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Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.
TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

APRIL 26, 1909

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, N. S. D. A. R

LADIES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: We welcome, with pleasure, the distinguished woman who has so ably and brilliantly presided over the deliberations of the Board during the past four years, who, with a farewell word, will hand over to us important documents that have been in her keeping.

It seems to me as though we are gathered here as one big family, around a common table, for purposes of mutual helpfulness in the study and administration of the great interests relating to our National Society.

To put it tersely, and to the point, to our hands is committed a sacred trust—the good of the order. That we shall work with an eye single to this end, that we shall rise to this great height of patriotic and personal duty, and justify the confidence reposed in us, I doubt not.

Our chief concern, this morning, I understand, is in connection with the affairs of state regents, to get acquainted with each other, to get our bearings, and to cement those ties of friendship and alliance which I trust will mark our association the coming year, and make it memorable. I am sure we may rely upon the veterans in the service, whose presence we so gratefully hail to-day, to be very patient and long suffering with those of us who have yet to adjust ourselves to the new situation; to help us through difficulties and perplexities, mistakes or blunders, and to make the new path as smooth and easy and comfortable as possible. For my own part, I must crave every indulgence, as it is my conscientious purpose and desire to put the best that is in me, whatever that may be, entirely at your disposal.
Marking historic sites has been the work which has appealed especially to members of Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and as an evidence of this they point with pride to a handsome bronze tablet on what is known as the old Fort Herkimer Church, to commemorate Fort Herkimer, the scene of many stirring events during our war for independence as well as of our earlier period.

During the summer that is passed, Astenrogen Chapter has not been idle, and as a result of their patriotic labors a substantial marble tablet was unveiled September 16th, at a place midway between Little Falls and Herkimer, about five miles north of the Mohawk River, in one of the most beautiful and fertile farming districts of the Empire state, in a settlement which has long been known as Shell’s Bush. This place was named for, and has been made historic by one of its pioneers, John Christian Shell, and his brave and resolute wife, Elizabeth Petrie. Many of his descendants, and those of his neighbors, still live in this now peaceful and prosperous locality, and recount the events which have been handed down to them of the stirring times in which they lived during the war for independence.

John Christian Shell had built a strong and well constructed block house, which was his home as well as his castle. The first story was of logs, its only opening being an entrance well protected by a massive door. There were loop-holes through which the besieged could fire upon their enemies. The second story projected over the first, and there were apertures through this which afforded means of firing down upon an assailant, who might attempt to force an entrance, or set fire to the building. On August 6th, 1781, a party of Indians and Tories, led by Donald McDonald, made their appearance in this locality. Most of the inhabitants fled to Fort Dayton for protection, a distance from three to five miles. Our indomitable hero, John Christian Shell, determined to “hold the fort.” He, with his six sons, were in the...
harvest field, and when the enemy appeared, he, with four of his sons, ran for the Block House. Two little sons, twins, only eight years old, were overtaken by the Indians, made captives, and carried to Canada. Having gained the fort, which was stored with arms and ammunition sufficient to withstand an ordinary siege, this brave little garrison prepared to defend their castle with their lives, if need be. And it was at this point Dame Shell proved herself equal to the emergency. She loaded the guns for her husband and sons, and let us not forget these were of the flint lock variety. The enemy was forced to retreat several times, and repeated attempts to fire the building were unsuccessful. McDonald, the Tory leader, undertook to force the door open with a crow-bar; while so doing he was wounded in the leg. None of his own party being near enough to rescue him, Mr. Shell unbarred the door and hurriedly dragged him into the fort. His capture was most providential to the besieged inmates. It not only secured them from being burned out by their enemies, but their ammunition, which had been greatly depleted, was reinforced by that taken for their prisoner. In a last and vigorous effort to take the fortress so bravely defended, the muzzles of their guns were thrust through the loop-holes, and alert, brave, resolute Mrs. Shell, with a determination born of the occasion, and an axe which never did better service, struck five of them in such a manner as to make them unfit for further duty.

During a respite in the attack upon this stronghold, Mr. Shell sang a hymn of gratitude for his deliverance from peril. In the last attack made by the enemy, just at dark, Shell, who was on duty in the upper story, called to those who were below, loud enough to be heard by their foes, "The soldiers are coming from Fort Dayton." This stratagem proved successful, for this horde of savages and Tories fled to the woods, not particular as to the manner of their going, but went, leaving eleven killed and six wounded, and from the little boys, who were taken captives to Canada, it was afterwards learned that nine out of the twelve of their wounded, who retreated, died on the march.

