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Boulder Placed by the Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pennsylvania, to Mark the Graves of Unknown Dead, Buried in the Evansburg Cemetery, After the Battle of Germantown.
New Year's Greeting

1909

The New Years come with ever increasing rapidity. It scarce seems credible to your President General that four times she has wished you

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1906—1907—1908—1909—

and during each year her loving interest in you, personally and as a "Daughter," has grown with the growing months—until now, a full quartette of years completes her Presidential work.

Upon the occasion of the recent celebration of the Ter-Centenary of Milton's birth, a leading scholar of the Nation crystallized into speech this notable and noble thought:

"When a man lives for three centuries in the grateful hearts and minds of the world, that man has achieved a 'tangible immortality.'"

May you, my many thousand and much-loved "Daughters," achieve—because of your upright, patriotic, womanly lives, thro' this and many coming New Years—a "tangible immortality" in the grateful knowledge of your country!

For all the blessed Xmas wishes poured by you, into the bosom of your President General, she is most tenderly appreciative and thanks you from her loving heart.

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN,
President General National D. A. R.
GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL,
MRS. DONALD McLEAN

Fremont, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1908.

With regrets for her absence and appreciation for her grand services, the Ohio Daughters in conference assembled send greetings to their beloved and honored President General, Mrs. Donald McLean. May the choicest blessings be hers.—MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., State Regent.

Covington, Ga., Nov. 4.

To Mrs. Donald McLean:

Loving greetings from your Georgia Daughters and sincere regrets that you and the national board cannot be with us in conference,—MRS. GEORGE T. HARRIS, Chairman.

Anniston, Alabama, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Alabama Daughters in conference assembled send you renewed pledges of love, loyalty and sincere appreciation of the incomparable work you have achieved for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.—MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH.

God in his harmony has equal ends
For cedar that resists and reed that bends;
For good it is a woman sometimes rules,
Holds in her hand the power, and manners, schools,
And laws, and mind; succeeding master proud,
With gentle voice and smiles she leads the crowd.

—Victor Hugo.
With the New Year before us it seems most appropriate that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee should bring the American Monthly Magazine to the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution scattered over this blessed country.

It is the organ of the greatest patriotic society, and in behalf of the committee the Chairman very earnestly begs that at the holiday season it may be regarded as a remembrance of value. As a gift it will serve a twofold purpose; it will materially help the financial part of the publication and it will be a constant reminder of the loving thought of the friend who sent it with a "Happy New Year."

Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker,
Chairman of the Magazine Committee

New Year's Day, 1909 N. S. D. A. R.
His majesty, King George the III, still ruled America, when little Dorothy Payne first opened her beautiful violet eyes on the twentieth of May, 1769.

She was born in North Carolina, though Virginia claims her as her own, and most justly, as her mother was only paying a short visit to friends when she was born.

Her grandfather was an English gentleman of wealth and refinement; her grandmother was Anne Fleming, a colonial dame said to have been descended from the Earl of Wigton, a Scotch nobleman. They came to this country and settled in the county Goochland, which lies on the northern shore of the James river above Richmond.

Her grandfather on her mother's side was William Coles, who came from Enniscorthy, a town on the banks of the river Slaney, in county Wexford, Ireland.

Her father, John Payne junior, met beautiful Mary Coles in North Carolina, where he had gone to take charge of a plantation given him by his father. There he fell in love with her, married and went to Virginia, where they lived in quite a pretentious house, said to have as many as twenty rooms on a floor; beautiful black marble mantlepieces supported by white figures, and outhouses built of brick.

Here on this quiet Hanover county plantation, little Dorothy spent her early childhood, chasing the golden butterflies, swinging in the grapevine swings, and playing with her little sisters, whom she dearly loved.

Dorothy was the second of six children; she was named in honor of Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, a grand-daughter of Governor Spotswood, who afterwards became the wife of the orator Patrick Henry.
Dolly inherited her mother's laughing Irish eyes, heavy eyebrows, long lashes, black curling hair, brilliant complexion, and last but not least, her mother's wit. Yes, little Dolly must have kissed the "Blarney-stone" early, for she was always noted for her pretty speeches.

There came a day when the little lady must be sent to school, so under the shady pines to the "old-field school," she tripped along with the other children to receive her mental training in reading, writing, and an uncertain amount of arithmetic; she learned to write a good hand, but was an indifferent speller to the end of her life. Education for women in revolutionary days was not what it is now. "The life and death struggle" then going on, occupied the minds of young and old, rich and poor alike. Some knowledge of arithmetic and the rudiments of geography must be taught, but the main thing was what would make them most attractive to men, and what would fit them to be the best wives and mothers. Noah Webster at this time says, "dancing and music should be done away with, for no man ever married a woman for her performance on the harpsichord or her figure in a minuet."

The Virginia planters in those days were not very religious. Their churches lay in ruins; the silvery chimes of the church bells were silenced; the baptismal fonts were used for watering the stock; the communion chalice held the morning dram, and the parsons were conspicuous by their absence, their clerical coat-tails waving a solemn adieu as they placed the ocean between themselves and their former parishioners. Oh, what a good, worldly old time everybody was having!

Now Dolly's father was a good Quaker and this sort of thing did not suit him at all; he longed for more congenial companionship, for very little sympathy was felt for his religion; so, having never believed in slavery, he freed his negroes, which reduced his income quite a good deal, and moved his family to the "City of Brotherly Love," in 1783. Here he became an elder, or Quaker preacher, and he is said to have spoken with great effect at the "meetings." Thus they lived for a year or two comfortably, having brought a few slaves
with them, who would not accept their freedom, among them Dolly's black mammy, Amy, to whom she took many of her childish troubles.

How do you suppose this little, demure Quaker maiden must have felt after being transplanted from a quiet country plantation to this big city with all of its distractions? How she must have enjoyed listening to the beautiful chime of bells in Christ Church, which was imported all the way from England at a cost of nine hundred pounds, and how she must have shunned the whipping post and pillory, where the victims were punished between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning on Saturdays, which were high market days. Remember our little girl was born in May, and it seemed to have an influence on her disposition, for she was so bright and happy, and loved all things beautiful. How she must have stared at the belles and beaux of the period as she strolled along Chestnut street in the afternoons, and how she must have wondered if her little costume of Quaker gray would ever be exchanged for any of this bravery, for truly Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

The ladies resembled a ship under full sail as they took their afternoon promenades; their brocaded gowns were very full, being made to wear over wide hoops, and their "musk-melon" and calash bonnets were also made wide to correspond with their dresses. The gentlemen wore very tight "small clothes" and silk stockings with pointed shoes ornamented with shining buckles; their vests were of bright colors, and their outer coats with several little capes were adorned with quantities of silver buttons—the more buttons one wore the richer he was supposed to be.

Now although this was a Quaker city and sober apparel considered a part of their religion, many had backsliden and donned gay clothing—these were called "wet Quakers.

Now, as I say, all went well with the Paynes for a time. Dolly made friends right and left; she paid many delightful visits to different friends just outside the city, and had many lovers among the country beaux. But John Payne soon found
DOLLY MADISON.

that living in the city was not like living in the country, and that it was hard to keep up the old Virginia hospitality he had been used to so long, so he decided to go into business, and took his son, John Payne, Jr., in with him, but having no business training, he failed, and was so disheartened he died in 1792. Yet he lived long enough to see Dolly married to a young lawyer of sterling character and with some means, and who also belonged to the "Society of Friends." This marriage was most pleasing to her father, so at the close of the year 1789, having reached the age of twenty-one, and her bridegroom twenty-seven, she passed her first meeting—a formidable affair, where the Quaker maiden announces her intention of taking John Todd "for better or for worse," if the "Society" approve. As no objections were raised, she passed another meeting to show that she was of the same mind, and then they were married in Friends' Meeting House on Pine street on the seventh day of the first month, 1790.

As it was against the Quaker religion to have flowers, music or anything of that kind, poor Dolly, who was so fond of those things, had to dispense with them, and was married in the bare-walled meeting house, standing on the women's side of the church, in a quiet wedding costume with no veil of lace or tulle—like Bayard Taylor's Quaker bride,

"Her wedding gown was ashen silk,
Too simple for her taste,
She wanted lace about the neck,
And a ribbon at the waist."

The marriage certificate was read and the register signed by a number of witnesses, among them several members of her family and his, and also sixty of their friends who were present. As was customary in those days, all who signed the certificate stayed to the marriage supper, which was a very bountiful feast set forth by her parents in honor of their daughter's wedding.

Dolly had two children by this union, John Payne Todd, named after her father, and another son, named William Temple Todd, who died in infancy.

A terrible pestilence of yellow fever swept the city in 1793,
soon after her second son was born, and she and the child were removed to Gray’s ferry, not far from the city where they hoped to escape the disease, but her husband thought it his duty to return to the plague stricken city, to look after his father and mother who both had the fever and died of it. On his return to her, through a kiss, he gave the dread disease to Dolly, who lay for three weeks at the point of death. When she awoke to consciousness, she found that she was a widow, and with but one child, her husband and baby having both died with the fever.

Here she stayed, nursed by her own mother, until November, trying to learn her lesson of sorrow with fortitude.

"The good are better made by ill,
As odors crushed are sweeter still."

So our Dolly came forth from her fiery furnace pale and subdued, but trying to look the world in the face with a patient smile. She was more attractive than ever, and had such a bewitching face that on one occasion a friend tells her in jest, “Hide thy face, there are so many staring at thee.” Dolly was young, only twenty-five, and her nature was such that she could not live in the shadow long.

Some say she took her little boy and went to help her mother keep boarders, as Mrs. Payne’s losses compelled her to do, but a grandniece of Dolly’s states, “she was rich, and returned to her own home in Philadelphia.” At any rate as she began to mix with the world once more, little by little she ceased to sigh

“For the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.”

About this time James Madison saw her at a distance, and was so impressed with her that he asked Aaron Burr, who was a friend of Mrs. Todd, for an introduction, if agreeable.

It was evidently agreeable, for soon after, he, dressed in a suit of black, with ruffled shirt and silver knee buckles, met the charming widow in her own candle-lighted parlor, attired
in a mulberry satin gown with a silk tulle kerchief folded over her bosom and a distractingly becoming little cap on her head, where the wayward curls just would peep out.

Knowing that “many a heart is caught in the rebound,” and having lost his own, he pressed his suit, and she could not say him “nay.”

Much to Dolly’s credit she saw beneath the unimpressive exterior of this little man, his true worth, so notwithstanding that he was forty-three—seventeen years older than she—they were married on the fifteenth day of September, 1794, just one year after the death of her husband.

The marriage took place at her sister Lucy’s Virginia country home, Harewood. This sister had married George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of Gen. Washington, when she was fifteen. George Steptoe had inherited a large and valuable property from his father, Samuel Washington. This was no Quaker wedding, the ceremony being performed according to the rites of the church of England, and amidst much merrymaking. The bride was attired more to her taste this time, and the bridesmaids cut up the mechlin lace ruffles of the groom for mementos.

During the festivities, the bride and groom set off on their journey to their new home, Montpellier, amidst a shower of rice and good wishes from their friends. This delightful country seat of Madison’s was situated in the Blue Ridge country, about fifty miles northwest of Richmond. In this peaceful retreat they spent the first weeks of their “honeymoon.” I say first weeks, because their whole married life proved to be a “honeymoon.”

Besides the newly married pair, the family consisted of James Madison’s father and mother, Mrs. Madison’s son Payne, and her little twelve year old sister, Anna, who had lived with her from the time of her first marriage. Dolly proved to be a most loving daughter to “father” and “mother” Madison, throughout their entire lives.

James Madison was too important a man to remain buried in the country; he was needed at the national councils, and
the end of November found him acting as one of the committee of the House of Representatives, of which he was a prominent member. On their return to Philadelphia, they found the social season already begun, and Mrs. Madison at once plunged into the tide of entertainments with all the freshness and zest of a debutante. The repression of her youth was in such contrast to all this gayety that she felt like a bird just let loose from a cage, and she made the most of it. Her personality was so charming that she was welcome everywhere, and livened up the levees held by President and Mrs. Washington no little, for they were somewhat dull in their formality. She was a great favorite with Mrs. Washington, and it was always "dear Dolly" with her.

It speaks volumes for her tact and amiability that, little as she had mingled in the world, she could glide so gracefully into this "provincial court" with its rigid code of etiquette, and without making enemies, where they were so easily made.

Mrs. Madison enjoyed all this dancing, feasting, flirting, and dressing much more than her husband, who looked beneath all this pleasant exterior, and was becoming more disgusted every day with the envy, hatred, and malice underlying it; he had begun to think seriously of giving up public life altogether and of going back to Montpellier, but Jefferson, who was a boon companion then and ever afterward, persuaded him out of the notion, so he continued to hold his seat in Congress until the end of the Washington administration.

Mrs. Madison continued to make friends with all, even with the political opponents of her husband, and was very happy until she lost her two sons, Temple and Isaac.

In 1797 Washington's administration came to an end, and the Madisons left Philadelphia for their home in Virginia where they led a quiet domestic life during Adams' term of office. In 1799 the whole country was plunged into grief over the death of Washington. Dressed in mourning, Mr. and Mrs. Madison went to Mt. Vernon to express their sympathy to Mrs. Washington.

When the Madisons returned to public life the capital had
been moved from Philadelphia to Washington. Every one made fun of the new capital; there were only a few fine buildings here and there; muddy streets, and stretches of woods where one was liable to get lost in going from one house to another. It truly was a city of "magnificent distances." The White House stood where it stands now, but uninclosed and not nearly finished. Standing in a mass of stone and rubbish, it looked more as if it were tumbling down than just being erected. The principal stairway was not up, not a bell was in the house and Mrs. Adams used the great audience chamber for drying the clothes. There was an almost impassible marsh between the capital and the White House.

The poet, Tom Moore, who came to America about this time ironically writes of

"This proud metropolis where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees,
Which travelling fools and gazetteers adorn
With shrines unbuilt and heroes yet unborn."

Abigail Adams was a brave woman to undertake the management of the White House under such conditions as these, and from this chaos had only just succeeded in bringing some degree of comfort and beauty into the house when Jefferson was made president. He early appointed Madison secretary of state, so Mrs. Madison began her public life as the wife of a cabinet official. As Jefferson was a widower and it was not always convenient to have his daughters with him, they having families of their own, he would ask Mrs. Madison and her sister to assist him as host, to which they willingly complied.

(to be continued)

A handsome program of the twelfth annual conference of South Carolina has come to hand. The conference convened at Sumter on November 17th and was in session four days. It was called to order by Mrs. Robert Moultrie Bratton, state regent. The program indicates that the conference was a busy and successful event.
TABLETS MARKING HISTORIC SITES AND OTHER MEMORIALS,

Placed by

THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER

1898, January 18, in the corridor of the General Post Office, New York City, a tablet was unveiled, marking the spot where, from 1760 to 1776, stood a liberty pole, upon what was then the common of the City of New York.


A.D. 1897 ERECTED BY THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER

The love of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inferior gift of heaven.—Dryden.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.—Addison.

The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance.—Curran.

Behold! in Liberty's unclouded blaze
We lift our heads, a race of other days.—Sprague.
1899, April 30, tablet unveiled on the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the inauguration of General George Washington, as first president of the United States. It was placed on buttress of Brooklyn bridge, New York side, Franklin Square, now occupying what was then, No. 1 Cherry street, the site of the first presidential residence.

THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANSION
NO. 1 CHERRY ST.

OCCUPIED BY
GEORGE WASHINGTON
FROM APRIL 23 1789
TO FEBRUARY 23 1790

ERECTED BY THE
MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER
APRIL 30 1899

"His deeds were ours—but through the world
That mighty name will be,
Where glory's banner is unfurled,
The watchword of the free—
And as they bend their eagle eyes,
On Victory's burning sun,
Their shouts will echo to the skies,
'Our God and Washington!'"
1901, January 20, a tablet was dedicated at Saint Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, in memory of Rev. Charles Russell Treat, first chaplain of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light.—Fletcher.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!—Shakespeare.

How beautiful it is for man to die
Upon the walls of Zion! to be called
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel
To put his armour off and rest in heaven.—Willis.
1901, April 15, tablet unveiled in old Hall of Records, used by the British as a prison for patriots during the Revolutionary War.

"It is the cause, and not the death that makes the martyr."

"Who falls for love of God shall rise a star."

"Martyrs! who left for our reaping
Truths you had sown in your blood—
Martyrs! whom long months of weeping
Lifted from evil to good—
Say through what region enchanted
Walk ye, in Heaven's sweet air?
Say, to what spirits 'tis granted,
Bright souls, to dwell with you there?"
1902, April 30, unveiled in Holyrood Church situated on Glacis of Fort Washington, a tablet to the memory of Margaret Corbin, heroine at the battle of Fort Washington.

“Paradise is under the shadow of swords.”

“Self-trust is the essence of heroism.”

“Freedom’s secret wilt thou know?—
Counsel not with flesh and blood;
Loiter not for cloak or food;
Right thou feelest, rush to do.”—Emerson.
1904, December 4, unveiled tablet at the corner of Whitehall and State streets, to mark site of Whitehall ferry, from which General Washington embarked after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern.

1906, June 16, tablet taken from the old Hall of Records (now demolished) was replaced upon a granite pillar in City Hall Park, near its original site.

1906, March, the chapter gave one hundred dollars (being the largest contribution given) toward the window recently unveiled to the memory of Mary Washington, in Saint George's Church, in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

On the 30th of May, each year, the chapter sends a memorial wreath to be placed on the tomb of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, Va.

April, 1902, Mrs. James H. Parker presented to the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, a large handsome bronze and
enamel replica of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution insignia for use at chapter functions.

1907, April, Washington council chamber, Washington’s headquarters 1776, in the Roger Morris Mansion, was accepted by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, to be restored by the chapter with colonial-revolutionary furniture, to its old time elegance and interest.

1904, February, 23, three large framed copies of the Declaration of Independence were presented to the oldest three schools in New York City, viz: The school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, founded in 1633; Trinity School, founded by the English in 1709; and the School of Trinity Chapel.

JULIA H. TREAT,
EMMA A. F. SMITH,
Committee.

New York, December 23, 1907.

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The Battle of Hobkirk Hill, Camden, South Carolina

After the fall of Charleston, May 12th, 1780, Lord Cornwallis, with a strong British force, held the state in subjection. Garrisons were established at Camden, Augusta, and Ninety-Six, and the patriots who had taken part in the defense of Charleston had been paroled, and many had returned to their homes, where they were exposed to great hardships, and daily subjected to insult and indignities. Congress, desiring to give some relief to the prostrate state, sent Gen. Gates fresh from the glorious victory at Saratoga, to drive the British from their stronghold. With a self-confidence that brooked no advice or caution, this arrogant officer suffered the most disastrous defeat of the war at the battle of Camden, August 15, 1780; and although the heroic DeKalb gave his life, and his brave Delaware and Maryland regiments put forth their best efforts to retrieve the shameless cowardice of the militia, yet nothing could save the day, and that fated August day spread
a cloud of despair and dismay over the entire state, rendering yet more hopeless the cause of liberty, and yet harder the con-
dition of the prisoners, now utterly powerless in the hands of
their conquerors. Many met the pains of martyrdom, some were exiled. Among these, conspicuous for gallantry in battle, and for self-sacrifice in the cause, may be mentioned Col. Joseph
Kershaw and his brother, Eli, banished to the Bermudas, and
whose handsome home became the headquarters of Lord Raw-
don; desolation and despair settled over the land, and but for
the efforts of Marion and Sumter, and their ceaseless inter-
ference with the enemys' reinforcements, the little town on the
Wateree could no longer have kept up the struggle for exis-
tence.

The dreary winter passed, and the sweet, leafy spring-time
came on, with the glow and budding beauty of the Southland,
and with it fresh hopes began to spring in the hearts that had
been chilled and benumbed, yet had never known fear. The
25th of April, 1781, was to bring red-handed war once more
into our midst, and the struggle on the heights of Hobkirk
Hill was the effort of an oppressed people to break the shackles
which bound them. Gen. Nathaniel Greene had been put by
Washington in command of the American forces in the south
and sent to drive Rawdon from his position at Camden. Find-
ing him too strongly fortified in his entrenchments for attack,
Gen. Green made a detour and took position on a sandy ridge,
about a mile above the town, known as Hobkirk Hill. To-day
the most desirable residence portion of the city, and the site
of two of the largest tourist hotels in the state but at that
time covered with dense undergrowth; here he awaited rein-
forcements from Sumter. A deserter from the Maryland regi-
ment gave Rawdon his first information of the approach of the
American army, and he hastily gave orders for advance, every
man capable of bearing arms, even the drummers and musi-
cians were enlisted in ranks, and at 10 o'clock on the morning
of April 25th, leaving the sick and helpless, the band of 900
sallied forth. Cautiously advancing through the woods which
concealed their movements, they expected to take advantage
of the surprise which they planned. What was their amaze-
ment to find two cannons facing them at the crest of the hill; for a moment his ranks staggered and threatened to break. Gen. Greene conceived a manoeuver, which had it been carried out, would probably have crushed Rawdon. The 2nd Maryland regiment, under Col. Ford, and the 1st Virginia, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, forming the extreme ends of the American line, were ordered to descend the hill and enclose the enemy, while the 1st Maryland regiment, under Col. Gunby, and the 2nd Virginia regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hawes were to charge bayonets, in the centre. Just at this crisis, the veteran regiment which had covered itself with glory at Cowpens, became panic stricken. It is thought that the death of their leader, Capt. Beatty, caused dismay, or Gunby's order to fire and fall back was misconstrued, but confusion seized their ranks, and they fell back in disorder, conveying the demoralization to the troops in the rear, who considered the movement a signal for retreat. Despite the desperate efforts of the gallant John Eager Howard, and Gen. Otho Williams, the troops could not be at once rallied, and when they were at length reformed and returned to the charge, the British had appeared on the brow of the hill, with shouts of victory. Gen. Green now summoned to the scene the light infantry, a picked troop of young Irishmen, all under 30 years of age, who under Capt. John Smith had been placed in reserve; they, eager for the fray, hastened to the rescue of the artillery. Gen. Greene is said to have dashed up alone in advance of the troop amid a perfect hail storm of deadly missiles, and dismounting, seized a rope and dragged with all his might. The gunners returned, encouraged by such an example, and the light infantry, now reduced to 14 men, their brave leader fallen, were about to yield to the terrible onslaught, when Col. William Washington, who had been placed with his cavalry to guard a point at some distance, came rushing down the road, drove back the British, mounted the cannons upon the limbers, and bore them off in triumph! Gen. Green in his report to Congress, says: “Col. Washington never shone upon any occasion more than this!”

It is true that Lord Rawdon gained possession of the battlefield, but his losses were too serious to warrant his following
up his advantage. Johnson in his life of Greene, relates that in the dusk of evening, Col. Washington had his revenge on Coffin, who had been left in charge of the field. Concealing his men in the woods, he sent off a few to attack him, Coffin pursued, and the men in the ambuscade, rising unexpectedly, drove him back to the headquarters in the town, with a loss of 20 men; owing to this brilliant strategem, the battle ground that evening remained in the hands of the Americans. According to Tarleton, the British loss at Hobkirk Hill was 258. Johnson credits the American army with a loss of 270. McCrady says: "In no battle in the Revolutionary war, were so many Tories engaged." Although the engagement could not be classed as a victory for the Americans, yet its significance made it of great importance, for immediately afterwards, Rawdon being convinced that his position was no longer tenable, gave orders for the evacuation of his stronghold, and moved rapidly southward, to rejoin Cornwallis, in Charleston. The town he had so harshly oppressed was now given to the flames, and the work of destruction was complete. Yet the people were free once more, and from the ashes a new Camden arose, her tried veterans undaunted by suffering and loss, ready to sustain the pledge of "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" for the cause of liberty!—MARY ANCRUM SHANNON, Regent Hobkirk Hill Chapter, Camden.

