. Draped carriages with the red, white and blue flags and bunting, and have been the means of the merchants of our city decorating with flags for both Fourth of July and Flag day. We have offered a gold medal this year, to the children of our schools for the best essay on “Loyalty.” Five different schools are competing for it. As yet we have not found any object for the erection of monuments but as the object of the Daughters of the American Revolution is two-fold and the historic comes first, we find ample opportunity and encouragement for historical research. We live in the center of a very old state, and one full of interesting centres of history. Then, again pa-
triotism as it is understood to-day means everything that uplifts humanity for God and home and native land. May the Loyalty Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution always keep in mind that "Every act of noble sacrifice to the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to the cause has its beneficial influence, and that a nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds."

The Loyalty Chapter was the second chapter organized in our state, and Mrs. D. F. Clark, one of our members, has the honor of being made State vice-regent.—Annie Clark Meyer, Historian.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The chapter held the tenth anniversary of its Charter day on October 19, 1908, from eleven o'clock in the morning, until four in the afternoon. The chapter house, which has been renovated and furnished at quite an expense, since its acquisition, was tastefully decorated with blue and white bunting, the chapter colors, and two flags, old glory and the blue and white one, on its flag pole.

The invited guests were, Mrs. Bates, the vice-president of Massachusetts, all the state officers, with regents and vice-regents of the nearby chapters in the state and New Hampshire.

A reception was given at eleven o'clock to the visiting guests. In the receiving line was the present regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, with the past regents and vice-regents. This was followed by a visit to the Lawrence library, the gift of Charles F. Lawrence, of New York, but a native of town, and the Memorial tablet to the Revolutionary heroes on the Common; the last, a gift from Mrs. Roger Wolcott, of Boston.

Dinner was served at 12.30 in the vestry of the Orthodox church. The tables were decorated with the chapter's colors.

A walk through the old cemetery where are the graves of soldiers of the Revolution, near to the commander of Bunker Hill, Col. William Prescott, was soon after dinner.

Promptly at two o'clock a short program was given in the historic Unitarian church, which had been decorated by large and small flags and yards of bunting. The exercises consisted
of patriotic music on the organ, by the organist of the church, Mrs. John O. Bennett; an address of welcome by the regent, Mrs. Hutchinson; historical paper by Mrs. Page; violin solo by Miss Laura Herrig, Mr. John Hayes at the organ; a stirring plea to have Massachusetts represented by something special at Continental Hall, by Mrs. Theodore Bates, wife of Judge Bates, of Worcester; music by the ladies’ quartette of Pepperell, followed by Mrs. Bailey, of Newton, the state historian with a few patriotic words. The pledge of allegiance and singing of “America” by the large audience present, this being an open meeting to all, closed the exercises in the church.

Mrs. Masury, the state regent, was unable to be present.

The chapter extended a vote of thanks to all the committees, who had helped to make the day so pleasant and profitable.—Lucy Bancroft Page, for the Historian.

**St. Paul Chapter** (St. Paul, Minnesota).—St. Paul Chapter sends greeting to her friends in Washington and is happy to report a most delightful and prosperous year.

Our regent, Mrs. Winnifred Murray Deming, began the year most auspiciously by giving a reception in the parlors of the Ryan Hotel. Not only were the members of her own chapter recipients of this courtesy, but the other chapters of our city as well. Banks of flowers and our ever beautiful flag made a fitting back ground for the line of receiving women and with a full orchestra playing our national airs made an occasion long to be remembered.

Our regent has all but consummated in her imagination, a Chapter house, commensurate with the dignity and needs of our society. This ambition is certainly a worthy one but as money is necessary, the Board conceived the idea of giving a bridge party. This function was given early in December and was a success socially and financially.

At our January meeting, Dr. Rypins kindly favored us with a lecture on “Social Service.” He brought before us the poverty of many lives lived almost among us and the need of settlement work.

Delegates were then chosen for our National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, to convene in Wash-
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ingston. Mrs. Irene Buell and Mrs. Davis were sent as delegates. On the anniversary of George Washington’s birthday, a reception and banquet was given at the Aberdeen Hotel. Many other patriotic societies were invited to join us and it was a notable occasion in bringing together people of culture and prominence. We will long remember the graceful manner in which our regent as, toast mistress, presided and introduced the speakers of the evening, putting the audience, as well as the speakers in a happy frame of mind.

Our honored Governor Johnson, Mayor Haynes and the Hon. Judge Torrance, of Minneapolis, addressed us most eloquently, but not less brilliant were the remarks of our state regent, Mrs. Loyhed and our own Miss Caroline Beaumont.

Mrs. Frank O’Meara, and Mrs. Harry George sang, making a delightful evening.

During Lent, Prof. R. Watson Cooper, of Hamline University, gave five lectures under the auspices of our chapter on the subject “Our Ancestry.” These were well attended and the profound attention given attested to the appreciation of the scholarly effort.

Several small social meetings were enjoyed, and in June we celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill at our Town and Country Club. Luncheon was served on the broad verandas from appropriately decorated tables and the afternoon was spent in listening to an address on patriotic themes by our Mayor, D. W. Lawler.

Mrs. Irene Buell gave a report of the proceedings of our National Congress, at Washington.

Our last meeting was a social afternoon at Ryan Hotel.—MINNIE H. KONANTZ.

Boudinot Chapter (Elizabeth, New Jersey), was organized September 27, 1893, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam. The national banner waved before the entrance, and the house was tastefully decorated with bunting and flags. There were present descendants of Elias Boudinot, Major General Philip Schuyler, Lieut.-Col. Francis Barber, Commodore Truxton, Captain Henry Putnam and the Rev. James Caldwell. By-laws were submitted and officers elected.
Meetings were held semi-annually until 1895, when it was decided to meet monthly. In the fifteen years of its existence the chapter has had but three regents, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson and Mrs. Charles E. Brown. The chapter feels very proud of the fact that their first regent, Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, has had the positions of state regent, vice state regent and now vice-president general; to the latter office she was elected at the last Congress in Washington. At the tenth anniversary of the chapter held at the regent’s home (Mrs. E. T. Tomlinson) in 1903, Mrs. Putman, at that time state regent, gave an interesting resume of the chapter during the past ten years, also a sketch of the life of the Hon. Elias Boudinot for whom the chapter was named and presented a birthday cake decorated with ten silk flags which graced the center of the table where refreshments were served. In May, 1897, Mrs. Putman also presented the chapter with a beautiful and historic gavel made from a beam of the old
Boudinot house. It is handsomely mounted and bears an inscription. At present writing the chapter is in a flourishing condition, having ninety-four members. The regent, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, is an enthusiastic and efficient worker. The chapter is especially interested in patriotic education and is educating five children in McKee, Kentucky. At present the meetings are held at the homes of members, but the dream of a chapter house will soon be a reality, as it is the greatest desire of all, and already a fund has been established for that purpose, and all are working for it. One of the members, recently deceased, Mrs. Ellis R. Merker, gave the chapter one hundred illuminated coat of arms of New Jersey, to be sold for the benefit of the chapter house, and twenty-five dollars was realized. It has been the "little drops of water," but it will be all the more appreciated when it comes, and come it will soon as our little regent declares emphatically. She has been most indefatigable in her efforts, and they should be crowned with success.—Adelaide Newell Meek.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, New York).—The first meeting of the year of General Richard Montgomery Chapter was held September 25th, with the regent, Mrs. E. P. Bellows as hostess.

A vote of thanks was tendered by the society to Richard B. Parsons for his indefatigable labors and splendid results in behalf of the society's work at the Kingsboro cemetery.

It is with satisfaction that the society reports the purchase of the individual markers and the gates and posts and the financial completion of the work towards commemoration of our Revolutionary soldiers, besides grading of the grounds and much necessary work towards the restoration of a historic and cherished landmark.

The chairman of the Children of the American Revolution reports progress in her work, the committee of patriotic education gave a satisfactory report of plans for the coming winter.

The committee for prizes given to the public school for the best historical essays, wishes the public to understand definitely that the contest is open to all girls from both the grammar grade and high school.
Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the society from the joint Memorial committee of Canby Post, No. 17 and Col. Sammons Post, No. 242, Grand Army of the Republic, for the donation to the flower fund of Memorial day, 1908.

The society voted to hold public dedicatory exercises of the Kingsboro cemetery Revolutionary memorials, sometime during November. Arrangements are in the hands of a competent committee, for befitting public exercises when Gloversville will be given opportunity to meet Mrs. Donald McLean, the national president.

The regent's message is one that commends itself to a most careful perusal.

After the adjournment of the business meeting, a delightful social hour followed. Mrs. Bellows, assisted by Mrs. A. D. Norton and Mrs. C. P. Willard, proved themselves hostesses in all the gracious hospitality the word implies. The decorations of the room and table were patriotic and beautiful thereby. Very pretty souvenirs of a delightful social occasion were carried home by the members and guests in the shape of baskets woven of the national colors and containing confections.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The annual meeting of the Olean Chapter, was held on the nineteenth of October, at which time the officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. George Fobes; first vice-regent, Mrs. John Bradner; second vice-regent, Mrs. Thomas Larkin; third vice-regent, Mrs. Clare Willard; registrar, Mrs. William Horner; recording secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ballard; corresponding secretary, Miss Bessie Abbey; historian, Miss Maud D. Brooks; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Sisson; chaplain, Mrs. Corthell; committee of safety, Mrs. J. B. Strong, Mrs. J. R. Droney and Mrs. S. H. Bradley.

The office of honorary regent was created and the title conferred upon Mrs. Anna McIntosh Strong, who was the organizing regent of the chapter. The following extracts from the historian's report will give some idea of the work accomplished during the past year:

The first meeting for 1907 was held on the 19th of October. Our
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regent announced that she had been appointed a member of the New York state utility committee and we again contributed to the fund in their charge.

On November 2nd the meeting was held at the hospitable home of our first vice-regent. A pleasant incident of the afternoon was the reading of a letter concerning one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Mary W. Winchester Parker, who was 89 years old the previous fourth of July, and also extracts were read from her father's diary, Samuel Winchester, a soldier of the Revolution. It was voted to send her $4.00 worth of carnations, accompanied by a note from our regent in appreciation of the letter. At this meeting it was decided that the next meeting be held December 14th in celebration of our tenth anniversary. A committee, headed by Mrs. C. D. Judd, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The auspicious day finally arrived and the Daughters in festal garb and spirits assembled at "The Elms," the spacious home of Mrs. J. B. Strong, where ten years before they had met to organize the Olean Chapter. The affair was in the nature of a reception, followed by a supper. The decorations were in blue and white. Flowers and flags were also lavishly used and the air breathed patriotism and good cheer. Appropriate toasts and a history of the first decade of the chapter work brought the celebration to a close.

At the meeting of January fourth, $5.00 was subscribed towards the memorial window to Mary Washington, which is to be placed in the St. George Chapel at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and an interesting financial report of our tenth anniversary committee was read by the chairman.

Through the courtesy of our regent, the members of the Olean Chapter and some of their friends assembled in the chapel of St. Stephens Church on the evening of January fourteenth, where they listened to a interesting and instructive lecture by Dr. William Elliott Griffis, his subject being, "Sullivan's Expedition Against the Indians in 1779," an appropriate topic for our consideration. The "Girls' Friendly Society" were also guests of our regent on this occasion.

The next regular meeting occurred February first, a pleasing program being presented, as usual. On March seventh, the chapter was presented with two large bunting flags by the committee in charge of the tenth anniversary celebration. One of the flags to be used for interior decorations and the other to float outside the place of meeting. A special flag program was rendered. One of our members being ill in a Buffalo hospital, it was voted to send her flowers and a note of enquiry and good wishes. The Daughters next assembled on April fourth. At this meeting arrangements were perfected for participating in the annual hospital fair and committees appointed. The program consisted of delightful musical numbers rendered by Mr. Carter and a scholarly address on "Sidney Lanier," by Mr. Lichliter.

The fair which occurred the latter part of April was attractive, the
Daughters contributing quite materially to its financial success. The booth occupied its customary corner in the armory and was beautifully decorated in blue and white with an abundance of large flags and our glowing insignia. All supplies were donated by members of the chapter. We added $465.85 to the general receipts. A special flag program was arranged for April nineteenth and our regent, in behalf of the chapter, formally presented a large bunting flag to the Olean General Hospital. It was gracefully accepted by a member of the Hospital Board. One of the largest and most delightful meetings of the season occurred May fourth at the home of Mrs. Brown. After the routine business, Mrs. Mayer gave a carefully prepared and well delivered paper on the war of 1812. On this occasion we were honored by the presence of Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the vice-presidents general of our National Society. At the conclusion of the program, she was introduced by our regent and on request gave an interesting account of the Continental Congress. Her patriotic and genuine interest in the work and welfare of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the ease and charm of her manner completely won her hearers.

On May thirtieth the customary wreaths were placed upon the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution in this locality and also upon the memorial boulder in the city park.

The last meeting of the season was on June the sixth, and it proved a perfect summer day. A large delegation of our society boarded the flag-decked trolley and enjoyed the hospitality of our regent, Miss Wheeler, at her home in Portville. At the conclusion of the literary and musical program a social cup of tea was enjoyed on the broad verandas and another pleasant year was brought to a close.

Twice during the year have we heard the chime of wedding bells. Thirteen new members have been enrolled, while we have lost three, one by death and two by resignation. Total membership 137. In entering upon our twelfth year we will try not to be content in looking back upon our past record, in which we may have a pardonable pride, but endeavor to maintain and even improve upon it for "The true secret of success is constancy to purpose."

—MAUD D. BROOKS, Historian.

Ontario Chapter (Pulaski, New York).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held with Miss Adaline Klock.

In June we met with Mrs. Sylvanus C. Huntington. Following a paper on colonial flags by Mrs. W. H. Brown, Miss Mary T. Knight rendered a solo, "Flag Song."

Mrs. Munson, of Mexico, a guest of the chapter, gave an interesting report of the Continental Congress, held in Washington, the previous April.
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In July an open meeting was held at assembly hall in the high school in observance of the Fourth.

A patriotic program was rendered, including patriotic music, and a duet given by Mrs. Frederick G. Whitney, and Miss Mary S. Knight.

Miss Marion E. Wright gave an address on her "European Travels," which was greatly enjoyed.

The prizes for the best patriotic readings were awarded.
First prize, Mrs. Charles Johnston, $3.00; second prize, Miss Dorathy Felt, $2.00.

At the December meeting our regent, Miss Gorley, gave an interesting account of the conference held at Binghamton.

Our next guest day meeting was held at the pleasant home of Mrs. Frederick G. Whitney, in celebration of Washington's birthday, which took place, owing to matters of convenience on the evening of the twenty-first of February. On this occasion Rev. Harry L. Lawrence gave a fine address on the life of George Washington. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Lawrence, and Mrs. Frederick A. Clark, and a reading of Miss Olive Richards. The members of the chapter were gowned in colonial costumes. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney impersonated General and Lady Washington. Following the literary program refreshments were served.

During the year Mrs. Henry B. Clark and Miss Sarah E. Woods were entertained by the Silas Town Chapter, each giving an account of their meeting to which they were invited as a guest.

The historian feels that she voices the chapter in thanking our regent, for the service she has performed for Ontario Chapter, since she became its regent.

Our literary programs the past year have followed the theme, "How we govern ourselves."—HELEN ELIZABETH BENTLEY, Historian.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—The Harrisburg Chapter held a delightful meeting October 10th, at the home of Miss Caroline Pearson, regent of the chapter. The meeting opened with the song "Our Flag," written by Mrs. M. W. Jacobs. During the order of routine business the
minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Blanche E. Clute and announcement made of the reappointment of Miss Pearson to the Continental Hall committee. A letter of thanks from the Easton Chapter was read, for a contribution sent toward the fund to be used in purchasing the house of George E. Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Miss Mary Harris Pearson presented a beautiful memorial of Mrs. Ellen Forster Bent, a member of the chapter for many years, who passed away a few weeks ago. Mrs. James Barr Mersereau, chairman of the prize committee, reported that Pennsylvania day will be celebrated at the Harrisburg high school on Friday, October 30, and that the essays handed in this year for the Daughters of the American Revolution prize contest are far above the average. The subject was “Washington and His Army at Valley Forge.”