In the following year Shell and two of his sons, while at
work in the field, near their block house, were fired upon by a party of marauding Indians. He was dangerously wounded, and begged his sons not to leave him, for fear he might be scalped. A party came from Fort Dayton to their relief, but one son was killed and the other wounded before relief arrived. John Christian Shell did not long survive his wounds, and so passed from earth one of the brave defenders of the Mohawk Valley, and no man, so far as can be ascertained, knoweth his sepulcher, or that of his heroic and faithful wife. And now, after a lapse of a century or more, a grateful posterity have done tardy honor to their bravery and patriotism by the erection of a tablet near the site of the historic block house. This tablet is by the roadside, and the passerby, when he reads the inscription—

Erected 1908
By Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of John Christian Shell, his brave wife and sons, who defended their Block House, which stood 450 feet north of this monument, from an attack by the Indians, August 6th, 1781.

his thoughts must naturally revert to the stirring scenes recalled thereby.

Where once was heard the savage war-whoop and stealthy tread of the wily Indian, the fire and smoke seen arising from a settler's dwelling, telling too plainly the story of death and devastation, the click of the pioneer's rifle, the hurried call "to arms," a land with here and there a clearing, instead of all this we look out over green pastures and well tilled lands, dotted with church spires, school houses and comfortable homes. Highways over which it is a joy to ride with automobiles and carriages, such as were never dreamed of by our ancestors, whose descendants, dwelling amid scenes of peace and plenty in the midst of national greatness, will do well to reflect on what manner of men and women ought we to be with such a heritage, and secured at such a price. Our sturdy and courageous forbears wrestled with conditions with a patience and fortitude which will ever be the boast of their descendants.
September 16th, 1908, the day of the unveiling of the tablet, rose bright and clear. At an early hour members of Astenrogen Chapter were all astir. Guests were met at the station and escorted to the City Club rooms, which were theirs for the time being, through the courtesy of its members, and at the appointed time the start was made for Shell's Bush, about four miles distant over smooth roads, and through a country unsurpassed for beauty of situation and for farming purposes.

The weather was ideal, and the ride to the Rasbach farm was enjoyed to the utmost, being made in carriages and automobiles, generously donated by local owners, the route being indicated by flags. The tablet is situated by the roadside in a beautiful meadow land and near where the historic block house stood. The extensive farm grounds were thrown open to the visitors by Marcus Rasbach, the present occupant. About one o'clock the invited guests sat down to a bountiful repast, which Astenrogen Chapter had prepared for its guests, and coffee was served to all who attended, numbering about four hundred people. The exercises were opened about two o'clock by an address of welcome, delivered by the regent, Miss Clara L. Rawdon, who read an original poem, written in 1738, and which was taken from the annals of Tryon county, relating the early events occurring during the lifetime of John Christian Shell. An invocation, by Rev. Dr. Marsh, of the Methodist Church, followed, and several selections by a quartette, composed of Messrs. Dempster, Abbott, Powell and Dussault, were rendered. Mrs. William Cummings Story, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, delivered a graceful address, which was well received. This was Mrs. Story's first visit to the Mohawk Valley and she expressed herself as delighted with everything. She was followed by Ex-Mayor Walrath, who gave a brief outline of the early history of the place. Ex-Mayor Dr. E. H. Douglas took for his subject, "Present Responsibilities of the American Citizen," and his remarks were received with hearty applause. Ex-President Witherstine, of Herkimer, addressed the assemblage, also dealing with early history, and Hon. George W. Ward called forth enthusiastic applause by
his fine talk. District Attorney Lewis, M. G. Bronner and Robert MacKinnon, of Utica, who had been invited to speak, were unable to be present. Max Reid, of Amsterdam, a member of the New York Historical Society, gave a scholarly address, as did also LaGrange Smith, of Frankfort.

The unveiling of the tablet, which was the most important ceremony of the day, was done by Mrs. Forest Christman, of Middleville, a great-great-granddaughter of John Christian Shell. The tablet was wrapped in flags beneath an arch hung with bunting and flags, and at the base of the monument rested a wreath of flowers, the work of James Garlock. An old powder horn, the only remaining relic of John Christian Shell, was placed on the tablet. At four o'clock the services were concluded.—Mrs. David T. Lamb, Historian.

SOME POLITICAL CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD PRECEDING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF LOOK AT CERTAIN SOCIAL ASPECTS

“When, four centuries ago, adventurers from the Old World first landed on the southern shores of the Western Continent, and pushed their way into the primeval forest, they found growing in its shadowy fastnesses a mighty plant, with vast leaves radiating upward from the mould and tipped with formidable thorns. Its aspect was unfriendly, it added nothing to the beauty of the wilderness, and it made advance more difficult. But from the midst of some of them uprose a tall stem, rivalling in height the trees themselves, and crowned with a canopy of glorious blossoms. The flower of the forbidding plant was the splendor of the forest.”