Owing to impaired health, Miss Ellen Mecum was obliged to decline the re-appointment as chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education. She desires to congratulate the society upon the great advance it has made in practical work for patriotic education and also to express her appreciation of the cordial co-operation she has received from the state regents, and the chapters throughout the country. The present chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, vice-president general from New York is vitally interested in the work for patriotic education, and Miss Mecum earnestly requests that the society will give her the hearty support it has accorded the chairman in the past.
ROSES TO THE BELOVED VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR

Dozens of beauty roses, tied with the Daughters of the American Revolution ribbon, were presented by the President General Mrs. Donald McLean, as a tribute of love and admiration from herself and the other members of the National Board, to Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor on their sixtieth wedding anniversary. The Daughters all over the land unite with our chief in these best wishes to one who has served us so long and so lovingly. The charming letter and poems from the recipient, which express so much of love and feeling will be read with pleasure by all Daughters.

3 West 69th Street, New York City.

Dear Daughters of the American Revolution:

Few events in my long life have touched my heart more tenderly than your remembrance, conveyed through her whom we all so justly honor. I thank you for the sheaf of splendid roses,—your own American Beauties. They lasted long in all their freshness and fragrance. The petals, as they fall, are gathered to be kept as long as I live. They, like all things material, must yield to the inexorable laws of nature; but the message they have brought me will live forever, unfading, imperishable.

I feel that I, you oldest Honorary Vice President General, have done nothing for you. But having “loved much,” I hope to be “much forgiven.”

That you all, collectively and individually, may be endowed with Heaven’s richest blessings, is the prayer of

Your sister and friend,

SARA A. PRYOR.

November 19, 1908.
THE WEDDING DAY.

My Day

I stood at dawn by a limitless sea
And watched the rose creep over the gray;
Till the heavens were a glowing canopy!
This was my day.

The pale stars stole away, one by one—
Like sensitive souls from the presence of Pride.
The moon hung low, looking back, as the sun
Rose over the tide.

And he, like a king, came up from the sea!
He opened my rose,—unfettered my song—
And quickened a heart to be true to me
All the day long.

The soul that was born of a song and a flower
Of tender dawn-flush, and shadowy gray,
Was strengthened by Love for a bitter hour
That chilled my day.

I had dwelt in the garden of the Lord!
I had gathered the sweets of a summer day;
I was called to stand where a flaming sword
Turned every way.

It spared not the weak, nor the strong, nor the dear;
And following fast, like a phantom band,
Famine and Fever and shuddering Fear
Swept over the land.

They whispered that Hope, the angel of Light,
Would spread her white wings and speed her away.
But she folded me close in my longest night,
And darkest day.

As of old, when the fire and the tempest had passed,
And an earthquake had riven the rocks, the Word,
In a still small voice rose over the blast:
The Voice of the Lord!

And the Voice said: Take up your life again!
Quit yourself manfully! Stand in your lot!
Let the Famine, the Fever, the Peril, the Pain
Be all forgot!
Weep no more for the lovely, the brave,
The young head pillowed on a blood-stained sod;
The daisy that grows on the soldier's grave
Looks up to God!

The soul of the patriot-soldier stands
With a mighty host in eternal calm,
And He who pressed the sword to his hands
Has given the Palm.

And now I stand with my face to the West,
Shading mine eyes; for my glorious sun
Is splendid again as he sinks to his rest—
His day is done.

I have lost my rose,—forgotten my song,
But the true heart that loved me is mine alway.
The stars are alight; the way not long—
I had my day!

—Sara A. Pryor.

November 8, 1868.

The Wedding Day

Ah! wisely for a fair young bride
The Hebrew poet sought
No gift of wealth, or power, or pride,
No pleasure dearly bought.

But only this,—"Vouchsafe, O Lord!
That they together may
grow old."—
The prayer of ancient bard
Is mine for you to-day.

And yet,—of every life a part—
There comes, however blest,
A wistful yearning of the heart,
A sense of strange unrest—

It may be thought of change, or loss,—
Or vague prophetic dread,
Born of the strange sweet "happiness
That makes the heart afraid."
Fear not! 'though summer day so sweet
   Must die with summer roses;
No sunset comes to hearts that beat
   Together as it closes.

No sense of grief for joys that pass
   Or perish in the choosing;
No loss to hands that only clasp
   The closer for the losing!

Then let the merry wedding-bells
   Ring out your joy to Heaven!
Ring out the story old that tells
   Of the first love in Eden.

And gladly plight your promise true
   Within the hallowed portal,
For God is good, and skies are blue—
   And loyal love immortal!

—SARA A. PRYOR.

"Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and honorary regent of the New York City Chapter, will present, in behalf of the chapter, as a tribute to Mrs. Edwards Hall, its first vice-regent, a flag, to be raised on the new Chinese Mission House, 223-225 E. 31st street (between Second and Third avenues), New York City, Saturday, November twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eight, 3.00 o'clock P. M. Chinese tea at 4 P. M. Music by Chinese. You are cordially invited to be present."

The Chinese tea was a unique affair and every thing passed off delightfully.

Mrs. Richard J. Barker has been re-elected vice-president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, and is upon the important committee on legislation, with a three years term of service.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, Holland, Michigan, will vary their study for the year, embracing famous personage, work of historic interest and special occasions. The regent is Mrs. C. M. McLean.
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.

HONOR ROLL OF OSHKOSH CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.


Eliphlet Ellsworth, Capt. Timothy Emerson, Sergt. Andrew Everette.


Ebenezer Ingalsbe.

Sergt. Major Aaron Keeler, Silas Kellogg, Silas Kellogg, Jr., Henry Kennedy.

Jonas Lamb, Samuel Lawrence, Micah Leach, Hezekiah Lee, Jr., Capt. Charles Libby, Stephen Loomis, Jacob Lovejoy.


Major Andrew Nichols, Asahel Noble, Capt. James Noble, James Noble, Jr.

Capt. Caleb Page, Nathaniel Peck, Zachariah Perrin, Winslow
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Sybrant Quackenbush.
Samuel Taylor, Col. Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Capt. John Tolman, Col. Benjamin Tuston.
Jonathan Upham.

Furnished by

Mrs. Henry M. Hays, Regent

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, will vary their studies for the year from famous men and women of letters to those famous for deeds of valor and patriotism. February 12, Lincoln's birthday, will be made a special celebration as it is the centennial of that event. Washington's birthday will also receive special attention. Two beautiful poems are printed in the year book, both from the pen of Miss Marcia Emery. One is a tribute to Lincoln; the other is "The Flag Song" which was written for the chapter. The chapter regent is Mrs. Mary Durgin Chase.

Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk, Iowa, will devote the coming year to the study of things modern and practical, with the exception of February 13th, which will be given to Lincoln as a tribute to his memory. The year book contains the report of the chapter vice-regent, list of members and officers. The regent is Miss Cora H. K. Pittman.

Mr. Truman H. Newbury has become a member of the President Roosevelt's cabinet, as secretary of war. Mrs. Newbury is vice-president general, Daughters of the American Revolution, from Michigan.
REAL DAUGHTERS

RACHEL MARIA FERNALD.

John Paul Jones Chapter suffers the loss of a “Real Daughter” in Rachel Maria Fernald of North Kittery, Maine, who passed away on Tuesday, November 10, 1908, at the age of 96. She was the chapter’s second “Real Daughter” and the last to enter Heavenly rest. Mrs. Fernald was a woman of much mental vigor maintained until the last, yet for years she had not been active physically. She was born in East Eliot, Maine, and was the 12th child of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Frost. Her father was born in 1760, entered the revolutionary war at the age of 15 and served with more or less distinction until taken prisoner, sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and upon his release walked from that city to his home in Kittery. Later he became a farmer and died at Kittery in 1849. Mrs Fernald passed the greater part of her life within a few miles of her
birthplace and reared a family of four children. She was sixth in descent from Nicholas Frost who settled in Eliot, Maine, in 1630 and whose son, Capt. Charles Frost, was killed in ambush by Indians. Her great-grandmother was Sarah Pepperell, a niece of Sir William Pepperell. Mrs. Fernald was deeply beloved by all. Suitable resolutions were sent the family by her chapter, to which she was devoted and which always remembered her in some way on her birthday.—Marion H. Brazier.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira, New York, was organized January 14, 1897, by Miss Mary Park as indicated on the cover of their new year book. Their program embraces the study of characters of importance in our country's history and the observance of special days together with social features. The regent is Mrs. Ernest L. Wyckoff.

Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute, Pennsylvania, regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cumings, have brought out a very interesting year book. Many beautiful quotations of a patriotic nature appear in its pages. At each meeting the roll call will be responded to with patriotic quotations and the line of study is of men, women and events of the Revolution.

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead" is a good old motto and has been chosen by the Rebecca Crockett Chapter, of Gainesville, Texas. The year book outlines a good program. Two meetings are devoted to the study of "Heroines of the Revolution." The regent is Mrs. Thomas M. Bosson.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage, Illinois, will make the Civil War their principal theme of study for the coming year. A feature of their year book is a short bibliography. On June 14th, Flag Day, they will hold their annual picnic. The regent is Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes.

A beautiful little folder has come to the editor's desk bearing the seal of South Carolina and containing the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation. It is handsomely and artistically printed in colors and bound together with dainty silken cord.
**WORK OF THE CHAPTERS**

**Chapter of Twickenham Town** (Huntsville, Alabama.)—The Chapter of Twickenham Town, Daugheters of the American Revolution, though the youngest in the state is gaining rapidly in strength and members, under the leadership of the energetic regent, Mrs. Francis Tappey, who was the initiative spirit of the chapter. The first meeting since the summer vacation was held on October 27, at the handsome home of Mrs. Margaret Walker Bolling, with a full attendance and several new names presented for membership. The beautiful rooms, with stuccoed walls, antique mahogany furniture and rare bits of china and silver, made a fit setting for this initial literary and social meeting, and the very interesting program prepared by the hostess who is the chapters’ able historian, gives promise of a most instructive year’s course of study.

Following the routine business, delegates to the state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held at Anniston on December 2, were chosen as follows: Mrs. David A. Grayson, delegate, with Mrs. Bolling, her alternate, to accompany the regent. The literary program was begun with an original paper by Mrs. Milton Humes, subject, “Before the English Came,” followed by an instructive article by Mrs. A. W. Newson on “The Virginia Company,” and concluded with a fine paper on “Sir Walter Raleigh” by Miss Leroy Betts.

A beautiful year book has been prepared containing the program for each monthly meeting giving topics for a thorough course in colonial history, which at the close of the year should bring the “Daughters” to a fuller appreciation of the struggles and heroism of their patriot forefathers, who “fought and bled in freedom’s cause.”

Dainty and delicious refreshments and a charming social hour made this October meeting a memorable one and one full of happy anticipations for the coming year.—Mrs. Milton Humes.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Daughters of the District of Columbia

Surrounded by flags and flowers, several hundred Daughters of the American Revolution, in elegant evening attire, gathered at the New Willard in the annual patriotic meeting of the District Daughters. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District regent, presided at the opening of the meeting, and then turned the gavel over to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, senior vice-president general for the District, and assistant national patriotic instructor of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the District.

One of the striking patriotic features of the evening was the presentation by each chapter of the District of a large silk flag, handsomely mounted, to the District organization. As each chapter was called the regent stepped to the front and placed her flag in a half wheel-like standard, designed for the purpose, so that when the twenty-two chapters represented there had responded a wall of flags extended half way across the spacious audience chamber. The advance of each flag was cheered.

After this inspiring scene Mrs. Frank Wolff, vice-regent of the Lucy Holcomb Chapter, and Mrs. William Van Sant Cox, regent of Our Flag Chapter, in turn speaking for their chapters, with both of which Mrs. Hodgkins had been connected, presented to her personally a handsome black walnut gavel, a replica of the famous George Washington Masonic gavel, with which so many corner stones have been laid.

The arrival of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, was greeted with prolonged applause, and when she was presented with a handsome silk Old Glory by the District regent, Mrs. Hodgkins, the enthusiasm broke out afresh.

Another feature of the evening was the presentation of the greetings of the national president of the woman's relief corps, Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, of Boston, by Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, member of the national executive board of that body.

Mrs. Mussey, on taking the gavel, congratulated the Daughters of the American Revolution on the progress it has made in patriotic work in the past year. Patriotism, she said, consisted as much in making good citizens as in saving the nation
from bad ones. So, she said, the Daughters had taken up some of these serious problems, and she was happy to say that they are working them out beautifully. Mrs. Mussey then presented Mrs. Thomas H. Johnson, regent of Louisa Adams Chapter of the District, who gave a comprehensive report on child labor. To Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was given credit for the work in behalf of the child labor bill passed by congress. On this subject an instructive talk was given by Dr. Harris of the department of commerce and labor. He was followed by B. F. Murch, director of the night schools of the District, who presented statistics showing the good work being accomplished by the night schools, and the necessity for getting larger appropriation from congress.

Mrs. L. H. Mattingly, chairman of the committee on playgrounds for the Daughters of the American Revolution, reported on the work accomplished by her committee. She said that when she began a year ago she was appalled to find that not a playground in the District was provided with a flag. Her first work was to supply these.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce presented a comprehensive report on the work of the juvenile court, which is another pet project of the Daughters—a past treasurer general, Mrs. Gertrude Darwin, being one of the probation officers.

Dr. Rebecca Stoneroad, who is in charge of physical culture in the public schools of the District, spoke entertainingly of that branch of the work as applied to the playgrounds of the District, and expressed the belief that these breathing spots should be more numerous.

Mrs. Morgan D. Lewis, regent of Constitution Chapter, who is deeply interested in the Children of the Republic and who is chairman of the committee for the District Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke of the splendid training for good citizenship that young children get in this organization, and then asked Mrs. George T. Smallwood, state vice-regent, to speak more at length on the subject.

Mrs. Smallwood was heartily greeted as she came upon the platform and almost every sentence of her stirring appeal for this particular branch of the work was applauded. She spoke
particularly of the Christopher Columbus Club in this city, comprised almost entirely of Italians, the oldest being nine and the youngest six.

Mrs. Mussey, in presenting Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, the representative of the largest patriotic body of women in the world, said amid applause that Mrs. Ball's patriotic work spoke for itself, and that her pen was ever ready to help all that made for good citizenship.

Mrs. Ball announced that she felt honored to be permitted to speak to a body of women doing such splendid patriotic work, and felt yet more deeply honored to be able to present to them the greetings of 168,000 members of the woman's relief corps, as the representative of the national president of that body, Mrs. Mary L. Gilman.

Mrs. Ball said that she desired to present to the president general, Mrs. McLean, and the District Daughters her thanks for the loyal support the Daughters had given her at the time of the Clinton obsequies, and to convey to them the thanks of Gen. Bell, U. S. A., whose representative she was, for the inspiring presentation of flags and flowers on that day.

The president general asked Mrs. Mussey to respond, and carry back the greetings and the love of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the national president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The president general received an ovation from the Daughters. As she stepped to the front of the platform the district regent, Mrs. Hodgkins, presented her with a silk flag for the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District. With a big bunch of roses and carnations presented by Mrs. Gadsby—the historian general—held close in her arms, Mrs. McLean held the audience in close attention as she sketched eloquently the possibilities of women in making good citizens and the power for molding public sentiment that the Daughters of the American Revolution had become. She pointed out the duty of looking out for the homeless and deficient children of the land. The keynote of the whole work, she declared, was the "making of Americans," building character and caring for the
neglected. All this, she declared, was adding to the sum total of happiness of the people and prosperity for the nation. Referring to the presentation of the flags, she said she had never felt so enfolded about and protected in her life as she did in the midst of the rippling of those flags.

After the exercises Mrs. McLean held a reception. Among the distinguished guests present were Mrs. Charles H. Deere, vice-president general from Illinois; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, assistant historian general, and Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent for New Jersey.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut) celebrated its 15th anniversary on October 12, 1908, with a big birthday party. Invitations were extended to the state regents, delegates and others, who assembled in the New Haven Historical Society Building, where greetings were exchanged and any idle moments filled with examination of the many beautiful and curious antiques which crowded the building. The decorations were handsome, and a fine picture of Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb hung in front of the desk in the Assembly Hall.

The first exercise of the afternoon was a memorial service for Mrs. Newcomb. Through her instrumentality this chapter was formed, and she had served it since its beginning, in various offices, and was a force of recognized potency and efficiency in the National Daughters of the American Revolution history. A procession of ladies—the state regent, regent of the chapter, ex-regents, vice-regents and a few others moved to the burial-place of Mrs. Newcomb, and where the afternoon sunlight streamed through the autumn green and gold across her quiet grave, the state regent placed a magnificent wreath (the gift of the State) woven of flowers and softly tinted leaves, and bound with the society’s colors.

On assembling in the Historical Building, the chaplain, Mrs. Henry Champion, led in prayer, followed by a cordial address of welcome from the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Frederick Street, who presided at the meeting.

Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, who lent to the
occasion her beloved personality and enthusiasm, then delivered a memorial address, in which the tender pathos of personal lifelong friendship, and the hand-in-hand work in Daughters of the American Revolution interests, since 1893, combined to form a glowing picture of the character and life work of Mrs. Newcomb, to which all responded with full appreciation, and overflowing eyes.

One of the best and latest of Mrs. Newcomb’s poems “The Charter Oak,” was then finely read by Miss Ruth Phillips, a rising young elocutionist of this city, followed by selections by the “Kent Quartette,” a notable organization of ladies’ voices only.

Mrs. Henry Champion, chaplain, then read the historical address, in which were noted the main events and work of the chapter since its beginning. The chapter was organized April 21, 1893, received its charter October 4, 1893. Miss Gerry, then 91 years old, was its first regent. This chapter alone has the honor of having had as regent, a daughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The original membership of sixteen was doubled at the end of six months, and to-day numbers 254.

The work done by this chapter, shows a noble record.

First. Memorial work.

The repair and beautifying of the monuments, stones and the burial lot itself of the Prescott Clap family.

Tablet placed to mark the site of the home of Gen. and Mrs. Wooster.

Second. Aid in the recent war.

Our own nurse was sent on the transport “Relief,” running between Cuba and northern ports. Three hundred dollars in money was contributed, and over 1,000 garments were furnished.

We have also assisted other chapters in their memorial work.

Have given for restoration of Ellsworth House, $88.00. Toward Washington and Lafayette Memorials at Paris, $55.00. Toward portrait of first president general, $35.00. Toward restoration of flag pole, $10.00. Toward patriotic occasions in the city, $521.00. Toward the second Liberty Bell
were contributed money, old copper and silver coins, a little gold, and a few grains of iron from the stirrups worn by Gen. Putnam on his famous plunge. Many relics were furnished the Atlanta Exposition.

We have given $2382.00 toward the building of Continental Hall, and a pledge has been given of $6,000.00 to complete and furnish the board room.

*Educational work.* We have furnished lectures in Italian on government subjects.

We have printed the Connecticut law on “The desecration of the flag” in four languages, for free distribution.

For 12 successive years, we have held a religious service in the early morning of July 4th—services impressive and well attended.

Our chapter has furnished many instructive papers on historic subjects. The State Bureau of exchange was founded by our chapter.

The “History of the Flag” prepared by Mrs. Henry Champion, was printed at a cost of $300, and given a wide sale and distribution.

The cost of our scholarships for poor girls and boys (descendants of Revolutionary soldiers) amounts to $150.00 yearly.

Our work, as represented by its larger features, amounts to $11,000.00.

The Kent Club then gave two charming songs, followed by a racy and captivating paper by Mrs. Kinney, state regent, on “What it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.” She chided us a little, in a subtle way, praised us a great deal in a frank way, and pictured for us the ideal Daughter of the American Revolution impressive, inspiring, glorious, till we saw plainly that the realization of such an ideal reached beyond the greatness of Revolutionary character—farther back than queens and saints and ancestors, even to the one perfect example.

After singing America, the meeting adjourned and the members and guests gathered in the rooms down stairs, where refreshments were served, and a social hour enjoyed.—*Mrs. Alvord E. Winchell, Historian.*
Monticello Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—
The last chapter in the District of Columbia was organized June 3, 1908, under the name of Monticello. We had 26 charter members. The officers as follows: regent, Mrs. George F. Beach; vice-regent, Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hansmann; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert A. Bennett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James E. Place; registrar, Mrs. Middleton Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Bernard L. Wright; historian, Mrs. Truman H. Aldrich; chaplain, Mrs. De Los Lloyd.

At the present writing our chapter numbers 36.

We gave our first public meeting November 13th at the residence of ex-Representative Truman H. Aldrich.

The 2d president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, honored the chapter with her presence and launched the Monticello with a few stirring words of cheer. She said she had the utmost confidence in the regent, Mrs. Mary C. Beach, whom she had long known as a faithful worker in the order. She was followed by the District regent, Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, who said she was gratified with the progress made by this young chapter in so short a time. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice-president general, followed and said she trusted that the Monticello Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution would prove a powerful factor in patriotic work.

She was followed by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood in answering remarks on "Jeffersonian Simplicity." Mrs. Smallwood, vice-regent of the District, spoke on the subject so dear to her heart "The Children of the Republic." Mrs. Aldrich, who is the historian of the chapter read the following paper:

Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution: Let us step into Virginia—the state that has given birth to so many of our grandest heroes and furnished so much of our country's history. And down in Old Virginia we find a beautiful name for our new chapter, Monticello. And it was the home of the third president of the United States, where he drafted the Constitution of this great republic.

It is built in one of the most enchanting regions of Virginia. A writer of many years ago says, "It seems designed by nature as the very seat for one who had exhausted all he could bestow upon his beloved country, and from thence he could look down withdrawn from all personal trouble and contemplate at leisure the distant animation of the scene."
"The beauty of its shifting scenery was well calculated not only to inspire a philosopher but a poet with perpetual delight. On a spire of the romantic Blue Ridge, where varying outlines stretch away until lost to sight, within a sylvan scene of unsurpassed loveliness in the vale below, the quiet river meandering through rich fields on one side on the other the pleasant village of Charlotte clothing the scene. While the domes and porticos of the University rise in the distance—rarely is such a combination of nature's pictures seen in one spot. Monticello, the mansion of the philosopher, is placed on an eminence commanding this exquisite scene.

Its architecture is somewhat fantastic owing to the changes made from time to time by the occupants. However, it was spacious, commodious and richly furnished. The library was filled with the rarest treasures of literature and the atmosphere of this charming room bear witness to the cultivated pursuits and the affluence of the venerable sage. Later he presented many of his rare books to Congress but they were destroyed when the Capitol was burned. A farm of some fourteen thousand acres lay about the hills. This farm was carefully cultivated and afforded employment to numberless artificers and mechanics, whose dwellings were distributed amongst the hills, even the carriage of the proprietor was manufactured upon the place.

Every nook and corner was full of some rare art treasure collected by Jefferson during his long residence abroad. Amidst those surroundings Jefferson lived—one could hardly call it "the simple life"—yet here he drew inspiration and cultivated what has become Jeffersonian simplicity. Jefferson's conversation is described as most agreeable and brilliant of the day, but it was hardly this that gave him his personal power. He had no prominent personal qualities, he was no orator, he seldom spoke in public, he was not particularly distinguished as a writer, but his conversation may have been one of the main points in acquiring a mastery over the minds of men. But the real secret of his success consisted in his general superiority of intellect and in his generous noble intention. He saw the truth and was always ready with the right word at the right time—a wonderful gift.

He was somewhat in advance of his generation but not too much ahead of his time to be dwarfed by the distance. His genius beat in sympathetic touch with the age in which he lived.

His instincts were the instincts of the men of his day, more decided but what they were reaching out for and most desired. He conquered forces, and his arrival anywhere attuned the face of affairs. Jefferson's life was crowned by a happy death, his only regret was leaving his last child that had been spared him in his old age, his wife having gone long before him.

To live fifty years after the completion of a great deed and to realize its results is allotted to few, but to Jefferson this boon was granted. And now with the happy and sad scenes at Monticello fading from
our minds into a past of a century, our little band accepts the name
made famous by Thomas Jefferson and may the many good deeds that
emanated from Monticello's threshold come down and settle upon this
chapter, an incentive for its future greatness, and may our work add
lustre to our name.

And now, Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, I have the honor of presenting to Monticello Chapter its first
banner, the flag of our country.

Under its folds may we stand united in all patriotic work, striving
together for the "greatest thing in the world—love. The love of
country, the love of humanity, and above all the love of God."

The regent, Mrs. Mary C. Beach, accepted the gift and said,
"I voice Monticello Chapter in promising that we accept this
flag as a sacred trust, and under its starry folds we will do
all in our power to promote the principles, the rights and
the privileges of the Republic for which it stands and I ask
every Daughter present to arise and salute the flag."