The chapter historian, Miss Cora Lee Snyder, gave a brief sketch of the surrender of Cornwallis on October 13, 1781, reading a poem, “The March to Yorktown,” by Chester Firkins. Miss Annie Reel sang delightfully two little songs by Cowen, accompanied by Miss Cromleigh. Miss Pearson's report of the recent State conference at York was most interesting and Miss Ethel Torrington, accompanied by Miss Alice Graydon, gave a fine rendition of the new song by Mrs. Julia B. McCormick, of Germantown, dedicated to the Pennsylvania Daughters, and each guest was presented with a handsomely printed copy of the song as a souvenir of this meeting. Miss Pearson then gave a report of the year's work of Harrisburg Chapter, which she read at the York conference. Mrs. Mersereau's Daughters of the American Revolution current events included the unveiling of a tablet at Newport, Rhode Island, to General Count de Rochambeau, who commanded the French auxiliary forces during the Revolutionary War; the death of Mrs. Charlotte Decker, a “Real Daughter,” at Seneca Falls, New York, aged 110 years, honoring the tea-burners by unveiling a granite shaft at Greenwich, New Jersey, to those who burned a consignment of tea shortly after the Boston tea party; services at the grave of Major Peter Hartman, who served in the Revolutionary War, at Phoenixville, New Jersey,
and an account of Vicomte de Chambrun, great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, unveiling a tablet erected in Philadelphia by Daughters of the American Revolution women, to mark the spot where the French army stopped en route to join General Washington at Yorktown.

After singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in chorus the meeting was formally adjourned and a social hour followed, during which refreshments were served.

**Tioga Chapter** (Athens, Pennsylvania).—Since its last report published in the *American Monthly Magazine*, Tioga Chapter has increased in membership and continued its work along patriotic lines. In May a large reception and card party was given at the beautiful home of Mrs. I. C. Shepard, of Waverly. The decorations consisted entirely of flags. In the receiving line were Mrs. I. C. Shepard, Mrs. C. S. Maurice, Tioga's regent, Mrs. J. W. Bishop, the second vice-regent together with Mrs. H. C. Thatcher and Mrs. Bert Hayden, the two latter being the committee who had the entertainment in charge and whose efforts made it such a success.

Twenty-eight tables of military euchre were played, and as many surprises greeted the players it proved fascinating and novel. On each table was a flag bearing a pennant which was decorated with the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia and bore the name of some revolutionary fort. Individual scores were kept by small flags and at the conclusion of the game the players returned to their original forts which were adorned with the trophies they had captured. Little George West, of Sayre, son of our recording secretary acted as drummer boy, giving the signal each time to progress.

In June the chapter gave prizes amounting to $45.00 for the best historical essays written by the pupils of the Waverly, New York, and Sayre and Athens high school. At Athens the subject was "Philadelphia in the Revolution," and prizes of ten, five, and three dollars were awarded by our regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice; at Sayre the topic was Cornwallis' New Jersey Campaign" and prizes of ten and five dollars were given by Mrs. J. W. Bishop, the second vice-regent. At Waverly the pupils wrote on the "Mohawk Valley in the Revolution," and
Mrs. F. W. Merriam, a member of the prize contest committee bestowed the two prizes.

In June our hospitable regent entertained the members of the George Clymer Chapter, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. The first vice-regent of the Binghamton, New York, Chapter; the officers of the Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, Chapter and Tioga's officers at a delightful luncheon. Preceding the re-past some time was spent inspecting the many beautiful relics consisting of rare pictures, china and books with which the house is filled. Among the most interesting were a coffee urn, tea set and chairs which belonged to Alexander Hamilton, a small churn used by Marie Antoinette in the Petit Trianon and some china of Louis Phillipe. Later the guests went to the Spaulding Museum and Library, where with the members of Tioga Chapter and a few other guests they were again entertained by Mrs. Maurice. As Flag day was the next day and the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill the next week, the meeting was a joint celebration of both days. After extending a most hearty welcome to the Daughters and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," Mrs. Ann Hyatt Stewart, one of Tioga’s "Real Daughters," was introduced and given a cordial greeting. A most instructive and excellent address on "Our Flag" was given by Mrs. F. W. Merriam, who told of the many flags which had been brought to America by the early explorers among whom were Columbus, the Cabots and Henry Hudson. She also spoke of the English flag and those used by the different colonies during the revolutionary period. Mention was also made of the flag made in Philadelphia by Betsey Ross.

Mrs. J. S. Thurston read a well prepared paper which showed much research on "The Battle of Bunker Hill," which was appropriate at that time, as the anniversary was so near. Ice cream and cake were served during the social hour when each member was presented with a small flag as a souvenir of the day. Several beautiful vocal solos by Mrs. Fred. Hess, of Binghamton, New York, and piano solos by Miss Kendall, of Athens, added to the pleasure of the afternoon.

In June we also had another pleasant afternoon, when all the officers and fifty members went to Lowman, New York,
on the 27th to attend the unveiling of a monument on the site of the Newtown battle field, where the Revolutionary army under General Sullivan defeated the British and tories. This monument was erected by Newton Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Elmira, New York, and unveiled by Miss Margaret Maurice and Miss Sybil Wycoff, daughters of the regents of Tioga and Chenung chapters respectively.

October ninth fifty of our members went to Wysox, Pa., where they were guests for the day of George Clymer Chapter, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, at the dedication of a boulder erected by that chapter in commemoration of the passage of General Sullivan's army at that place one hundred and twenty-nine years ago. The Towanda ladies proved themselves ideal hostesses, serving luncheon to one hundred and twenty-five Daughters and several sons at the spacious home of Mrs. Lewis Ciolett.

While we have greatly enjoyed these meetings with other Daughters we have not been idle, as we hope soon to mark several revolutionary soldiers' graves in addition to the thirty we have already marked, and to establish more fully the site of old Fort Sullivan. Several years ago a large boulder and tablet were placed upon the northern end of the fort and in November we will mark the east and west angles with posts and tablets. Through the generosity of our regent, first vice-regent, Mrs. Elmer, several members and friends, many additions have been made to our library in the form of rare and interesting books which have been placed in our cases at the Spaulding Memorial Library at Athens. Amid these days of pleasure and brightness, rays of sadness have been shed across our pathway as we have been called to mourn the death of three of our esteemed members, Mrs. Lydia Park, a charter member and the chapter's historian, Mrs. Emily Parshall and Mrs. Lydia Burnham Maxwell, who have entered into rest during the year.—MARY E. FINCH, Assistant Historian.

Hermitage Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—The opening meeting of Hermitage Chapter, held with the regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham, proved a happy medium through which summer wanderers could exchange greetings, and relate their pleasant
experiences since the adjournment of the chapter last spring. The renewed interest in the chapter work, and the enthusiasm with which the outline was mapped out, were other characteristics of this large and representative gathering.

After reports from the various officers of the organization were read and approved, Miss Lida Moore, by request, gave a comprehensive outline of the settlement work that Hermitage Chapter is especially interested in, as from the first the chapter has led in this work.

Delegates to the state convention, to be held at Knoxville, in November, were appointed, as follows: Mrs. T. J. Latham, by virtue of her office, Mrs. Walker Kennedy, Miss Lida Moore, and others to be appointed later by the regent.

Since the chapter felt the need of a large sum of money for the purpose of carrying on some of its good work, an entertainment was discussed, of which Mrs. Leonard Bedford was appointed chairman, with Mrs. Lawrence Simpson as assistant. Other committees are to be appointed at the next meeting, when Mrs. Bedford will report, and the character of the entertainment will be determined upon.

Miss Dorothy Coors then delighted with her vocal selections, "Springtime" and "A May Morning," with Miss Blanche Evans as accompanist. This was followed by a very difficult piano solo, beautifully rendered by Blanche Evans, who was recently elected president of the Junior Beethoven club.

The question of taking care of the Jackson monument in Court square then arose through a suggestion from Mrs. Walker Kennedy that it should be done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, rather than by the city. It was decided to hold an appropriate ceremony at this monument annually, on January 8th, celebrated as "Jackson day."

A social hour followed during which refreshments were served in the dining room, and a toast proposed to Judge and Mrs. Latham, to which Mrs. Latham responded with a graceful toast to the chapter.

George Washington Chapter (Galveston, Texas).—Texas with its sixteen chapters has many handsome celebrations given by Daughters of the American Revolution in ob-
servance of patriotic events. Mrs. Walter Gresham, member of the George Washington Chapter, entertained the chapter, visiting Daughters of the American Revolution members, and Sons of the American Revolution in this beautiful residence on

George Washington’s birthday anniversary, 1908. The Martha Washington Chapter of Houston, accepted Mrs. Gresham’s hospitality, and as the occasion was one of state significance, Mrs. Seabrooke Sydnor, Texas regent, requested same to be mentioned in these columns. The decorations of the home and the luncheon served to one hundred and twenty-five guests

Mrs. Walter Gresham.
were featured with emblems of the day’s history. The residence made a handsome setting for this eventful occasion. The exterior is of carved stone in delicate tracery with granite mosaics. The interior is finished in solid onyx and polished brown stone with natural woods. The grounds about the home are equally beautiful. Thus the ensemble was one worthy the occasion they were gathered, namely to honor the Father of the Country.—Alice McCormack.

**Virginia Dare Chapter** (Tacoma, Washington)——

“How far that little candle throws its light—
So shines a good deed in this naughty world.”

—Shakespeare.

Virginia Dare Chapter, of Tacoma, Washington, cannot refrain from heading her annual report with this, her most
appropriate quotation. We liken ourselves to "the little candle" and "the good deed" was the seventh annual state assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Tacoma last April 11th, with Virginia Dare Chapter as hostess.

One reason of our pride in this our second entertaining of the state assembly is on account of our small number, for we are not a large chapter. On account of our literary work we have limited our chapter number to twenty-five and at that time it was only twenty. The program for the day was arranged by our beloved state regent, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, of Spokane, and was crisp and to the point, many taking part for short periods. The delightful music was given by our Virginia Dare member, Mrs J. A. Wolbert. The meeting was held in the first Christian Church which was gay with flags and long sprays of our abundant English ivy. Luncheon was served to one hundred and twenty-six ladies in the dining room of the church, the ladies of the church acting as caterers.

Virginia Dare is continuing this winter, her reading aloud of Fiske history and often do we have application for membership because (to quote verbatim) "I like good history reading."

Last February a committee of three Virginia Dare members acted as judges for the annual essay contest held by the Daughters of the American Revolution which is open to the high schools of the state. They read and marked over one hundred essays on patriotic subjects.

We meet every other Friday from June to October at half past two o'clock. After the business is transacted we read until four o'clock and then have tea with our hostess.

It would take too long to tell here of our annual picnic, or luncheons, etc. We hope that we are not the "jacks" who believe in "all play and no work," but we certainly believe in plenty of play. But it is still with a sense of pride that we can point back to the first state assembly seven years ago and say that we were not only hostess on that occasion, but did most to get the state assembly started and made a permanent affair.

—Mary S. Temple, Historian.
Oak Tree Chapter (Salem, New Jersey).—Saturday, October 17, 1908, was a fine warm day, with its brightness only somewhat veiled by the smoke that hung in the atmosphere from the fires that were devastating the forests both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania at the time. It was just the kind of weather to make the exercises the success that the members of the Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had planned it should be.

The skirmish which took place over the bridge at the northern entrance of the town of Quinton in the spring of 1778, was occasioned by what history relates as “the most notable expedition directed against the Whig farmers by the British raiders”; and now that it was freshly brought to mind, the present day citizens were fully awake to the importance of the event which gives their old town its place on the page of history; and they most cheerfully dressed her for the commemorative exercises, with festoons of patriotic colors and with flags, big and little, waving and floating everywhere.

By 10 A. M. the people from all over our county (Salem) and adjoining ones had begun to arrive, and by 2 P. M. the streets and grounds surrounding the monument were a mass of interested spectators. Several hundred chairs were arranged near the front of the speakers’ stand for the accommodation of patriotic organizations, and for the comfort of the aged, the presence of a goodly number of these latter giving great pleasure to the “Daughters”.

The very effective “Court of Honor” was occupied by the Oak Tree Chapter and its especial guests. Through the courtesy of Major Bennett of Fort Mott, on the Delaware a squad of soldiers were allowed to act as a guard to the monument, adding much to the military spirit of the occasion.

With the sounding of the bugle by Musician Borders, of Fort Mott, the exercises began promptly at 2:30. First there was music by the C. E. Glaspey Cornet Band, of Hancock’s Bridge, followed by the Invocation by the Rev. Isaac S. Hankins, pastor of the Baptist Church, Quinton. The announcement of the singing of “America” brought all to their feet who joined heartily in singing.

Mrs. Trueman Hanford Clayton, of Alloway, Regent of Oak
Tree Chapter, was the presiding officer. Her address of welcome was as follows:

This beautiful autumn day is fitting. It is the gorgeous realization of the springtime promise and summer glory. In the springtime of our independence, the tender shoots, the buds and blossoms of courage and loyalty burst forth and struggled through the cruel frost of opposition and the heat of oppression, flowering into the perfect fruit of American Independence. So the work of this day is typical of the full fruition of the purpose of those men, heroes all, who defended this bridge.

On this very spot in the autumn of his days Captain Wm. Smith often must have stood, for his home was just here, and watched the last ray of the setting sun reflected with golden glory in the then peaceful water yonder, and thought of that moment when he crossed the bridge; when his horse fell from under him, shot by the enemy. Often he must thus have stood, and praised his Creator with every fibre of his being for the part given to him, and that he lived to see the day when peace and independence walked hand in hand, on this very spot so generously, so appropriately given for the erection of this memorial by Mr. and Mrs. Abner S. Hires, both his lineal descendants.

So now in behalf of the Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution I bid you all, Welcome!

Greetings were then received from some of the distinguished guests. The first speaker was Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, ex-vice-president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and honorary state regent of Rhode Island, who came all the way from that state to be present at this time. Mrs. Barker was introduced amid great enthusiasm and said in part: that she "was happy to respond to the call of New Jersey and especially glad to be present upon this memorable occasion." She referred to the unveiling of the tablet as illustrating in granite one of the fundamental principles of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in preserving places made sacred by the heroes of the Revolutionary period. She said the Daughters all over the country were banded together rescuing from the obscurity of the coming years for the benefit of unborn generations, the heroic acts of such patriots as Captain William Smith, Andrew Bacon and others who saved the day at Quinton's Bridge. She closed with a high tribute to Colonel Christopher Green,
of Rhode Island, who came to Jerseyland in those stirring days and spoke of the gratitude of her state for the beautiful monument on the banks of the Delaware raised in his honor. Mrs. Barker said that she was ever ready to come to New Jersey. At the close of her charming address she was warmly applauded.

Mrs. George W. McCowan, vice-regent of Cohanzick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the next speaker. Mrs. McCowan referred briefly to the skirmish at Quinton’s bridge and of the part taken by Colonel Elijah Hand with the Cumberland Militia, and she assured her hearers that the people of Cumberland county to-day were just as ready and willing to render assistance as Salem County. These remarks were received with tremendous applause, evincing the friendly feeling between the citizens of the two counties.

It was a matter of much regret that Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Kearfott, Mrs. Yardley and Mrs. Bedle were unable to be present. All sent greetings and those of Mrs. Bedle were read by Mrs. Robert N. Vanneman, first vice-regent of Oak Tree Chapter. Mrs. Bedle wrote:

Madam Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Oak Tree Chapter, and Guests:—I greatly appreciate the honor accorded me in bringing to you, by proxy, greetings upon this eventful occasion in commemoration of the heroes in the revolutionary skirmish at Quinton’s bridge. It would afford me great pleasure to enjoy your hospitality to-day, but I must forego your gracious invitation. My greetings are felicitations upon your patriotic work, and that your interest and efforts have materialized in the memorial unveiled and dedicated to the heroes in the Revolution whose blood stained the soil of this heroic spot in the cause of Freedom.