It was the agave or American aloe, sometimes called the century plant, because it blooms but once in a lifetime. It is of the family of lilies, but no other lily rivals its lofty magnificence. From the gloom of the untrodden places it sends its shaft skyward into the sunshine, it is an elemental growth; its simplicity equals its beauty. But until the flower blooms
after its ages of preparation the plant seems to have no meaning, proportion or comeliness; only when those golden petals have unfolded on the summit of their stately eminence do we comprehend the symmetry and significance that had waited so long to avouch themselves.

“This lily of the ages, native to American soil, may fittingly stand as the symbol of the great Western republic. * * * The Declaration of Independence nearly three centuries after Columbus’s discovery showed a blind and sordid world what America was discovered for.

“The idea of political freedom is commonplace now; but to conceive it for the first time required a mighty effort, and it could have been accomplished nowhere else than in a vast untrodden land.”

There may be great American lilies and great free peoples elsewhere now, but they were rooted in American soil.

The first settlers who came across were animated solely by desire to escape oppression at home, no vaguest dream of independent empire stirred their slumbers; but, slowly, as the breath of forest and prairie filled their lungs, and the amazing breadth of the virgin continent expanded their perceptions,—gradually, surely, they began to straighten their shoulders and resent the pretentions of weaker men who would rule them from afar.

Here and there the nebula of a new political force became discernible. At first only faintly luminous, hardly coherent, the forming mass followed, though with increasing resistance, the course of its ancestral sun. Then, one wonderful day, urged by its own acquired momentum, it swung free—a planet, centripetally compact, secure in its self-created orbit, a world-power. One, equal, indivisible, with its own motif ringing clear in the chorus of the morning stars.

To drop the astronomical figure for simple algebra: The people’s freedom was the unknown quantity. Given a new continent, strange and savage foes, hardships, wars and governmental oppression on one side, and on the other men of a noble race, who, loving liberty, fled from tyranny and became inured to want and danger—to find $x$. By simple elimination we get the answer—_Liberty!_
It sounds simple, doesn't it? But let us look at the forces in Europe operating against the solution. At the time the algebraic problem was arranging Russia was aggressively pushing her far-flung boundaries. The dissolute Catherine was in the throne, with her prehensile eye turned toward Poland. She almost dared—but would Prussia and Austria sit still while she strengthened her power and enlarged her domain? Not if they could prevent it—but could they? They did not love Poland, but they hated Russia, and had no mind to let the bear gorge unhindered. If only they had an ally! But as Frederick of Prussia asserted, bitterly, "England had her hands full with her American colonies, and France was busy with mistresses and fêtes." In the end we know what happened:—They made common cause with the "Bear that walks like a man" and shared in the partition of hapless, freedom-loving Poland. Surely small encouragement there for the American colonies.

In France the spirit of the Revolution had turned over for one more nap before rousing to the day's work. Later we shall see what was done in the name of freedom for us before that spirit descended to license and bloody deeds at home.

And what of England? George III had come to the throne. "Be a king, George!" his mother would continually adjure him, as he grew from childhood to youth, and George, succeeding his weak old grandfather, resolved that he would be no less. His ideas of royal prerogative were enormous, and one of the early acts of his reign was to force the resignation of the able premier, William Pitt, called the great commoner, and make Lord Grenville prime minister in his stead. Pitt had declared that his duty was to the people. "What nonsense!" said his majesty, and turned his back.

He found in Grenville exactly the man he wanted—that is for a time. The Seven Years, French and Indian War was over—England's dominion in the New World fixed. True she had won laurels and territory, but laurels are the Lawson carnations of empire, they come high; besides the incomparable Wolfe had fallen.

The enormous debt contracted in this war demanded action. Why not levy on these prosperous colonies? Hadn't the mother-country left them long to their own self-government,
although they were really as completely subject to the crown as any borough in England? They had never taxed them, it was true; it was also true, they had to admit, that the government of these provinces had never cost the English a penny except for pen, ink and paper. This had no bearing on the real issue they claimed, which was that no bounds could be set to the supremacy of king and parliament over every subject of the crown.

George had at this time not only a prime-minister, but a parliament after his own heart. They, too, believed in the absoluteness of the king—and parliament,—all but Pitt.

"The value, spirit and essence of a House of Commons," said Edmund Burke, "consists in its being the express image of the feelings of the nation." This house had no such dignity. The seats were held largely by purchase, and it was easy for Grenville, with the king behind him, to secure the passage of the "Stamp Act" in 1765.

When we reflect on the consequences flowing from the Act of Parliament, which passed, we are told with no more opposition than a turnpike bill, we wonder that no voice but Pitt's was raised against it. By one touch was set in motion those influences that culminated in the loss to England of her most precious possession. One feels in contemplating it like paraphrasing the poet's lines:

"O wasteful 'mother,' she who may
On her own self set her own price,
Knowing 'we cannot' choose but pay—
How hath she cheapened Paradise!
How giv'n for naught the precious gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine
Which spent with due respective thrift
'Had sealed Colonial hearts to thine.'"