The regent of Constitution Chapter, Mrs. Lewis, then sang
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

**Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).**—
At their November meeting, the Letitia Green Stevenson Chap-
ter were entertained by the reading of a paper on Fort Massac
by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott to whose untiring zeal and enter-
prise is due much of the credit for the setting aside of park
lands and the erection of a fitting memorial to mark this his-
tric spot. She at first enlisted the aid of the State Daughters
of the American Revolution. Other societies of the state
became interested, but in order to have the work a success the
co-operation of the legislature was necessary. Mrs. Scott was
persistent and finally won from the state an appropriation of
$10,000. The fort was restored and a park to be made a
state reserve was purchased adjoining the place. Cannons and
balls were secured by Mrs. Scott through Congress. She was
appointed chairman of the monument commission and has
faithfully labored in the work to its present completion.

At the entrance to the park is a massive gateway. On one
of the large posts is a bronze plate containing the names of the
members of the Fort Massac commission and a number of
dates. On the other is an inscription, written by President
James of the University of Illinois, which aptly describes the purpose of the memorial. It is as follows:

"This monument is erected on the site of old Fort Massac."

"Here on the twentieth of June, 1757, a fort called Fort Ascension, later known as Fort Massac, was completed by the French under Charles Phillips Aubry. It was destroyed by the French themselves in 1765 before this territory passed into the hands of the British.

"On this same spot a second fort was completed by the United States on the thirty-first of March, 1794, and was occupied by a garrison until 1814, when it was finally abandoned."

"George Rogers Clark on his way to Kaskaskia entered the Illinois country with his regiment at the mouth of Fort Massac creek, one mile above the site of this fort, on the twenty-eighth of June, 1778."

"At some unknown place between this site and the mouth of the Ohio river, Charles Juchereau de St. Denis built a trading post and tannery in the autumn of 1702, and to this first settlement of Europeans in the Ohio valley Father Jean Mermet came to preach to the Indians the word of God.

"As a memorial of these and other great events for which Fort Massac may rightly stand as reminder and symbol, this park and monument have been dedicated by the people of Illinois to bring to the remembrance of their children and children's children forever the deeds of their predecessors who won for us and our posterity this noble heritage. Let us cherish their memory with pride, and affection unto the remotest generations."

The monument which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on November 5, 1908, is a plain shaft at the top of which is the insignia or shield of each of the four powers to which this section of the state at one time was allegiance. At the base is a bronze tablet on which there is in relief the head of General Clark and the following inscription:

"In memory of George Rogers Clark and his faithful companions in arms, who, by their enterprise, courage, devotion and sagacity, won the Illinois country for the commonwealth of Virginia, and so for the American Union this monument has
been erected in the name of a grateful people by the Illinois Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1907."

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—
The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter observed regent’s day on October the eighth with a reception. The occasion was one of unusual interest. On the preceding day the new regent, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny, had been appointed by Mrs. Donald McLean, representative from Indiana, on the National Board of Continental Hall. Much interest was shown in the meeting and congratulations were showered on the chapter's most worthy and honored regent.

The following week at the State conference held at Muncie, the chapter was represented by eleven delegates. An unusual feature of the conference was the presence of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. After a conference she was the guest of Mrs. Caleb S. Denny at Indianapolis for several days. An informal at home arranged by Mrs. Denny gave the chapter an opportunity to meet the distinguished guest and extend to her a hearty welcome to the Hoosier capital.

The chapter has recently published a memorial booklet to Mrs. Harrison which is a beautiful sketch of her life ably written by Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, a friend of Mrs. Harrison. The sale of the booklet has been so large that a second edition will be published. The price of the booklet is twenty-five cents, thirty cents by mail. The proceeds are to help swell the fund for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial House, Indianapolis.

On July eleventh the chapter lost by death one member—Mrs. Jessie H. Gunung.—Carrie L. A. Wynn, Historian.

Nemasket Chapter (Middleborough, Massachusetts) held its first anniversary meeting in the Unitarian Church on the afternoon of October twenty-eighth. The altar was draped with the national colors and the platform decorated with chrysanthemums. The regent, Mrs. Marion Grace Pratt, presided, the exercises opened with the audience repeating
the Lord’s prayer, under the leadership of the chaplain, Mrs. Emma W. Ham; the Honorable John D. Long was present and spoke informally for forty minutes asking his audience to try to realize what the Tories suffered and to drop a kindly tear for their enemies, his address was alive with the desire that all should realize that every question has two sides and that the Tories of the revolution and the confederates of the civil war were fighting for what to them was a principle and that their sufferings were as acute as those of their opponents. The speaker referred to the organization as working along proper lines for the uplifting of their brothers and sisters, speaking of Middleborough who gave much to the town in the way of industries and made the town to the New England States what Pittsburg is now to the United States.

The state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, was present and spoke of the work of the women in time of war and said while they were all proud of the man who went to war they were also proud of the women who sent the man, she said that while their organization was proud of their ancestors, its members did no believe in living in the past and were constantly busy in patriotic work among the children. In speaking to the members of the organization she made use of the phrase that can be applied to everybody when she said “you get out of life exactly what you put into it,” and you get out of your chapter just what you put into it. Never go to your chapter with the least home duty undone. In closing the state regent presented to the regent of Nemasket Chapter its charter. In accepting it, Regent Marion Grace Pratt said that she felt the members of the chapter had undertaken a responsibility in the work and spoke very encouragingly of the growth of the chapter.

The historian read a paper on the work of the chapter, she said, “after the organization October 28, 1907, the first meeting was held the following February in the First Unitarian Church. Mrs. Lizzie L. Leonard, chairman of the entertainment committee. Miss S. B. Willard’s “History of the Frigate Constitution” was read. She gave its place in
song and story, an account of its wanderings and its return to the home harbor. "Old Ironsides" was read in a spirited manner infusing a patriotic feeling.

At the second meeting in the church there were read portions of the addresses delivered on October 13, 1869, the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Middleboro and also something of the life of Deborah Sampson who spent twelve years of her young life in Middleboro, and of Ben Simon, the last male of the native Indians.

At the third meeting April 13, 1908, a fine entertainment was given by Mrs. Bertha Cushing as chairman of the committee. Mrs. Cushing read an interesting paper on Paul Revere. The ride of Paul Revere was recited, and several other selections which were thoroughly enjoyed.

During the exercises vocal selections were rendered in solos, duets and trios, accompanied by piano and violin, the meeting closed with the singing of America, afterwards Mrs. Masury, the state regent, and state recording secretary Mrs. G. O. Jenknis, with Mrs. Alline, of Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, held a reception in the church parlor and later the ladies of the chapter and invited guests retired to the vestry where refreshments were served.—CHARLOTTE E. ELLIS, Historian.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—A notice appeared in our local paper, The Pepperell Advertiser, August 21, 1897, requesting all those interested in forming a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet at the room of the Musical Society, in the Town House, the following Monday afternoon, August 24th.

Twenty-six ladies responded. Mrs. Heald called the meeting to order. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck was made chairman and Miss Annah P. Blood secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was stated, followed by discussion concerning the object of such a society, the way to become members, laws, eligibility, etc. Three of the ladies present were already members.

During the fall and winter meetings were held at different
houses, the final result being a public meeting in Prescott Hall, the afternoon of June 17, 1908, when the Prudence Wright Chapter, No. 430, Daughters of the American Revolution was recognized as another organization in the historic town of Pepperell. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, the chapter's regent, who had been appointed to organize the chapter, presided.

An enjoyable program was given, the principal number being the address of Abram English Brown, the historian of Bedford, Massachusetts, whose subject was from a text in Joel's first chapter, third verse. "Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation." The school children furnished music and a quartette gave selections. Two handsome flags had been purchased with the proceeds of a patriotic concert and were displayed by Miss Merrill, the custodian, assisted by Mrs. Adelbert Boynton. Rev. J. Brainard Thrall gave an eulogy on the flag, followed by singing of Star Spangled Banner.

Among the large audience were three great-great-granddaughters of Prudence Wright.

During the afternoon twenty-five ladies, who had become members of the national society, signed the secretary's book—these ladies to be known as the charter members.

The chapter name was in commemoration of Mrs. Prudence Cumings, wife of David Wright, who, with her neighbors and friends, dressed in their absent husbands' and brothers' clothes and armed with various handy weapons, between April 19th and June 17, 1775, intercepted a tory messenger, carrying dispatches to the enemy, at the bridge near the Joe Blood ford-way, across the Nashua river, now the site of the present covered bridge. Mrs. Wright had been chosen captain and Mrs. Job Shattuck lieutenant.

At the meeting October 19, 1898, a reception was given by the executive board to the chapter. This was an important meeting as the charter was presented to the chapter.

At the first annual meeting in January, 1899, the chapter ratified, by vote, the officers whom the chapter's regent had
appointed. Since then the date of the annual meeting has been changed twice, now occurring the first Monday in May.

Very little was done in 1898 after the blowing up of the battleship Maine, as the chapter united with the village aid society in working for the soldiers, but towards the last of the year the subject of a flag staff was agitated. Accordingly, entertainments of various kinds were given in the two years following to raise funds, which culminated in the erection of a liberty pole, a few feet over one hundred in height. April 19, 1900, on the common, only a few feet from where the first pole for American liberty was erected Aug. 29, 1774 (See Vol. I, page 155 of early records of Pepperell). One of the entertainments was an Art Loan, the week of October, 1899.

At the dedication of the memorial tablet on the common November 1, given through the generosity and patriotism of Mrs. Roger Wolcott, to the revolutionary heroes who gave their lives at Bunker Hill June 17th, 1775, the chapter had charge of decorations, music and refreshments served after the exercises.

Early in our history committees were appointed for various work—one, the cemetery committee, which has copied all the inscriptions on the old gravestones to the year 1850, a long and laborious work, as some of the markings were nearly obliterated. A copy of these papers is in the Historical and Genealogical Rooms at 18 Somerset street, Boston.

Another committee arranged a code of flag days, which has been published and for sale at a few cents.

The Old Homestead committee has been and is doing a continuous work collecting valuable data and pictures of old homesteads, which are copied into the homestead book, a valuable book, that the future historian will be glad to consult, when the next history of Pepperell is written.

The camera committee has also done good work in collecting and taking pictures of historical places, preserving them, and the post cards received, in large books donated for the purpose.

Our first regent, Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, has given us two fine papers, one on the “Evolution of the Flag from the flags of St. George and St. Andrew to the present time.” This is not in print. The other, “Prudence Wright and the Women
who Guarded the Bridge," was read by her November 26, 1899, on a birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wright who was born Nov. 26, 1740. At the request of the chapter this paper has been published.

Since May 30, 1901, the chapter has attended to furnishing flowers and decorating the graves of Revolutionary heroes, war of 1812, the colonial wars—also the graves of deceased Daughters. A year or two later the Grand Army of the Republic in town asking the chapter to be responsible for the continuance of the decorations as their numbers were rapidly decreasing with more graves to decorate each year.

The chapter has attended church with the Grand Army, also their exercises on May 30th of each year.

Whenever a chapter day occurs on Sunday the chapter attend church together. Two years ago the Sunday between Lincoln’s and Washington’s birthday was placed in the list of church days.

Picnics are in order each 17th of June, weather permitting, if not at Chapter House, while the Washington’s birthday meetings have been more or less elaborate in their programs and held at the homes of members.

At the annual town meeting March 25, 1901, it was voted to let the Prudence Wright Chapter have the brick building at the northeast corner of the common, owned by the town, used as an engine house many years, formerly the old school house of District No. 1, and built in 1831—the chapter to use it for their meetings and to store their historical relics.

Entertainments were again in order and contributions of money solicited to render the room a suitable place in which to meet. The first meeting held in it was September 19, 1901, when the members met to attend the memorial exercises for President McKinley. The 19th of October meeting was held there, now known as the Chapter House. It had been renovated by paper, whitewash and otherwise cleaned. From time to time since then repairs and many improvements have been made. Purchase and loans of furniture, with many articles of bric-a-brac have been donated or loaned towards its furnishing, making it a pleasant place, on our tenth anniversary, to hold our meetings and receive our guests.
A flag of blue and white, for the pole in front of the house, has been presented by Mrs. S. P. Shattuck and her daughters, Miss Shattuck, Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Boynton.

During Old Home Week the house has been open with relays of Daughters in attendance.

The chapter has been honored by having four "Real Daughters," Mrs. Mary Jane (Tarbell) Bennett, of Pepperell; Mrs. Ruth Naomi (Baxter) Hobart, of Townsend; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Fletcher) Todd, of Rindge, New Hampshire; and Mrs. Harriet Lucinda (Perry) Ellis, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. The photographs of the first three, with an historical sketch, have been in the American Monthly Magazine and were sent by a past-historian with a picture of the liberty pole and Chapter House to the state historian for the Massachusetts history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ellis, who is 85 years old, is the only one who survives. All were presented with the golden souvenir spoon.

During the ten years of the chapter, field days have been in August to the following named places, Hollis, New Hampshire; Pepperell, Concord and Lexington, Marblehead, Mt. Wachusett, Boston and the "Seeing Boston" trip by trolley. Andover and North Andover, Quincy, Uncanoonuc mountains, Danvers where the ladies who went were entertained by the state regent at afternoon tea, Charlestown and on board the old vessel Constitution, and again to the Uncanoonucs.

Three historic gavels have been presented, descriptions of which are recorded in the historian's book; the first by Mrs. L. P. Blood, second by Mrs. Mault, and third by Mrs. E. M. Comery, of Concord, formerly of Pepperell. This gavel and the paper cutter with it were made at the Concord Reformatory, where Mr. Comery is an officer, of historic wood from places in Concord.

In 1904 a request was made by Miss Helen A. Whittier for historic articles to be loaned for the St. Louis Exposition. The commission of Col. Prescott was loaned through the courtesy of Mrs. Wolcott, powder horns were also loaned by Mrs. Page and Mrs. Heald, belonging to their great-grandfathers, and carried during the revolution, one bearing the date E. B. 1737.
Contributions of laurel and evergreen wreaths with fancy articles were made for the bazaar held in Boston for Continental Hall. Contributions of money have been sent for the hall several times.

Two wedding anniversaries have been celebrated both in November, 1905. The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blake (Fannie Whitney) November 16, and the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Blood November 29. Mrs. Blood was Margaret Grant Thompson, of Marblehead. The gold insignia pin was given Mrs. Blood and a souvenir spoon to Mr. Blood.

There has been a total enrollment of ninety-eight members. Nine have joined the silent majority.

Miss Shattuck, the first regent, has been the parliamentarian during the ten years.

Through the pilgrimage committee the Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter of Cohassett were here for their field day in June, 1902, and the Capt. John Joslyn, Jr., Chapter of Leominster in June, 1908.

Invitations have been extended to Prudence Wright Chapter from those at Milford, Nashua and Hollis, New Hampshire; Cohassett, Shirley and Winthrop, Massachusetts.

The state regent has been entertained several times and encouraged us by her patriotic speeches.

Our chapter had the honor of entertaining at state headquarters, Peirce Building, Copley Square, Boston, the 13th of April last, when fifteen members were present.

The morning of July 4, 1908, a beautiful new flag of forty-six stars, 26 x 16 feet, to replace the old flag, nearly worn out, was flung to the breeze at 9 o'clock. The flag was presented by Mrs. W. H. Merrill, through her sister, Miss Annetta Merrill, the custodian. Messrs. E. L. Tarbell and H. W. Hutchinson had charge of the raising, and as the flag slowly rose to the top of the staff and unfolded, a shower of small flags fluttered to the ground. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Hutchinson and chorus during the raising. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Merrill. Pledges of allegiance and "America" closed the exercises.

Part of the last work has been in raising funds for a me-
morial to our patron saint, as no marker had ever been erected for Mrs. Wright. Stones for several of her family are in the lot not far from the Chapter House. It is expected that by the last of this month a suitable tablet will be placed in position and dedicated under the auspices of the chapter.

The fifth regency is now nearing its close, as by vote, that we may not get into ruts, no regent can hold office longer than two years at a time. During our ten years of patriotic work our attainments show that we have been successful and it is due to the correct work of the past historians that I have been able to give you, with errors of omission and commission, some idea of the work of the Prudence Wright Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Pepperell, Massachusetts.—Lucy Bancroft Page.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter (Bridgeton, New Jersey). In presenting you with a report for the year 1908 the historian feels that the chapter has made the greatest progress since its organization—five years ago—for not only have we advanced in years, but also in interest and life.

Our chapter work which is both literary and social has been most helpful not only to its members but to those outside. Our programs are prepared a year in advance and the papers on various historical subjects are both interesting and instructive. Although all of our meetings are most enjoyable, those which occur at the homes of our out-of-town members partake of the nature of a true day's outing, starting as they do with a delightful drive through the country and being most hospitably entertained at their country homes, and after an interesting meeting we drive home at sunset. Our first purely social affair of the year was the "patriotic tea" given on Washington's birthday at the home of our regent. The house was appropriately decorated with quaint heirlooms of olden times. Our offering at the door amounted to twenty dollars free of expenses. Our annual summer meeting, as usual, on the spacious lawns surrounding the historic country home of Miss Fithian. The weather was propitious and after spending the time in pleasant social diversions, an appetizing luncheon was served.
Probably the greatest event in Cumberland county, next to the tea burning, was the unveiling of the monument erected to commemorate that historical event. Long before the organization of our chapter the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in town had made successful efforts towards raising a fund for this monument, so that they naturally had the affair in charge, but we, too, felt an interest in it, in that we had contributed quite generously toward the fund and assisted in the ceremonies.

The day spent at Greenwich was one long to be remembered—a faultless autumn day—an enthusiastic gathering of people numbering nearly eight thousand and a parade formed by the governor and his staff together with various patriotic organizations. Ex-Governor Stokes presented the monument to the state on behalf of the commission, while Governor Fort, in an excellent address, accepted it on behalf of the state.

During the year we have contributed fifteen dollars toward Continental Hall and five dollars toward a monument to be erected at the entrance of our city park—for the soldiers and sailors—but our work lies not only in commemorating the deeds of our ancestors and in marking historical spots—we contributed ten dollars toward educating a southern mountaineer child, also a towel donation at our city hospital. Our chapter roll now numbers 27, with 5 new names handed in, whose papers have not yet been received from Washington.

Our last social affair was the most delightful of the whole year. On November 4 fifteen of our chapter members took the train for Philadelphia and thence to Mt. Airy to the home of our member, Mrs. Snitcher, who had invited us to luncheon. Immediately upon entering her home our gaze fell upon the national flag and Daughters of the American Revolution colors effectively draped over a broad archway. Before luncheon was served our hostess took us from room to room, showing us the beautiful curios and works of art she had collected in different countries. Her bronzes, brasses, ivories, and beautiful inlaid work, the number of precious stones seen in their natural state are beyond description. We were delightfully pleased at luncheon to find our place cards representing colonial subjects cleverly done in water colors. The china
used on the table was from foreign countries and was both attractive and interesting. Our Daughters of the American Revolution colors were carried out in the table decorations and a flag from war time was draped along one side of the dining room. After luncheon was served our hostess took us to her curio room—a perfect treasure house of rare curios which Mrs. Snitcher had collected during her travels in various countries. As we said “Good-by” we felt that we had spent a day—the memory of which would ever be a source of delight.—Emma Probasco Wright, Historian.

Lew Wallace Chapter (Albuquerque, New Mexico).—The Lew Wallace Chapter gave their annual reception on Washington’s birthday. Mrs. R. H. Lester, regent, assisted Mrs. Arno Huning receiving the guests, over three hundred being present.

The hall of the castle, which is twenty-five by one hundred feet, was a mass of bunting and smilax over which were myriads of red electric lights.

The drawing room, with its old fashioned furniture, was converted into a colonial room by lighting with white wax candles. The California pepper tree with its red waxen berries being the decoration.

The dining room, where the various other members of the chapter served the guests, was festooned with strings of asparagus, fern and amber lights.

The table, a hollow square, had for a center a pool filled with calla lillies and ferns beaming with hidden lights.

But the crowning point of the decorations was at the end of the hall where the insignia of the Daughters shone forth, the shield with its spinning wheel, thirteen stars (colored light), surmounted by the eagle, caught and held the admiration of all.

The reception, like all others given by the Daughters, the invitations for which are eagerly sought, was a complete success.

During the sixteenth national irrigation congress held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Daughters of the Lew Wallace Chapter entertained the first annual conference of the
Daughters, the territorial regent, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, presiding.

Although one of numerous conventions held at this time, it was the only one held by a patriotic organization, and in fact the first of its kind held by women in New Mexico.

Mrs. H. B. Ray, vice regent of Lew Wallace Chapter of Albuquerque, welcomed the guests from Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, Santa Fe; Jacob Benet Chapter, Silver City.

The response was made by Mrs. Prince in a charming and sincere manner. Mrs. Prince presided as territorial regent.

Mrs. J. P. Victory, regent of Stephen Watts Chapter of Santa Fe, reported that the chapter was making good progress and was accumulating a fine library consisting of rare books of history of the United States, Indian lore, archaeology and ethnology of New Mexico.

Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, of Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, gave a stirring account of how the chapter had donated a park to the city, inaugurated a library and kindergarten.

Mrs. R. F. Asplund gave the report of the Lew Wallace Chapter. The chapter has inaugurated a library of one hundred volumes in the country schools of Bernalillo county. Mrs. Asplund proposed that February 10, the anniversary of the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo (when New Mexico came into the Union) be set aside as a day in which each and every child be taught the fact that he was proud to own New Mexico as the land of his birth. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next territorial convention will be held at Santa Fe.

After the session was completed the Daughters of Lew Wallace Chapter held a reception, when all greeted Mrs. Prince and showed their loyalty for her devotion to the chapter.—HELEN SCRUGGS HUNNING, Historian.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter (Toledo, Ohio) at its annual meeting in May for the second time unanimously elected Mrs. Barton Smith, regent. During the year the regent has been untiring in her devotion and loyalty to Ursula Wolcott Chapter and by her kindness and generosity has endeared herself to every member of the chapter. All are looking for-
ward to another successful year under her regency, and will give most enthusiastic support to her and her officers. In November the patriotic committee gave a large military euchre party from the proceeds of which one hundred dollars was sent to Continental Hall and fifty dollars given to the trustees of the Toledo News Boys Association, a work organized and carried on by Mr. Gunkle, whose reputation has become national. In 1904 Ursula Wolcott Chapter pledged fifty dollars a year toward the support of the organization for five years. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a card party in which the daughters were joined by the Sons of the American Revolution. During the year two beautiful receptions were given by the regent to the members of the chapter, one on Ursula Wolcott's birthday, when Mrs. Orton, the state regent, was the honored guest, and again on June 14th, when not only the members of the chapter, but all daughters who were in the city, were invited to meet our President General, Mrs. Donald McLean. The spacious rooms of the Smith home were adorned with a profusion of flowers, large clusters of American beauty roses being most conspicuous, while mantles were banked with roses of different colors. Receiving with Mrs. Smith and Mrs. McLean were the two vice regents, Mrs. E. R. Kellogg and Miss Amanda Miller, while assisting through the rooms were all the ex-regents present in the city. On June 22d the committee on revolutionary graves with other members of the chapter and their friends went to Waterville to place a bronze marker on the grave of Aviel Bradley, a soldier of the revolution. Interesting and appropriate services were held, which were participated in by one of his great-granddaughters and three of his great-great-granddaughters. The chapter committee has located eighteen revolutionary graves, all of which we hope will soon be marked. At the state conference held at Tremont, October 15 and 16, about fifty members of our chapter were present, going in a special car through the courtesy of our regent, and I am sure they returned filled with enthusiasm for the work of the coming year. It is very gratifying to be able to report the addition of thirty new members during the past year, and we all feel that the coming year will be one of great activity.—MARY WICKHAM KELLOGG, First Vice Regent.
STATE CONFERENCES

NEBRASKA.

The seventh annual state conference of the Nebraska organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Fremont, Nebraska, on October 29th and 30th with the Lewis and Clark Chapter as hostess.

The opening session was held in the library auditorium and was the regular annual business meeting. The state regent, Mrs. Chas. B. Letton, of Quivira Chapter, Fairbury, called the delegates to order at 2 P.M. On the platform as honored guests of the state were Mrs. Drayton Bushnell, vice-president general, Iowa, and Miss Harriett Lake, of Independence, state regent of Daughters of the American Revolution of Iowa. After the invocation the assembled delegates arose and sang the Star Spangled Banner and remained standing while repeating the “Salute to the Flag.”