There is a bond of union between all patriotic women of America, for the love of Country and our country’s flag, but it is particularly close between the Daughters of the American Revolution in exemplifying their standard by perpetuating the memory of the patriots and heroes and immortalizing their valiant deeds by the erection of tablet and boulder on commemorative sites. For your noble work achieved, Madam Regent and Daughters of the Oak Tree Chapter, I congratulate and greet you!

The school children of Quinton sang very sweetly “Guard the Flag”, accompanied by the band.

Mrs. Clayton then introduced Miss Ellen Mecum, state
regent for New Jersey, to present the memorial. In introducing Miss Mecum, Mrs. Clayton said we have much pride and pleasure in our beloved state regent who has rendered such valuable and efficient aid in her work of patriotic education. She is the founder of the Oak Tree Chapter, but for her there would be no chapter, and no chapter, no monument to-day. She belongs to us and to you—when I have said that, I say all that can be said, for we love our own.

Miss Mecum spoke as follows:

More than a hundred and thirty years have passed since the event occurred which we are this day commemorating, and it is well for us to pause and realize how near we had come to forgetting the deeds of those brave men who took part in this skirmish. After the Civil War a spirit of commercialism took such a grasp upon our country as to cause grave danger of our losing sight of the "Spirit of '76" and the men who fought for our independence. With the birth of the patriotic societies there came an instant and inspiring revival. Now all over our land monuments have been raised and historic spots marked. In our own country the massacre of Hancock's Bridge and the skirmish at Quinton were almost forgotten until the Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed upon the old Hancock mansion a tablet telling of the martyrdom of those brave men. To-day the chapter will unveil a memorial to the heroes who fought to defend this bridge. With the confident hope that it may prove an object lesson not only to this generation, but also to those who are to follow and that it may inspire them to greater love of country and reverence for those who never faltered when the call came to them to offer their lives up on the altar of freedom. I with great pride and pleasure as the state regent of New Jersey and in the name of the Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, present this memorial.

Hon: William Plummer, a resident of Quinton, accepted the memorial in behalf of the citizens of Quinton township in these words:

Madam State Regent, Madam Chapter Regent, Guests and Friends: The average citizen dwelling here has long been familiar with our local history of revolutionary times and of the scene enacted more than a century and a quarter ago on these and adjacent grounds and the banks of yonder stream.

We have, however, become aroused to the richness of our possession. Not only by this animating scene of a vast throng of patriotic citizens, gaily bedecked surroundings and the inspiration of our country's em-
blem, but also by the worthy efforts of a noble society. And in the preparation and consummation of their work we have been brought to realize that the historical incident celebrated here to-day was a step toward the establishment of a government, dedicated to principles that made it possible for a splendid upbuilding of future generation, and that it has a name and place in the honored list of revolutionary endeavors of which our commonwealth is justly proud.

Local pride abounds within the hearts of our citizens to-day and we would be most unkind to the society of “Oak Tree Chapter,” did we not express our grateful thanks for this substantial marking of a notable event in our country’s history.

Speaking in behalf of the officials and the citizens of this municipality, I accept this appropriate and enduring monument, erected to commemorate the battle of Quinton’s bridge, and consecrated to the memory of those brave officers and men who valiantly participated therein, with a promise to care for and preserve as long as granite shall endure.

At this point the audience heard for the first time an original poem written especially for the occasion by Mr. Edward S. Sharpe, president of the Salem County Historical Society. The poem is entitled “The Guardian Spirits” and was read by Miss Eliza Emily Jacquett.

The Guardian Spirits.

’Twas here, upon a rustic bridge, that erstwhile spanned the flood,
In warlike panoply arrayed, the Salem farmers stood,
Their banner to the breeze of March, triumphant was unfurled,
As at the mercenary foe, defiance fierce they hurled;
And though a hundred years and more, have rolled since on this spot,
Kept green by sacred memories, which may not be forgot,
And sealed and sanctified by death, and patriotic blood,
This surely still is hallowed ground, whereon their feet have trod.
Ah! it must have been a thrilling sight, for anyone to see,
And hear the martial strain, that wild refrain—Retreat and Reveille.

They are our guests to-day, behold! together and alone
Erect they move with haughty mien, old fashioned and unknown,
Make room for them, my friends, and stand aside till every one has gone,
Within our inmost circle, near their memorial stone;
For they are heroes of the past, who bled and died, that you
Might come to welcome them again,—the long lost Brave and True.
With rolling drum these veterans halt, their ensign now floats high,
These men, who well knew how to live, and how to fight and die.
But Oh! for the nonce, one boon we crave—that we might hear and see,
Pennon and men, and the music then, of Retreat and Reveille.
Our valiant guests will bivouac here, for many a night to come,  
So morn and eve may oft be heard, the fife and the distant drum,  
While spectral forms will now fall in the ranks, and march around,  
To solemn guard this motive stone, and consecrated ground.  
A tattered flag their hands will raise with halyards out of date,  
For it is the flag they followed then, these men of seventy-eight.  
Oh! t'were indeed a glorious boon, just once to hear and see,  
Those warders there, and that phantom air—Retreat and Reveille.  
—Edward S. Sharpe.

September 9th, 1908.

The cord which held the handsome American flag with which the memorial was draped was drawn by Miss Ellen Smith Harris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harris, of Woodstown, a lineal descendant of Captain William Smith. The flag was a gift to Miss Ellen Mecum from Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island with the request that it be used on this occasion for the first time. After the flag had been lifted the soldiers from Fort Mott fired a salute. As the soldiers fired the salute Miss Helen Hires raised an American flag to the top of the flag pole which stood in the rear of the monument and Misses Grace Fowser, Grace Myers, Jessie Robinson, Lottie Counsellor, Margaret Husted, Helen Miller and Anna Howell placed flowers around the base of the stone. These little girls were all dressed in national costume. Following the unveiling “The Star-Spangled Banner” was sung and then Miss Sara Ambler Smith read one of the most interesting parts of the programme, a sketch of “The Skirmish at Quinton’s Bridge,” written by Mrs. M. Augusta Austin Pettit, historian of Oak Tree Chapter. The essay has been published in pamphlet form.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Alonzo M. Chambers, pastor of the Quinton Methodist Episcopal Church, and a selection by the band brought the exercises to a close.

The monument is of Quincy granite, weighs five and a half tons and occupies a plot of ground which was a portion of the homestead of Captain William Smith. This was given by Mr. and Mrs. Abner S. Hires. Mrs. and Mrs. Hires also did much toward the success of the affair, Mr. Hires furnishing the band and entertaining them at his home for luncheon. Those from a distance were furnished an excellent dinner and supper by the
ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at a dwelling on Main street kindly loaned by the Quinton Glass Company.

THE INSCRIPTION.

In Memory of
Col. Benjamin Holme,
Col. Elijah Hand,
Capt. William Smith,
Andrew Bacon and Those Other Patriots Who Defended the Bridge at Quinton.
March 17, 1778.
Erected on the Site of the Smith Homestead by the Oak Tree Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Salem, N. J.
October 17, 1908.

There was on exhibition by William Smith, of Yorketown, the whip with silver handle, and bullet mould originally owned by Captain William Smith. Mrs. Elizabeth Patrick who is a great-granddaughter of Captain Smith, also showed some solid silver spoons which were made from the buttons which were taken from his clothing. On the captain's overcoat he used silver dollars with shanks for buttons, on his under coat half dollars and on his vests eleven-penny-bits. Philip Keen and William Patrick have butcher knives made from the sword which Captain Smith carried during the skirmish.

A register was open for the signatures of the descendants of any of the patriots who fought in the Quinton Skirmish, who were present and many signatures were secured.

Altogether the afternoon was most enjoyable and one long to be remembered by the people of Salem County and their guests. Every member of Oak Tree Chapter had a part in making the program a success, but to Mrs. A. T. Beckett, who worked so diligently for several weeks, great praise is due. Much credit is also due Dr. N. S. Hires who gave considerable of his time to gathering the decorations and gave personal attention to seeing that they were arranged effectively. With the exception of the gift of the plot of ground and a contribution from Miss Theodosia D. Foster of Cohanzick
Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Oak Tree Chapter has accomplished the erection of the memorial without any financial assistance from state, county, or any outside source whatever.

The following note was handed to the “Standard and Jerseymen” correspondent by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker at the close of the ceremonies:

It has been my privilege to attend many patriotic celebrations in many states and I have never seen more patriotic sentiment evidenced than I noticed at Quinton. The decorations and the spirit of the people impressed me—the stranger—exceedingly and I cannot refrain from expressing my great satisfaction at the perfect arrangements of the Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. I shall not soon forget my impression as I neared the scene. The bunting upon the bridge, the beautiful banners gently swaying over the streets and the houses beyond all profusely decorated with small flags give an unmistakable air of harmony of spirit and sympathy of action. Truly it was a red letter day that will be marked with a white stone in our memories.

MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER,
Ex-Vice President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Acrostic written by Mary R. C. Clayton, regent of Oak Tree Chapter.

**OAK TREE CHAPTER.**

O ld Oak! Thy spreading branches wide and strong,
A nd leafy foliage flutt’ring green and long,
K issing high heaven with never ending song,
T ell freedom’s praises, glorious, great, sublime.
R esting never, but onward, for all time,
E cho and inspire patriotic rhyme.
E nthrall the heart that guides the painter’s hand,
C ling cherished traditions of our dear land,
H eld as thy bark, firm ever may they stand.
A bsorb by nature’s law the dust long laid,
P recious dust, with ling’ring hand ‘neath thy shade,
T o thee! on bended knee our homage paid!
E ver chant the soughing wind an rustling leaves
R equiem grand for heroes long gone on!

—M. AUGUSTA AUSTIN PETTIT, Chapter Historian.
The twelfth annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, Janesville, at 2:30 p. m., September 30, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Fort Atkinson.

After the singing of America, and the invocation by Mrs. E. W. Mager, Fort Atkinson, Mrs. R. J. Coe, regent of the Fort Atkinson Chapter, greeted the conference in a few well-chosen words of welcome, to which Mrs. Clark Latimer, Portage, responded.

The minutes of the conference of 1907 were read, corrected and approved.

The regent then addressed the conference, expressing the wish that all Wisconsin Daughters were with us on this occasion. She announced the organization of a new Chapter at Marshfield with Mrs. John P. Hume as regent. Mention was made of the need of our continued efforts in behalf of Continental Hall which is now so nearly completed. She suggested that it was very desirable and fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wisconsin should have a state song. She reported the number of Wisconsin Daughters to be in the neighborhood of 1,175 members.

The state secretary, Mrs. Edwin VanOstrand, Antigo, and the state treasurer, Mrs. George Gilkey, Oshkosh, gave their reports for the past year, the latter's showing a balance on hand of $165.64. Reports accepted.

The regent requested that hereafter all financial transactions of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution be carried on through the state treasurer in order that full credit for all donations may be given to the state.

The credential committee then reported as follows:

State officers present (regent, secretary, treasurer), 3
Honorary state regents, 2
Chapter regents, 11
Regents' alternates, 4
Chapter delegates, 14
Visiting Daughters, 39

Meeting adjourned.
An automobile ride to points of interest about the city followed.
The boulder erected by the Fort Atkinson Chapter within the limits of the old stockade where General Atkinson was stationed during the Black Hawk war was visited, also the lizard intaglio, an Indian mound which is being preserved by the chapter.

At 6.30 a banquet was served by the local chapter to all regents, delegates and visiting Daughters, 170 in all, in the Opera House, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Evening Session.—After the singing of "My Own United States" by Mrs. Ione Hawley, Waukesha, a motion was made to leave the reading of the minutes of the afternoon session until the following morning. Carried.

The report of the delegate to Continental Congress, Mrs. A. T. Holbrook, Milwaukee, was read by Mrs. Kaine, Milwaukee.

The reports of the regents of Wisconsin chapters followed. These were of unusual interest, showing a gain in membership and enthusiasm. Only one chapter failed to report.

The state director of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. J. Eimermann, Milwaukee, being unable to be present at the conference, no general report of these societies was given. Local report from the two societies of Fond du Lac were made, these showing much interest and good work on the part of the children. Many of the girls of the Children of the American Revolution have taken memberships in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the singing of another selection by Mrs. Hawley, the conference adjourned.

Morning Session.—Session called to order at 9.30. After a song by Mrs. Hawley the minutes of the two preceding sessions were read and approved.

The secretary then read the report of the Kenosha Chapter.

Upon the announcement by the regent that nominations for state regent and vice-regent were in order, these nominations to be confirmed by the coming Continental Congress, and that a state secretary and a state treasurer were to be elected by the conference, the secretary read the resignation of the state vice-regent, Mrs. Frances S. Kempster, Milwaukee, which resignation the conference accepted. A motion was made and carried that the secretary be instructed to express to Mrs. Kempster the deep regret of the conference at her resignation.

Upon the call for nominations for the regency and vice-regency, Mrs. Ogden Fethers, the present regent, was renominated, and Mrs. Edwin VanOstrand, Antigo, was named to serve the unexpired term of Mrs. Edwin Kempster and also the coming term.

Miss Carrie J. Smith, Fort Atkinson, was elected state secretary and Mrs. George Gilkey, Oshkosh, was re-elected state treasurer.

A letter from Mrs. Brett, Milwaukee, on the "Real Daughters" of Wisconsin was read. It was reported that there are now seven "Real Daughters" living in Wisconsin who are members of state chapters.

A letter from the registrar general in regard to application papers
was read. The regent announced that she will send copies of this letter to each chapter regent.

Methods of transfer of members were next discussed. It was recommended that the registrar of the transferring member's chapter give her a copy of her original application, said copy to be filed with the registrar of the chapter to which she transfers.

Mrs. Gilkey, state treasurer, suggested that as the receipts from the per capita tax were larger than the needs of the state organization, this tax be reduced to ten cents. Motion to this effect was made and carried.

The subject of Miss Berry's school for boys in the south was discussed. The discussion closed with the recommendation of this work to chapters so disposed.

A motion was made that Ella Wheeler Wilcox, as a Daughter of the American Revolution and a native of Wisconsin, be asked to write and submit the words for a stirring patriotic song to be used as a state song for Wisconsin. Carried. It was also suggested that others may write words for such a song and submit to the state regent who will act as judge.

Request was made by the regent that all chapter regents respond promptly to the demands made upon them by the national and state organizations.

The time of holding the next state conference was considered, the decision being to hold it later in the month of October, the exact time being left to the entertaining chapter.

Mrs. Brown, Milwaukee, moved that the secretary be instructed to send to Mrs. Peck, our first state regent, the greetings of the conference of 1908, and congratulations on her safe return home from a trip around the world. Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Hooper, Oshkosh, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Fort Atkinson Chapter for a most delightful conference. Carried.

Conference adjourned to meet in Waukesha, October, 1909.

MATTIE CULVER VANOSTRAND,
Secretary.

Reports of Wisconsin Chapters.

*Antigo* (Nequi-Antigo-Siebah).—This chapter, which has a membership of 24, has held sixteen regular meetings. Prizes for excellence in United States history have been given to eighth grade pupils, $5 first, $3 second. The chapter has received a gift of the complete report of the Continental Congresses, nine volumes, which have been placed in the public library in "Daughters of the American Revolution Corner," which has been decorated with a flag. Fiske's History of the American Revolution has also been placed here and the *American Monthly Magazine* put upon the reading table. Lincoln's birthday and Flag day were appropriately observed. The chapter has contributed $10 to Continental Hall.
Beloit.—Regular meetings held eight, with a membership of 44, one honorary. Printed programs for the year have been found helpful. Throughout the year a committee has worked for the improvement of the local cemetery with beneficial results.