But in all England, William Pitt alone foresaw the disastrous consequences, and he was at home ill when the Stamp Act became a law. He said, later, that if he could have been moved he would have implored to be taken to the House and laid upon the floor so that he might at least have lifted his voice against it.

Soon the uproar produced in the colonies came echoing
across the seas. Benjamin Franklin, who had been promptly sent by the agitated colonial assemblies to represent them, was summoned before the bar of the House, and questioned as to the attitude of the people toward this new taxing act.

What had been the feeling toward the mother-country, he was asked, before the passage of this taxing bill?

"Most loyal and affectionate," he responded, "desiring above all things amicable relations with the home government."

And since this act, what is it?

"Resentment for injustice," he declared.

But they will obey the will of king and parliament?

Never, unless compelled by force of arms. Their claim is this, he explained:—"The power of taxation is the grand banner right of British liberty, when that is broken down all is lost." Taxation and representation are inseparable. In the geographical nature of the case representation in the British Parliament is impossible, and no act of parliament can annihilate the Atlantic Ocean. But, he added, "the various colonial assemblies will give voluntarily for the relief of the home government far more than this tax will ever produce."

Here was the crux of the whole matter, and it was met,—surely, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"—it was met by the statement that "the time to tax a people is when your right to do so is refused." "We may remit the tax," said one belted earl, "but never until we have brought them to their knees." Any kindergartner knows that this is no way to treat children, and, naturally, the sounds of uproar from the nursery across seas increased in violence; and, shortly, it became known that all the stamps sent to America were safely locked up in the Boston custom house, and that the business of colonies was going on as usual with unstamped paper!

By this time King George, tiring of all the vexation and also of Grenville, who had developed ideas of his own prerogative as unbridled as the king's, recalled William Pitt and asked him to form a cabinet. His majesty receded from all his former demands so obnoxious to the "Great Commoner"; he was even willing to adopt conciliatory measures toward the colo-
SOME POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

nies, and simply asked of Pitt his loyalty and wisdom. It was one of George’s rare moods of sanity and moderation.

But, alas! the day of the “Great Commoner” was ended. Though still the idol of the people the House of Commons contained not a single advocate of his American policy. “Conciliate these rebels?” they cried—“We’ll conciliate with bayonets. No limits can be set to the supremacy of king and parliament.” So, after two futile attempts to form a government, Pitt retired to his seat in Somersetshire and watched the ruin of his dearest hopes. Like Achilles pondering in his tent,

“Silent he was but not content.”

Failing Pitt, George made the young Earl of Rockingham, at that time the head of the Whigs—his premier.

Timid, ignorant, temporizing, the Earl did nothing to allay the growing irritation. Indeed he feebly allowed coercive measures for enforcing the tax to proceed unhindered.

A bit of verse, extremely popular at that time, had for a refrain:

“The nation’s asleep and the minister Rocking ’em.”

which gives a pretty clear snap-shot of governmental apathy viewed from the people’s stand-point.

And now we must cross seas to the infant colonies, where, at last, a political condition, acute and contagious, had developed.

Mr. Dooley, a few years ago, said that the trouble with the Democratic party was that they were always too late in getting to the lumber-yard for their platform—or words to that effect. Before they arrived, he said, the more alert Republicans had appropriated all the planks that were not worm-eaten and full of knot holes, and there were none left except the tough old “we protest” kind of timber.

The colonists must have been the original Democratic party! There certainly was nothing left for them but “we protest” boards, but they went bravely to work to do what they could.

Even Franklin, vigorously as he had fought against the taxation act, saw nothing now but the submission of the colonies. But even Franklin did not fully gauge the spirit of this people.
Assembly after assembly iterated the same pronouncement: Their government in its higher parts was in the hands of the mother-country, but the legislation of internal affairs must be in their own. In consequence assembly after assembly was dissolved by the respective governors.

Unable to enforce the obnoxious act, parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, but a fatal clause remained: Parliament still had power to make laws and statutes binding the colonies in all cases whatsoever. As the Americans were contending for principles, not mere pecuniary advantage the question was still open, especially as other acts imposed duties on glass, paste-board, white and red lead, painter's colors and tea.

New York now took umbrage at the quartering of troops on citizens, and Boston was the focus of what was called sedition. The general court of Massachusetts had petitioned the king, himself, for relief against the recent measures, and had called on all other colonies to join them in measures to obtain re-dress. Governor Bernard ordered them to rescind their action,—they refused, and he dissolved the general court. Then both Houses of Parliament, asserting that Massachusetts had no general court, ruled that all persons charged with treason within that colony be removed to England for trial.