“I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible; with liberty and justice for all.”

Mrs. Littlechild, regent, Lewis and Clark Chapter, tendered a cordial and hearty address of welcome responded to by Mrs. Kenny, of Blair. Minutes of the sixth annual conference were read and approved. Mrs. Letton gave a splendid report of work done in the state and of the plans for the future.

The regents of the chapters each gave a brief and concise report of their chapters for the past year.

Mrs. C. E. Johannes of the Omaha Chapter gave a charming and interesting report of the last continental congress. Mrs. Johannes was happy in her descriptions of the old historical places visited and the clearness with which she explained the continental congress sessions.

The state regent presented Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon of Nebraska, and a member of Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, who gave a report of her presenta-
tion of the handsome “stand of colors” given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska to the battleship of “Nebraska” at San Francisco. Mrs. Sheldon gave a vivid recital of the grandeur of the entrance of the fleet of battleships in San Francisco bay; of the intense patriotic feeling exhibited by the thousands who lined the shores; and of the pleasure and gratitude of the enlisted men and officers of the “Nebraska” for the colors.

The State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Barkalow, made a strong plea for a more wide spread interest in the American Monthly Magazine and earnestly urged that each Daughter in the state subscribe for our official organ. The conference adopted a recommendation of the state board of management that steps be taken to secure markers for the old Oregon Trail which crosses Nebraska and is still plainly discernible in many places.

A resolution was also passed that Nebraska present a suitable gift to Continental Hall, also that the delegates to continental congress be provided with a suitable badge distinctive of the state.

The election of officers followed and the following were elected for the term beginning May 1, 1909.

State secretary, Mrs. A. E. Littlechild, Fremont, Neb.; state treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Brash, Beatrice, Neb.; consulting registrar, Mrs. R. C. Hoyt, Omaha.

A beautiful dinner was served to the visitors and delegates at seven o’clock. The well known hospitality of the Fremont ladies was in evidence in all of the perfect arrangements, from the daintily decorated tables, and the delicious menu, to the fine musical program given after the dinner was over.

The delegates assembled at 9.30 Friday morning to listen to the following program: “America,” The Lords Prayer, Historic Waterways Along the Path of the Early Explorers of our Country, Miss Minnie Davis; What Patriotic Women Have Done to Preserve and Maintain the Landmarks Along the Highways of National Progress, Mrs. C. E. Adams; music, Mrs. Eva L. Miller, Fremont; The Oregon Trail, Mrs. Chas. O. Norton, Kearney; The Responsibilities of the
Daughters of the American Revolution—What are They?, Mrs. C. L. Hall, Lincoln; address by Mrs. Drayton Bushnell, vice president general of Iowa; address and greetings, by Miss Harriett Lake, state regent of Iowa.

This closed a successful conference. The delegates were tendered an automobile ride over the city, by the gentlemen of the Commercial Club, part of the ride being down Military avenue which is a short stretch of the old Oregon Trail.—MRS. ORERAL S. WARD, State Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

The eighth annual conference of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Ladies' Literary Club House in Grand Rapids, October eight and nine, 1908. The Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter showed great thoughtfulness in their plans. Arrangements were most systematic and complete.

The guests were met at the various stations and escorted to the Ladies' Literary Club House where they registered and were regaled with tea and wafers, and there enjoyed a delightful social hour.

The Ladies' Literary Club House was an ideal place for the conference. Though highly artistic in itself, its beauty was enhanced by the graceful drapery of American flags over the archways and around the walls, also by palms, ferns and cut flowers. The insignia of the order like the keystone to the arch adding the finishing touch, hung directly over the platform.

The board of the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter gave a breakfast to the state board at the Peninsular Club, Thursday, October eight at twelve o'clock. The guests were seated at a large round table as King Arthur of old, and perhaps could be called a feminine order of knighthood.

The decorations were red, white and blue. The centerpiece, suggestive of the insignia, was a large floral wheel. The rim consisting of red carnations and smilax was dotted with thirteen bunches of white carnations, to represent the original states; the hub and spokes of bows of blue ribbon.
Important questions concerning the welfare of the order were discussed, and at the close a loving cup was passed. The loving cup was a gift to the chapter by Mrs. L. D. Putnam, dean of the women's clubs of Grand Rapids.

A large and brilliant reception was given Thursday evening, October eighth at the Ladies' Literary Club House to all Daughters, their escorts, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolutions and their wives.

Conference opened Friday morning with a large and enthusiastic audience. Twenty-four out of twenty-six chapters were represented. After the invocation by Mrs. I. Platte Powell, two Michigan songs, "Goddess of the Inland Seas" and "Michigan, my Michigan," were sung by a chorus of fifty voices of children from the eighth grade of the schools.

Mrs. James H. Campbell, regent of the Sophie de Marsac Chapter gave a brief and cordial address of welcome which was gracefully responded to by Mrs. Eugene Stone, the regent of the Philip Livingstone Chapter of Howell, the youngest chapter. Mrs. J. L. Babcock, of Ann Arbor, rendered two vocal numbers with charming effect.

The state regent, Mrs. James P. Brayton gave a resume of the splendid work accomplished during the last year. Four new chapters, Owosso, Escanaba, Holland and Howell have been added; two more, Cadillac and Ionia are ready for chapter organization. Nearly every chapter has added to its membership. The total of increase in membership is two hundred and fourteen; fifty of these are reported from the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter of Grand Rapids, making a total of 1,428 state members. Of this number, eight are "Real Daughters." Two, Mrs. Almira Zimmerman of Saginaw and Mrs. Euphrosia Smith Granger of Waterloo, Wis., were added last year.

Many chapters were visited during the year and five national board meetings attended by the state regent.

At the close of the interesting report of the state regent, Mrs. F. A. Taylor of Kalamazoo arose and in a few earnest words of appreciation, moved that while the state conference under the national constitution, could not elect Mrs. Brayton
for the ensuing year, it could endorse her for the period. The motion was cordially seconded by various chapters and unanimously carried by a rising vote. The conference then endorsed the state vice-regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, of Detroit, for the ensuing year.

In memoriam services were tenderly rendered to the state Daughters of the Revolution who have passed beyond.

After the reports of officers were given, the following members of the state executive board were elected: Secretary, Mrs. E. D. Black, Flint; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Kalamazoo; Mrs. Harry J. Campbell, Benton Harbor; Mrs. Benton Hanchett, Saginaw; Mrs. Charles M. Turner, Lansing.

A cordial invitation from the Algonquin Chapter of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor for the state conference to hold its ninth annual conference in that city was presented by Mrs. W. D. Downey of the Algonquin Chapter and accepted by the state conference by a rising vote.

The morning session adjourned to enjoy a four course luncheon given by the hostess chapter to all Daughters, at the flag-decorated parlors of the Presbyterian Church. Two hundred and ten Daughters were present.

The afternoon program was opened with “The Song of the Spinning Wheel” by Mrs. Charlotte Richards of Grand Rapids. It was a practical demonstration of the old-time spinning and she manipulated wheel and rolls as deftly and gracefully as though her years were of the twenties instead of the seventies.

The chapter reports by regents or delegates were of great value in showing the able work done along many lines. A summarized report of all shows continued research along historical lines, an almost universal observance of Washington's birthday, philanthropic work ably prosecuted and great interest aroused in the public schools in the study of American history through the offering of prizes for the best essays upon topics of American history, and though Michigan, for the most part, lies outside the region made famous by Revolutionary history,
many graves have been found and marked by a Michigan marker with appropriate ceremonies.

A recitation, "Mother Bailey," a poem by Mrs. L. P. Rowland of the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, was given by Mrs. Myrtle Koon Cherryman.

An able address was given by the Rt. Rev. John Newton McCormick, D. D., Bishop Co-adjutor of Western Michigan on "The Old and the New," in which he spoke of the social problems brought about by the various phases of the so-called new woman. He urged the Daughters to perpetuate the good and the true of the old, and to carefully sift out the best in the new.

The report of Mrs. Nelson F. Jennison, chairman of Memorial Continental Hall was full of interest, and showed the results of successful consecutive work.

The days program was interspersed with delightful vocal numbers. The state regent, Mrs. Brayton, showed with pride and pleasure a gift to her of some hand-made lace, the work of Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Granger, a "Real Daughter."

At the close of the conference a five o'clock tea was served by our state regent, Mrs. James P. Brayton, and Mrs. James H. Campbell, regent of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, at the residence of the former on 328 S. College Ave. It seemed a most fitting climax after a day so full of interest that the Michigan Daughters should have the opportunity of visiting this beautiful new home, and seeing the many curios, quaint, rare and old in the way of pieces of furniture, bric-a-brac, and china among its furnishings. It is the universal sentiment that long years may be given her to enjoy this beautiful home, and to be the state regent of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution.—BERTHA B. BLACK, Secretary.

MONTANA.

The fourth annual conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution convened at Livingston, on the twenty-third of October, 1908, as the guests of the Yellowstone Park Chapter of that city.

Of the state officers there were present the state regent, Mrs.
Clinton H. Moore, of Butte; state secretary, Mrs. Emil K. Renish, of Butte; treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Smith; historian, Mrs. D. A. McCaw, besides delegates from each chapter in the state.

The morning business session, which was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Vilas, was opened by a few well chosen words of welcome by the chapter regent, Mrs. F. A. Scheuber. The reports of officers were submitted, showing an increase in number and a most profitable year's work.

The historian's report showed that Silver Bow Chapter, during the past year, has seen the culmination of the efforts of years, in the completion and dedication of the memorial to the Spanish war veterans; this monument being in the form of a large native boulder. It is placed on the dividing line between the Protestant and Roman Catholic cemeteries, and bears, besides the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the date 1908, the following inscription:

"This plot is enclosed by the Silver Bow Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution as a memorial to the Montana soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish American war."

Surrounding the plot in which the stone rests is a granite coping, with granite posts at intervals. These posts are connected by chains. The funds for this monument were raised by the Daughters by their personal subscriptions and by various entertainments. This chapter has also done much toward promoting patriotic education among the news boys of their city.

Through the efforts of a few of Montana's daughters, a movement was started two years ago, to secure an appropriation from the state legislature for the restoration of old Fort Benton. This fort then consisted of an old adobe building, which was built by the American Fur Trading Company in 1846, as a place of defense against the Indians. It was standing in an advanced state of decay, on a beautiful spot on the bank of the Missouri. During the past year a clear title has been obtained to a large tract of land on which this fort stands, four acres of which have been enclosed as a park, and many
trees planted. It is the intention to gather into the building all historical relics and writings of pioneer days.

The business session was concluded by the election of officers for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon appropriate exercises were held, in commemoration of the unveiling of the first marker indicating the trail of Lewis and Clark.

The program consisted of singing of "America" by school children, invocation, recitation from Whittier, addresses by Mrs. C. H. Moore, state regent, and Rev. C. P. Burnett, of Livingston. The marker was unveiled by Miss Scheuber, daughter of the regent of Yellowstone Park Chapter, while the school children sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." This marking stone is a simple shaft of granite,—a fitting memorial to the plain men to whom it is dedicated. It bears this inscription: "The trail of Lewis and Clark. This place was passed July 15, 1806. Marked by the Yellowstone Park Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution." It is hoped that many more of these markers may be placed throughout the state during the coming year.

In the evening a dinner and reception was tendered the visitors, at the home of Mrs. H. J. Miller, former chapter regent. The rooms were beautifully decorated with American flags. During the evening Mrs. Miller gave a very interesting account of her visit to the last Continental Congress.

The following morning the delegates departed for their homes, every one feeling that much had been accomplished to further the cause of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their state.—Sarah A. McCaw, Historian.

KANSAS.

The tenth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Kansas, met in Independence, Kansas, October 20, 21 and 22. The first evening was given to an informal reception at which old friends were greeted, new friends were made, and the entertaining chapter, became acquainted with their guests. This was on Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. T. B. Covell. The rain fell in torrents,
but with cabs at their service, nearly all were present on this occasion. The members of the Esther Lowery Chapter were the entertainers. Instrumental music at times made a pleasant accompaniment to the merry voices. Delicious refreshments suitable to the chilly, damp evening were served.

It was with a promptness pleasing to all that the delegates met at the Congregational church at nine o'clock the next morning for the first business session. The state conference is purely a business and social session; not taking up the reading of papers, etc., but the fostering of true patriotism breathes in every word of report and entertainment. The fact that this meeting was held in a town named for what the ancestors of the Daughters "fought, bled and died" for, "independence" made it seem especially patriotic. The state regent, Miss Ruth Johns of Leavenworth, was unable to be present on account of sickness. The absence of the vice regent was also regretted. Mrs. George Guernsey, regent of the Esther Lowery Chapter; conducted the opening services; the ritual service and the singing of America. In a few well chosen words, Mrs. Guernsey extended the welcome to their city and homes, which was responded to by Mrs. Eugene Stanley, of Wichita, vice president general. Mrs. Guernsey then explained the absence of the two presiding officers, and that on the authority of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, she would ask Mrs. Stanley to preside. This was pleasing to all, as Mrs. Stanley was state regent for a number of years, and has all of her old friends and as many new ones as when she first took the gavel. The reports of the officers followed the reading of the minutes of the meeting last year at Leavenworth. The treasurer's report showed an increase of one hundred and seven new members during the past year. It also showed that the full assessment for the year for the memorial stairway in Continental Hall had been paid besides a large amount given to the preserving of Old Pawnee Rock. The Topeka Chapter has a membership of one hundred and nine and the Parsons Chapter has eighty-one. Mrs. Stanley reported four new chapters organized, and seven regents appointed with chapters almost ready for their charters.
Then followed the reports from chapters, and this is very much like the old fashioned experience meetings, where one learns by the failures and success of others, and each one listens with interest. Several chapters have assisted in the placing of the Sante Fe Trail markers. The Ottawa and Wichita chapters can boast of having "Real Daughters," and Ottawa has on its honorary list, a "Real Son," Reverend Harden by name.

After the reports, the conference adjourned for lunch, and such a lunch! The regent of the Esther Lowrey Chapter, Mrs. George Guernsey, was the hostess and the place was the handsome Bowling Club rooms. Four long tables were the delight of all eyes. The first thing to catch the eye as one tried to analyze the lovely scene, was the stand of silk flags in the center of each table. Then the entire length were the very large white chrysanthemums, on fern leaves. At each place was a miniature spinning wheel. The dainty, sparkling silver and glass service received a touch of color by the sherbert cups of chilled fruit ready for the first course. The rest of the menu was delicious and appropriate. The little cakes served with the baked ice cream had the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem on in blue. But above all was the gracious cordiality and care for her guests, of the hostess who has the highest regard for her guest and knows that feeling is mutual.

The afternoon session was spent chiefly in the nomination of state regent and the election of other officers and reports of standing committees. Mrs. George W. Guernsey, Independence, was nominated for state regent. The other new officers are as follows: vice regent, Mrs. C. M. Hord, Columbus; treasurer, Miss Mabel Dorrington, Chanute; registrar, Miss Zu Adams, Topeka.

The present treasurer, Mrs. Clarence Hall, of Lawrence, has held the office for eight years and has been a very efficient officer in every respect. The present secretary is another who deserves great praise for her faithfulness to the work, Miss Grace Meeker, who has held the office for eight years also. Topeka extended the invitation for the conference to meet there next year and the same was accepted. Conference
adjourned. At seven o'clock the Independence Chapter entertained at dinner at the Bowling club rooms. The table decorations were flags, white chrysanthemums, and ferns, and the place cards were daintily hand painted with the flags and emblem. The dinner was all that could be desired. Later a reception and musicale was held in the Masonic Temple. The rain had been falling hard all the evening and the paved street was a river of water. Cabs were called and a merry-go-round time was had, as the temple was only just across the street from the club rooms. The musical numbers were very fine. One lady whose voice was especially admired, can boast that her grandfather was a cousin of Francis Key of "Star Spangled Banner" fame. The ride over the city which had been planned for Thursday morning was declared off, as old J. Pluvious was still trying to spoil the good times. But each and every guest carried to their homes the sweetest remembrance of the warm welcome, and lovely homes of the hostess city. The regent of the Esther Lowery Chapter and every one of the members deserve great praise, and will always have it for the delightful way they entertained their guests amid the trials of mud and rain.—Mrs. T. A. Cordry, Parsons, Kansas.

MARYLAND.

At the meeting of the Maryland state conference held in Baltimore, Thursday, November twelfth, we had the honor of having Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general as our guest. After one of her spirited and inspiring addresses, I had the privilege of making the following motion:

"Madame state regent, if it is in order and I may have the honor of doing so, I would like to make this motion—That we as a state conference do assure our president general of our most hearty endorsement of her foresight and skill in negotiating this most advantageous loan for the completion of Continental Hall."

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

MRS. BEVERLY RANDOLPH,
Recording Secretary to State Conference
and Regent of Cresap Chapter.
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 which does not bear her signature.

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

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

1232. (1) Ross.—There was a James Ross, born about 1762 in York Co., Pa., son of Joseph. He was a commissioner appointed by President Washington to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pa., and was a United States senator.

(2) CooRER.—William Cooper, of Delta, Pa., who d. in 1790, was a private in Captain Leard's Co. of the 6th Battalion of York Co. Militia. He m. Margaret McVey, and had Thomas, Archibald, William and Mary McVey.—ZADA M. COOPER.

1261. MoRGAN.—Jeremiah Morgan was b. April, 1784. Was son of Parker Morgan (b. Brentwood, N. H., Dec. 12, 1757) and Betsy Sanborn, and grandson of John Morgan, Jr., and Abigail Gove of Salisbury, Mass.; great-grandson of John and Mary (Powell) Morgan; and great-great-grandson of Richard Morgan, the emigrant.—MINNIE B. CARTER.
1272. BLACBURN.—Zachariah Blackburn, b. in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1770; died May 27, 1843, Morgan Co., Ohio. He was married (2) in Allegheny Co., Pa., May 15, 1806, to Elizabeth Ansley (Annesley or Enslie). Owned land in or near the present city of Pittsburg, and sold it for between $10,000 and $11,000 in Continental money. Who was Zachariah's father, and was he a soldier in the Continental army? Tradition says that Elizabeth Ansley's mother was a Grace of Manhattan Island—I. L.

1273. (1) CLARK.—James Clark, b. Essex Co., N. J., enlisted in Revolutionary Army at age of sixteen; m. about 1800 and went to Savannah, Ga.; later settled in New York. Had one daughter, Maria, who married in New York. Whom did he marry? Did he have other children? Was he a son of Abraham Clark, signer of Declaration? (2) HUMPHREYVILLE.—I am desirous of learning something of the wife of David Humphreyville, of New Haven, Conn. She was Parnell Butler of Edgartown, Mass., and they were married Dec. 9, 1745. Also of Parnell Humphreyville, who married a Benjamin McVeigh of Philadelphia, 1772. Was this Parnell their daughter?—C. H. P.

1274. NORTON.—Wanted date of birth and names of parents of Ezekiel Norton of Litchfield, Conn., who died shortly before 1790. Had wife Sarah. They had four children, Friend, Osmund, Sabrina, and Augustus (b. Jan. 28, 1785). Did he perform any Revolutionary service?—W. J. M.

1275. McLESTER.—Would like to get documentary evidence of the Revolutionary service of Joseph Mc Lester of North Carolina, who commanded a militia company under Col. Hines. This, I think, was an independent regiment. Joseph Mc Lester was the only son of Joseph Mc Lester, a Scotchman, who settled on the Pedee river, N. C., early in the 18th century.—E. S. B.

1276. (1) SAYRE—HALL.—Daniel Sayre, b. 1760, m. Sarah Hall, daughter of John Hall, near Berkeley Springs, Va. Wanted, date of her birth and name of mother. There were three John Halls in the Revolutionary war from that part of Virginia. Which one was father of Sarah Sayre? (2) ANDERSON.—Wanted ancestry of Lewis Anderson (b. N. J., 1776, came to Marietta, Ohio, before 1800), and his brother, James Anderson, b. N. J., Oct. 12, 1775. (3) ANDERSON—HICKMAN.—The ancestry is desired of Martha Hickman, b. either in N. J. or Ky. in 1789 or 1790; came to Marietta with two brothers who afterwards went to Illinois to settle. She m. Lewis Anderson, March 5, 1808, in Marietta.—M. S. D.

1277. HOWELL.—Information desired as to birth date of Ezekiel Howell, Revolutionary soldier from N. J., also information concerning his parents.—E. A. H.

1278. WILLIAMS.—Information desired as to Revolutionary service
of William Williams, b. June 10th, 1723, d. Nov. 20th, 1785, buried at Brooklyne, Conn. His wife's name was Martha; she d. March 11, 1815, aged 80 years. Had daughter, Mary, and two sons, Nathaniel and Howell.—C. G. N.

1279. (1) ROANE—UPSHAW—BALL.—Revolutionary service is desired of William Roane of Essex Co., Va., who m. Sarah Upshaw, or of William Roane, son of the above, who m. Judith Ball.

(2) Bell.—Revolutionary service is desired of David Bell, of Lynchburg, Va.—A. M.

1280. WHEELER—THORP.—Information is desired concerning my ancestors, Calvin Wheeler (b. Jan. 17, 1742) and Mary Thorp, his wife (b. Aug. 21, 1745). Would like to know their birthplaces. They probably lived in Conn., for their daughter, Ruhamah Wheeler, was m. in Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., Dec. 17th, 1783. They were parents of ten children.—A. L. S.

1281. Eggleston.—Would like to know the date of the marriage of Elizabeth Merrill and Elisha Eggleston. It was previous to 1747. They had ten children. Elizabeth M. Eggleston was daughter of Abraham and Abigail Nash Merrill.—M. C. E.

1282. Taylor.—Information is desired concerning Revolutionary service of John Taylor, formerly of Chester Co., Pa.—I. M. B.

1283. Ferris.—Information is desired concerning the dates of birth and death, the name of wife and the record of service of Reuben Ferris. His home was in Connecticut, I think, and he was at one time captain of a company in a regiment under General Putnam. His son, Ezra Ferris, was also a soldier in the Revolution.—G. M. B.


(2) Lamb—Oaks.—James Lamb, b. Dec. 30, 1784, m. probably 1830, Sally Oaks, b. June 6, 1777. They moved from Rutland, Vt., to Pennsylvania, in 1806. Who were their parents, and was there Revolutionary service in either family?

(3) Walker—Pierce (Peirce).—Polly Walker, b. probably in Dighton, Mass., May 10, 1784, m. Israel Pierce in 1809. Two sons grew to maturity, Walker and Israel. Who were Polly's parents and was her father a revolutionary soldier?

(4) Hammond—Tears.—Betsy Hammond, b. Jan. 4, 1774, m. May 18, 1805, to Isaac Tears. Who were Betsy's parents and was her father in Revolutionary service? Also dates asked.

(5) Horton.—Mary Horton m. March 24, 1748, J ohnsua Pierce. They resided in Rehoboth and Swansey, Mass. Who were Mary's parents and was her father in Revolutionary war?

(6) Straits.—Would like proof of Revolutionary service of Samuel Straits. He either lived in Manchester or Bennington, Vt., at time
of battle of Bennington, and was at that time thirty years of age. He went to Pennsylvania in 1802 and is buried there.—A. E. B.

1285. SYLVESTER (SILVESTER).—My great-grandfather, Joseph B. Sylvester (Silvester) m. Elizabeth Field. Information is desired concerning the Revolutionary service of his father, also his name.—M. H. S.

1286. PARKER—WHITE.—Ancestry wanted of John Parker of Maryland and Sarah (or Sally) White of Virginia. John Parker lived in Maryland about the time of, or directly after, the Revolution. He m. Sarah (Sally) White, daughter of Benj. White of Va., and after several years moved to Ga., then to Tenn., then in 1817 to Crawford Co., Ill., and in 1835 he, with a second wife, moved to Texas, where he died in 1836, murdered by Indians. I would like date of his birth and marriage, and names of his parents. His first child was born April 5, 1781.—A. McC. T.

1287. Nun.—Can some one give information and revolutionary service of the Nun (Nunn) family, who came from Cork, Ireland, and settled in Augusta, Ga., early in the 18th century. Susannah Nun married (1773) Edmund Botsford, a famous Baptist minister. Did she not have some brothers who served in the Revolutionary war, and how was she related to Nancy Nunn who was born in 1784 and m. John Brooks of Warren Co., Ga. Any data concerning the Revolutionary service and ancestry of the Nun family will be appreciated.—E. S. B.