Columbus (Munedoo).—The regular meetings have been of a social character. The chapter has purchased a large flag which is displayed at each meeting. The chapter numbers 20 members. February 22nd and Flag day were observed.

DePere (Jean Nicollet).—The meetings have been irregular owing to illness among the members. The membership is 12. A prize has been given to the high school pupil writing the best essay on a historical subject.

Fond du Lac.—The chapter has 53 members and has held regular monthly meetings at which the study of Wisconsin history has been pursued. It has presented to the public library a set of Lineage Books, the American Monthly Magazine and the Magazine of American History, all of which the library board had bound. On February 22 a birthday tea was given.

Fort Atkinson.—Regular monthly meetings and one special business meeting have been held. The chapter numbers 130. One “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Helen Whipple, Chicago, is still on the roll. Five dollars has been paid for the care of the lizard intaglio, an Indian mound, and over $200 raised towards a chapter home. February 22 was celebrated by a quiet reception at a private home. As usual, the American Monthly Magazine has been placed in the public library.

Janesville.—The membership is 76. Programs for the year have been literary, historical, musical or purely social. February 22 was celebrated with a colonial reception. An admission fee of twenty-five cents netted $50 for Continental Hall. Besides the usual gold medal for the eighth grade pupil showing the greatest proficiency in United States history, another prize of books was given to the second best one. Twenty dollars was contributed to the Palmer Memorial Mercy Hospital.

Kenosha.—At the regular monthly meetings the chapter has studied the history of the American navy. The chapter numbers 44. A public entertainment consisting of the reading of Hale’s “A Man Without a Country,” accompanied by patriotic piano selections was well received. The chapter has placed a large boulder on the high school grounds to mark the site of the first high school west of Boston. This school was opened June 18, 1845.

La Crosse.—Meetings have been held monthly. On account of the pressure of school work, the giving of prizes for historical essays has been abandoned. Instead, as the financial condition of the chapter warrants, a large flag will be presented to each school building.

Lake Mills (Tyranena).—The membership is 38. The chapter has supplied the children’s reading table in the public library with periodi-
1164 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

cals. Twenty dollars has been contributed to Continental Hall fund. On Flag day the chapter had a picnic.

Madison (John Bell).—The chapter has 89 members. There have been seven regular meetings at which literary programs have been given. Twenty-five dollars has been given to Continental Hall. February 22 has been the only anniversary observed.

Marshfield.—The chapter was organized February 22, 1908, with 16 members. At the monthly meetings readings have been given. Several places of historic wood have been collected to make a frame for the chapter charter.

Milwaukee.—The membership is 228. The regular monthly meetings have been devoted to business, social enjoyment, lectures by prominent men or papers on the ancestors of members. Musicales have been given to raise money for Continental Hall, from which $150 has been realized. The chapter has furnished two lectures on "Our Flag," illustrated with lantern slides, to the public schools. A lecture bureau has been established by the chapter to supply neighboring chapters with this and other lectures. A flag has been presented to the Boys' Busy Life Club, and the chapter has entertained the George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Oshkosh.—Seven regular meetings and two special social meetings have been held. The chapter now numbers 125. February 22 was celebrated with an old-fashioned supper followed by old-time music and dances. A spelling bee and singing school were given for Continental Hall fund which netted $40. Fourteen volumes of "Real America in Romance" have been purchased and placed in the public library, this taking the place of the usual prize given to public school pupils for excellence in United States history. The "Real Daughter's" birthday was celebrated with a picnic to which were invited all the inmates of Old Ladies' Home.

Plymouth.—Organized November 16, 1907, with 19 members, which have been increased to 30. The year has been spent in the study of colonial history, special attention being given to the Connecticut colonies. The chapter offered a prize for the best essay on the Stamp Act. On the day of the awarding of the prize, the chapter attended in a body and several members addressed the school. Five dollars has been given to Continental Hall. On February 22 a banquet was given at which the Daughters appeared in colonial costume, and Independence day was observed with a picnic.

Portage (Wau Bun).—Membership 59. For the fifth consecutive year the chapter has studied American history at its regular monthly meetings. The following days have been observed with social functions: Cornwallis’ surrender, Boston tea-party, February 22, Lexington alarm, and Flag day. Memorial day was observed by the chapter with exercises at the national cemetery of old Fort Winnebago. This cemetery is under the charge of Wau Bun Chapter. The contribution to
Continental Hall was $15. The "Daughters of the American Revolution Corner" of the public library has been enriched by the addition of the American Monthly Magazine (bound, eight volumes), Lineage Books (last four), Daughters of the American Revolution Directory, and Heads of Families (twelve volumes).

Racine.—The chapter has 32 members. Contribution to Continental Hall fund was $10. February 22 the chapter celebrated its ninth anniversary and presented itself with its own birthday gift, a revised set of by-laws. From chapter bags of Daughters of the American Revolution colors the members contributed dimes and rhymes at a "jingle" roll call. Papers on historical subjects have been presented during the year. The May and September meetings have been "Nature" days. At the latter there was a consideration of the best way to teach children to love trees. This work has grown out of the chapter having interested itself in the question of "beautiful America," having affiliated itself with the American Civic Association. The chapter has also joined the Federation of Women's Clubs and was represented at the Boston meeting by the regent.

Reedsburg (Fay Robinson).—This chapter numbers 10 members. Two business and seven business and social meetings have been held. At the latter, programs of literary and historical interest have been presented. Five dollars was sent to Continental Hall fund and $10 was spent for a picture of the "Minute Man" for the new high school building. Five dollars was given to help place an old lady in a good home. For the coming year a prize has been offered to the eighth grade pupil doing the most creditable work in United States history.

Stevens Point.—The chapter has a membership of 27. The meetings have been marked by literary and social features. Three historical magazines have been given to the public library.

Waukesha (Continental).—The chapter has 37 members and has held eight meetings. A spirited contest between pupils of the seventh and eighth grades resulted from the chapter offering a gold medal for the best essay on characters noted in American history. February 22 was celebrated by a song recital consisting of national songs in the various tongues. The spinning wheel was the subject of one of the meetings.

Waupun.—The chapter has 36 members. Ten dollars has been expended in prizes for excellence in United States history and ten dollars has been sent to the Continental Hall fund. A marble bust of Washington is being made to be presented to the public library. A ball on Thanksgiving evening and a reception and lecture on Washington on February 22, at the latter of which the Daughters were gowned in colonial costume, have marked those special days. On July 4, the chapter was represented in the floral parade by a colonial coach which took first prize.
The tenth annual conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Fremont, October fifteenth and sixteenth, upon the invitation of the Col. George Croghan Chapter.

It was the largest and one of the most successful conferences ever held; thirty-four of the forty-two chapters in the state being represented by over two hundred members.

The business sessions were held in the First Reformed Church, which was formerly the historic home of General Ralph P. Buckland. The decorations, consisting of flowers and flags, were everywhere in abundance and nothing which could be done for the convenience and comfort of the visiting Daughters was left undone.

The Col. George Croghan Chapter served a delicious luncheon at each noon recess in the Presbyterian Church, at which the unique idea of having the tables arranged in the form of our Insignia was carried out.

A large round table in the center of the room at which were seated the state officers was the center of the wheel and at angles to this at tables representing the spokes of the wheel were seated the other guests.

The color scheme for the decorations of the tables was green and white, while a large floral design representing the emblem of the Daughters attracted much attention.

A delightful social feature of the occasion was the reception at historic Spiegel Grove (the former home of President Hayes), given by Mr. and Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes to the visiting Daughters on Thursday evening, while a drive around the city on Friday afternoon was the generous arrangement of the Fremont Chapter for the pleasure of its guests.

A chorus of ladies from Fremont furnished the music, with Mrs. Amos W. Sharp, of Columbia, as soloist, and Mrs. Trafford B. Tallmadge as accompanist. The music was all of a patriotic character, chosen by the state regent, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., in illustration of patriotic airs not so well known to the general public as those usually sung.

Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, regent of the Col. George Croghan Chapter, welcomed the Daughters in a graceful speech, in which she referred to “the richness of their treasure box of local history,” and gave a resume of many interesting facts connected with Fremont.

The response of Mrs. Orton, the state regent, impressed upon the audience the strength of the Daughters of the American Revolution as an organization as well as its progress toward the accomplishment of its aims.

The reports of the chairmen of the state committees telling of the work accomplished along the various lines were enthusiastically received.

The work on Memorial Continental Hall was shown to be pro-
gressing favorably with every prospect of completion by next April and a list was given of the contributions of the state for this purpose.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, The Ohio Daughters in conference assembled heartily approve of the bonding of Continental Hall according to the plans proposed by our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and adopted by the Seventeenth Continental Congress.

The Ohio Daughters in conference assembled endorse the action of the Ohio delegates in supporting the president general by voting for said measure.

Since the organization regards everything that tends to good citizenship as patriotic education the work of this committee is varied and comprehensive. One new feature was the publication in the foreign newspapers of patriotic articles and with a view to aiding the foreign element a census of foreigners was being taken in one county.

New clubs of the Children of the Republic have been organized and this fundamental work of making good citizens out of our foreign element is being carried on by the devoted Daughters who have it in charge.

The historic sites committee reported many new sites marked and graves of Revolutionary soldiers located and the work of this committee reveals the fact that many hundreds of the Revolutionary soldiers have found their last resting place in Ohio.

The American Monthly Magazine is increasing its circulation in Ohio and many chapters reported new subscriptions.

The child labor committee, a new committee in the state during the last year, reported a vigorous and active campaign. Since the organization of the committee a child labor law has been passed which is acknowledged to be the best child labor law in the United States.

This fine committee report prepared the way for the able and convincing address of the Rev. Elizabeth Schauss, one of the eight factory visitors of the state, whose duties are the amelioration of the evil conditions attendant upon the labor of women and children, and an interesting discussion followed.

Miss Lucy Elliot Keeler, in a paper called "Fort Sandusky, the First Fort Built by White Men in Ohio," gave the conference the benefit of much valuable historic research.

The plea of the state vice-regent, Miss Fanny Harnit, for a proper celebration of the fourth of July received the unanimous approval of the conference.

The Taylor Chapter of Chardon presented a set of resolutions embodying President Roosevelt's idea of a separate department of health, the head of which should be included as one of the members of the cabinet.

These resolutions were unanimously endorsed.

A letter from Judge Black of the Franklin County Probate and
Juvenile Court stated that the law provides a place for boys who have broken it, by placing them in a reformatory where means are taken to make them honest and useful citizens. The Daughters were asked to use their influence that this law be changed to include girls as well as boys that the benefit of such training be given to them as well and they not be left to the tender mercies of the penitentiary.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., who has filled the office of state regent so acceptably for the past two years was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed for vice-president general. Ohio has forty-two chapters and about three thousand Daughters and hopes for the support of her sister states in the election of Mrs. Orton.

The conference was remarkable for its harmony and for its single-minded devotion to the work of the organization as shown by its interest in the reports, its general discussion of vital topics, and its eager willingness to express itself in resolutions of endorsement of all objects tending to an elevated standard of citizenship.—Mrs. Herbert Bachus, State Secretary.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE.

The Indiana State Conference was held at Muncie, the week of October seventeenth.

The occasion was one of unusual interest, as we were honored by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. The inspiration of her wonderful personality was felt by all and great enthusiasm for the cause we represent and love prevailed throughout the entire session. Mrs. McLean expressed herself as delighted with our convention, as representing Indiana.

The one disappointment of our conference was the inability of our dear Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks (honorary president general) to be with us. She was on our program for "Daughters of the American Revolution Reminiscences," illness preventing her attendance.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was here and her power of persuasion and ability to educate are too well known to need further words to express how greatly she helped the conference by her presence.

We "discussed" our splendid magazine, and as a body feel we couldn't get along without it.

If it is the custom to report in greater detail the "doings" of the state conferences it will be a pleasure to me at some future time to send to you for our magazine such an article.—Emma C. Ball, State Secretary.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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 of 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.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries that does not bear her signature.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

1194. STOKELY.—Nehemiah Stokely was a captain in the Eighth Penna. regiment during the Revolutionary war, and died in Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1811. Thomas Stokely of Westmoreland Co., Penna., was captain of a company of Rangers in 1781. Further information concerning these men can be obtained from Miss Alice C. Truby, Painesville, Ohio.

1211. (1) WILLIAMS.—In the Benedict Genealogy, page 61, is found the following: “Nancy Benedict, born 1756.” It is said of her that she was superior in education to those around her, that she was constantly teaching her neighbors to read and write. In 1776, when General Howe advanced northward from New York, she mounted her horse, and with other heroic women, followed the army, and witnessed the battle of White Plains. Her father, Joseph, lived near the “neutral ground,” and had in his employ one David Williams (not Abraham), who, when not engaged in military service (the Whigs who encountered the cowboys in their excursions into the country were generally in the militia on short enlistments), made the house of his employer his home. Thus it was that Williams was enjoying an agreeable tete-a-tete with Nancy Benedict in the fall of 1780, when she pointed out to him
a small company of armed men approaching their village. They entered an inn near by, and Williams, having recognized Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding and others, they set out together for Tarrytown; the especial objects of Williams being to reclaim the property of a neighbor, the widow Pelham, or avenge the death of her husband killed the night before by a party of cowboys. At Tarrytown, Williams, Paulding and Van Wart separated from their companions, taking the east road at an angle of which they concealed themselves, obtaining a good view both north and west for a long distance. The approach of Major Andre, his arrest, etc., followed. Congress granted Williams, Nov., 1780, a medal, a yearly annuity of $200.00 in specie, or an equivalent in current money, during his life; also the privilege of locating any confiscated lands in the county of Westchester, to the value of $1,250.00, or of receiving said sum in cash. He married Nancy Benedict, and with the $1,250.00 bought a part of the farm owned by his father-in-law, settled upon it, erecting a log cabin to live in. In the fall of 1830, he visited the city of New York on the invitation of the corporation, to be present as a guest at the celebration of the French Revolution. Here he received all manner of attentions, and was presented with a silver cup, a silver-headed cane, and an elegant horse, carriage and harness. He died at Broome, Schoharie Co., Aug. 2, 1831.—Isabella B. Jones, 301 W. 107th St., New York City.


1240 (3) Ware—Manning.—Jemima Manning (William, Ephraim, Samuel, William, William), born 1761 on December 9th, Woodstock, Conn. Married 1785, September 29, as a second wife, Dr. Frederic, son of Jonathan and Meletiah (Metcalf) Ware, formerly of Wrentham, Mass., born 1760, Sept. 8th. A Revolutionary soldier.

William Manning, father of Jemima, born November 28, 1733, at Woodstock, Conn. He was sergeant in Capt. Israel Putnam’s company, 1755, November 25, to 1756, May 30, when the command was part of the force in garrison at Fort Edward and he immediately served another term of 5 months 3 weeks and 5 days in 1756 under Capt. Samuel Gaylord. He was also sergeant in their service. On the alarm following the capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm in 1757 four companies marched from Wrentham and he was lieutenant under Captain John Carpenter of Woodstock. Family tradition is to the effect that he served through the war of the Revolution and Ammidown’s Historical Collection states he served 6 years without returning home. He was promoted to the rank of captain, his commission being signed
by John Hancock. He was 1st lieutenant under Col. Andrew Ward in a regiment raised 1776 to serve one year, from May 4. Their command joined Washington's army in New York in August. Was stationed first at Fort Lee then went to White Plains, thence to N. J., and fought at the battle of Trenton, December 25th, 1776, and Princeton Jan. 3, 1777, and encamped with Washington at Morristown until expiration of term of service. Having been commissioned captain Jan., 1777, under Col. Charles Webb, 2nd regiment which assembled at Danbury in April but soon went into camp at Peekskill. Was under Gen. Israel Putnam along the Hudson in the summer and fall. Ordered November 14 to Washington's army in Penn., at battle of Whitemarsh December 8. Wintered at Valley Forge and next July 28 was at the battle of Monmouth. ("History of the Manning Family.").