At this juncture Virginia generously stripped to the fray. An address to the king was prepared stating that all trials for treason or any crime whatsoever committed in any colony ought to be tried before his majesty's courts in that colony, and beseeching the king to avert from his loyal subjects the miseries and dangers which would come from carrying beyond seas any persons suspected of crime, depriving them of a jury from the vicinage, as well as the ability to produce witnesses. This was sent to the colonies' agent in England—Franklin, with directions to present it, not to Parliament, but to the king himself, and afterward to have it printed in the English papers.

Lord Botetourt, then Governor of Virginia, was astonished at these high-handed proceedings. He convened the House of Burgesses, and said, "I have heard of your resolves, and augur ill from them. You have made it my duty to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly." But not by any means to
tears, for they immediately adjourned to a private house, and made Peyton Randolph, their late speaker, moderator.

Washington, a member of the House of Burgesses, then brought forward a draft of articles of association that later formed the ground-work of an instrument, signed by all present, pledging themselves neither to import nor use any goods, merchandise or manufactures taxed by parliament to raise a revenue from the colonies. This was sent throughout the country for signatures, and soon was universally adopted.

Before we go into the effect on England of this act of abnegation let us look at what it involved at home.

The colonists of wealth, and they were many, were accustomed to a high scale of living. All the elegancies and luxuries of life came from abroad. A large Virginia estate was a little empire,—the mansion house was the seat of government. There were legions of negroes for domestic service, hosts of them for field work. Many of the planters were connected with old families in England. Young men were sent to finish their education there,—George Washington’s elder brother, Lawrence, for instance. Virginia had always been favored by the home government in the matter of appointments, although all the royal governors were of high rank. They maintained a state that made colonial society, in a way, the outposts of the British aristocracy. The style of living, in short, among opulent Virginians of that day has long since faded away. Nothing was more common than to see magnificent services of plate, elegant equipages, superb carriage horses—all imported from England. They loved horses. One of the Randolphs of Tuckahoe built a stately stable for his dapple gray horse, Shakespeare, with a small recess for the chamber of the groom who remained by him day and night.

The Potomac was the scene of aquatic state and ostentation. Beautiful imported barges with uniformed crews carried their cargoes of belles and beaux.

At one time, according to Washington, the whole neighborhood was thrown into a paroxysm of festivity by the anchoring of a British frigate in the river, in front of the hospitable Fairfax mansion. A succession of dinners and breakfasts took place at Mt. Vernon and Belvoir with teas aboard the vessel.
The society of all the provincial seats of government was always polite and fashionable and very exclusive. Dinners and balls abounded and there were attempts at theatricals. For the latter, we are told, Washington had great relish.

Around Annapolis, at that time, the roads were often too rough for carriages, so that ladies had to come into the balls a-horse-back, with servants following. The ladies are described as riding with their hoops arranged fore and aft like lateen sails. This seems slightly obscure, so the picture conjured up must be left to the individual imagination.

After dancing all night they would ride home again in the morning, which would infer that the new world atmosphere had stimulated a robustness of physique not confined to the men of the race.

They loved gayety and all the beautiful things of life, but underneath their easy, luxurious ways lay principles of right and justice adamantine as the rock-ribbed limestone under a field of blue grass. As witness the following case:

Lord Botetourt, Virginia's governor, having died, the Earl of Dunmore was appointed by the crown to fill his place. These royal governors seem to have been a fairly good lot if we except Bernard, of Massachusetts. But then Massachusetts had such an offensively Puritan brand of patriotism, she never forgot for a moment that the chip was on her shoulder, no amenities were to be extended or received, so that no special courtesies in the way of appointments came her way.

Lord Dunmore, like his predecessor, Lord Botetourt, was a man of affairs and of fashion. At the time of his appointment to the governorship of Virginia he held some position in New York, and liking the festivities there, not knowing possibly of the charms awaiting him at Williamsburg, Virginia, he lingered among what Richard Harding Davis has embalmed in literature as "the old poltroon families,"—sending his military secretary, Captain Foy, to administer the affairs of his office in Virginia. I have no doubt the Virginia aristocracy coined that opprobious "old poltroon" phrase themselves, and Mr. Davis has stolen it, for they were indignant enough before the tardy arrival of the earl. One of the first acts of the House of Burgesses when he convened them was to inquire by
what right he had fixed a salary and fees for his military secretary, to be paid by the colony, without the sanction of the assembly.

The earl metaphorically whistled, then wisely rescinded the order, and set about making friends of this independent people among whom he was to live.

He gauged their weakness for elegance and state and ministered to it royally; finally sending for his countess and a numerous family of sons and daughters to join him. A miniature court was formed, a herald appointed to settle and publish all decisions on points of etiquette and precedence, coaches and four, postillions and outsiders thronged the highways—Virginia was en fete.