1288. Ross.—Information desired concerning William Ross who settled in Cumberland Valley in 1764 and whose two sons, James and William, served in the Revolutionary war. Would also like address of some member of the Ross family of Pennsylvania.—M. A.

1289. (1) CREAGER.—Ancestry wanted of Solomon Creager. Was he in the Revolutionary War? Lived in or near Frederick Co., Maryland. (2) SHANK.—Who was the father of Margaret Shank of near Frederick Co., Maryland? Was he in the Revolutionary war?—E. H. R.

1290. MACKAY.—Would like to know the names of wife and children of Capt. James Mackay of Strathy Hall, near Savannah, Ga. He came to Georgia as ensign in Oglethorpe's regiment; fought in the Revolutionary war, and was a personal friend of George Washington.—J. G. H.

1291. (1) LEWIS.—Would like to know names of father and brothers of Lieut. Thomas Lewis, b. in Fairfax Co., Va., 1742; d. in Nelson Co., Aug., 1822. Is buried in Nelson Co., on one of the grants of land given him for his service in Revolution. Was at surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. (2) Dowey.—Information desired concerning Charles Dowey, of Frederick Co., Maryland. He lived in Maryland until 1787, then moved to Ky.—S. C. M.
1292. JERNIGAN—SMITH.—Coddington Smith, an Englishman, who was lost at sea, married Miss Jernigan of N. Carolina (probably Sarah), and had a daughter Mary. Was she related to David Jernigan, the Regulator, from Orange Co.?—D. F. S.

1293. McCaughy—Richeson.—Wanted ancestry of Jane Richeson, b. in Pa., daughter of George and Rebecca Richeson. She married Wm. McCaughy in Ohio, and later moved to Iowa.—Z. M. C.

1294. Howe—Little.—William Howe, Sr., was born in Gorham, N. Y., 1775; m. Anna Little; died Nov. 20, 1861. Children were Hannah, Israel, Minerva, William, Jr., Roxa, Allen, Almond and Emaline. Wanted name of father, also place of birth, and Revolutionary service, if any.—A. H. H.

**NOTES ON THE HOYT FAMILY.**

There were two Samuel Hoyts who served from Stamford, Conn., both of whom were pensioners. One was captain in the 5th Conn. militia throughout the war. The other enlisted July 6, 1775, and served 158 days in 1776 as ensign; he was afterward lieutenant. He died in Darien, Dec. 30, 1832, aged 80 years.

Bates Hoyt, born July 7, 1754, was in New York City in Capt. Webb's Co., in 1776.

Thaddeus Hoyt, born Jan. 26, 1742, was a captain and one of the most fearless and resolute of our patriots. He was also in Capt. Webb's Co., in New York City, in 1776, as appears from a letter from his parents.

Silas Hoyt, born March 2, 1738-9, brother of Thaddeus and Bates Hoyt, was with them (in Capt. Webb's Co.) in New York City in 1776.

Thaddeus Hoyt and Silas Hoyt were sons of Abraham Hoyt and his wife (1st) Hannah Bates. Bates Hoyt was the son of Abraham Hoyt and his second wife, Hannah Blachley. (Reference, Hist. of Stamford, Conn., pp. 237-8.)

"The names of the guard who were taken prisoners with (Levi) Hanford on March 13, 1777, were

Wright Everett,  James Hoyt,
Jonathan Raymond,  Jonathan Kellogg,
Samuel Huested,  James Trowbridge,
Ebenezer Hoyt,  Matthias Comstock,
Gideon St. John,  ——— Jarvis,

and two others whose names cannot be ascertained. All died in prison. Ebenezer Hoyt and Hanford being the only ones who lived to be exchanged. Lieut. J. B. Eels, commander of the guard, was taken prisoner but soon paroled and went home."

"Ebenezer Hoyt was a member of the same company of cavalry as Levi Hanford, both being under the command of Capt. Seth Sey-
mour. He was taken prisoner with Hanford and confined with him in the sugarhouse; they were the only survivors of the party that was captured. They were liberated and returned home in company. After regaining his health, Mr. Hoyt again joined the company with Hanford, and continued to the end of the war. He lived to an advanced age and died in New Canaan." (From Narrative of Levi Hanford, by Chas. I. Bushnell, page 61 and 72.)

According to the History of Stamford, Conn., there were two Ebenezer Hoyts, one was the above-mentioned soldier, born in 1763, who afterwards received a pension. The other, called "Neazer," was born Nov. 8, 1751, served 49 days in 1776, and died in Stamford, Conn., Feb. 15, 1811.

The year book for Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pennsylvania, Mrs. de Benneville Randolph Keim, regent, has come to our attention and indicates that the chapter will make a study of famous engagements of the Revolution, interspersed with other historical subjects and all enlivened with music and social features.

The program of Owasco Chapter, of Auburn, New York, sets forth a year of work and play along various lines. A feature of each meeting is a consideration of current events. As ever, Washington is a favorite theme. Lincoln's birthday will be observed with special exercises.

William French Chapter, Bellows Falls, Vermont, Mrs. A. N. Swain, regent, present a very charming program through their year book. The work covers a wide scale from a study of sedate colonial governors to a fragrant acquaintance with grandmother's old fashioned garden and from quaint epitaphs to love in song and story.

Geneseo Chapter, Geneseo, Illinois, have chosen a Biblical quotation for their year's motto most appropriate to the principles of our society. "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations." The chapter have then set to themselves the task of considering the work of generations for they have chosen for their year's study largely the colonization period and its effects and causes. The regent is Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.
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1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.
The first meeting of the National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution for the season of 1908 and 1909 was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of October 8, at the home of Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Members present: Mrs. Lothrop, national founder; Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Custis, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Tulloch.

Neither the president nor the vice-president presiding being present, the secretary called the meeting to order, and Mrs. E. S. Washington Howard was chosen to fill the chair.

The national chaplain opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the minutes of the June meeting were read and approved.

The recording secretary reported that she had received orders for charters from the Gen. Sullivan Society, Elmira, New York, and the Martha Washington Society, Silver City, New Mexico, and turned the fees therefor, viz: $6.00, over to the treasurer. She stated that her supply of charters was exhausted and asked instructions in the matter.

On motion she was authorized to communicate with Bailey, Banks and Biddle, and order the required number of charters according to her own judgment.

She also reported that pursuant to instructions, she had, during adjournment, assorted the accumulation of the Society's papers, destroyed those which she found worthless, filed such as proved valuable, and pasted the programs, newspaper cuttings, photographs, etc., of interest in a scrap book purchased for the purpose.

The report was accepted and on motion a vote of thanks was given for her work in arranging and preserving the papers.

The corresponding secretary reported as follows:

Application papers issued, 347
Poems, 199
Pledges, 197
Constitutions, 15
Lists of Societies, 15
Leaflets, 15
Permits, 2
Stationery cards, 15
Loving Cup notices, 15
Treasurer's report, 14
Lists of officers, 14
Letters written, 10
Postage on hand and received during month, $11 18
Expended, 2 66

Balance on hand, October 8, 1908, $8 52

The report was accepted.
The acting registrar reported that she had examined 258 applications which were awaiting action when she took the office and which, according to a motion carried at the June meeting, she was authorized to accept.

She presented the names of 50 applicants since that date, and under instruction the secretary cast the ballot for their admission to the Society, provided all dues had been paid. Sixteen letters had been written; 2 certificates issued; $3.13 expended in postage.

The report was accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported as follows:

Resignations.

Mrs. Hiram W. Morse, state director for Indiana.
Miss Bessie Hull, president Betsey Griscom Society, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Mrs. Emma Sarah Kilburne, president Martha Washington Society, Silver City, New Mexico.

Nominations.

Mrs. Frank Felton, Huntington, Indiana, as state director for Indiana.
Miss Nellie B. Nickol, Wilder, Kansas, as state director for Kansas.
Mrs. H. D. Wyndham, St. Joseph, Missouri, as president of Betsey Griscom Society, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Miss Grace Adele Smith to organize a society at Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York.
Mrs. M. Annette Ford Kinyon as president Martha Washington Society, Silver City, New Mexico.
Mrs. A. A. Pfeiffer to organize a society at Muscogee, Oklahoma.
Miss Elizabeth E. Gammon as organizing president at Farmington, Maine.

The reappointment of Miss Martha A. Dodge as president of Asa Pollard Society at Billerica, Massachusetts, to build up the now quiescent society.

Mrs. C. W. Hatter as organizing president at Baltimore, Maryland.
Mrs. Fred Menges, Saratoga, New York, and Mrs. Wm. H. Alexander of Johnstown, New York, as state promoters.

The name of Liberty Bell for Mrs. Arthur's Society at Canon City, Colorado.

Letters written, 60; letters received, 58; 179 copies of annual report of vice-president in charge of organization sent out; 3 notification cards; 3 certifications of election.

A request was received from Miss Nellie B. Nickol to allow her to name the society at Banner Springs after a person now living.
This request was denied as it is not the custom to name societies after living persons.

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

The treasurer reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance June 1st, 1908</td>
<td>$273.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts to September 30, 1908</td>
<td>183.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  Total,                                      $456.94

  Disbursements,                        253.66

  Balance September 30,                $203.28

Investments,                          $2,500.68

Continental Hall fund,          1,460.00

The report was accepted.

The treasurer stated that $1,000.00 of the Continental Hall fund of $1,460.00 had been invested and that she desired to borrow $40.00 from the general fund in order to raise the uninvested amount of the Continental Hall fund to $500.00, and invest that. She was authorized to do so.

Mrs. Catherine R. Custis was nominated and elected to fill the unexpired term of Miss Hetzel as national registrar.

In making the nomination Mrs. Lothrop moved that the office be tendered Mrs. Custis with warm thanks for her great kindness and ability in serving as acting registrar.

Mrs. Howard added to this motion by suggesting thanks to Mrs. Lothrop for securing Mrs. Custis for the office of registrar and in this form it was passed.

Mrs. Lothrop, as instructed at a previous meeting, presented resolutions on the death of Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, late national registrar of the Children of the American Revolution.

They were as follows:

WHEREAS, The decree of the Divine Will has removed to her heavenly home Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, the registrar of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of our National Board that she so ably served, desire to express our warmest appreciation of her services, given with that loyalty of heart and purpose that has distinguished her long and loyal work for the Daughters of the American Revolution to be supplemented in these later years by her connection with the Children's Society. In her breathed the very spirit of patriotism and a desire to serve her country.

Also Resolved, That we express our deep sorrow at our personal loss. She was a friend true and strong who won all by her cheerful
presence and kept them by her strict adherence to duty, the nobility of her character, and the uprightness of her aims. We mourn her departure and offer this tribute to her memory from sorrowing hearts.

Also Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy of same be sent to her family.

Harriet M. Lothrop,
National Founder,
Julia Ten Eyck McBlair,
National Vice-President Presiding,
Eliza Coleman Tulloch,
National Recording Secretary.

These resolutions were unanimously approved. The secretary was instructed to spread them on the records, and to send a copy of them to the surviving family and one to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Janin read a communication from Mr. J. H. S. Bartholomew, of Occidental, California, setting forth the fact that his daughter, a member of the Children of the American Revolution, had saved the life of a young man from drowning this summer and asking aid in presenting her name to the Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service as a candidate for a gold medal.

The Secretary was instructed to present the facts in the case to Superintendent Kimball and it was moved and carried to give a gold Children of the American Revolution pin to Miss Bartholomew from the Board.

Mrs. Lothrop assumed the chair in order to make the following motion:

I move that Mrs. E. S. Washington Howard be appointed to preside at the meetings of the Board in the absence of the national president, Mrs. Dubois, and the vice-president presiding, Miss McBlair.—Harriet M. Lothrop.

This motion was unanimously carried, after which Mrs. Howard resumed her duties and as there was no further business to consider declared the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. Tulloch,
Secretary.

The year book of Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, indicates that they intend to observe the special anniversaries and also to keep the chapter in touch with every branch of the work by the reports of their special committees. Mrs. Frank Tallmadge is the regent.
IN MEMORIAM

Yet 'twill only be a sleep:
When, with songs and dewy light,
Morning blossoms out of night,
She will open her blue eyes
'Neath the Palms of Paradise,
While we foolish ones shall weep.—Sill.

MRS. HANNAH MACOMBER HESS, the last “Real Daughter” of the Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, entered into rest on November 23, 1908, having reached the advanced age of ninety-two years eleven months. She was for forty years a consistent member of Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The chapter sent to her funeral a beautiful wreath of dark galax leaves combined with a crescent of Richmond roses, the card bearing the insignia and an appropriate inscription being fastened to the wreath with the Society's colors.

Quequechan Chapter mourns the loss of its “Real Daughter,” Mrs. AMY B. EVELETH, who died in Norwood, Rhode Island, on the morning of October 14th, 1908. She was the last of three, Mrs. Sarah Hicks Brownell and Mrs. Priscilla Grinnell being the two others whom the chapter has been called to part with. “She rests from her labors.”

Entered into rest at Kansas City, November 14th, 1908, LAURA AGNES CRILEY, wife of Ezra Kellar Criley, of Chicago. The Kansas City Chapter mourns her loss and extends deepest sympathy to the family in their sorrow.

MRS. ALICE MERWIN BOSTRICK, charter member and historian of the Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Conn., died suddenly at her home in New Milford, August 17, 1908. Her departure is an inexpressible loss to the chapter, to whose members she brought the inspiration of a strong and magnetic personality, a deep patriotic fervor and a contagious enthusiasm.

“For life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.”
BOOK NOTES

The Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington, D. C., has just published a beautiful little booklet containing a history of the patriotic work of the members. The roll includes the ancestors from whom each member claims eligibility, and will be of help to others. It is plentifully illustrated and makes a delightful souvenir of the new year.

The year book of Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, N. Y., shows a comprehensive study of the Empire State.

From the proceeds of the sale of the North Carolina booklet, a venture issued quarterly by the North Carolina Daughters, $450 was raised for a tablet to the fifty-one signers of the Edenton Tea Party Resolves. This was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, by thirteen descendants of Revolutionary patriots representing the thirteen colonies. It was placed in the capitol, Raleigh, North Carolina. The North Carolina booklet is devoted to the history of the "Old North State." It is interesting and valuable both as literature and history. Address Mrs. S. M. Wilson, 224 Walnut St. Lexington, Ky. An account of this famous "Tea Party" has appeared in the American Monthly Magazine.

The article on Virginia Forts in the December issue of the American Monthly Magazine was written by Mrs. Edmonia Saunders, secretary of the Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City, Virginia.
Madam President General and Delegates to the Seventeenth Continental Congress: The work of the past year in Kansas has been one of exceeding interest. It has seen the completion of the marking of the Santa Fe trail; the presenting of the beautiful stand of colors to the battleship Kansas; the compiling and printing of a directory of the Daughters in Kansas, including honor roll; the organization of four chapters; the appointment of six additional regents for organization of chapters; a goodly number of new subscribers to the American Monthly Magazine; near five hundred letters written by the state regent on the work of organization, etc.; and last but not least, the pledging of a substantial sum by the state conference towards the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The work of marking historic trails commenced in Kansas has excited much attention during the past few years, as shown by the numerous newspaper and magazine articles, until at last it has become a matter of general interest and I have received so many inquiries on the subject of the marking of the Santa Fe trail that I have concluded to embody a portion of the history of the matter in my report.

Six years ago, the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas decided to mark this great highway by suitable monuments before all evidences of the exact location had disappeared. In the beginning of the work we were compelled to enter upon a study of the subject and as far as possible learn the exact location of the route we expected to mark.

This study led to the knowledge that in the early part of the last century the tide of western emigration had reached the Missouri river and at this time there had grown up a considerable trade at and about Santa Fe, New Mexico, which attracted the attention of the western pioneer. Between this western line of settlement and Santa Fe there was a strip of seven hundred and seventy-five miles through treeless and trackless prairies infested by tribes of hostile savages. None but the hardiest pioneer dared undertake this treacherous journey and brave the privations and sufferings incident to the route but the west has always furnished sturdy men to force their way over plains and through forests in the interest of advancing civilization and these men proposed to mark the course from the Missouri river to Santa Fe and the dangers attendant upon the enterprise could not swerve them from their purpose.

In the beginning, the opening of the route to Santa Fe was largely
a matter of private daring and enterprise but in 1824 the trade had increased to such an extent that the government took hold of the matter in a substantial way and caused surveys to be made and obtained concessions from the Indians which cost more than thirty thousand dollars.

While St. Louis was really the great outfitting post for the southwest trade, the route itself began near the Missouri river and entered the state of Kansas in Johnson county and for the first one hundred and fifty miles passed through a well watered prairie country comparatively free from Indian depredations. This portion of the route ended at Council Grove on the Neosho river, where caravans were usually organized so a considerable party might pursue the journey together and so be a means of protection to each other against the Indian raids. The name "Council Grove" was given to this place by the Santa Fe Road Commission in 1825 from the fact that here they met the Osage Indians in council and secured from them their agreement to the unmolested passage of the traders through this country. This place is now one of the beautiful and thriving cities of Kansas.

Leaving Council Grove, the trail continued in a southwesterly direction to a point where Walnut creek empties into the Arkansas river. The Walnut valley comprises more than one million square acres and in the early part of the last century was a famous grazing land for the enormous herds of buffalo that roamed over the prairie. As a consequence, it was a popular hunting ground and claimed by all the tribes for this purpose. Major Inman says that no tribe had the temerity to attempt its permanent occupancy and that this region has been the scene of more sanguinary conflicts than any other portion of the continent.

The trail followed the Arkansas river to Cimarron, crossing near old Fort Dodge, the present site of Dodge City, where it divided, uniting again near Las Vegas.

The southern, usually called the Cimarron route, was the more direct but attended with greater hardships and privations than any other portion of the trail. Generally there was great scarcity of water along this part of the route and during the dry season there was no stream or other place where water could be obtained and the emigrants and traders were compelled to carry with them a supply, and often in the case of an attack by the Indians, where the caravan would be compelled to go into a state of siege, the danger from lack of water was as great as the danger from the attacks of savages.

This portion of the trail, on account of lack of water and greater danger from Indian attacks, was considered the most dangerous part of the journey and somewhere along the old Cimarron route many of the brave pioneers who faced these dangers in opening up the trade of the great Southwest, sleep in unknown graves over which the winds of the unbroken prairie still sing their requiems.
Near the point where the Walnut empties into the Arkansas river, the trail passed almost under the shade of Pawnee Rock. This was a famous landmark which arises abruptly above the plains and afforded at the same time an outlook and a fortress. Many a bloody battle between hostile Indian tribes and Indians and whites was fought about its summit. Little is now left of this noted rock; much has been carried away and used by the settlers and it has been reduced almost to a level with the plains.

In the days when caravans passed by it, it looked down upon many an ambuscade and bloody battle, and could it write the history of the great plains above which it once stood watch, that history would contain many crimson pages.

After having studied and become familiar with the route, we turned our attention to the matter of raising funds to procure monuments for the marking of the trail. The legislature was asked for an appropriation of one thousand dollars which was readily given. The Society then decided to make the work one of historical interest, especially to the children in the public schools, as well as one of patriotic education. Programs were prepared and the anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union, January 29th, was selected as the day for having historic exercises. Prizes were offered to pupils in graded schools writing the best essays upon either of the following subjects: “Early Kansas History” or “The Santa Fe Trail.” The scholars were asked to give a penny each, thus adding to the fund given by the Legislature. The American flag was given as a prize to the school giving the largest contribution.

Many very interesting essays were written, the prize essay being published in many of the state papers. A general interest was taken by the children and something like six hundred dollars was raised by this penny collection.

The material selected for the markers is of red granite from Oklahoma, rough and irregular except upon the face side which is dressed smooth, bearing the inscription:

Santa Fe Trail
1822-1872
Marked by
The Daughters of
The American Revolution
and the
State of Kansas.

The marking of the Santa Fe Trail is now completed. Ninety-five stones are placed along the trail; six of these were placed by individual chapters or communities. Sterling Chapter in Rice county placed the first special marker between Lyons and Sterling, the boulder costing fifty dollars. Topeka Chapter placed a memorial stone at
Burlingame, Osage county, in memory of Mrs. Fanny G. Thompson, former state regent. Johnson county has placed two handsome gray granite monuments each containing a bronze plate epitomizing the story of the trail and costing three hundred and seventy-five dollars each.

Morris county was given a special marker to place at Council Grove. General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa, and Betty Washington Chapter together have placed a marker containing a bronze tablet, like that used in Johnson county, near Baldwin, Douglas county, by the side of the only portion of the old trail still used in the county.

Barton county erected a marker near old Fort Zarah. Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, is having a marker prepared containing one of the bronze tablets, which will cost over one hundred dollars.

The work is now finished and the great Santa Fe trail is so permanently marked in the state of Kansas that the course will not longer remain a matter of conjecture.

Mrs. George Henry Koons, a Daughter of the American Revolution through several lines, and a resident of Muncie, Indiana, is a musician and poet of undoubted ability. Her poetry is of a philosophical, contemplative, and hopeful strain and often rises to heights of surprising beauty. She is an advocate of the idea that a poem should be short and her logic is set forth in verse as follows:

Like to a lily on the lake,
The fairest child of nature,
A poem on our view should break
Complete in every feature,
In music steeped or sound sense wrought,
That does not lag or totter;
True bards condense vast seas of thought
In spring of living water.

On page 1154 of the December issue mention is made of the Cohan-zick Chapter. It is credited to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Donald McLean,
President General.

Mrs. Ellen Mecum, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker
Chairman. Secretary.

Madam President General and Members of the Seventeenth Continental Congress, 1908: In submitting the third annual report of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, your Chairman wishes to call attention to the greater interest shown in the work throughout the entire country as evinced by the increased number of reports sent in from 34 different states.

The lectures and lantern slides for use among the adult foreign population are now ready and can be obtained on application to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Graham Court, 1925 Seventh avenue, New York City.

The contributions of money to be used for the education of the children of the southern mountaineers have shown a steady increase, and this year the total reached has been greater than ever before.

The work for the relief and education of the children in the congested districts of the large cities, has also shown a steady growth. The chapters, both individually and in co-operation with other organizations, have done much to promote the welfare of the Vacation Schools, Public Playgrounds, and Probation and Juvenile Courts. The results of the labors in this direction has made a decided impression upon the communities in which the work has been carried forward.

The work done along civic and ethic lines has been most gratifying. Miss Estelle Avery Sharpe reports that she has written letters to each State school commissioner and to the President of the State Reading Circles for teachers, asking them to incorporate in the school curriculum a book entitled "Growth of Democracy" by C. F. Dole. This book gives the spirit of democracy, its inner meanings and fundamental principles. Miss Sharp states that the response to this request has been very widespread, and each and all praise most highly the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution in undertaking this form of patriotic education.

The chapters of Indiana, in conference assembled, passed a resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to set apart the 17th of September as a national holiday; commemorating the found-
ing of constitutional laws and civil government in and for the United States. In the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana the establishing of the constitutional government of the United States was as important an event as the Declaration of Independence.

Presentation of flags, also framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, to schools, and the offering of prizes for the best essays on patriotic subjects, have been successfully carried out by most of the chapters.

The reports from States are as follows:

ALABAMA.

Alabama reports that Mrs. J. M. Wyly, founder of Peter Forney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has, on invitation, and without remuneration, delivered her lecture on "The Evolution of Our National Flag" to many schools in the State. It is scholarly and yet simple, and has given to "Old Glory" a significance, and to young citizenship a message hitherto untold.

The national flag has been presented to many institutions of learning, as well as to those of the manufacturer and wage-earner. As an incentive to patriotic education, Daughters of the American Revolution medals have been awarded in many colleges for the best thesis on the early history of our country. The results have been indexed in the more general and intelligent observance of our national anniversaries.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas reports that the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Van Buren, Arkansas, has given a prize for the best essay on American history to the public school children and has also presented to them framed copies of the Declaration of Independence. The presentation was made a beautiful and interesting feature of the commencement exercises.

COLORADO.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter has given prizes for the highest standing in regular class-room work in United States history to high school pupils in Colorado Springs and to those in the State institution for deaf, mute and blind.

The Denver Chapter has given prizes to the high school pupils of the State for the best essay on "Our Duty to the Immigrant." The Colorado Chapter has given more than 200 flags, large and small, to American and Italian children in schools and settlements, and has helped the mountain children in the South.