For further information, if desired, the inquirer can address Mrs. J. B. Kent, Putnam, Conn.

**Special Notices.**

1194. DONALDSON.—If I. M. A. will correspond with Mrs. Austin S. McKitrick, of Kenton, Ohio, she will hear something of advantage to her in regard to her Donaldson genealogy.

1218. GREEN.—If Mrs. S. E. P. will write to Miss Troup, 102 West 93rd St., New York City, she will be able to get all the information desired.

1211. VAN WARTS.—If Mrs. W. H. DeV. will correspond with Joseph W. Chapman, 1117 Lake Ave., Pueblo, Colo., it will be for their mutual advantage.

1240. MANNING.—The Genealogical Editor has just received a pamphlet describing the Manning Manse, which was erected at Billerica, Mass., in 1696, by Samuel Manning, grandson of William of Cambridge, and occupied by his descendants for two hundred years, and is now owned by the Manning Association; incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1901. It contains a large collection of family pictures, letters, relics and records to which all are asked to contribute something regarding any member of the family, especially those who have passed away. All contributions will be acknowledged, recorded and cared for if sent to the Manse.

For particulars address Warren H. Manning, Secretary Manning Association, 1101-1104 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

**Queries.**

1267. (1) LUCAS.—Wanted, information of parents of John Perry Lucas, who served in the War of 1812 on Lake Erie, and who won a medal for bravery. He enlisted at Kingston or Washington, Pa., and I understand that his company was called the Kingston Volunteers. After the war he settled in Centre Co., Pa., and raised his family and died there.
(2) MULHOLLAN.—Wanted the ancestry of John Mulhollan, a lumberman, who came to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm near a place called Cartwright, about 78 years ago. His father was in the Revolution.—A. L. C.

1268. (1) BROWN—BABCOCK.—Did Nathan Brown, who married Marcy or Mercy K. Babcock between the years 1776-86, serve in the Revolution? Mercy's first husband was Oliver Babcock, who died of smallpox contracted in the army. Nathan is said to have been Oliver Babcock's tent-mate. Official proof is desired.

(2) ROGERS—HOXSIE.—Was Thomas Rogers of Charlestown, R. I., who married Elizabeth Hoxsie in 1763, a Revolutionary soldier? He lived just across the border from Brookfield and Plainfield, Vt. and later he and Nathan Brown, with a number of the Hoxsie family, removed to Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y. Did the father of this Thos. Rogers serve? John Rogers, a son of Thos. Rogers, married Mercy Brown, a daughter of Nathan and Mercy Kinney Babcock Brown, in Brookfield, N. Y., and they were my grandparents.—C. R. W.

1269. ELMER.—Information desired of the descendants of Potter Elmer, son of Philemon and Nancy (Potter) Elmer, who was born in northern New Jersey, July 6, 1813; went to western Pennsylvania, and married March 8, 1837, Amy McFarlan.—E.

1270. GRAHAM.—Information wanted about John Graham, who came to America from Scotland not far from 1750, and settled in the Mohawk valley. His brother, James, came three years later. John married Mary McClintock. Their son, Alexander McClintock Graham, was born July 2, 1776, probably at Johnstown, N. Y. Other children were Richard, John, George, and a daughter, who married Vanderlyn. Was this John Graham a Rev. soldier? If so, which of the following was he? In the George Clinton papers I find among the N. Y. soldiers a major, a captain and a lieutenant and a private, John Graham. An answer greatly desired.—H. M. P.

1271. MARTIN.—Wanted the Revolutionary service of John and Clement Martin, father and grandfather, respectively, of Samuel Martin, who held a captain's commission, granted him December 11, 1826, by the governor of S. C. John Martin was a planter of St. Johns, S. C. The Martins were from colonial days connected with the affairs of the colony of S. C., and there is good reason to believe that they took part in the Revolution.—Mrs. W. J. T.

The "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence are blazing verities.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

This is the record of a branch of the Chamberlain family tree planted in New Jersey prior to 1767 by one Benjamin Chamberlain from Connecticut whose thirteen children left many descendants to perpetuate the name. The author has evidently bestowed much time and thought in endeavoring to make this a complete family history. There are many portraits and the 100 odd pages contain much of value to those bearing or interested in the name of Chamberlain. Unfortunately there is no index.

Among the beautiful books of the season are four compiled by Wallace Rice and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Three of these are called the Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln Year Books. They are very beautiful and inspiring little volumes bringing together the choice sayings and writings of these three great American characters and arranging them for every day of the year. The margins are wide and are artistically illustrated with scenes symbolic of the life and work of the subject. In the Washington book, we catch a glimpse of the young surveyor, or Mount Vernon looks out at us from a corner; the Franklin Book margin shows scenes from a print shop; and the Lincoln Book, the wood chopper and the student. Each one has as a frontispiece a portrait of its subject. “Catch Words of Patriotism” is the other book of the four and is also arranged as a year book but the quotations are chosen from various authors. This also has a wide margin of decorative design. Not only are these books very appropriate and handsome for gift purposes, but they should commend themselves for supplementary reading in schools and to patriotic societies and libraries.

“D. A. R. Souvenir” is the name of an interesting publication recently brought out by the Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky. It was prepared as a tribute to the twelfth annual state conference
which met at Lexington in October. The paper is in every way a
success and reflects great credit on the editorial staff of which Mrs.
Samuel M. Wilson is chief. Many of Kentucky's most noted writers
have contributed with verse and sketch, glimpses of Kentucky history,
short stories, etc. Many unpublished incidents of Kentucky history
are herein told. A feature of the publication of special interest to
Daughters in general and to Kentucky Daughters in particular is the
report of the work of the Kentucky chapters. A great deal has been
accomplished along patriotic lines. The cover of the magazine shows
the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS**, pre-
pared under the auspices of the Washington Headquarters
Association, by *Emma F. A. Smith*, chairman of the Historical
Research Committee.

This association was founded by Daughters of the American Revo-
lution under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. This pamphlet
contains an account of the growth of this association and a full ac-
count of the beautiful historic building under its various tenants,
Roger Morris, Washington, Lord Percy, and Monsieur and Madame
Jumel. It is delightfully illustrated. The house was opened as a
public museum May 28, 1907. A print of the insignia of the Asso-
ciation appears on the cover. Thus are the "landmarks of the fathers"
preserved.

**YEAR BOOKS.**

Springfield Chapter, Illinois. The program includes the dedication
of Fort Massac in the preservation of which Mrs. Mathew Scott was
the moving spirit; the celebration of the centennial of the birth of
Abraham Lincoln, at which Mrs. Donald McLean will be an honored
guest. It is profusely illustrated.

"Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory,
Illinois."

The United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that
might makes right.—*Carl Schurz.*
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LYDIA BURNHAM MAXWELL, Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania, entered into rest at her home, Waverly, N. Y., August 9, 1908, aged 73 years.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-Hudson, has lost the following honored members:

MRS. LILLIAN DODGE GODFREY, Brooklyn, died September 20, 1908.
MRS. ELIZA A. ANDREWS, Matteawan, died October 4th, 1908.

MRS. HATTIE EUNICE FANNING, wife of William Seabury Thomas, Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, died December 18, 1907, at Groton, Connecticut. The chapter held memorial services.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
She has wandered into an unknown land.

MRS. ARLETTA TALLADAY NORTHROP, "Real Daughter," Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania, died October 20, 1908. She was buried in the old cemetery, where her father, Solomon Talladay, also sleeps. He was one of Sullivan's brave soldiers. She was proud of his record, and was a loyal Daughter.

MRS. MARIA HILL CAMPBELL, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Howard T. Hill, and charter member of the Rumford Chapter, Concord, New Hampshire, passed to the life beyond, June 2, 1908, at her home in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MISS LINDA M. DOUD, Alliance Chapter, died recently, greatly missed and beloved. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow.
OFFICIAL.

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

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1908.

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   Mrs. Frederick Powell Wolcott, 641 Greenup St., Covington.
   (Sallie Bullock)

Louisiana, .... Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North St., New Orleans.
   (Sallie Bradford Bailey)
   Mrs. D. F. Clark, 1310 3rd St., Alexandria.
   (Alice F. Pendleton)

Maine, .... Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
   Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
   (Lois McClellan)
   (Abbie W.)

Maryland, .... Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
   (Catherine Reynolds)
   Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Frederick.

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 Ave., Grand Rapids.
(Emma Sanford)
MRS. RICHARD H. FYFE, 939 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
(Abby Lucretia Rice)

Minnesota, ... MRS. EDGAR H. LOYHER, Faribault.
(Frances Ames)
(Cora Gray)

Mississippi, ... MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 714 N. State St., Jackson.
(Mary Jane Robinson)
MRS. SAMUEL WATTS WARDELL, Oxford.
(Charlotte Kilgore)

Missouri, ... MRS. SAMUEL McK. GREEN, 3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis.
(Emma Lumpkin)
MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau.
(Marie Elizabeth Watkins)

Montana, ... MRS. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
(Jane Hutchins)
MRS. A. K. PRESCOTT, 512 Harrison Ave., Helena.
(Mary Bailey)

Nebraska, ... MRS. CHARLES B. LETTON, 1919 D St., Lincoln.
(Althera Pike)
MRS. SINDY D. BARKALOW, 2416 Capitol Ave., Omaha.
(Carrie Lawrence McNamara)

Nevada, ... MRS. CHAS. SIBLEY SPRAGUE, Goldfields.
(Blanche Seaman)

New Hampshire, ... MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, East Derry.
(Annie Bartlett)
MRS. CHAS. CLEMMETT ABBOTT, Washington St., Keene.
(Clara Burnham)

New Jersey, ... MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
MRS. CHAS. B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
(Margaret Tufts Swan)

New Mexico, ... MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
(Mary Catherine B. B.)

New York, ... MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY, 307 W. 90th St., New York.
(Fanny Ella Daisy Allen)
MRS. SAMUEL LYMAN MUNSON, 84 Lancaster St., Albany.
(Susan Babcock)

North Carolina, ... MRS. JOHN H. VAN LANDINGHAM, 500 East Ave., Charlotte.
(Mary Oates Spratt)
MRS. WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St., Winston-Salem.
(Kate Bitting)

North Dakota, ...

Ohio, ... MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., Lincoln Hotel, Columbus.
(Mary Princess Anderson)
MISS FANNY HARNIT, 1217 Jefferson Ave., Toledo.

Oklahoma, ... MRS. IRA L. REEVES, 225 North 7th St., Muskogee.
(Carolyn Smith)
MRS. ROBERT P. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
(Mary Wilson Elliott)

Oregon, ... MRS. WARREN E. THOMAS, 628 Salmon St., Portland.
(Lalla D.)
MRS. JAMES FRANCIS HUGHES, Salem.
(Ruby Flint)

(Anne Higgins)
MRS. SMYSTER WILLIAMS, York.
(Henrietta Charlotte Hirsh)
Rhode Island, ... Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard Ave., (Margaret Barbara Farnum) Providence
Mrs. George N. Burdick, Potter Hill. (Ada Langworthy)
South Carolina, ... Mrs. Robert Moultrie Bratton, Guthriesville. (Virginia Mason Bratton)
Mrs. Thomas G. 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. Searbrook W. Sydnor, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston. (Ella Hutchins)
Mrs. John F. Swaine, 503 East 1st Street, Forth Worth. (May Hendricks)
Utah, ... Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen, Park City.
Vermont, ... Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham. (Anne E. Bascom)
Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro. (Florence Gray)
Virginia, ... Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke. (Alice P. Terry)
Mrs. William W. Harper, "Peliso," Orange. (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, 487 High St., Morgantown. (Harriet Francis Codwise)
Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford. (Jennie Nordock)
Wisconsin, ... Mrs. Eden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville. (Frances Conkey)
Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, Antigo.
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. Roger A. Pryor, 1893.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott, 1894.
Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, 1894.
Mrs. Joshua Wilmour, 1895.
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Miss Mary Desha, 1895.
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 to whomever sent should be 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, Daughters of the American Revolution, 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 address and list of officers.'"
The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 7, 1908, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, and opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble.

The President General addressed some cordial words of welcome to the Board, and expressed regret that several members were absent owing to illness; also stated that in spite of her extensive travels she was still full of interest and life for the work of the coming season.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Smoot, Vice-President General, Virginia; Mrs. Sterling, Connecticut; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Earnest, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Swormstedt, Treasurer General; Mrs. Gadsby, Historian General; Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General; Mrs. Boynton, Librarian General, and Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General.

State Regents: Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Story, New York. At the afternoon session: Mrs. Hodgkins, District of Columbia; Miss Benning, Georgia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Harper, Virginia.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved by the Board.

The Chair announced the regrets for this meeting of Mrs. Terry, Vice-President General of New York, and Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania.

The Chair stated that before taking up the regular business of the meeting, announcements were in order of the death of any members of the Society occurring since the June meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Sterling, Vice-President General, of Connecticut, announced the death of Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb, of Connecticut, the genealogist of the American Monthly Magazine, and stated that her loss would be deeply felt among the Connecticut Daughters.

The President General paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mrs. Newcomb and spoke of the efficient service she had rendered in the genealogical department of the Magazine, as well as her unfailing interest in the general work of the Society.

Mrs. Noble moved: That a resolution of sympathy be sent Mr. Newcomb on the loss he has sustained in the death of his wife.

Seconded by Mrs. Sterling and others and carried.
Miss Pierce moved: That a resolution of sympathy be sent Mrs. Cahoon on the part of the Board, in the great bereavement that has come to her in the death of her mother. Seconded by Mrs. Main and others and carried.

The President General then addressed the Board.

The President General will give you later during the meeting the report of Continental Hall. You will recall that by virtue of the resolution passed by the Congress of 1908 the matter of the completion of the Hall was put in the hands of the Board of Management; by virtue of the second resolution, your President General was empowered to sign contracts for the completion of the building. There is much to be presented on this topic but I shall not report until the routine business is disposed of.

The Chair would like to state that since her last meeting with you on June 3rd, she returned to New York, and with the united efforts of the New York City Chapter, finished the contribution of the five thousand dollars pledged by that Chapter for Continental Hall. We should be very grateful to the New York City Chapter that this contribution has been accomplished. Then,—feeling that she had a free mind,—your President General went to her dear West; first visiting Canton, now so replete with memories of the McKinleys,—and endeavored to form a Chapter there, where, strange to say, none had ever existed. We had a faithful "Daughter" in Canton, however, who invited me to meet the State Regent, and our efforts were very successful. The organization of the Chapter will be reported, I think, either this month or next.

During that time Chief Justice Day, of the Supreme Court, gave me the privilege of visiting the tomb of Mr. McKinley. (I mention this here because the "Daughters" of New York contributed largely to that tomb.) This was a dear and ennobling experience. From Canton I went to Cleveland, where I was the guest of the Western Reserve Chapter. There were numerous functions; four large and several smaller ones in one day; then on to Toledo, where there were more D. A. R. functions and all most delightful. From Toledo I went, not to attend D. A. R. affairs, but something in the same line—the Republican National Convention. I attended there in the capacity of a wife,—my highest privilege, of course, and I followed obediently and quietly in the wake of my husband, being accorded a seat on the platform among the delegates. It was highly interesting, but I did not find that it was a bit more imposing than our Continental Congresses. I then went to visit my friend Mrs. Deere, where I had the refreshment of being in her charming home and family; from there to New York, where I was supposed to start on a "restful summer." I must also add that I had a most beautiful tour to the Mohawk Valley. At Johnstown they dedicated an arch to the Revolutionary soldiers. This work was given by the State to the Daughters of the American Revolution
there. From Johnstown to Herkimer,—the home of the New York State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Munger, and from there to Utica, where I saw Mr. Sherman, our candidate for Vice-President of the United States; for I felt that having visited the Convention at which he was nominated, I could do no less than pay my respects to him at Utica. From Utica to Amsterdam. Here an old fort has been reclaimed by the State, aided by the Daughters of the American Revolution of that section. We attended an evening reception in this old house, palatial in its dimensions, and with its old furniture, and the many associations clustering around the place, it was most touching and impressive. From there I returned—to rest, and then went to Cortlandt County, New York,—nearly a day's journey,—for the centenary and Old Home Week, which was given particularly in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution. So it was for that reason I journeyed there. Addresses were made on the history of the Association at night, and many citizens attended. It was a very impressive occasion. I returned to go to Frederick, where ten years ago was dedicated the monument in honor of Francis Scott Key. We are naturally proud of this being his birthplace, and I felt a special interest because my mother had been so active in raising large sums for the rearing of this monument; so I felt that I was honoring my mother's memory as well as the author of the immortal anthem on this 10th anniversary celebration. I had the honor of ordering a laurel wreath, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, to place around the other laurel wreaths at the base of the monument. We had addresses and your President General spoke. The whole surrounding country was present,—a most interesting occasion, and one that every member of the Society would have enjoyed. A very touching incident occurred. An old officer of the Civil War, who acted as master of ceremonies, introduced me to the audience, and although I have lived in New York longer than I lived in Maryland, he presented me as "an old resident, who has a temporary home elsewhere.