The House of Burgesses in high good humor met and resolved on a magnificent ball in honor of the arrival of Lady Dunmore. Three days before the date set for the ball came the news of the passing by parliament of the Boston Port Bill which closed the port of Boston! It was like Brussels before Waterloo, for the preparations for the ball went on with all the punctillios demanded by noblesse oblige,—but "after the ball was over," the very next day, in fact, the same House of Burgesses met again and set apart the first day of June as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God to avert the destruction of their rights and the horrors of civil war. The ball had been given on the 27th of May.

The following morning Lord Dunmore dissolved the House of Burgesses; but, man of the world that he was, how in his heart he must have admired such a combination of qualities! Massachusetts could not so have done it.

Now to revert to their acts of abstention:

The colonist's determination to refrain from the use of every taxed article had the expected effect. Parliament was importuned by British merchants to interfere and save them from ruin. In their relief an act was passed revoking all the duties except on tea. This single tax was continued, Lord North, the prime-minister, said simply to maintain the parliamentary right of taxation. A trifling 3d. a pound would certainly be paid by all except those determined to rebel, he argued.
The disuse of tea had acted disastrously for the East India Company. It had vast quantities of tea stored in London warehouses which should have been brewing in American teapots. In the company's behalf parliament removed all export duty on tea to any and every port. This would lessen the cost to the colonists by a shilling a pound, making it a 9d. cheaper for them even after paying the petty 3d. tax, than the English themselves could get it. But it was not cheap tea,—if I may be permitted a pun—it was liberty they were contending for. So from Philadelphia and New York the tea-laden ships were sent back; in Charleston it was unloaded and stored in basements and cellars where it spoiled, but in Boston they had a tea party. The captains of the ships would have sailed away after seeing the feeling of the citizens, but here it was to be made a test case; the Bostonians were to be forced to take it; so, neither would the consignees consent, nor would the custom house give clearance papers, even the pass-port necessary for passing the fort was refused by the governor, so—they had a tea party.

It was an early candlelight affair—costume de rigeur, a la Indian and en mask. As a function it was a huge success, but the refreshments were undeniably bad. The tea was cold, besides somebody had spilled salt in the water, and there were no lady fingers.

This demonstration focussed all the parlimentary wrath on Boston. They immediately passed the Boston port bill removing the Custom House with all its officers, offices and appurtenances to Salem, thus completely closing the port of Boston, and making of that city a country village. They revoked the Massachusetts charter, and decreed that all their counsellors, judges and magistrates should be appointed by the crown and hold office during the royal pleasure. They enacted that any person indicted for murder or other capital offense committed in aid of magistracy might be sent by the Governor to some other colony or even England for trial.

This was the news that come to Williamsburg, on that 24th of May, and that “after the ball was over,” sent all Virginians, fasting, to their knees.
SOME POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

England could never understand the solidarity of the Colonies, neither could General Gage, the military governor of Massachusetts, although he had married a New Jersey lady, and had lived long on this side. He writes, "It is surprising that so many of the other colonies interest themselves in this one.

They have some warm friends in New York, but I learn that the people of South Carolina are as mad as they are here." He had not gone below the surface, you see, to find that one nervous system ran through the thirteen provinces, so that when the king turned a cold shoulder to Massachusetts, Virginia suffered an attack of neuralgia, or as so grimly expressed later by one of the signers—We'll all have to hang together or will hang together.

But time fails for telling all the coercive measures that were enacted. Pitt, now raised to the peerage as Lord Chatham, protested in vain. At last the colonists themselves protested no longer, either individually or in separate assemblies. A continental congress was called for September 5, 1775, when they would all shout together.

The memorials from this Congress to the home government were of such quality, so wise, so restrained, so statesman-like, that Lord Chatham speaking of them in the House of Lords said:

"When your Lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and reason, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself I must avow and declare that in the master states of the world I know not the people or senate who in such a complication of difficult circumstances can stand in preference to the delegates of America in general congress at Philadelphia."

It was in this continental congress that Patrick Henry, whose eloquence had so often thrilled the Virginia House of Burgesses, attained the eminence of the greatest orator in America, so exalted, so impassioned were the utterances of his devotion to liberty and his country.

The congress gathered into one comprehensive group all the colonial grievances, beginning with the navigation acts, specifying the various unfriendly acts of parliament during his
majesty's reign—the sugar act, stamp act, two acts quartering troops, the tea act, act suspending New York legislature, two acts appointing trials in Great Britain for offenses committed in colonies, Boston port bill, and bill revoking Massachusetts charter. Then they promulgated a Declaration of Rights, which included primarily the right of self-taxation, the right of public meeting to consider grievances and the right to trial by jury of the vicinage. I wish I could tell more of this wise, restrained, representative body. It was in session 51 days. Many stems had the Century Plant been sending skyward, but the Continental Congress was the first great bud-promise of the magnificent flower that was to come.