The chapters in Pueblo and Greeley have given the AMERICAN
MONTHLY MAGAZINE and books of history and patriotism to the public libraries of their respective cities.

The Ouray chapter, in a mining town with floating population, has caused twenty flags to float, where none floated before, and the General Marion Chapter held patriotic exercises at its presentation of a staff to a city park.

Having labored to stir public sentiment, they hope for greater things shortly.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Patriotic Education Committee has succeeded during the past year in getting written and printed an illustrated lecture on “Our Country” which is just ready for use by the chapters. Arrangements have also been made with some of the foreign papers published in this country, to translate short stories of American life, and interesting biographies of some of our national heroes. These translations are to be printed in pamphlet form when they are typed for the newspapers. In this way the adult foreigner may learn a little of American literature and history.

By frequent correspondence the Committee has kept in touch with the chapters, some of whom desired speakers on the subject of patriotic education, and others have appointed foreign citizens committees to investigate the conditions of life in their own neighborhoods. These committees recommend special lines of work for the coming year suited to their own localities.

Three of the chapters of the state have established night schools for the teaching of English, and in two of these schools chapter members have given their services as teachers, two and three evenings each week during the entire winter.

The Norwalk Chapter has greatly enlarged their work by the purchase of a building known as the Springwood Club, where they have placed their Foreign Citizen’s Library and Reading Room, and have already started an industrial school of eighty-nine (89) members.

The Bridgeport Chapter are assisting in work for the Hungarian population of their city. They have helped the Hungarian clergyman to rent and furnish a room for young men, where they have established a travelling library of foreign books. They have presented them with an American flag, and have offered prizes in money for those passing the best examinations in the Catechism for Immigrants.

Other chapters have secured travelling libraries, assisted in settlement work, and through the Visiting Nurse Association, have reached many cases of need. It has been their aim to assist in any work for foreigners already started, rather than to multiply organizations.

The responsibility of this generation in the education of the descendants of patriots in the southern mountains is strongly felt by the Connecticut chapters.

The interest aroused by Miss Henry in the work of Maryville Col-
Patriotic Education Committee Report.

lege, Tennessee, still continues, and this year fifteen (15) chapters have raised eighteen (18) whole scholarships and three (3) part scholarships for that institution amounting to $975.00.

Four chapters have sent five (5) scholarships to Berea, Kentucky, ($240.00), one to the Glen Alpine School, North Carolina, and one to the Vorhees Industrial School, South Carolina, being $30.00 more. The amount of $1,265.00 has been contributed by the Connecticut chapters during the past year, for education among the mountaineers of the South. A library of eighty (80) volumes of biography and fiction, and many magazines have also been sent to Maryville by the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, for use among the people of the neighborhood.

While interested in the cause of the Southern mountaineer, the Connecticut chapters have not been unmindful of the need at home, and through the personal influence of Mr. Mapleson, President of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, eighteen chapters have contributed either whole or part scholarships, for the education of Connecticut boys of Revolutionary descent, who otherwise would never obtain more than an elementary education. These boys come from our farming districts, and receive an industrial as well as an intellectual training. This has called for an expenditure of $1,550 for education in Connecticut.

Thirteen (13) chapters report prizes offered to the local schools for varied attainments—some for historical essays, some for attendance and deportment, and some for best examinations in United States history. The Katherine Gaylord Chapter reports an interesting debate by the pupils of the high school which took place at one of the chapter meetings. A picture of George Washington was presented by the chapter to the class room of the winning side.

One chapter has appointed a committee to regularly visit the schools of the town, and to show an interest in their progress.

Since this line of work has been taken up for patriotic education by the National Society, each year has marked an increased interest and effort among the Connecticut chapters. Reports have just been sent in to the state committee from forty-one (41) of the forty-seven (47) chapters of the State, and all but five (5) of them have reported some special work of practical patriotism.

Delaware.

Delaware reports that patriotism is fostered and taught in all the public schools. The national flag floats from the cupola of most of their schools throughout the State. Washington's birthday is kept with fitting ceremonies and the 4th of July is always observed with appropriate speeches and music. The children of all the schools are generally instructed in patriotism and national airs are taught them.
The District of Columbia reports that their work has been divided between four sub-committees as follows:

Child Labor: Mrs. Thomas Johnston, Regent Louisa Adams Chapter, Chairman.

Playgrounds: Mrs. L. H. Mattingly, Regent American Chapter, Chairman.

Juvenile Court and Probation Work: Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Corresponding Secretary General (Constitution Chapter), Chairman.

Children of the Republic: Mrs. Morgan D. Lewis, Vice-Regent Constitution Chapter, Chairman.

All of the twenty-four chapters have been represented on these committees, and all have worked with increasing interest and enthusiasm.

A large mass meeting was held in March at the New Willard, the chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education for the District, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, presided.

The program was divided between the four committees. Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, spoke on the need of a law to regulate child labor, and expressed the belief that Congress would pass the bill favored by the commissioners. Mrs. Edna Bushee, chief attendance officer of the public schools, spoke from experience of the injury to children from employment at unreasonable hours, and in evil surroundings. Both speakers referred to President Roosevelt's message, urging legislation for the District.

Mrs. Giles Rafter, assistant supervisor of public playgrounds, spoke of the educational value of directed play, and of the importance of building up strong bodies by out-door exercise. She suggested that the Daughters provide flags and poles for the public playgrounds, and the chairman of that committee is planning to furnish these patriotic emblems.

Three large municipal playgrounds have been purchased during the past year, two of which have been well-equipped. Several new school playgrounds have been also equipped and opened. All of the twenty-four playgrounds are well patronized by the children.

The Playgrounds Association of America has given Washington the model equipment which was used at the Jamestown Exposition, and this is to be placed in Garfield Park, so that we shall soon have a very superior model playground in operation.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, from her experience in prison investigation, spoke most eloquently of the use of the Juvenile Court and of the proposed enlargement of probation work, to aid adult offenders as well as juvenile delinquents. A bill for this object is now before Congress which is endorsed by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District, the Commissioners of the District, and the judge of the Juvenile Court, and the Daughters.
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

The reports showed that the Juvenile Court had done a wonderful work under the law requiring a husband to support his family, over $5,000 being collected in one year from delinquent husbands, and paid over to the wife, or used to care for the minor children.

Mrs. Morgan D. Lewis reported for the Children of the Republic, the formation of two boys' clubs both begun on February 22d, 1908, Washington's birthday. The "Christopher Columbus Club" is composed of fourteen Italian boys, mostly born on American soil. "The Paul Revere Club" was organized with sixteen boys as charter members. Interesting reports of the needs of this work and its interesting development were made by several of the officers. Mrs. George T. Smallwood and Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, directors of the clubs, spoke of the good work done, and the desire for other clubs. Miss Emma Woodbury, of Martha Washington Chapter, has been most helpful in this work.

Our Flag Chapter has offered two flags for the two best essays on the "Honor and Advantage of American Citizenship" by members of the foreign night classes of the public schools; and Mrs. Smallwood, State Vice-Regent, has renewed her offer of a $5.00 gold piece for the best essay from the same classes on "Duties of American Citizenship."

There has been a growing interest in the making of good citizens by giving every child the best environment and every opportunity, among the District Daughters of the American Revolution, and the child in their midst can be assured of the loving care of every patriot.

GEORGIA.

Georgia reports that almost all the chapters give prizes for essays on patriotic subjects.

Oglethorpe Chapter has the honor of raising the fort monument to James Edmond Oglethorpe.

Little Creek Chapter has acquired the battlefield of Kettle Creek, and may erect a monument there.

Brunswick Chapter has charge of the civic work of that chapter.

Savannah Chapter and Lachlan McIntosh Chapter are contributing to the education of the children of the southern mountaineers. At the State conference held last October in Rome, money for three scholarships in the Berry school was raised, the audience giving a fourth. Further contributions have been made toward rebuilding the lavatory, which was burned during the winter. Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution are working to promote a compulsory education law.

IDAHO.

Idaho reports that the Daughters of the American Revolution in that state are working in co-operation with the superintendent of public instruction with good results.
We find that Illinois chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have made great progress in making it possible for the school children to become unusually interested in historical subjects, by offering prizes for essay contests. Among these chapters are Springfield, Geneseo, North Shore, Chapter of Highland Park, Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter of Knoxville, Galesburg, Hoopeston and Peoria.

On George Washington's birthday Bloomington Chapter had Professor Sparks, of Chicago, deliver his lecture upon "George Washington as a Citizen." Bunker Hill celebrated the same day by a union patriotic service free to all, with a patriotic address given.

The Chicago Chapter has given about twenty statuettes of George Rogers Clark, and the Minute Man to the public schools. They have also given lectures upon patriotic works and flags to the school children, and are making special effort this year toward a finer observance of the fourth of July. They have also placed another library of books in a needy settlement.

The Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, gave an illustrated lecture at the settlement to a large audience, and does much in the way of patriotic education among the foreign element of Chicago.

Rebecca Parke Chapter, Galesburg, in order to train the young in patriotic thought, offered large storm flags to the colleges, Knox and Lombard, to the high school, to the East Main street church, and to the free Kindergarten on condition that ninety per cent. of these members should be able to recite both the national anthem and the national hymn. Over two thousand persons have become thus versed in these national airs.

The Geneseo Chapter is assisting to publish a history of the "Early Days of Geneseo." Highland Park and Oak Park chapters co-operated with others and gave four patriotic entertainments at four different settlements, made up mostly of foreigners, in Chicago. The former presented the township high school with a tall flag staff and flag, making the opening address at the dedication.

George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, has a fine travelling library of patriotic literature, which in five years has been in nine different places, in five different counties. The Springfield Chapter has the unique privilege of meeting annually in Lincoln's own home, when an address on Lincoln is always given by a different speaker each year.

INDIANA.

The chairman states that "All the twenty-eight chapters in Indiana are working for patriotic education, and expect to make great strides during the coming year. They have only lately been aroused to the fact that this branch of our work is as much of a necessity in Indiana as in the coast states, this state being now the center of population,
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

and the immigration from the Balkan States pouring into it by the thousands. It is hoped to assimilate this mixed population and make of them good American citizens.

As the reports have come from the different chapters we find that many of the public school teachers are Daughters of the American Revolution women, and during this last year they have made an especial effort to make patriotic education a part of the school work; and to urge the chapters to give entertainments to provide the schools with flags and framed constitutions. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter in Indianapolis has taken up two lines of work, the placing of flags in the public schools and settlement work. On June 14th, 1907, the chapter had the story of the flag printed, and copies distributed in all of the public schools, and we have given card parties and lectures this winter and used the proceeds to buy flags for schools. At the college settlement series of lectures on patriotic subjects have been started and the Indiana politicians are very sympathetic in this work, and willing to make speeches.

In Muncie a reading room for boys has been opened in the Ball Bros. Glass Factory. This room is well stocked with patriotic literature, and talks are given on patriotic subjects, and since this factory employs from three to four thousand foreigners, mostly Roumanians, we have made a beginning of something that ought to work out great results for patriotic education.

The Indianapolis Chapter has become interested in forming classes to teach English to Hunyaks, who are pouring into our factories by the thousands. Of course most of these men work under a leader and return home, but we would not be selfish, and we feel that to send them back to Europe with a knowledge of American ideas and principles would be a work far-reaching in its results. Although we are not to reap the results in acquiring these men for good American citizens, we shall have done something for the great cause of liberty and have played some part in the history of the world. We are co-operating with the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Emigration Society in this plan to teach the workingman English.

William Henry Harrison Chapter at Valparaiso is doing an interesting work, collecting letters and newspaper clippings about important local events that may be of great historical value within a few years. Some of our chapters have adopted civic improvement as the basis of patriotic work.

At Madison the John Paul Chapter owns a park on the site of the old fort, and the different schools are planting trees there with appropriate ceremonies.”

IOWA:

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Iowa are taking hold of the patriotic educational work in a manner that in the future will
show decided results. Nearly every chapter has appointed a committee, and by this time next year will begin to show the harvest of their seed sewing. Only a few chapters have reported work accomplished; but these are encouraging. One chapter has secured the co-operation of the superintendent of the public schools, and hopes to have public playgrounds in the near future. They are also placing the Daughters of the American Revolution lineage books in the public libraries.

Another has bought and given to Company I of the State militia a flag for their new armory building. They have also had a patriotic program given in a room of one of the school buildings, where the children participate in a drill. Another has presented to the public library nine volumes of “The New Historical and Genealogical Register.” In one place two chapters united in this work, and purchased a large picture of the “Midnight Ride of Paul Revere,” and a beautiful flag, and presented them to two rooms of the eighth grade in the public school. This grade gave a very entertaining patriotic program, and all who took part in it were presented with certificates, commendatory of their work, signed by our President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, our State Regent, Mrs. Rowena Stevens, and the regents of these two chapters. They also sent three boxes of literature to the Philippines, and put in a year studying the history of Iowa.

Another chapter has placed portraits of George and Martha Washington in the schools and given prizes for the best essays on patriotic themes. Another is co-operating in the work of the “Newsboys’ Club.” Here all classes of boys come and are under the supervision of trained workers in many lines, such as gymnastics, manual training, music, etc. This chapter gave the club a United States flag. Another has presented pictures to the high school and to the public library several sectional book cases, filled with books of genealogical or kindred subjects; also a fine case for holding and exhibiting gifts, and loans of historical value.

Another co-operated with the Women’s Relief Corps to place a large flag in each room of the public school.

Another gave to the grammar school a framed picture of the presidents, a dictionary of United States history, and to the high school a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, and to the University Parlor of Liberal Arts “The Presentation of the Flag to General Washington by Betsey Ross.”

Many other things are in view, such as the bettering of the conditions of our country schools and a general observance of all patriotic days.

KANSAS.

Kansas reports continued interest, with promises of good work in the future.
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky reports as follows:

"We have every reason to be pleased at the interest which is being shown in Kentucky, in the work our committee has in charge, as the field in our state is so broad and there is such great need.

"Girls are being educated at the several mountain schools. A scholarship costs $25; two of these are paid this year by Mrs. W. C. Cooder, of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, and Mrs. C. W. Greens, of the Fincastle Chapter, of Louisville; and one hundred and fifty-eight dollars was subscribed, by the various chapters, at the state conference last fall to pay for six more.

"The John Marshall Chapter, No. 4, was the pioneer in this work, as it is the charter chapter of the state. It has given every year, for a number of years, a medal to a child in the public schools of Louisville, for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject, and is giving in turn to each of the schools pictures of George Washington and John Marshall; presenting them each year with appropriate services and talks on the lives and characters of these two great men."

MARYLAND.

Maryland reports that the Baltimore chapters have been greatly interested in the work being done in the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. The Southern Industrial Educational Society has been given fifty ($50) dollars for four years to educate a child in the mountains of Kentucky by the Thomas Johnson Chapter of this city. The Maryland Line Chapter has also promised fifty dollars a year beginning with this year. One payment has been already made. The Baltimore Chapter has given five dollars ($5). These chapters are in this city. The Frederick has also given $5. The population of the mountains are densely ignorant and the Maryland Daughters hope and believe they will be educated and trained to be patriotic, loyal citizens.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the work for patriotic education has shown increased interest and activity the past year, many chapters accomplishing satisfactory results, and each showing appreciation of what this work really means to our Society, and its relation to our future. Among the various lines of work undertaken, a bas-relief of "The Treaty of Peace," appropriately marked, has been given to the new high school in Winthrop. Money has been raised to decorate the library in the new high school in Framingham, with pictures and busts, and a cabinet is to be placed here to contain relics pertaining to American history; and a valuable historical picture has been placed in the library. In Chelsea two lectures have been given before grammar and high school pupils. A scholarship of $50 has been given to the
Woman’s Christian Temperance Union Settlement School, Hindman, Kentucky, a box of clothing, minimum value of $150, and a library to same school; a Christmas box to the mountaineers in vicinity, cash contribution for city history club, and for preservation of Old Royal House of Medford; money, books, flags, magazines have been sent to Southern Industrial Educational Association, and materials for lessons in manual training with additional books, etc., will be sent May first. Two large framed pictures of George Washington have been presented to the public schools of Hingham, a copy of the Daughters of the American Revolution State History given to the Hingham public library. In Fall River, money has been contributed towards the support of the vacation school, run under the auspices of the civic club, and in the new summer school garden, a chapter member will be instructor.

In Scituate the chapter is engaged in the preparation of a series of papers on the town history, supplementary to Deane’s History published in 1830.

In Waltham, two lectures have been given on historical subjects, free to the public; one by Darius Cobb, and the other by Col. Horace N. Fisher, inspector general during the civil war. Many chapter meetings have included papers and talks on local history, subjects of national historic interest, and historic landmarks.

Travelling libraries have been sent to Kentucky; flags, books, prizes, pictures given to schools; Whittier’s, Lincoln’s and Washington’s birthdays observed; and money for scholarships in several industrial schools.

In Somerville, money is being raised to use the door stone of the Anne Adams Tuft’s house as a tablet or memorial. In Roxbury, copies of “A Historic Guide to Cambridge” and “The Story of Old Concord” have been presented to seven grammar schools; and a bronze tablet is to be placed in Jamaica Plain in commemoration of the men of that district who fought. Money has been given for the preservation of the old meeting house in this district, and contributions sent to Dennison House. In Leominster, fac-similes of the “Declaration of Independence” are to be placed in school rooms.

In Uxbridge, a flag has been given to the high school and prizes given for highest rank in American history, and essays on local history.

In Worcester, the schools in the foreign quarters have been visited, and the work of the city missionary has been materially helped by the local chapter, members of which have helped out as teachers in the large sewing school in the Polish quarter, also in giving lessons in English, two days each week, to Italian women. The stereopticon lantern owned by the chapter has been loaned frequently and used in a new way. A clever man, in view of the modern boy’s admiration for the much-to-be-deplored dime-novel, has written similar stories of adventure and mystery, with a strong moral, cleverly interwoven.
These stories have been typewritten and slides made from illustrative photographs of real places and people. These stories and slides have been rented for periods of two weeks, and it is estimated that in each period from 2,000 to 2,500 boys have been interested; entertained, and kept off the streets. The chapter has also worked with the new boy’s club of Worcester (said to be the largest of the kind in the country) and has voted to support permanently one department, probably mechanical drawing, and has given $50 to the club. The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution as a state body has shown great interest in this work, and observed Whittier day by a meeting, open to the public, where a fine program of speakers and music appropriate to the occasion was presented. The chairman of the state committee has given a paper on patriotic education before seventeen chapters during the past six months, and at an exposition in Mechanic’s Building, arranged for one afternoon in the woman’s department a program consisting of addresses by the state regents of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, state presidents of the Children of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, and the instructor in schools in patriotic education of the Grand Army of the Republic. All visitors to the fair were privileged to hear all or a part of this program and as it was children’s day, it seemed an opportunity to be improved.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan chapters are recognizing their great opportunity as well as responsibility in the matter of patriotic education; and this year have continued and extended their work, in reaching both young and old, especially foreigners and their children.

Prizes in the schools for the best historical essays, patriotic story telling to children, in schools and reading-rooms, gifts of flags and books, lectures and patriotic programs, celebrations of special days to which the public is invited, are among the methods used.

One chapter which has worked untiringly for a “sane” fourth, erected in the public park a steel flag pole 100 feet high, which it dedicated last fourth of July with impressive ceremonies.

The work in the foreign settlements and boys’ clubs of our largest city has been continued; also the scholarship for a child in the North Carolina mountains.

One chapter has a member on the board for night schools, which it has assisted to maintain, as well as furnished volunteer teachers from among its members.

Books and magazines have been sent to our soldiers in Manila. In philanthropic work, which may be regarded as the foundation for patriotic education, visiting nurses have been supported wholly or in part, a room in a hospital furnished, and general work among the poor carried on.
Contributions have also been made to the army and relief fund, and to the Red Cross Society.

MISSOURI.

In the heart of the Ozark Mountain region on the banks of the beautiful White river, at Forsyth, Taney county, Missouri, is located the “School of the Ozarks.” The Missouri Daughters have established a scholarship in this institution for a worthy and promising youth, of Scotch ancestry, named Clinton McDade. All the chapters of Missouri have imposed upon themselves a contribution, amounting to ten cents, from each Missouri Daughter, to defray the expenses of the support and education of this youth. Many of the chapters in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph contributed liberally to the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds for school children; and nearly all the chapters in the State offer prizes, or give medals for patriotic and historical essays, by school children. Some of the chapters aid and assist the school children in celebrating arbor day in a practical and useful manner by planting trees, ornamental shrubbery and flowers in and about school-house yards. There have now been organized three societies of the Children of the American Revolution in Missouri, and it is hoped this patriotic work may be widely extended throughout the state.

NEBRASKA.

Most of the work done for patriotic education among the Nebraska chapters is to encourage the study of United States history and historical subjects in the public schools by giving medals and small cash prizes for those who stand highest in the study or produce the best essays on given subjects.

Also by giving to the schools pictures of George Washington, and the framed copies of the Declaration of Independence.

One chapter has added to this work that of sending two scholarships to Arden Woman’s College and otherwise interesting themselves in the mountaineers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire has this year, for the first time, a committee on patriotic education and Children of the Republic.

Many of the chapters have offered prizes for essays on historical subjects in the public schools, and many have presented flags, pictures and historical books to schools and public libraries.

Several have contributed to the work of the Southern Educational Association, and one chapter, recently formed, has sought out 28 special days on which the school children of the town shall raise the flag.
NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey reports growing interest in all patriotic work, especially along educational lines.

During the past year ten (10) chapters in the state have taken scholarships in the Southern Industrial Educational Association, in addition to chapters holding over from last year. Orange Mountain Chapter is maintaining an art class in the Italian district of Orange, and Eagle Rock Chapter's interest is, as it ever has been, centered in Montclair playgrounds. Jersey Blue Chapter has supported a visiting nurse (trained) among the foreign population of New Brunswick throughout the past year. Flags have been presented for use on school and settlement houses by other chapters, while pupils of high schools have won honor prizes for excellent work in American history from chapters, to whom this line of work appeals.

The State Committee on Patriotic Education has loaned lectures and slides to Colony No. 15, National Society of New England Women, which they have used for the entertainment and instruction of the Italians in Burlington, also supplied several chapters with like equipment. Patriotic education of New Jersey was presented at the formation of Staten Island Chapter, St. George, New York. Through legislation, New Jersey is the first state to provide night schools for adult aliens and of this we are justly proud.

This committee has also incited other organizations to patriotism, and has placed in their hands, as well as in the hands of chapter regents a dialogue giving the history of the flags of our country that have been used from 1776 to the present time. This dialogue is to be given throughout the state in the schools on Flag day, June 14, 1908. In every way the outlook for 1908-09 is very promising.

NEW YORK.

Report of New York Sub-Committee on National Patriotic Education Committee, Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

The chapters herein named have reported as follows:

Baron Steuben—“Five dollars to the Southern Industrial Educational Association.”

Benjamin Prescott—“Has opened a house in the Italian district and is doing settlement work.”

Bronx—“Is now providing a scholarship for young Mr. Copeland, of North Carolina, who is a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock. He will thus be enabled to receive a good common school education, and much practical knowledge in regard to the mountainous soil of his region, where he will afterwards earn his livelihood.”

Buffalo—“Patriotic work in this chapter has been most successfully pursued, and under the direction of a most competent chairman, promises still more for the coming year. Last winter during the entire
course the lectures had to be repeated each evening, seats being vacated by one audience, to make room for a second, so popular were they; all of which is an incentive to continue the work. Three hundred dollars a year has been appropriated for new slides and new lectures, to improve the course; these consisting of six lectures, and usually six series are given each season. In addition they conduct a short course each winter before the mother's clubs of the four settlement houses in the city on patriotic women of the Revolution.

**Colonel Israel Angel**—"Has sent ten dollars to the Southern Industrial Association for a day scholarship in one of the schools for the Southern mountaineers."

**Fort Plain**—"Appropriated a sum of money for the equipment of a playground, being established in the village."

**Fort Green**—"Its work has been seventy-five dollars, contributed to 'Little Italy' for patriotic education."

**General Nickolas Herkimer**—"Gave an illustrated lecture on the 'American Flag and What It Stands For,' to the school children in Herkimer."