From Maryland I came here to look after the interests of the Hall and thence to the Pennsylvania State Conference, which was one of the largest ever held and a most brilliant function. It was teeming with historical interest. From there to my happy hunting ground, New Jersey, where in the old graveyard was dedicated a bronze tablet, placed on the tomb of General Azury Walton White. The Daughters placed the tablet upon this tomb which had lasted from the Revolutionary period. After that there were social functions, and then I returned to New York City, that I might later come here. So you see what a "restful summer" I have had; but it has all been most interesting and delightful.

Reports of Officers were called.

Report of Recording Secretary General: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The re-
report of my department for this month of October embraces the work of the Summer, which though not so irksome as at other seasons, is yet continuous, requiring regular attention from day to day.

I have to report that all the orders of the June Board meeting were promptly carried out; the various offices notified of all action of the Board bearing on their respective departments; the Executive Committee notified of its election by the Board; letters of condolence written as ordered; acknowledgments made of certain gifts and courtesies extended at that meeting of the Board, and all other matters attended to. Notices of appointment to Memorial Continental Hall Committee have recently been issued, numbering altogether 320.

Number of applications signed, 1,012; notifications of membership, 1,012; certificates of membership, 379; letters and postals written, 200.

I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. Talbot, State Regent of Arizona; Mrs. Laird, California; Mrs. Williamson, Mississippi; Mrs. Orton, Ohio; Mrs. Jamison, Virginia; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Loyhed, Minnesota; Mrs. Delafield, Vice-President General, Missouri; Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama.

During the summer, since last we met, life has afforded opportunity to come in contact with noble minds, organized for progress and advancement. Calls to a larger liberty, and to co-operation of effort was the key-note of the general federation of the Young Women's Clubs; Young Women's Christian Association, and United Mission Study, which it was my privilege to attend.

The thought that has given greatest inspiration was that we as Daughters of the American Revolution might express our idea of patriotism for our "United States," as United for Service, in a link between the historic past and the golden future.

"O, not in vain their toil who wrought
To build Faith's freer shrine,—
Nor theirs, whose love and hope and thought
Have watched the fire divine."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of June, July, August and September, 1908, I have to report the following: June, 1908, application blanks sent out, 3,739; supplemental blanks, 263; constitutions, 316, circulars "How to become a Member," 285; transfer cards, 114. Letters received, 123; letters written, 127.

July, 1908: Application blanks, 2,054; supplemental blanks, 432, constitutions, 196; circulars "How to become a Member," 161; transfer cards, 18. Letters received, 75; letters written, 64.
August, 1908: Application blanks, 2,059; supplemental blanks, 447; constitutions, 181; circulars "How to become a Member," 201; transfer cards, 78. Letters received, 104; letters written, 80.

September, 1908: Application blanks, 2,655; supplemental blanks, 465; constitutions, 292; circulars "How to become a Member," 252; miniature blanks, 109; transfer cards, 138. Letters received, 136; letters written, 119.

Making a total for the past four months as follows: Application blanks, 9,507; supplemental blanks, 1,607; constitutions, 985; circulars "How to become a Member," 809; miniature blanks, 109, transfer cards, 348. Letters received, 438; letters written, 390.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL was presented by Mrs. Swormstedt, in the absence of that officer, who was detained by illness.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past three months: Applications presented to the Board, 1,272; applications verified, awaiting dues, 0; applications unverified, awaiting dues, 24; applications examined but incomplete, 97; applications returned unverified, 272; supplemental applications verified, 554; supplemental applications examined but not yet verified, 141; supplemental applications unexamined, 11; applications received since September 25, unexamined, 10. Total, 2,381.

Applications for "Real Daughters" presented, 5; permits for Insignia issued, 475; permits for ancestral bars issued, 265; permits for recognition pins issued, 343. New records verified, 284; certificates issued, 904.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
(Mrs. Amos G. Draper)
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Madam President General: I have the honor to present for your approval 1,272 applicants,—the largest number ever presented at any one Board meeting,—and in addition, I would state that 554 supplemental applications have been verified during the summer months. Two hundred and seventy-two applications have been returned unverified, and nine hundred and four certificates of membership have been issued.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Board at the June meeting, an account was opened on June 15th, in the Washington Loan & Trust Company, in the name of the National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, and to this account all money forwarded to this office for the fees and dues of new members has been credited. As the Treasurer General is responsible for all money, and is a bonded officer, it seemed advisable that some provision should be made by which she could supervise this account, as well as all others; therefore, after consultation with the Auditor, it was decided that no check should be drawn unless signed by both the Registrar and Treasurer General. Already we are receiving letters from Registrars all over the country expressing their appreciation of the new method, as it simplifies the work in the Chapters, as well as in the National offices. Since the September number of the Magazine has been issued a number of letters have been received from Chapter Registrars, expressing the hope that no change will be made in the present form of application papers. Several letters have been received also, expressing the fear that with these application papers, it will be impossible to find any persons who will be able to join the Society. The meeting to-day, fortunately will dissipate such fears.

Your attention is called again to the expenditures in the office of the Registrar General. You may remember that about one year ago I brought up a recommendation that the title should not be placed upon the Ancestral Bar. This was not adopted, neither was my recommendation to the Congress adopted in regard to paying an additional sum for the permits for Ancestral Bars. As it is the duty of every National Officer to cheerfully obey the rules passed by the Congress and National Board for her guidance, I have spent, without complaint, time and money in the verification of the supplemental papers, and examination of the titles of Revolutionary ancestors. I feel, however, that it is only due to the clerks in the office of the Registry General, who have worked faithfully and conscientiously during the entire time of my administration, that the reasons for the expenditure in my office be clearly understood.

Again, we have to report the loss by death of an applicant to the Society before her papers could be acted upon, and I would request the same privilege that has been accorded to others, that her application was verified, be placed on file, properly marked, in the archives of the National Society.

As several Chapters have changed their names during the year, a question has arisen in regard to certificates of membership. The data for these certificates is made out shortly after the applicant is admitted into the Society, and the name of the Chapter through which she entered is placed on the certificate. A request has come from the John Fitch Chapter that all persons who entered through the Gen. Nathaniel Freeman Chapter be allowed to receive new certificates with the name of John Fitch, without charge.

The picture of one of our “Real Daughters” taken on her one hundredth birthday, which appeared in the September number of the Maga-
zine, was sent to this office, and I at once forwarded it to the Editor, knowing that it would be of interest to all members of the Society, and inasmuch as the genealogical department of the Magazine has been conducted free of cost during the last three months, I ask that National Society pay, not only for this picture, but for the picture of any other "Real Daughter" taken on her hundredth birthday, which may be sent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  
Bell Merrill Draper,  
(Mrs. Amos G. Draper)  
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Some discussion followed in regard to the proposition contained relative to granting new certificates to members when there is a change made in the name of the Chapter through which the member originally entered.

The Chair requested action on the report irrespective of this clause, which she stated could be considered later.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

The Chair then called for an expression of opinion on the above proposition. After some discussion Mrs. Main moved: That in case of change of a Chapter name, those members of the Chapter who desire to have said change recorded upon their membership certificates, may send said certificates to the Registrar General, who will direct the engrosser to add the new name in brackets under the original one, with the date of the change. Seconded by Miss Benning. Motion carried.

Mrs. Bates moved: That an expression of sympathy for the illness, and the earnest wish for the speedy recovery of our Registrar General, Mrs. Draper, be sent her from the Board. Seconded by Mrs. Putnam. Motion carried.

The names of applicants for membership were then read.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 1,272 applicants and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Benning moved: A vote of thanks expressive of the highest appreciation of the arduous work of the Registrar General, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, in breaking the record by presenting 1,272 names for admission at one meeting.

Seconded by Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Perley. Motion carried.

The State Vice-Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Harper, extended to the Board on the part of the State Regent and Virginia Daughters an invitation to attend the State conference to be held in Petersburg on the 14th and 15th of October.

This was received with thanks, and Mrs. Sage of Georgia, moved that the Board accept with pleasure this delightful invitation for all who are able to attend.
The Chair stated the pleasure she had experienced in visiting the Virginia conference last October, but owing to a visit she proposed making to Indiana regretted that she would be unable to attend the conference this year.

The reports of Officers were resumed.

**REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS:** Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

- Mrs. Frances Adelia Senter Allen, of Berkeley, California.
- Mrs. Josie Morgan Putnam Simmons, of Americus, Georgia.
- Mrs. Jamie Frederick McKenzie, of Montezuma, Georgia.
- Miss Kate Luckett, of Corydon, Indiana.
- Mrs. Caroline Abbott Titus, of Winthrop, Iowa.
- Miss Caroline C. Knight, of Nicholasville, Kentucky.
- Miss Jennie B. Tilton, Carlisle, Kentucky.
- Mrs. Wallace Moore Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.
- Mrs. Laura Lister Alexander, of Shreveport, Louisiana.
- Mrs. Agnes Browne Croxall, of Montgomery Co., Maryland.
- Mrs. Sue D. Whicher, of Carlsbad, New Mexico.
- Miss Mary Powell, of Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- Mrs. Emily L. Bostwick Fay, of New York, N. Y.
- Mrs. Lois Martin Sharpless, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.
- Miss Louise Kate Jackman, of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. Katharine Du Bree Nuttall, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. Mary Connelly Endsley, of Somerfield, Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. Sarah E. Sanford Lane, of Cornwall, Vermont.
- Mrs. Clara Wright Hathorn, of Ludlow, Vermont.

And the reappointment of Mrs. Mary E. Fauntleroy, of New Harmony, Indiana.

The following regencies have expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Ida Pickett Ferrill, of Batesville, Arkansas.
- Miss Ellen Lea Hillis, of Des Moines, Iowa.
- Miss Etta Rives Smith, of Richmond, Missouri.
- Miss Bessie Maclay Johnston, of Springfield, South Dakota.

Two Chapters have requested formal permission to change the date of their organization to a later one; the reason being in each case to include as Charter members those who would be of real advantage in the work of the chapter, "Cache la Poudre," of Colorado, and "Manitou," of Indiana.

The "Cache la Poudre" also requests that Mrs. Campbell, the State Regent under whom the Chapter was formed, be allowed to sign its delayed charter. There is precedent for the granting of this request.

Since the meeting of June, thirteen Chapters have reported organiza-


Letters received, 266; letters written, 267; cards sent for chapter lists, 94; lists received, 307; charters engrossed, 10; charters issued, 7; Chapter Regents’ commissions issued, 18.

The Card Catalogue reports: members cards, 1,012; corrections, 693; marriages, 78; deaths, 61; resignations, 140; dropped, 5; reinstated, 7; admitted membership, June 3, 1908, 67,461; actual membership, June 3, 1908, 54,518.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

June 1-September 30, 1908.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, May 31, 1908, ............... $30,319 62

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, $5,993, less $629 refunded, $5,364 00
Initiation fees, $980, less $99 refunded, 881 00
Certificates, 3 00
Current interest, 162 44
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institute, 3 04
Directory, 36 00
Duplicate papers, 22 00
Exchange, 89
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**Expeditures.**

**Office of President General.**

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**Office of Vice President General in Charge of Organisation of Chapters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 circulars</td>
<td>$5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing State and Chapter Regents' Commissions, Charters and Vice-President Generals' Commissions</td>
<td>$21.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$446.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$474.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone calls</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate key</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of safe deposit box to June 12, 1909</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special notices, Flag Day</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ream legal ruled paper</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, stenographer</td>
<td>$344.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$363.61</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 application blanks</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000 constitutions</td>
<td>$101.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Postage on blanks and constitutions... 90 00
Clerical service, ......................... 140 00

Office of Registrar General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 4-cent envelopes,</td>
<td>$41 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing lock on desk,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Bristol cards, punched,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 index cards, punched,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 straight edge cards,</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 special cards,</td>
<td>8 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 sheets straw board,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams,</td>
<td>1 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening 2 pairs scissors,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash book,</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt books,</td>
<td>13 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200 badge permits,</td>
<td>5 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 postals and printing,</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter and table,</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp for pad,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 6 volumes Registrar's Records,</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 3 volumes additional records,</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 2 volumes in case,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 5 volumes additional in new leather backs and lettering,</td>
<td>11 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resewing and binding in case 1 volume Registrar's Records,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding in case 3 volumes Registrar's Records,</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 2 volumes, new backs, Registrar's Records,</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 10 volumes, full boards,</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>1,033 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service,</td>
<td>858 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Treasurer General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,000 cards,</td>
<td>$6 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 slips (notices to treasurers of corrected reports),</td>
<td>5 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 printed resolutions regarding dropped members,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 note circulars,</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 rebate slips,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen Shannon binding cases,</td>
<td>3 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 remittance blanks</td>
<td>41 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 vouchers</td>
<td>14 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash book</td>
<td>12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 receipt books</td>
<td>17 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Safe Deposit box</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare, messenger</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money order</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>803 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>515 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,447 69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binding 25 volumes</td>
<td>$24 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebacking 4 volumes</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing 2 volumes</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription to Virginia Historical Magazine of History and Biography, Volumes 1-12, inclusive</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 binders</td>
<td>2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>7 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>314 87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Historian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$19 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Lineage Books, Vol. I</td>
<td>480 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing and packing same</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense, handling boxes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>440 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>948 21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Assistant Historian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage for Directories</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on letters, D. A. R. Reports</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 postals and printing</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>242 25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Office.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring water, May, June, July, August</td>
<td>$21 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice, May, June, July</td>
<td>8 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel service, May, June, July</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitor service</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood for letter box plate</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box tacks</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing case</td>
<td>1 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing chairs</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing table</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing and putting new locks on desk</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling boxes from Post Office and Hall</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen ribbon coupons</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 letter press books</td>
<td>15 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 dozen Falcon files</td>
<td>13 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 letter file (cloth)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day book</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire of 2 dozen bent wood chairs</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter head circulars and postage</td>
<td>6 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriting lecture “America” (Patriotic Education Committee)</td>
<td>5 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriting lecture “Our Flag” (Patriotic Education Committee)</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 50-candle power incandescent lamps</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 landaus, Gen. Clinton ceremonies</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 laurel wreaths and ribbon, General Clinton ceremonies</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 flags, Gen. Clinton ceremonies</td>
<td>4 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral piece, Miss Hetzel</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car tickets</td>
<td>1 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound twine</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen erasers</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ dozen erasers (steel)</td>
<td>4 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dozen gray blotters</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 quires granite blotters</td>
<td>2 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 quires blue blotters</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 quires white blotters</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 envelopes</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 manila envelopes</td>
<td>1 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pack envelopes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ pounds bands</td>
<td>5 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 scratch pads</td>
<td>8 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen cork penholders</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen tablets</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 memorandum books</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 memorandum books</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 McGill fasteners</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Gem clips</td>
<td>1 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 Niagara clips</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 ring clips</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 envelope moistener</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 quarts paste</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen typewriter oil</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feather dusters</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bell feather dusters</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Capitol inkstands</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Capitol inkstands</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 1,000 envelopes</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of President General</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Registrar General</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Treasurer General</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Librarian General</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Historian General</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office of Assistant Historian General</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for General Office</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for Historic Spots and Child Labor Committee reports (sent to Chapters)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric current</td>
<td>$43.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nickel plated fire extinguishers</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 fuse plugs</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 keys</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair covers laundered</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag for pole</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorations for Baltimore clock ceremonies</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving benches</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving settees</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving chairs</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing model of constitution</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repacking model in box and renailing cover</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nails, .................................................. 20
Water rent, ........................................... 6 78
Janitor service, June, July, August and September, .......... 140 00