Events rapidly followed. The beginning of 1776 found militia training on every village green. From the time of the Boston massacre and the firing of “the shot that rang around the world,” they had ceased to hope for anything except what they could take. All their senses were sharpened, and every change in the disposition and marshalling of royal troops was silently noted.

It was this necessity-born alertness that enabled Dr. Joseph Warren, of Boston, to penetrate the design of General Gage to capture and destroy the Colonists’ cannon and ammunition at Concord—that dispatched messengers to arouse the countryside, that hung the lantern from the Old North Tower—the signal for Paul Revere’s ride.

I see that some inconoclast has recently appeared to shatter this tradition. He ridicules the whole story of Paul Revere and the lantern—says it was entirely unnecessary to give notice in that way, and calls the story pretty melodrama. Confusion to his logic! Did not I myself, climb the old tower to verify it? True, the lantern was not there, but the spot where it had hung was intact, also the road along which the rider had urged his foaming plow horse—and that is good evidence in any Irish court.

With the battle of Lexington the whole political situation changed. The colonies had in a day grown from a dependency of a mother country to an antagonist of Great Britain, seek-
ing in their struggle for aid and countenance from such as would befriend them. Instinctively they turned to France.

There the spirit of liberty had aroused from her last morning nap. Rubbing the sleep from her eyes she was rather pleased with the aspect of things in America; and when Mr. Silas Deane, sent by the young republic to ascertain the feelings and intentions of France toward his country, made inquiry, he found them most favorable.

Turgot, the head of the French ministry, had said: "Colonies are like fruits which cling to the tree only 'till they ripen. As soon as America can take care of herself she will do as Carthage did."

France at this time was described by her enemies as being dominated by "Lovely ladies at Versailles, who played at reform and philosophy," and we might add at making unsalted butter. But the people were not playing over much, and the taste of liberty was as stimulating as salt to a jaded palate.

The news from America was like a spark running through a field of dry stubble, the flame of enthusiasm began near the earth and rose. The ministry though favorable to Deane, and even more so to Franklin who had now left England and came to Paris, were not ready to antagonize Great Britain by any overt acts of friendship to her rebellious colonies.

They allowed Americans to arm and equip themselves in French ports, they might even raise money if they could, but France would give no secret aid. Notwithstanding this discretion on the part of the ministry much secret aid was given. Large sums of money were raised, principally through the efforts of M. Caron de Beaumarchais, who, thrilling with the principles of freedom himself, was entranced by the struggle beginning in America.

Some time previous to the arrival of the American agent, in defending himself from a charge, de Beaumarchais exhibited such feeling concerning the rights of citizens that his sentiments have become historic. "I am a citizen," he said. "That is to say I am not a courtier, or an abbé or a nobleman, or a financier, or a favorite, or anything connected with what is called influence now-a-days. I am a citizen, that is to say something quite now unknown, unheard of in France. I am
a citizen, that is to say what you ought to have been for the last 200 years, what you will be perhaps in 201.” Here was the Spirit of the French revolution before it got drunk.

De Vergennes, one member of the French ministry, was so persuaded by the enthusiasm and eloquence of de Beaumar-chias that plans were perfected, in spite of the reluctance of the other ministers, for establishing a bank of deposit and receiving large sums of money to aid the Americans. One million dollars was deposited in the name of the King of Spain alone, and other millions were soon drawn in. Silas Deane in his report to the secret committee of the American congress said: “I should never have succeeded in my mission but for the intelligent and generous aid of M. de Beaumarchais.” The United States is more indebted to him than to any person this side of the Atlantic.”

Joseph II of Austria, at that time visiting the court of his sister, the lovely Maria Antonia, called by the French Marie Antionette, was importuned by French enthusiasts to recognize the infant republic. He laughingly refused, saying that he loved liberty but his métier was royalty.

Louis XVI also considered his métier to be royalty, for he refused permission to all the eager young noblemen who were wild to rush off to the help of America. But La Fayette set off without it. La Fayette, not yet 20, so fired with zeal for freedom, that he left an even more youthful wife, then near her confinement. The vessel he had bought, laden with arms and ammunition, awaited him in a Spanish port, whence he sailed for America.

Thus with the aid of France we were fairly launched as a world power and a recognized combatant; for, with the Declaration of Independence, the equation determining the value of \( \pi \) had been solved, the new planet had swung into space and found its orbit—the Century Plant had bloomed.

EMMA E. MEGUIRE.