**Irondequoit**—"Resolutions have been passed at many of its meetings endorsing movements for civic betterment, but the most strenuous and important work was securing an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars from the common council for a playground, in a congested part of the city, and five thousand dollars for school extension work, opening schools evenings as social centers, with men's, women's, boys' and girls' clubs, gymnasiums, lectures and concerts."

**Johnstown**—"In February, 1908, the regent gave a patriotic afternoon in commemoration of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, also chapter day. In the same month one of the leading clergymen gave a patriotic sermon in commemoration of Washington's birthday and the following week, Mr. F. L. Carroll lectured to the children on patriotism."

**Le Ray de Chaumont**—"In October a free lecture entitled 'Our Flag' was given in the high school auditorium by Professor W. H. Weeks, of Syracuse high school."

**Mary Washington Colonial**—"One hundred and twenty-five dollars have been given for the full support during the current year of three classes in the city history. A scholarship is still available for some young woman to take a course of law lectures and in the name of the chapter two scholarships have been given for the benefit of the poor whites of the south."

**Meltingah**—"Has recently taken up the work of the Southern Industrial Society, and has sent barrels of magazines, papers, etc., to the south, and has planned to raise money for the same object."

**Oneida**—"Sixty dollars contributed to the Southern Industrial Education Association for boy descendants of a Revolutionary soldier."

**Philip Schuyler**—"The triumphant work of the chapter this year is
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

the placing of a silk flag of generous proportions in every room in each school in the city of Troy, one hundred and seventy rooms, so that when Troy children are taught the Flag Salute they may have a suitable flag to salute.

Saratoga—"Early in the year an illustrated lecture 'About America' of a patriotic nature was given to the Italians."

Tuscarora—"Has contributed to Miss Berry's School in Georgia."

Report from the Bureau of Supplies, April 1st, 1907, to April 1st, 1908.

In 1907 a bureau for supplies, including lectures and slides, was formed from the New York State Sub-Committee Patriotic Education Committee, Mrs. Charles Terry, Chairman. The first work undertaken was the purchase of Catechism for Immigrants, one hundred copies being purchased at cost, by Irondequoit Chapter, New York. One hundred and fifty by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. One lecture was written for the committee by Dr. Nehemiah Boynton entitled "About America," and it was translated into Italian. This was given by the Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to Italian immigrants twice. This chapter also purchased fifty catechisms.

"Our Flag," a lecture dedicated to the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, was given by the New York City Chapter February 22nd, 1908, and since that time it has been given in Brooklyn, Herkimer, and Ossining, New York. A new lecture, "America of To-Day," contributed by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, of Rhode Island, will soon take its place with the other lectures in teaching patriotism. The creation of this committee bids fair to awaken interest and conduce to an exchange of lectures suitable for the work undertaken.

The outlook is so encouraging that congress will probably be asked to establish this committee as an "Interchangeable Bureau" for the Patriotic Education Committee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina's patriotic work this part of the year was largely in connection with the North Carolina historical exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition, for which she won a silver medal. It resulted in greatly stimulating interest in her history, not only among her own people, but it has since brought eminent historians to the state, to further investigate mooted questions.

North Carolina day is celebrated in almost all of the public schools. Medals are given scholars for original research in her history. Monuments are erected to Revolutionary soldiers, and patriotism stimulated in every possible way.

Washington's birthday is marked by lectures and papers. Historical societies are assisted, historical collection of relics are cared for and accumulated.
Ohio has greatly increased its work for patriotic education during the last year.

Besides doubling the number of lectures to foreigners in their native language, courses of lectures on American history in simple English have been given by several chapters.

A second conference with the Finns at Freeport has added greatly to their comprehension of American life and law. Work among the vacation schools by the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, the aid to the Newsboys' Association by the Ursula Wolcott Chapter, the completion of a course on civics and ethics (text book) by the chairman of and under the auspices of the Col. George Croghan Chapter, and the teaching of patriotism in the public schools are new departures in the work.

Wyoming Chapter is the first to report a contribution for the education of a child of the mountaineers. The annual flower show of the Wooster Chapter, with especial prizes to the Italian children, has been a means of bringing the chapter into close touch with the home life of the Italians, and of raising the standard.

Gifts of busts, histories, copies of the Declaration of Independence, etc., besides prizes of money, books and medals, have stimulated the study of history throughout the state.

The successful passage of the bill increasing the power of the juvenile court, can be accredited largely to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to their honored regent, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.

The methods and work throughout the state vary with the needs of each community and the resources of the chapter.

Rhode Island has maintained its high standing along the lines of patriotic education.

There are only nine chapters in the state, but each one has been deeply interested in bringing into prominence the importance of American history and the love of the flag.

Through the efforts of the Daughters prizes have been awarded for the best essays upon subjects in American history, not only in the Woman's College in Brown University, but also in the high and grammar schools in several cities and towns.

Lectures have been given for the foreign born population, translated into the language of the audience before whom these lectures were delivered; thereby educating the listeners along the broad lines of love of country.

South Carolina.

The state regent of South Carolina reports that patriotic education is still looked after by the 23 chapters in her state. Many of these chapters offer annually medals to the different schools for essays on
Revolutionary topics, and the presentation of the prizes is made an occasion of public interest. Cowpens Chapter, one of the largest in the state, has a regular course of lectures for the cotton mill communities, which seem highly welcomed by them, and from which gratifying educational results are expected.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have co-operated with the “State Association for Improvement of Rival Schools,” and lasting, far-reaching results are expected. At the last state conference, the leading address of the occasion was on the subject of patriotic education. It was an able paper, most enthusiastically received, and widely copied by the press.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee reports that Campbell Chapter, organized a club of factory boys under the able guidance of Mrs. Robert Morgan and Mrs. Van Est. This club has grown from 8 members to 20 in less than one year. The history lesson for each meeting is prepared beforehand, being on the origin and history of our flag. The boys grew enthusiastic, and asked if they could not make money and buy a flag. A flag was presented to them and on the occasion of a visit from the regent, they unfurled their flag, with great ardor sang “My Country, 'Tis of Thee,” and answered many questions on the colonies and their settlers. This was indeed gratifying as the growth of one year's work. This chapter also presented several public schools with pictures on patriotic subjects. Watauga Chapter has provided a series of lectures from noted men for the boys of Goodwyn Institute. The lecturers are from the first ranks, numbering among them President Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, Richmond P. Hobson, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee and General Luke Wright, late Governor of the Philippines. The subjects are on “Citizenship” and “Government, and its responsibilities.” The boys take notes, and for the best essay a prize of $10.00 is given by the Chapter.

UTAH.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City, Utah, has the honor to report that work along the usual line is being carried on. That following their customary plan of offering a prize for the best patriotic essay from girls in the High School, this year, they have adopted a special pin, suitably designed and engraved, which they hope to continue using each year.

VERMONT.

Vermont reports that the whole trend of work among her Chapters is along the line of Patriotic Education and briefly summarizes it as follows:
“Celebrating patriotic anniversaries, locating and marking Revolutionary grounds and sites, assisting the Grand Army of the Republic in their Decoration Day exercises, and with funds for soldiers monuments, raising flags upon school houses, decorating the rooms of High Schools with historic and patriotic pictures, studying the History of Vermont, and noting the changes in the Army and Navy.

“Postal service and modes of travel, and so forth in the last century, offering prizes in our schools, donating Journals of American History to our public libraries, locating historic sites in our state as yet unmarked and raising funds for the same, and last but not least presenting our state flag to the Battleship Vermont.”

**VIRGINIA.**

The Virginia Chapters are much interested in work among children; nearly all offering prizes and medals for essays on patriotic subjects. One Chapter has included all the schools in the district, and this year had sent in 72 papers from 25 schools, all but one being represented.

Flags have been presented to schools, reference books and encyclopedias given, and copies of the Declaration of Independence framed and hung in school buildings.

The Albemarle Chapter held its nineteenth anniversary on February 11th and had voluntary contribution for the education of a child of the mountaineers. A large sum was realized from a charity entertainment given by Mrs. Waldorf Astor, a native of Albemarle County, which will go to the same work.

There is little work to be done among foreigners, that not being as yet for the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.

Increased interest is shown in the work for mountaineers, more funds being contributed for this purpose than in any previous year, and the importance and value of the work better appreciated.

**WASHINGTON.**

Washington reports.

“We have flag salutes in the schools, prizes for best essays on historical subjects, etc.

Our Chapter gave up one meeting to some of the young people who had competed, and found them unusually earnest and well prepared.

A state committee has been appointed and is doing preliminary work preparatory to an earnest effort next year, for the establishment of Children of the Republic societies, or work in that direction. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been put in at least one High School library, and is often consulted and made real use of.

In Spokane, every public school teacher was asked to attend a 'tea' on Washington's birthday; this being in recognition of patriotic work that they do among the children, and we have asked all Chapters in the state to recognize the teachers in some such way.”
WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Elkins Chapter, has offered a medal to the Public Schools of Elkin, for the best essay on any hero or heroine of the Revolutionary period. A member of the Chapter has gone to live in China, and engage in mission work. She was presented with a large American flag to float over the mission, and will teach the Chinese children to love and reverence it.

The James Wood Chapter wishes to report in the line of patriotic work for the past year as follows. A prize of ten dollars in gold was offered the pupils of the Parkersburg High School, for the best essay upon the Life and Services of General Daniel Morgan. There were six competitors. The prize was awarded on the afternoon of February the twenty-second. The Chapter assembled in the Carnegie Library, having for their guests the Board of Education, teachers of the High School, the contestants and their parents, and the Sons of the Revolution. It was also their privilege to have a descendant of General Morgan present, in the person of Miss Blair. The program consisted of musical selections, the reading of the prize essay, and a happy speech from Judge Moss who presented the prize. The entertainment closed with the assembly arising to the notes of the Star-Spangled Banner, and the benediction by Rev. Moore.

The Chapter has been successful in procuring the names of all Revolutionary soldiers, with their records, who are buried in Wood county; and has given the contract for a monument, to be erected to their memory. The memorial is to consist of a rough granite boulder 7x5x3 ft. in a concrete base with an iron railing. It is to have a bronze tablet with the names of those soldiers, the name of the Chapter by which it is erected, and an inscription written by Bishop Peterkin. The council has given permission to use the most eligible site in the City, and the tablet promises to be a credit to the Chapter and an ornament to the City. It is expected to have the whole completed in May, when it will be presented to the City with appropriate ceremonies.

At the February meeting of the Chapter it was voted to send ten dollars to the committee, who has in charge the education of the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers living in the Appalachians. This contribution pays for the tuition of one young girl at a day school for one year.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin reports that eight Chapters are offering prizes to the 8th grade pupils who excel in American history. This prize is sometimes given to the pupils; sometimes the building; sometimes to the class to which he belongs and takes the form of medals, pictures, or sums of money; and is given at the end of the school year for the best essay on a general, or given historical subject, or for the best
standing in class. There is an increasing interest in this subject, and they hope to report more Chapters interested in the work another year.

In closing we desire to extend our hearty congratulation to the Sons of the American Revolution for the fine service they have rendered to the cause of Patriotic Education by their publication of the pamphlet entitled "Information for the Immigrant concerning the United States, its Government and its Institutions." This is translated into many foreign languages and we are informed that they are making an effort to have it distributed broadcast among the Immigrants on shipboard. One million copies have been issued.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen Mecum, Chairman.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

RATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1909.

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

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

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1909.)

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South Highlands, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,

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

MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, Pa.,

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

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Maine.

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, D. C.,
613 15th St., Washington, D. C.

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

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

MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, W. Va.,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Chaplain General.

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

Recording Secretary General.
MISS ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.
MRS. MANUEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MRS. J. EAKIN GADSBY,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
1321 R Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
1321 R Street, Washington, D. C.

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Alabama, MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON McCLELLAN, Athens.
(Aurora Pryor)
MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 St. Emanual Street, Mobile.
(Mabel Hutton)

Alaska, MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 353 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
(Henrietta Hubbard)
MRS. FREDERICK C. BROWN, 939 W. Washington St., Phoenix.
(Elizabeth Caroline Seymour)

Arkansas, MRS. JOHN McCLURE, 321 East 3rd St., Little Rock.
(Rumina Ayres)
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(Caroline Lydia Kelley)
MRS. NATHAN COLE, JR., 4012 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles
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Delaware, .......Mrs. Caroline E. C. Speakman, Belmont Hall, Smyrna.
           Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor, 1109 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.
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           (Marie Wilkinson)
           Mrs. George T. Smallwood, 2107 S St., Washington.
           (Della Graeme)
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           (Henrietta Shoemaker)
           Miss Jean Van Keuren, P. O. Box 434, St. Augustine.
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           Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, 211 Vine Ave., Macon.
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           (Alice F. Pendleton)
Maine, .........Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
           (Lois McClellan)
           Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, 62 Silver St., Waterville.
           (Abbie W.)
Maryland, .......Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
           (Catherine 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)
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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Mrs. James P. Brayton</td>
<td>328 S. College Ave.</td>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe</td>
<td>630 Woodward Ave.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson</td>
<td>714 N. State St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Samuel Watts Wardlaw</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>Mrs. Clinton H. Moore</td>
<td>328 E. Broadway</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles B. Letton</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Mrs. Chas. Sibley Sprague</td>
<td>2416 Capitol Ave.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard</td>
<td>307 W. 90th St.</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Miss Ellen Mecum</td>
<td>332 William St.</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Mrs. L. Bradford Prince</td>
<td>111 Palace Ave.</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Mrs. William Cummings Story</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. John H. Van Landingham</td>
<td>500 East Ave.</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Mrs. Emma Ortton, Jr.</td>
<td>2217 Jefferson Ave.</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Miss Fanny Harntt</td>
<td>2217 Jefferson Ave.</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Mrs. Ira L. Reeves</td>
<td>225 North 7th St.</td>
<td>Muskogee</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Mrs. Warren E. Thomas</td>
<td>628 Salmon St.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Allen P. Peery, “Greystone,”</td>
<td>628 Salmon St.</td>
<td>Williamsport</td>
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<td>Mrs. Smyser Williams</td>
<td>628 Salmon St.</td>
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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 MOULTREY 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.
(Louis McCrory)
Miss MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
(Ella Hutchins)

Texas, ....Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, 1416 Franklin Ave., Houston.

Utah, ....Mrs. MARY FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont, ....Mrs. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
(Anne E. Bascom)

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)

West Virginia, ....Mrs. EDWARD W. EDMONDSON, 115 Union St., Morgantown.
(Mary Elizabeth Reynolds)

Wisconsin, ....Mrs. OGDEN H. VETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
(Frances Conkey)

Wyoming, ....Mrs. HENRY B. MONTGOMERY, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
(Emily A.)

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. PYOR, 1803.

MRS. A. LEWIS KNOTT, 1894.

MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.

MRS. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.

MRS. MARY DESHA, 1895.

Mrs. A. C. GEER, 1895.

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.

Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, 1905.

Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.

Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, 1906.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

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

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

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to “Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.”

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever 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 on Wednesday, November 4, 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. Roll call. Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General; Mrs. Terry, Vice-President General from New York; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Smoot, Virginia; Mrs. Swornstedt, Treasurer General; Mrs. Draper, Registrar General; Mrs. Earnest, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Gadsby, Historian General; Mrs. Boynton, Librarian General. State Regents: Mrs. Brayton, Michigan and Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania.

The Chair read the following telegram from Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 4, 1908.

To Mrs. Donald McLean, President General
National Society, D. A. R.
Regret absence. Greeting.

"Long may our land be bright,
With Freedom's holy light."

(Signed)  ELISABETH F. PIERCE.

The Chair stated that important business had taken the Recording Secretary General to Cincinnati, and requested that inasmuch as this was the first meeting of the Board at which Miss Pierce has been absent, that a resolution of regret and loyalty be sent her. It was moved and carried by a rising vote that this expression of regret be sent to the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Earnest was then appointed by the Chair to act as Recording Secretary General pro tem.

The President General announced a message of regret from Mrs. Newberry, Vice-President General of Michigan, caused by the illness of her daughter; also from Mrs. Bowron, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Sterling, Vice-President General of Connecticut, who had accepted an invitation in Connecticut to address the Chapters of the State on Continental Hall work; from Mrs. Talbot, State Regent of Arizona, a letter from Mrs. Bates, Vice-President General of Massachusetts, stating that illness in her home prevented her attendance, and enclosing a check for ten dollars to Continental Hall fund; regrets and greetings from Miss Benning, State Regent of Georgia, and a telegram of regret from Mrs. Patton, Vice-President General of Penn-
sylvania,—all sending warm greetings and best wishes for the success of the meeting. The following telegram addressed to the President General was read to the Board:

“Loving greetings from your Georgia Daughters, and sincere regrets that you and the National Board cannot be with us in conference.

(Signed) MRS. GEORGE T. HARRIS, Chairman.”

In connection with her recent Western trip, the President General requested read to the Board the following telegram from the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution:

“To Mrs. Donald McLean, Pres. Gen. N. S. D. A. R.,

With regrets for her absence and appreciation of her grand services, the Ohio “Daughters” in conference assembled, send greetings to their beloved President General, Mrs. Donald McLean. May the choicest blessings be hers.

(Signed) MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., State Regent, Ohio.

It was moved and carried that these telegrams be published in the Minutes of this meeting.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were then read, corrected and approved.

The President General addressed the Board:

As a rule, your President General proceeds with an informal, verbal account of what she has been doing since the last meeting of the Board. But first, she wishes to announce a pleasant little acknowledgement from President Roosevelt for congratulations upon his birthday, in the name of many thousand “Daughters,” (for I cannot conceive that any one would not be glad to felicitate him on that occasion). I am so closely his twin, that I could not refrain from wishing him all blessings on that day. (I am only three months younger than the President, and exactly the same age of the Kaiser; so I consider myself in the same constellation that rules for those two distinguished men,—the President and the Kaiser.)

When I left you after the October Board, you are aware we held a Continental Hall meeting at the New Willard in the evening,—a preliminary meeting, to be followed later by the regular meeting of the Committee. I was in consultation then with the supervising engineer, Mr. Mechlin, and with the contractors,—an arduous but most interesting day,—and am happy to report that all is going well. Since then received letters from Mr. Mechlin, saying the steel has arrived (which had not arrived at my last visit here) and that the marble has come down in car loads. Until the steel arrived, the builders had not been able to place the marble; but now the marble is being placed for the 3rd story, and on the whole conditions are more satisfactory than they
have been since the contract was signed. There seems no reason why everything should not go on according to the contract. The architect in New York considers everything in an excellent condition as to the building, as well as to the time. I have also to report that we have made our first payment from the loan, to the contractors, since we signed the contract. Of course, you are aware that according to the terms of the contract we pay a certain sum for a certain part of the work as completed. The first voucher sent in by the contractors, under the new contract has been received, and the Treasurer General drew the check and returned it to me for endorsement,—(as you will remember that at the last meeting of the Board it was decided wiser to have the two signatures on every check).

When your President General left here, after the Board and Continental Hall Committee meetings, she went immediately to West Virginia, where a year ago she had promised to attend a State conference. We had a most interesting time going to the Capital of the State, where an intimate friend took me through Charlestown to take the train for Point Pleasant. (It is a long trip to the Kanawha, on which the Capital is situated.) When I arrived there I found myself amply repaid for all the fatigue of the trip. The West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution claim that they have there the first battle field of the Revolution (I thought when I heard this of all the tears I had shed over Lexington and Concord!) But this place was the scene of an Indian battle with the Virginia militia, and the “Daughters” of Point Pleasant have re-interred the remains of forty-one soldiers,—all identified as Revolutionary soldiers,—in a small square upon the Ohio River, and placed a granite stone at each end of the square. The “Daughters” have, too, reserved and repaired an old inn and placed there old-fashioned furniture, suitable to an inn of that period. They did me the honor to plant the “Emily Ritchie McLean” tree within these grounds. I put soil around the tree, although out in the rain. It was all most interesting. Governor McConkle came from Charlestown; the State Regent of Virginia and many distinguished “Daughters” were present. It was a great day for Point Pleasant, because, beside the Daughters of the American Revolution, a Vice-Presidential candidate and Governor Bennett of West Virginia were in town. I never heard anything to equal the assiduity of the band! A brilliant Daughters of the American Revolution reception was given the evening of the 9th, and on the 10th of October the Opera House was full to overflowing to hear the public addresses.

That section of the Country was entirely new to me, and I found the scenery beautiful, with the hills surrounding, and the rivers flowing into the Ohio River. I hope I spent sufficient time in Charlestown, upon my return, to start the formation of a Chapter. I was informed they had never had a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter there, other societies seeming to have taken precedence. Owing to
the kindness of my hostess, many of the leading women of Charles-
town were invited to meet me, and I have every reason to believe we
shall soon have a Chapter in that locality. Until this time, West Vir-
ginia has had no President General to visit the State conference. From
West Virginia your President General journeyed to Indiana. I had
appreciated the warmth of the invitation to the Indiana State Con-
ference; but found the warmth of the welcome still greater. My route
was through Cincinnati to Indianapolis, where I was met by Mrs.
Denny, Regent of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, who escorted
me in a special car to Muncie, where the State conference was held.
These two conferences, I was told, were the largest ever held in the
states of West Virginia and Indiana. In Muncie everything possible
in elaboration of entertaining, socially, and in a business way, was
arranged, and after the conference was over I returned with Mrs.
Denny, whose guest I was. As Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison
Chapter, she gave a large reception to your President General. Alto-
gether, I had a most delightful experience in Indianapolis, and utmost
hospitality was shown me. I had hoped then to go to Kentucky, as
they were kind enough to urge me to be present; but I found the
Kentucky conference was a week later, and in that intervening week
I was much needed in New York, to sign the papers and look after
matters connected with the Hall, as the first contracts were coming in,
and I felt it necessary to return. I therefore went back to New York
City, and could not at that time visit Kentucky, as I deeply re-
gretted, for the Daughters of the American Revolution seemed to feel
keenly a desire to have their President General with them and she re-
ciprocated the feeling. I have had charming letters since, telling me
of the success of the conference.

Another happy experience in New Jersey has been mine. (I believe
I rarely ever come to a Board meeting without something to report
of New Jersey). I went out to Red Bank, and was entertained by
the Regent of the Monmouth Chapter, Mrs. White. It was a most
interesting occasion, full of associations of the great battle of Mon-
mouth. Then I had the pleasure of returning home and attending
the meeting of the New York City Chapter, held on the 31st of Octo-
ber, and incidentally, I may say,—though it is not connected with the
“Daughters”—that I have attended all the large political meetings of the
campaign, to hear the speeches and to—cultivate my mind!

I believe this is a full recital of my official travel and work. Con-
stant and enormous correspondence I have always on hand.

Now, there is one matter of special importance I desire to bring
before the Board for consideration; not for action at this meeting,
because I do not believe action is yet necessary. But this is so im-
portant a matter that I wish to plant it in the minds of the members
of the Board, at any rate.

I have for some time anticipated what I now fear is about to become
a fact, or so I have been informed. (I am using my language very carefully, you see. I say I have been informed; I do not speak of first person knowledge.) My allusion is to so-called State organizations. A tendency, in certain places, in this direction has been observed for some time,—a tendency toward State organization, rather than the National organization, and the latter I conceive to be the reason of our successful growth. I have been informed, recently, that there will be a gathering which will make an effort to take the first steps towards a State organization.

As President General of this organization and your executive head, I believe it to be my duty to protect the Society from anything harmful, and I believe this to be highly harmful and absolutely unconstitutional.

I believe that every Chapter, every State Regent, every Vice-President General, and every member of the Society should have their full rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution; but I do not think that any one part of the organization should be swallowed up in another part. Under our Constitution, the Chapters form the constituency of the National organization. I further believe that the moment we depart from that National character and go into anything,—whatever it may be termed, that savors of State organizations,—we are beginning to sound the death knell of the progress and march of this great Society. There have been Societies formed which have as their basis State organizations. Look at the difference in the growth and work accomplished! The difference in membership and the great onward tread, as compared with those of a National character. We may liken our organization to our National Government. The Nation stands to protect every and each integral part of the Country, and the Society stands to protect each part of itself, individual members, and the aggregate National Body.