Magazine.
Publishing and mailing May number, ........................................ $379 00
Publishing and mailing June number, ...................................... 337 41
Publishing and mailing July number, ..................................... 1,278 52
Publishing and mailing August number, ................................. 608 30
Publishing and mailing September number, ....................... 742 73
Office expenses, .................................................................. 29 38
3,000 white cards, ruled, printed and tabbed, ....................... 14 18
1,000 receipt blanks, ....................................................... 11 25
1,000 expiration postals and printing, ................................. 11 25
2,000 advertising folders, .................................................. 7 00
4,000 subscription blanks, .................................................. 6 50
500 bill heads, .............................................................. 2 25
Postage, Editor, ................................................................ 5 00
3 boxes letter sheets and printing, Editor, ............................. 3 63
Box letter sheet and printing, Business Manager, ............... 2 21
4 boxes commercial paper, Business Manager, ..................... 2 84
8 boxes commercial envelopes, Business Manager, .............. 5 68
Print paper and envelopes, Business Manager, ...................... 2 00
31 oval half tones, ....................................................... 59 38
30 half tones, .............................................................. 45 70
2 prints from films, ........................................................ 20
1 drawing, .................................................................. 2 50
1 half tone of "Washington" and postage, ............................. 3 52
Editor’s salary, ......................................................... 333 32
Clerk hire allowed Editor, ................................................ 66 64
Business Manager's salary, ................................................ 300 00
Genealogical Department, 2 months, ................................. 60 00
Auditing accounts of Business Manager, ......................... 150 00
Certificates.
Engrossing 1,205 certificates, .......... $90 38
Postage on certificates, .......... 30 00

Miscellaneous.
Copying, .......... $6 00

Office Furniture.
Furnishing and installing 5 ceiling fans, $132 50
3 card index cabinets, .......... 30 00
3 slip covers, .......... 12 50
1 grained oak desk, .......... 37 00
1 grained oak chair, .......... 7 50
1 grained oak chair, .......... 2 50
2 costumers, .......... 1 60
1 oak table, .......... 4 25
6 grained oak units, .......... 42 00
2 grained oak tops, .......... 6 50
2 grained oak bases, .......... 5 50
24 grained oak chairs, .......... 48 72
Locks on filing cabinet, .......... 6 75

Rent of Offices.
Rent for June, July, August and September, .......... $1,018 60

Rent of Telephone.
Rent for June, July, August and September, .......... $44 00
Additional messages, .......... 14 64
Toll service, .......... .13 35

Ribbon.
6 bolts D. A. R. ribbon, .......... $18 00

Auditing Accounts.
Auditing accounts of Treasurer and Registrar Generals and Curator, five months, ending August 31, 1908, .......... 266 65
Seventeenth Continental Congress.

Installing additional lights under gallery and performing electric work as ordered by inspector, $24 00
Clerical service, Credential Committee, 40 00
Typewriting, 3 23
Plant stands, 8 20
Laurel, 5 00
Ribbon, 8 25
Signs, 5 25
Laurel garlands and plants, 30 00
Plaster shields, 5 50
Decorating, 32 05
String, pins, phone and car fare, 65
Moving oil painting from and to Art Gallery, 2 00
Fixing electric wiring to Insignia for stage, 8 00
Strip from front door down steps to curb, 32½ yards cocoa laid, 21 13
7 rubber ends put on, 5 25
1 grained oak commode, 2 50
Hire of Oriental rugs for period of Congress, 35 00
Hire 6 small mirrors, 3 rattan couches, 12 waste baskets, 6 grained oak leather chairs, 1 office chair, 12 kitchen tables, 12 grained oak desks, 60 chairs, 37 50
Hauling furniture to and from Hall, 8 00

State Regents' Postage.

For State Regent, California, $5 00
For State Regent, Massachusetts, 10 00
For State Regent, Montana, 5 00
For State Regent, Vermont, 5 00

Stationery.

For State Regent, Maine, $5 40

Support "Real Daughters."

Support 2 "Real Daughters" for May, $16 00
Support 32 "Real Daughters" for June, 256 00
Support 32 "Real Daughters," for July, 256 00
Support 31 "Real Daughters," for August, .......................... 248.00
Support of 32 "Real Daughters," for September, ...................... 256.00

Transferred to permanent fund by order of Seventeenth Continental Congress, .......................... $18,000.00

Balance on hand September 30, 1908, .......................... $4,799.63

On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank, .......................... $2,228.57
On deposit in Washington Loan & Trust Co. Bank, .......................... 2,571.06

Fort Crails Fund.
Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1908, .......................... $55.24
Interest, .......................... 55 $55.79 $55.79

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, May 31, 1908, .......................... $51,782.95

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Hannah Clarke Chapter, Georgia, .......................... $5.00
Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter, Indiana, .......................... 5.00
Colonial Daughters Chapter, Maine, .......................... 5.00
Philip Livingston Chapter, Michigan, .......................... 5.00
Capt. Richard Somers Chapter, Minnesota, .......................... 5.00
Fort Kearney Chapter, Nebraska, .......................... 5.00
Taylor Chapter, Ohio, .......................... 5.00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. J. C. Hills, of Ruth Wyllis Chapter, Connecticut, .......................... $12.50

$35.00
Miss Anne R. Lord, of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Alice Reid Harlan, of Walter Bur- dick Chapter, Illinois, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Grace Lovell Schooner, of Frances Shaw Chapter, Iowa, ............ 12 50
Miss Carrie M. Wildey, of Frances Shaw Chapter, Iowa, ................ 12 50
Mrs. Alice W. Keyes, of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Massachusetts, ... 12 50
Mrs. Mary S. R. Clapp, of Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts, ........ 12 50
Mrs. Annie McM. Shepard, of St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Emma Jones Wake, of Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska .......... 12 50
Mrs. Louise H Schwartz, of Mahwena-wasigh Chapter, New York, ........ 12 50
Mrs. Mary Conklin Wilbur, of Mahwe-nawasigh Chapter, New York, ...... 12 50
Mrs. Carrie Langworthy, of Oneida Chapter, New York, .................. 12 50
Mrs. Sarah P. Gere, of Onondaga Chapter, New York, .................... 12 50
Miss Florence B. Munro, of Onondaga Chapter, New York, ............. 12 50
Miss Myra H. Douglas, of Philip Schuyler Chapter, New York, ......... 12 50
Mrs. Belle Hubbell McCann, of Salamanca Chapter, New York, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Minnie C. Douglas, at Large, New York, ......................... 25 00
Mrs. Lucy E. Beach, of London Chapter, Ohio, ....................... 12 50
Miss Helen Wilson of London Chapter, Ohio, ......................... 12 50
Mrs. Emma L. McC. Dysart, of Pitts- burg Chapter, Pennsylvania, .... 12 50
Mrs. Corinne Crenshaw McCormack, of Transylvania Chapter, Pennsylva-nia, 12 50
Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Goodwin Dean of William French Chapter, Vermont, .. 12 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, to enroll on Memory Book, Mrs. Fanny
OFFICIAL.

Witherspoon Harrison (First Regent), Alabama, ........................  $2 00
Katherine Gaylord Chapter, as a memorial to Miss Philotheta Root to
place her name on Roll of Honor Book, Connecticut, ..................  50 00
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, .................................. 35 00
Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia, ................................. 4 00
Jacob Bennett Chapter, New Mexico, ........................................ 5 00
New York City Chapter, New York, account Museum, .................... 87 00
Mrs. C. A. Preller, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York, 20 00
Mrs. Clarence Postley, of New York, account Museum to be reserved for cases, New York, ............... 500 00
Saratoga Chapter, New York, ............................................. 25 00
Edward Buncombe Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, .................................................. 25 00
Miles Harvey Chapter, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, 10 00
Col. Hugh White Chapter, Pennsylvania, ................................... 5 00
Col. Thomas Leiper Troop Chapter, Pennsylvania, ......................... 10 00
DuBois Chapter, Pennsylvania, ............................................... 25 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia, ........................................... 28 00
Patrick Henry Chapter, Virginia, ........................................... 10 00

Permanent Interest—
On Union Pacific R. R. Bonds, ............................................. $200 00
American Security & Trust Co., ............................................. 170 94
National Safe Deposit, Savings & Trust Co., ............................. 81 52
Union Trust Company, ....................................................... 50 58
Washington Loan & Trust Co., .............................................. 81 52

Commissions—
On Jewelled Insignia, ....................................................... $39 65
Recognition Pins, ........................................................... 33 10
Record shields, ............................................................... 1 00
Rosettes, ................................................................. 25
Spoons, ................................................................. 20 45

841 00
584 56
94 45
Transferred from Current Fund, by order of Seventeenth Continental Congress, $18,000 00
From American Security & Trust Co., first installment of $200,000.00 loan, $50,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Construction Work—
156 feet asbestos covering, $28 90
1 bag cement, 2 50
1 pound paste, 10
1 yard hair felt, 75
6 yards canvas, 1 14
24 hours mechanics’ time, 14 40
Mortgage and tax certificate, 110 00
Preparing trust and 56 notes, 10 00
Recording trust, 3 95
Inspector of Works on Continental Hall Building from July 14th-Sept. 14th, 1908, 200 00

Balance on hand September 30, 1908, $121,253 72
On deposit in Banks as follows:
American Security & Trust Co., $99,676 63
National Savings & Trust Company, 8,234 05
Union Trust Company, 5,108 99
Washington Loan & Trust Co., 8,234 05

$121,253 72
Cash balance on deposit in Banks, September 30, 1908, $121,253 72

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

$5,000 par value Chicago & Alton R. R. 3% Bonds, Cost, $4,000 60
$10,000 par value Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4% Bonds, Cost, 10,150 00
$10,000 par value Union Pacific R. R. 4% Bonds, Cost, 10,326 50

$24,477 10-

Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investments, $145,730 82
Respectfully submitted,

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
Report accepted. Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
The names of the members dropped, and those resigning were presented. It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted; also that the five reinstated members, whose names were read to the Board, to be restored to the rolls of membership of the Society.

Report of the Librarian General: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following accessions since the meeting of June 3rd:

Books.


The above two presented by Mr. Charles W. Coombs, who has also given six copies of the Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890-1897, 2d edition; two copies of the 1908 Congressional Directory, and a copy of “Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre Amercaine, 1778-1783.” Washington, 1905.

The original “Orderly Book of Col. Walter Stewart, commencing July 4th, 1777, and ending October 21st, 1777.” Presented by Mrs. George A. Shoemaker of the Philadelphia Chapter.


Sowams, with ancient records of Sowams and parts adjacent. By Thomas W. Bicknell, New Haven, 1908. Presented by the Rhode Island Daughters.


Pedens of America: being a summary of the Peden, Alexander, Morton, Morrow reunion, 1899, and an outline history of the ancestry and
descendants of John Peden and Margaret McDill, 1768-1900. Compiled by Eleanor M. Hewell. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Snead through Miss A. C. Benning, State Regent of Georgia.


Historical memoranda concerning persons and places in Old Dover, N. H. Edited by John Scales. Dover, 1900. The last six volumes were presented by the Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, New Hampshire.

Pamphlets.

Sixteenth annual reunion of the Reynolds Family Association held at D'Wolf Inn, Bristol, R. I., Aug. 15, 1907.

Two country cemeteries in New Hampshire near the junction boundary of Enfield, Grantham, Lebanon and Plainfield. By Thomas Hills. Presented by the author.


Dedication of the Sawin Memorial Building. Published and presented by the Dover, Mass., Historical Society. 1908. Presented by the author.
Maine at Valley Forge. Proceedings at the unveiling of the Maine marker, October 17, 1907. Also roll of Maine soldiers at Valley Forge. Portland, 1908. Presented by Mr. Nathan Goold.

Year books have been received from 13 chapters.


Periodicals.

American Monthly Magazine, .......... June, July, August, September
American Catholic Researches, ...........................................October
Bulletin New York Public Library, ........... July, August, September
Genealogical Exchange, .........................June, July, August, September
Missouri Historical Review, ...................... July
Missouri Historical Society Collections, .............. April
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, .......... July, October
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, ............... July
New York Biographical and Genealogical Record, ............. July
North Carolina Booklet, ...........................................July, October
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, ........... July
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, .......... July
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, ...............October, 1907
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, ...........July
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly, ............ April
The Owl, a Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, ............... September
Virginia Magazine, .................................................. July
William and Mary College Quarterly Magazine, ............... July

The above list comprises 104 accessions, viz: 53 books, 22 pamphlets and 29 periodicals. 32 books were presented, 7 received in exchange and 14 purchased. 22 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HELEN M. BOYNTON,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Gadsby moved: That a vote of thanks be given Mrs. J. S. Snead, of Grantville, Georgia, for the valuable addition to our Library, through Miss Benning, State Regent of Georgia.

Seconded by Mrs. Swormstedt. Motion carried.

Report of the Historian General: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: It is a great pleasure to greet
you all after the months of separation and to have our dear President General with us so well and happy.

I have visited the office many times and the work has progressed well and faithfully. The First Lineage Book, ordered by the Twelfth Congress, revised by Miss Hetzel, has been most carefully compared and published this summer. The copies were received August 24th. It contains the charter members' records and can be purchased for $1.00. Owing to the small number,—five hundred,—and the extra expense of revision, they cannot be given gratuitously. On the front page I had "In Memoriam" the picture of our former Historian General, Miss Hetzel, with dates of her service.

Volume XXVII has all been typewritten. Two hundred and seventeen letters have been written and one hundred replies received.

Volume XXVIII—seven hundred records have been copied.

Many letters on historical subjects are received, asking for vast information, for instance: "Where are the houses of the signers?" another, all I know of historical trees. Every letter receives an answer,—some information given, or the writer told where to find it.

By request of the President General, I wrote an account of the obsequies of Gen. George Clinton, with a brief sketch of his life. The fine picture of him, reproduced on the front page of the August magazine, was among some valuable papers given me, belonging to our late beloved Historian General, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Other articles are in course of construction when the magazine can find room for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH GADSBY, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OR THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The work of this office, collecting material for the eleventh Smithsonian Report, is progressing.

Notice to the Chapter Regents have been quite fruitful, the last Report having received a little more attention.

Notes on Smithsonian Report sent, 912
Directories sold, 69
Letters received, 28
Letters sent, 74
Cards received, 2
Cards sent, 14

The Assistant Historian General has, during her absence, written 126 letters and postals in reply to requests for information.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH M. BOWRON, Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

At one o'clock the Board, upon motion, took a recess until half past two.
The adjourned meeting was called to order Wednesday afternoon by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The reports of Committees were taken up.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the months of June, July, August and September to the amount of $15,851.16.

The largest items being

- Pay roll: $4,302.19
- Printing magazine: $3,346.86
- Rent: $1,018.60
- Stamped envelopes: $432.80
- Auditor's salary (5 months): $416.65
- Lineage Book: $488.00
- "Real Daughters": $1,024.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman, Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Report of the Auditing Committee was presented and upon motion of Mrs. Mussey was accepted with its recommendations.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Committee on Supervision respectfully reports: That since the last meeting of the Board, slip covers for the furniture in the President General's room have been made at a cost of $12.50.

A new lock has been placed on the Assistant Historian General's desk.

Repairs to the extent of $5.00 were made to the typewriter used for the work of the Corresponding Secretary General and Historian General.

In accordance with the decision of the Board that "such additional assistance as may be temporarily needed from time to time be employed" one clerk has been engaged to copy papers, at the request of the Registrar General, at $1.00 per day.

The typewriter used in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters being old and entirely unsatisfactory, and needing repairs to the extent of $11.75, it was considered best to accept the offer of the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., to furnish a new No. 4, Smith Premier. Tri Chrome,
With Cover, ........................................ $102.50
Less discount, 10%, ................................... 10.25

$92.25
Less allowance for old machine, ............... 40.00

$52.25

Making a cash difference of $52.25.

The Committee desires to report favorably upon the following requests of National Officers, viz:

That the names of Miss Karl and Miss Rook of the Treasurer General's office be placed upon the permanent roll as record clerks, at $50.00 (fifty dollars) per month. That Miss Finckel, clerk to the Corresponding Secretary General, and Historian General, be granted an increase of salary of $5.00 per month, and that Miss Ashton, of the Registrar General's office, be given $60.00 per month.

It has been necessary to make a change in our office boy. The boy recently employed, Calvin Fraser, colored, has proved very satisfactory and is rendering excellent service. The only disadvantage he labors under is that he has no bicycle, and when sent upon errands, has to be furnished with car fare. The Committee recommends that the Society purchase a bicycle for the use of the office boy. A very good wheel can be had for about $25.00.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Chairman, Supervision Committee

Report accepted with its recommendations.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: Since my appointment as Chairman of the Purchasing Committee I have endeavored to make myself familiar with the supplies needed in the various offices, that each officer may have the best materials to work with.

No estimates had been considered for some time. I requested new estimates from the firms we have been dealing with before giving new orders. I find the prices vary but slightly, and have only authorized small necessary purchases to carry us through the summer, for which the bills are on file.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH GADSBY,
Chairman, Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: In my absence this summer, the second member of the Printing Committee, Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin, has authorized all requests for printing from the
various offices. These have been properly filled and proved entirely satisfactory. Since my return, a fortnight ago, I have resumed the duties of Chairman of the Committee and ordered the necessary supplies.

In connection with this report I desire to call your attention to the Report on the Preservation of Historic Spots, presented to the Seventeenth Continental Congress, (Mrs. Scott; Chairman), which report was ordered by the Congress to be printed and distributed to the Chapters throughout the country. The report was printed, as ordered, but contains errors, and I would request that the same number of copies be reprinted and sent to the Chapters, in order to carry out the instructions of the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Chairman, Printing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Printing Committee be accepted with its recommendation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE REGENCY OF OKLAHOMA:
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Committee, after due consideration, see no reason to re-open the action of the Seventeenth Continental Congress in confirming the nomination of Mrs. Carolyn Smith Reeves of Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter as State Regent of Oklahoma.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

MARIE W. HODGKINS,
ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
Committee on State Regency of Oklahoma.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General asked that the full salary for the month of August be paid to the official stenographer,—a portion of which had been deducted owing to absence caused by the bereavement she has sustained this summer.

Mrs. Gadsby moved: That the full salary for the month of August be paid Mrs. Cahoon. Seconded by Mrs. Swormstedt and Miss Pierce. Motion carried.

Mrs. Gadsby requested that Sarah Johnston be paid $25.00 for making Index for the First Lineage Book, as ordered by the Board,—this work having been done after office hours. It was moved and carried that this compensation be made Mrs. Johnston.

The President General then made a full statement in regard to the status of Memorial Continental Hall, as follows:

In the minutes of this morning, which you have heard, you will
remember the joyful enthusiasm with which was received the report that your Chairman presented at the June Board, in regard to the negotiation of the loan for Continental Hall, and the entire Board was in harmony on this subject. I will now report what has been accomplished since then. Upon my return to New York from that June meeting I continued in constant consultation with the American Security & Trust Co. as to the necessary business procedures. From a purely business standpoint, I am glad to report that it is generally conceded we have made a most excellent business arrangement in our loan.

The loan was authorized by the Congress to the extent of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) $50,000 was drawn by us in June, in order to bind the bargain and to defray any expense it might be necessary to incur during the summer; the remaining $150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) to be drawn later. Immediately after my return to New York these further details were arranged. At any time that the Society has $5,000 (five thousand dollars) to turn over to the bank in account of the loan, it may do so by giving thirty days' notice. Such payment would not only cut down the principal, but also the amount of interest to be paid on the loan. Five per cent. is the interest we are paying, and upon the $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) we drew from the Trust Company to keep on deposit for ourselves, we are drawing 2 per cent.; so that in the interval of the full loan being drawn, we are really paying but 3 per cent. on $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars.)

The American Security & Trust Company informed us that that Company prefers to have the loan made in notes ranging from one thousand to five and ten thousand per note. This does not increase our per cent., and may expedite the payment.

I properly signed the notes as President General, and Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, and our Recording Secretary General has signed all papers. The loan is made to us for ten years. I will not now go into the subject of that payment finally. As you know, we have a large surplus from current income each year, and we hope for further gifts to the Hall fund.

Now we arrive at an interesting matter and one which has been most successfully carried out; that is, the increase of the insurance. The Trust Company found that we hold only $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars) insurance, and decided the insurance was not heavy enough; (a view which other members and your Chairman had entertained for the last six months). It is necessary, from a legal standpoint, that the American Security & Trust Company held the insurance policies we have on the building (so that the Company may be exempt from loss), and these were immediately sent to the Company. We held $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars) for three years and two years had elapsed. The bank did not think seventy thousand sufficient; so we raised our insurance to $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars),
OFFICIAL.

to satisfy the bank, as well as recover the possibility of any risk to our Society. We found that we could retract the first insurance for one of the three years, paying for two past, and receiving a rebate for one year. This we did, and contracted for policies of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars), which is the proper amount of insurance to put upon the property.

By a very fortunate circumstance for us, there was some disruption between the representatives of the Insurance Companies in Washington and New York. They had, by their disruption, reduced their premiums one half. We had been paying 70 and 75 per hundred; now we pay but 35. We immediately took advantage of this situation, which enables us to carry our insurance of $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) in the biggest Companies in London and this country, for the sum we had been paying on the $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars). The result was that instead of paying out $1,400.00 (fourteen hundred dollars), on policies, we pay but $650.00 (six hundred and ninety dollars), and this we further decreased by the rebate of the year's premium on our first policies. This very advantageous arrangement was put through in New York City, placed in New York City by my "personal representative," (my husband) without any charge whatever to our Society. The Trust Company has been most generous. It has allowed us to take out our insurance without paying any commission to the Trust Company. So we have our $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) for less than $650.00 (six hundred dollars), and I feel that this is a fine step forward. The property is well protected and at the smallest premium at which so large an insurance could possibly be carried. This was due to the legal advice of my husband and also to the Trust Company, which permitted us to make this arrangement without demanding its "pound of flesh," as it might have done.

Until to-day I had not been able to report the general and specific terms of the insurance. Of course these insurance policies are filed in the bank, but I hold here all the papers relating thereto,—the correspondence with the bank, the certificate of insurance, etc. etc.

CONTRACTS.

Six leading firms,—five in this country, and one international firm in London and Canada,—competed, or communicated on this subject. Norcross presented the lowest and best terms. Our architect, was of course, consulted, and is a primary factor in the whole work. Norcross cut down his original bid some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars and underbid all other competitors. His terms are $285,000 (two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars), and this embraces everything connected with the completion of the Hall except the elevators; it also embraces the monoliths for the Memorial Portico. (You will remember that these monoliths have been under discussion.
for years and years. Very few building firms would consider them without an enormous additional charge, but they are contracted for by Norcross.)

The contract is, to deliver the Hall to us in a practically complete state on the tenth day of April, 1909. *Time* is the essence of the contract; that means a heavy penalty for any day over the time called for by the contract.

Norcross does not expect to be able to place every one of the monoliths before April, because it takes two months to quarry and polish a single column; but those necessary to support the roof will be complete, and the Hall will be ready for the Eighteenth Continental Congress under the terms of the contract; then we have only the debt to look after, which ought to be but a featherweight for such an organization as ours.

The Trust Company has dealt very generously with our organization in many ways, and has declined certain commissions usually charged to the party negotiating a loan. All legal advice has been given for "love and affection" to this Society and its President General,—and the assistance of the Attorney (Mr. McLean) precluded the necessity of a broker's commission.

A careful computation brings us to the conclusion that from eight to ten thousand dollars has been saved the Society through the action of the aforesaid parties—the Trust Company and the Attorney.

The President General also paid a tribute to Mrs. Mussey's valuable assistance in regard to the loan and spoke with high appreciation of the generosity of the Bank officials in regard to loan and insurance.

At the conclusion of this statement, there was such enthusiasm in regard to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Donald McLean, in giving legal advice gratuitously, besides taking an active part in arranging certain business transactions so advantageously as to save the Society a considerable sum of money, and upon suggestion of Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts, the following motion was presented by Miss Benning, of Georgia: *Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Donald McLean for his able and generous aid in placing the insurance on Memorial Continental Hall.*

Unanimously seconded and carried with a rising vote.

Mrs. Main read a telegram received from Mrs. Sprague, State Regent of Nevada, stating that she had mailed a check for twenty-five dollars,—her personal gift to Continental Hall.

Mrs. Boynton moved: *A special vote of thanks to the State Regent of Nevada for her personal gift of $25.00 to Memorial Continental Hall.* Seconded by Mrs. Sterling. Motion carried.

Referring to the matter of the Insurance on Continental Hall, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Treasurer General be directed to pay all premiums on insurance on Memorial Continental Hall.* Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

Upon a recommendation of the Auditors, presented by the Treasurer
General, the Board authorized the countersigning of checks from the permanent fund by the President General.

The Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was read by Mrs. Earnest, in the absence of Miss Lockwood, detained at home by illness.


RECEIPTS.

June 1st to September 30th, 1908:
Subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, $1,178 34
Sale of extra copies, 39 27
Cuts (paid for by individuals), 57 34
Net advertising receipts, 116 50

Amount turned over to Treasurer General, $1,391 45

OFFICE EXPENSES.

June 1st to September 30th, 1908:
Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers, $4 02
Postage, 4 months, 12 89
Postal cards, 3 35
Expressage on mailing lists, 4 mos., $1 80
On cuts, 90
Advertising folders, 45

Freight and cartage on extra magazines from Harrisburg, 5 months, 4 27
Telegrams, 2 to Harrisburg, 1 to Mrs. Avery, 90
Refund on subscription sent to us in error, Bennett's Subscription Agency, Subscription No. 30164, 80

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:
Printing and mailing May number, 1908, including postage, $379 90
Printing and mailing June number, 1908, including postage, 337 41
Printing and mailing July number, 1908, including postage, 1,278 52
Printing and mailing August number, 1908, including postage, 608 30
Printing and mailing September number, 1908, including postage, ...................................... 742 73
Salary Editor, four months, ........................................ 333 32
Salary Business Manager, four months, ............... 300 00
Salary Editor, Genealogical Department, for June and July numbers, ......................... 60 00
Clerical service for Editor, authorized by National Board, ............................................. 66 64
J. E. Caldwell & Co., Stationery, ................................ 16 36
Mugler Engraving Co., half-tone cuts, partly paid for by individuals, ........................... III 30
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 3,000 special index cards, .................................................... 14 18
Postage, Editor, .......................................................... 5 00
Printing: 1,000 Expiration postals, ........................ 11 25
1,000 Receipt postals, ............................................... II 25
4,000 Subscription blanks, ................................. 6 50
500 bill heads, .......................................................... 2 25

Printing 2,000 advertising folders, ....................... 7 00
Office expenses as per itemized account rendered and attached, ...................................... 39 38
Auditing accounts, .................................................... 150 00

Total .............................................................. $4,471 29

The May number contained the following notice to subscribers, printed opposite the index page:

"Please take notice of the date of expiration of your subscription given on address slip. If in arrears, kindly renew, or notify the Business Manager if you wish the subscription discontinued. The new Post Office regulation for second class matter require that subscription be paid in advance."

Nearly one thousand bills have been sent out and this is being continued regularly.

The extra cost of printing the April, or Missouri number, because of its increased size, amounting to over $300.00 is to be borne by the Missouri Chapters. Most of this amount has already been received through the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Ben. F. Gray, and she hopes to complete it within a few days.

As the books had to be closed on September 30th, this money could not be included in this report. Mrs. Gray is anxious to have the matter reported at this meeting of the Board, and it gives me pleasure to do so, and to say that without Mrs. Gray's able assistance the issuing of that number would have proved a much harder task.
Reports of additional losses by mail have come to me during the Summer; two having occurred as late as the latter part of July. The Post Office Inspector is informed of these losses promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report, the President General called the attention of the Board to the fact that a vacancy existed in the genealogical department of the Magazine, caused by the death of Mrs. Newcomb. After paying a high tribute to the memory of Mrs. Newcomb and her ability in conducting this department, the President General stated that she had taken the initiative and appointed Mrs. Draper temporarily to fill the place of Genealogical Editor of the Magazine, and had since received a letter from the Editor asking for this appointment.

Mrs. Main, Mrs. Bates and other members spoke favorably of this appointment and Mrs. Boynton moved: That the appointment of Mrs. Draper by the President General as genealogical Editor of the Magazine be confirmed by the Board.

Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Main and Miss Pierce and carried.

The following requests for pensions for "Real Daughters" were presented: That a pension be granted Mrs. Emily Moss, of Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca, New York.

(Signed) ANNA CAROLINE BENNING.

Seconded by Mrs. Main and carried.

That the usual pension be granted to the "Real Daughter," Nancy McKenny, of Danvers, Massachusetts.

(Signed) MARY L. DEERE.

Seconded by Miss Pierce and carried.

Mrs. Main read to the Board a letter from the State Regent of Vermont, extending an invitation to the State Conference to be held there. Mrs. Hodgkins moved: That a note of appreciation be sent to the State Regent of Vermont for the kind invitation to the State Conference.

Seconded by Mrs. Smoot and carried.

The State Regent of Georgia expressed her earnest desire for the presence of the President General and members of the National Board at the Georgia State Conference, the date for which had been inadvertently set for the week of the Board meeting. When this was discovered efforts were made to change the dates, but, owing to the arrangements already made by the local Chapter entertaining, this change was impossible. The State Regent of Georgia greatly regretted the necessary absence of the President General and members of the Board. The Vice-President General from Illinois also reported that the State
Conference of Illinois was necessarily held the first week of November, in order to harmonize with the dedication of Fort Massac, to which dedication the President General had been urgently invited by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman Fort Massac Commission.

The State Regent of New York then announced that the New York State Conference would also be held the first week of November.

Upon motion of Mrs. Perley, State Regent of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Swormstedt, these invitations to the several State Conferences were accepted with a vote of thanks.

The President General stated to the Board that during the summer she had received through Captain Peary a beautiful Peace Banner, on which was inscribed the words: "Peace to all Nations," this being the generous gift of Mr. William O. McDowell and Dr. Freedman, of New York. Desiring to express her interest in the work of the great Arctic explorer, the President General, in turn, presented this banner to Capt. Peary on the day of his sailing, and received the following acknowledgement:

PEARY ARCTIC CLUB.

NORTH POLE EXPEDITION. EtaH.

1908.

S. S. ROOSEVELT, August 17, 1908.

MY DEAR MADAM:

I hope you will pardon my involuntary delay in acknowledgement of your exquisite banner. It is needless to say that I deeply appreciate your interest and kindly expressions.

The banner is hanging on the walls of my cabin. God willing, it shall go with me to the point which is my heart's desire.

I thank you for the honor. I wish your great organization all possible prosperity. May all go well with you and yours.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) R. E. Peary, U. S. N.

It was moved and carried that this letter be published in the Magazine, with the minutes of the meeting.

There being no further business before the Board it was moved and carried at quarter past five o'clock to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ElisaBeth F. Pierce,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.