This is brought to you to-day not for action, but for record, and that you may consider it and recollect that there are certain things that are unconstitutional. We all know that fungus growths are more quickly grown than extirpated. If an unconstitutional act is perpetrated, unintentionally or otherwise, and then allowed to go on unchecked, it becomes a precedent, and a precedent sometimes essays to take the place of law. I conceive it therefore to be my duty to speak of this matter, for while I am your President General I should be your protector from any possible harm,—so far as I can avert it,—that may come to the National organization. I feel assured that this proposed State organization movement would eventually lead to segregation and separation; and I do not wish these things to come after I have gone, and then have it said that your President General had not endeavored to check an unconstitutional movement in its inception. At least, I give you the information I have received. This information has been sent to me voluntarily, by those who have not full details; therefore,
I cannot give you details. But I have been recently informed,—and I believe credibly informed,—that there is an organized movement to bring into being full-fledged State organizations; and I would consider this the killing vine, that warps the oak; thus this seems the time to prepare you and forewarn.

Mrs. Brayton, State Regent of Michigan, said that they were under the impression that a State Regent was to be elected in the State; but there was no desire on the part of Michigan to divide the Society into State organizations.

The Chair replied: "The State Regent is elected at the Congress by the delegates from her State, which is the reason she is a National Officer, and because she is a National Officer, made so by the Continental Congress in that way, she is ex-officio a member of the National Board of Management. The Governors of States are elected in the States in which they live; and therefore they have no place in the National Congress of the United States, which corresponds to the Continental Congress of our Society and to the National Board. Constitutionally, no State Regent's election is legal unless confirmed on the floor of the Continental Congress. Only amendments to the Constitution can change these facts. But I am now considering the Constitution as it is.

Mrs. Gadsby said: "I think there is only strength in unity. But I have had just such letters as the President General refers to, and I know this thing is being discussed."

Mrs. Boynton: "As one of the early organizers of the Society, I wish my name added to what our President General has said about State organizations."

The Chair: "Some of you may remember that always from the early days of the Society, I supported the National character of the organization on the floor of the Congress, and in that I have been absolutely consistent. I consider that the smallest Chapters are just as important parts of the Society as the State Regents, National Officers, etc. You are all alike members of the National organization. Years ago the line of demarkation in this respect seemed in danger of growing very strong; but even then in those early days, I believed that in our nationality consisted our life and strength, and I still stand on that without wavering.

"Of course you are aware that no amendment can be acted upon at the Congress in which the Presidential election takes place; therefore, no amendment could be made legal before 18 months elapse. As I have stated, this is not for action to-day, but for full record, and that you may carefully consider the great danger that may come to our National Society."

Mrs. Putnam said: "I wish to say that a great many times I have been asked what is the difference between the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the
Revolution, and I have always said that the latter are State organizations, and pointed to the difference between the growth of that Society and our National Society in membership, strength, etc."

Mrs. Perley also concurred in this and endorsed the attitude of the President General in regard to preserving the National character of the organization.

At the conclusion of the address of the President General, Mrs. Smoot, Vice-President General of Virginia, said that she had recently attended the State conference in Virginia, and had given an account of the status of Memorial Continental Hall, as based upon the report of the President General, presented at the October meeting of the Board, and that there had been a warm expression of appreciation at the Conference, of the great success of the President General in managing the financial affairs connected with the Hall, as well as of the generous and able legal services rendered by Mr. McLean to the Society, gratuitously. Mrs. Smoot also stated that a resolution of regret had been passed, that the President General and the National Board could not be present at the conference.

The Chair expressed the interest felt by the entire Board in this State conference, as well as sincere appreciation of Virginia's splendid hospitality.

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: It is my pleasure to report that the work of my desk, though quite full the past month, is now up to date. All instructions given at the last meeting of the Board were promptly carried out; the different offices notified of the action of the Board bearing on their respective duties; resolutions of condolence and letters written, as ordered; acknowledgments made of invitations to the several State conferences, presented at the October meeting; committee appointments sent out as received from the President General, and the correspondence of my desk all attended to.

Number of applications signed, 1,270; notification of election, 1,270; certificates of membership signed, 385. Letters and postals written, 215.

I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from the following, all of whom send cordial greetings to the Board and best wishes for the work of the Society: Mrs. Bushnell, Vice-President General of Iowa; Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Orton, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Shepard, of New Hampshire; Mrs. North, of Vermont; Mrs. Hickox, of Illinois, and Mrs. Loyhed, of Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.
REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of October I have to report the following: Application blanks sent out, 3,694; supplemental blanks, 666; copies of the constitution, 481; circulars "How to become a Member", 320; miniature blanks, 273; transfer cards, 187. Letters received, 304; letters written, 191.

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past month: Applications presented to the Board, 442; applications unverified awaiting dues, 25; applications examined but incomplete, 159; applications returned unverified, 45; supplemental applications verified, 224; supplemental applications examined but not verified, 183; supplemental applications unexamined, 13; applications received since October 25th, unexamined, 11. Total, 1112. Applications of Real Daughters presented, 3. Permits for Insignia issued, 265; permits for Ancestral Bars, 133, permits for Recognition Pins, 110. New records verified, 111. Certificates issued, 361.

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

Accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:
Mrs. May Stanley McFadden, of Fitzgerald, Georgia.
Mrs. Margaret Leach, of Villisca, Iowa.
Mrs. Imogene H. Field, of Ripon, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Lily Langdon Backus Carroll, of Charlestown, West Virginia.

And the re-appointment of Miss Jane M. Steele, of Fairfield, Iowa.
The following regencies have expired by limitation:
Mrs. Abigail M. Henry, of Guntersville, Alabama.
Mrs. Eliza J. Jarves, of Santa Barbara, California.
Mrs. Nora G. Fisher, of Crownpoint, Indiana.
Mrs. Mary H. Curry, of Brenham, Texas.
Mrs. Emily P. Witter, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Miss Janette Burlingham, of Shullsburg, Wisconsin.
The Board is requested to authorize the formation of a Chapter at Lima, N. Y., under the name of "Sha-ha-se-gao."

The resignation of Mrs. Frances Saunders Kempster, as State Vice-Regent of Wisconsin, has been forwarded to the Board by Mrs. Ogden Fethers, State Regent. Mrs. Mattie Culver Van Ostrand was chosen by the State Conference to fill her unexpired term, which election the Board is asked to confirm.

The following chapters have requested permission of the Board to change their names; for the reasons assigned in the attached letters:

"Mt. Holyoke," of Massachusetts to "Dolly Woodbridge."

"Thomas Leiper Troop" of Pennsylvania to "Thomas Leiper."

Letters received, 115; cards sent for Chapter lists, 116; letters written, 138; lists received, 22; charters engrossed, 4; charters issued, 10; State Regent’s commissions issued, 1; State Regent’s commissions engrossed, 20.

The Card Catalogue reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members’ cards</td>
<td>1270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resignations</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstatements</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted membership, Oct. 7, 1908</td>
<td>68,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual membership, Oct. 7, 1908</td>
<td>55,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,

N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Referring to the resignation of Mrs. Kempster as State Vice-Regent of Wisconsin, which was offered in this report, the President General expressed her sincere regret at the retirement of Mrs. Kempster, whose excellent work in the Society would cause her resignation to be deeply felt.

Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Draper, Registrar General, this expression of the President General was unanimously endorsed by the Board.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization submitted for the consideration of the Board, certain letters from two Chapters in Louisiana, organized on the same day, each claiming priority of organization, and requested instructions in replying to these letters.

The Chair asked for an expression of opinion from the Board. After a short discussion, the following motion was offered by Mrs. Noble, seconded by Mrs. Terry: That the Chapter whose Regent was ap-
pointed by the National Board take precedence of the other. Motion carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented to the Board the cases of two ladies who having been included in the charter list of the Chapter's organization on October 7th, had written their resignations from that Chapter on October 6th. As the names had been incorporated in the Chapter before the resignations were received at this Office, the matter was submitted to the Board for decision.

After a short discussion, Mrs. Noble moved: That these two ladies whose names are under consideration, be and are members-at-large. Seconded by Mrs. Brayton. Motion carried.

REPORT OF 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 October 7th:

**Books.**


*George Morton of Plymouth Colony and some of his Descendants.* By John K. Allen, Chicago, 1908. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. John K. Allen.


*The Cantrill-Cantrell Genealogy. Record of the Descendants of Richard Cantrill, who was resident of Philadelphia prior to 1690 and of earlier Cantrills in England and America.* By Susan Cantrill Christie, 1908.


The following five volumes were presented by Faneuil Chapter of Wakefield, Mass.:


The Lindsays of America. By Margaret Isabella Lindsay. Albany, 1889.

Tales of our forefathers and biographical annals of families allied to those of McPike, Guest and Dumont. Edited by Eugene F. McPike. Albany, 1898.


Pamphlets.

Proceedings on unveiling the monument to Caesar Rodney and the oration delivered by Thomas F. Bayard. Wilmington, 1889.

Proceedings at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of General John Dagworthy.

The above two pamphlets presented by Mrs. Annie Cahoon.


The Skirmish at Quinton's Bridge, 1778. Presented by Miss Ellen Mecum.

Historical Address at Dedication of the Braddock Boulder, Nov. 11, 1907. By Marcus Benjamin Historical Papers. No. 4, of Society of Colonial Wars in District of Columbia. Presented by the Society.

Year books have been received from 14 chapters.

Periodicals.

Bulletin New York Public Library, ....................................October
Genealogical exchange, .................................................October
Journal of American History, .......................................October
Medford Historical Register, .........................................October
New England Family History Quarterly, ............................October
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, ..........July, October
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, ............October
Missouri Historical Review, ...........................................October
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly, ................. July
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, .................. October
William and Mary College Quarterly, ......................... October

The above list comprises 54 accessions, viz: 23 books, 19 pamphlets and 12 periodicals. 9 books were presented, 12 received in exchange and 2 purchased. 19 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

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

November 3, 1908.

Mrs. Boynton then presented the following:

In view of the fact that the authorized history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, contained in the First Smithsonian Report, 1890-1897, is unavailable for general distribution, and therefore unknown to the great majority of the Chapters; and in view of the additional fact that letters have come to the Librarian General during the current year from Chapters asking for a condensed, authoritative history of the first years of the organization, the following resolution is offered:

That the President General appoint a committee of three to prepare, from the highest official sources, such a history and that the National Board authorize its printing and distribution to every National Officer, State Regent and Chapter Regent of the Society.

Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Gadsby and Mrs. Perley, and carried.

At half past one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter to three.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, November 4, 1908.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, on Wednesday afternoon, and the reports of Officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was presented.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

October 1-31, 1908.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, September 30, 1908 ........... $4,799 63

Receipts.

Annual dues, $1,798, less $85, refunded, $1,713 00
Initiation fees $754, less $10, .............. 744 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, members</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, life members</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current interest</td>
<td>7.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate papers</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>607.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous, compiling list</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check from Mrs. Bell Merrill Draper</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,122 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7,921 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures.**

**Office of President General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$69.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 18 Chapter Regents' Commissions and 3 Charters</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnishing 14 Charters</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>103.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>117.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing Ink</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Postal cards, printed</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>155.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>163.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage on blanks and constitutions</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 set of rubber key tops, Smith typewriter</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>36.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Office of Registrar General
- 5,000 white cards, printed: $18.75
- 700 cards: $1.40
- Car tickets: $1.00
- Dating stamp: $0.25
- Clerical service: $271.67
- Extra clerical service: $277.50

### Office of Treasurer General
- 2,000 white cards ruled and printed: $10.00
- Sharpening erasers: $0.20
- Car tickets: $0.25
- Clerical service: $360.50
- Extra clerical service: $28.00

### Office of Librarian General
- Expressage: $1.10
- Car fare: $1.00
- Vol. I, New England Family History: $1.50
- Subscription to Vol. II, New England Family History: $1.00
- Vol. 9, Colonial Records: $3.00
- Clerical service: $65.00

### Office of Historian General
- Indexing 1st Lineage Book: $25.00
- 1 set rubber key tops, Smith typewriter: $2.50
- Expressage: $1.62
- Clerical service: $111.96

### Office of Assistant Historian General
- Overhauling and adjusting Remington typewriter: $9.50
- Clerical service: $50.00

### General Office
- Spring water, September: $4.00
- Ice, August: $2.60
- Towel service, August: $2.50
- 2 reams letter paper: $1.95
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 quarts Underwoods' Black Ink</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 quart Carmine Ink</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 sheets Manila paper</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 doz. copying cloths</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Shannon Binding Cases</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 reams typewriter paper</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 reprints of Report, Committee on Child Labor</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 reprints of Report, Committee on Historic Spots</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster bicycle (messenger)</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning 36 yards carpet (Rug)</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storing of Rug</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pole</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express tags</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauling box from Post Office</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking down awnings</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 chairs caned and repaired</td>
<td>7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>216.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, President General</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Registrar General</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Treasurer General</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Librarian General</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for office, Historian General</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for General office</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>73.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>400.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and mailing October number</td>
<td>$328.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I oval half tone</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 half tones</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Chairman Magazine Committee</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Editor</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager's Salary</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$435.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Certificates.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 246 certificates,</td>
<td>18.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage,</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office Furniture.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 typewriter table,</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rent of Offices.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for October,</td>
<td>254.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>254.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rent of Telephone.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for October,</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in rate from November 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908, less refund of additional messages,</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toll service,</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Regents' Postage.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, District of Columbia,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, Illinois,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, New Hampshire,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, South Carolina,</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stationery.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For President General,</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Registrar General,</td>
<td>22.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Treasurer General,</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Historian General,</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Assistant Historian General,</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For General Office,</td>
<td>17.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stationery, State Regents.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, California,</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, Colorado,</td>
<td>7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, Connecticut,</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent, Indiana,</td>
<td>4.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For State Regent, Iowa, .......... 1 42
For State Regent, Kansas, .......... 1 42
For State Regent, Minnesota, .......... 1 42
For State Regent, Mississippi, .......... 2 63
For State Regent, Missouri, .......... 1 42
For State Regent, Montana, .......... 1 42
For State Regent, South Carolina, .......... 2 70
For State Regent, Vermont, .......... 1 35

Spoons.
2 spoons, “Real Daughters,” .......... 4 80

Seventeenth Continental Congress.
Spoons for 25 pages, .......... 37 50

Support, Real Daughters.
Support 2 “Real Daughters” for September, .......... 16 00
Support 34 “Real Daughters” for October, .......... 272 00

Refund to Mrs. Bell Merrill Draper for advanced fees and dues in order that 4 applicants might enter at the meeting, October 7, 1908, .......... 12 00

Fees and dues returned to Mrs. Josephine Burrows, .......... 21 00

Balance on hand October 31, 1908, .......... $4,566 89

On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank, .......... $2,786 48
On deposit in Washington Loan & Trust Co. Bank, .......... 1,780 41

Fort Crailo Fund.
Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1908, .......... $55 79
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, September 30, 1908, $121,253.72

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Twickenham Town Chapter, Alabama, $5.00
Pelican Chapter, Louisiana, 5.00
Shreveport 1776-1908 Chapter, Louisiana, 5.00
Gen. Thomas Mifflin Chapter, Pennsylvania, 5.00
Moshannon Chapter, Pennsylvania, 5.00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. E. D. Churchhill, of Hannah Weston Chapter, Maine, 12.50
Miss Cora Everett Watts, of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts, 12.50
Mrs. Caroline P. Campbell, of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, 12.50
Mrs. G. May Bodvin—At Large, New York, 25.00
Mrs. Jessie D. Hadley, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12.50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia, 1.00
Mrs. Lilian Rozell Messenger, sale of "Heroine of the Hudson", District of Columbia, 3.00
Pulaski Chapter, Georgia, 5.00
Martha Washington Chapter, Iowa, 25.00
Hannibal Chapter, Missouri, 14.00
Mrs. Blanche S. B. Sprague, Nevada, 25.00
Cherry Valley Chapter in memory of Mrs. Anna Morse, first Regent and "Real Daughter", to place her name on Roll of Honor Book, New York, 50.00
Proceeds of Stereopticon Lecture "Our Flag, Its History and What it Stands For", .......................... 100 00
*Miles Harvey Chapter*, account North Carolina Column, North Carolina, .......................... 10 00
*Mary Washington Chapter*, account furnishing Ohio Room, Ohio, .......................... 15 00
*Miami Chapter*, account furnishing Ohio Room, Ohio, .......................... 10 00

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258 00

**Permanent Interest.**

On Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Bonds, .......................... 200 00
On Chicago and Alton R. R. Bonds, .......................... 75 00

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275 00

**Commission.**

On Recognition Pins, .......................... 8 00

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8 00

641 00

\$121,894 72

**Expenditures.**

Renewal on insurance less unexpired insurance, .......................... 49 00
Premium on \$200,000 insurance, less return premium, .......................... 531 01
Inspector of Works for month ending October 14, 1908, .......................... 100 00
On account of contract, completion of Continental Hall, .......................... 8,118 00
Copying Continental Hall Records, .......................... 22 80

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8,820 81

\$8,820 81

Balance on hand, October 31, 1908, .......................... \$113,073 91

On deposit in banks as follows:

American Security & Trust Co., .......................... \$91,496 82
National Savings and Trust Co., .......................... 8,234 05
Union Trust Co., .......................... 5,108 99
Washington Loan & Trust Co. Bank, .......................... 8,234 05

\$113,073 91

Cash balance on deposit in banks, October 31, 1908, .......................... \$113,073 91
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

Total permanent fund, cash and investments, ........ $137,551 01

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL G. SWORMSDEIT,  
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

In regard to the matter of dropping certain names in the Chapter at Hawaii and New Mexico, respectively, Mrs. Terry moved: That the members from Hawaii and New Mexico be communicated with and asked to remain members-at-large.

Seconded by Mrs. Putnam. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to have a guide published for the use of Chapter Treasurers, explaining the necessity for this.

Mrs. Gadsby moved: That the Treasurer General have printed the model for book-keeping for the benefit of Chapter Treasurers.

Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The work of the Historian General's office has progressed most satisfactorily. The interest in these books seems to increase with each volume. The Twenty-seventh is nearly ready for publication,—only 40 records to be heard from. Six days were spent by the Compiler in the Pension Office and 94 records verified with much valuable information gained. The Pension Office is a boon to this organization and we are deeply grateful for this privilege granted us.

Thirty-two letters have been written and fifteen replies received.

The Twenty-eighth Volume is also well advanced; one thousand papers have been copied and five hundred compared with the Card Catalogue.

We have been most happy in being able to comply with a request to send to the Public Library at San Francisco 24 volumes of the Lineage Book, to supply the place of those lost in the earthquake, and have received most grateful thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.
REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: It is with pleasure that the progress on the Smithsonian Report is noted. From the 926 notices sent, 117 replies have been received, in the form of reports; letters expressing pleasure in reporting have been particularly gratifying, as many Chapter Regents have never before realized that the Smithsonian Report is a report of the work of the Chapters. Since the last report, though not permanently located, 26 letters reached the Assistant Historian and were promptly answered. Letters received in this office, 31; letters written, 39; cards sent, 73. Sum total, reports received, 117. Special matter has also been prepared for the report of Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the month of October to the amount of $3,439.67, of which the largest items are: Pay roll, $1,248.00; rent, $254.65; printing magazine, $328.04; stamped envelopes, $216.40; pensions for daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, $272.00. The committee reports having received railroad bonds to the amount of $25,000.00 from the Treasurer General, and has placed them in the hands of the officers of the National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in order that they may be sold, in accordance with the order of the Board.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, Chairman,
ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
MARIE W. HODGKINS.

Report accepted.

The Chair stated that the Auditing Committee had no report to present at this time,—a full report having been submitted from the Auditor at the last meeting of the Board, through the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Bates,—the recommendations of which were adopted. The Chair stated that the books had been audited, as usual.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have simply to report that the Officers’ Lists have been printed and all requests for
printed supplies have been attended to,—the same having proved entirely satisfactory.

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the past month as Chairman of the Purchasing Committee I have authorized the following purchases:

Office supplies, including ink, paper, pads and filing cases; one typewriter and one typewriter table; one bicycle for use of errand boy.

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Treasurer General has asked, that beginning November 1st, the salary of Miss Marshall shall be raised from $65 (sixty-five dollars) to $75 (seventy-five dollars) per month and that of Miss Kent from $50 (fifty dollars) to $60 (sixty dollars) per month. Both these young ladies are in the Treasurer General's office and have proved themselves efficient and faithful clerks. This Committee, therefore, asks that the request be granted.

Current repairs to typewriters, furniture, etc., have been attended to during the past month.

The bicycle which the Committee was authorized to purchase for the use of the office boy has been secured for the sum of $22.50.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Chairman Supervision Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted with its recommendations.

The President General displayed to the Board the certificate of award conferred upon the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Committee of the Jamestown Exposition and read the letter accompanying the certificate.

Mrs. Gadsby moved: That a letter of appreciation be sent the Jamestown Exposition Committee for the Diploma of award for historical exhibit.

Seconded by Mrs. Perley. Motion carried.

In regard to the proposition to procure a medal for the Daughters exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, Mrs. Terry moved: That the
medal awarded in the Diploma presented by the Jamestown Exposition be procured; and the Treasurer General be authorized to pay all expenses.

Seconded by Mrs. Putnam. Motion carried.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Gadsby a committee of one to ascertain if a medal commemorative of the Society's exhibit at Jamestown had already been made.

If it should be discovered that no medal of this kind existed, the Chair appointed Mrs. Terry to attend to the matter of procuring a medal for the Society.

A request was presented by the President General from Mrs. Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Children of the Republic for the necessary amount to carry on the work of the committee.

Mrs. Putnam moved: That the Treasurer General be empowered to send one hundred dollars to Mrs. Murphy for the work of the committee.

Motion carried.

A letter was read from the Pushmataha Chapter of Jackson, Mississippi, extending through their State Regent, an invitation to the members of the National Board of Management to an entertainment to be given the Mississippi State conference on the 3rd and 4th of December.

It was moved and carried that this be accepted with thanks.

The names of the deceased members, of those resigning, and those dropped were read to the Board, and the usual action taken thereon.

The President General brought to the attention of the Board the early affiliation of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor with the National Society, giving it her loyal support and work, and standing No. 2 upon its lists, and at present an Honorary Vice-President General, and stated in this connection that Judge and Mrs. Pryor would celebrate, on the 7th of November, the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. In consideration of the fine and valuable services of Mrs. Pryor and the prominent position she occupies in the National Society, the President General requested that some expression of congratulation be sent on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of this distinguished couple.

The Board expressed by a rising vote its interest and felicitations, and authorized the sending of a floral tribute,—the same to be accompanied by a message of congratulation, appropriately engrossed.

A request was made for a pension for Mrs. Rebecca C. Keene, of Brockton, Massachusetts, a "Real Daughter," and upon motion, the same was granted.

Mrs. Brayton, State Regent of Michigan, presented a request for pensions for two "Real Daughters"; but the required testimonials not having been sent, Mrs. Draper moved: That these two "Real Daugh-
be placed upon the list subject to the presentation of the proper data being furnished the Treasurer General.

Motion carried.

Letters were read by Mrs. Earnest as follows: From Mrs. Gross, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, in regard to a Chapter having associate members; a letter from Mrs. Hood, Regent of the Israel Putnam Chapter, of Massachusetts, acknowledging the pension granted Mrs. McKenney, a "Real Daughter," also the gold souvenir spoon, an invitation from Mrs. Story, New York State Regent, to the State Conference to be held on November 5th and 6th; a letter from Mrs. Gerald, inquiring about the eligibility to membership of an applicant, and from Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey an invitation to the Board to be present at the funeral services of General Langdon that afternoon at Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Gadsby moved: That a letter of appreciation be sent Miss Dorsey for the invitation to the President General and National Board to attend the obsequies of General Langdon.

Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

The President General appointed a committee of two to represent the National Society at these services.

The Registrar General asked permission to procure a large file case this to be used by her as the genealogical editor, for the matter that has been accumulating in that department; also a new section to the file case for the Registrar General's office. It was moved and carried that these requests be granted; the same to be referred for action to the Purchasing Committee.

Mrs. Draper called attention to the necessity for having a lot of Constitutions printed, and stated that it would be necessary to prepare the same in accordance with the amendments that had been adopted at the last Congress. The President General appointed Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Hodgkins, in connection with Miss Pierce, to attend to this work.

Mrs. Draper asked permission to have appointed a clerk who has been in her employ for the past fifteen months, placed on the permanent roll, to fill a vacancy; this to be referred to the Supervision Committee and reported at the next meeting of the Board. There being no objection it was so ordered.

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

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General.

Report approved.
DIRECTORY.

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