From many chapters a protest is going up that the Liberty Bell remain as it is—a sacred memory of the past, a lesson to the present.
SANTA FE TRAIL IN COLORADO

By Mrs. John Campbell

In 1906, on the suggestion and motion of Mrs. W. C. Ferrill, the Colorado conference voted to take up the work of marking the Sante Fe Trail in Colorado, and general interest in the cause was still further increased by able papers on the Santa Fe Trail prepared and read by Mrs. Elmer A. Wixson and Mrs. Ferrill, at the State Daughters of the American Revolution Conference. In the winter of 1906 a committee consisting of one member from each chapter in the state was called upon to ask the legislature for $2,000 to aid this work. Under the leadership of Mrs. John Campbell, then state regent, and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution committee, such a measure was framed and the legislature adopted a bill, introduced by Senator Fred. W. Parks, appropriating the amount requested, making defacement of stones punishable by fine or imprisonment and creating a state commission for the erection of the markers, consisting of the state engineer, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution state committee. The work of marking the trail was begun and completed during the administration of Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.

Twenty-seven stones have been set with the funds furnished by the state, the Santa Fe Railroad, the Denver and Rio Grand Railroad, Trinidad, and many citizens along the route; other markers will be reported by chapters. Great as has been the labor to achieve this, it is the least of the labors and successes in this especial work. The awakening of interest in thousands of minds—interest in our nation and its growth, our state and its makers, a love of the past and an ambition to help in making the future of our city, our country, our state, our nation, one fine and harmonious whole, is the thing which these stones symbolize as they do the enterprise, perseverance and courage of those who made the trail, a pathway to the new territory for the United States and new homes for us. To-day
a stone marks the state line and Santa Fe Trail on the east; five miles away, at Holly Warm Springs, used by the Indians, is a marker given by the Zebulon Pike Chapter, set under the supervision of Mr. William Wiley. Another of this chapter's stones is at Amity, set under the care of Colonel Thomas Holland, of the Salvation Army. Next come four stones made by order of the conference and its funds in 1906, set in August, 1907, with the help of Otero county, State Treasurer Bert. L. Wirt Markham, and the presence of five hundred citizens at the unveiling of the one nearest Lamar. A Zebulon Pike Chapter marker stands on the site of New Fort Brent, called also Fort Lyon and Fort Wise, and now deserted. Two of the markers placed by the Zebulon Pike Chapter were donated by its regent, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. Westward to a point near Las Animas the state continued setting stones about five miles apart, leaving a place near the last mentioned city for the Pueblo Chapter marker. Old Fort Bent is to be marked by Mr. A. E. Reynolds, the present owner of the land on which it stood. There are still two gateways, one thirty feet wide and one twelve feet, to be traced between the crumbled remains of the old six-foot adobe wall. Nowhere do the walls stand twelve feet high and the towers thirty feet as they did in the flourishing days of 1844. King's Ferry, La Junta, awaits the spring for the setting of the Arkansas valley monument, a large one, bearing a Daughters of the American Revolution shield. Here the trail turns to the south and the regulation stones at regulation distances mark the road to El Moro, where the Colorado Chapter unveiled its fine granite marker with fitting ceremonies. On the same day the chief stone on the trail was unveiled at Trinidad in the presence of a thousand spectators. It was a beautiful sight, the tall gray stone, as the bright flags were drawn from it and hung fluttering in the breeze on each side; the blue sky a background for Gray Fisher's Peak. The name of the city, many faces in the audience, the adobe houses, and good adobe soil in the vicinity, called vividly to mind the fact that this was a Mexican possession not long ago, while beautiful new concrete structures deepen the impression.

The city council of Trinidad contributed $500 to this stone,
set it, and heartily entertained the large delegation which came to its unveiling. The voices and presence of our governor and Judge J. C. Gunter were missed, although the state engineer, Hon. T. W. Jaycox, the mayor of Trinidad, Hon. D. L. Taylor, the Hon. James M. John and Mr. Theodore Smith, could have caused the audience to forget them if that had been in the power of man. Our state regent, Mrs. John L. McNeil, and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, who has been chairman of the Sante Fe Trail committee through the greater part of its existence, delivered an address. The school children of the city and their singing of patriotic songs gave hope for the future. Leaving Trinidad the trail begins to cross the mountains to Raton Pass. Markers are set at the usual distances and one will mark the border of the state when the United States congress has decided where that is.

Before another month ends four more stones will be set on the southern, much used, but unauthorized trail, which crosses the corner of the state in Baca county near the Cimmaron river. The long Santa Fe Trail, as Mrs. Wheaten said, is now marked by a "string of precious stones," and its name brings before us a panorama beginning with buffalo herds and Indian hunters and ending with waving grain fields and beautiful homes. Yet,

"Not on the vulgar mass
Called 'work' must sentence pass,
"Things done, that took the eye and had the price;"
But on their inner worth
For patriotism's growth
The gain unchanged by throw of fortune's dice.

What Occurred at Ticonderoga

July, 1609—The discovery by Samuel de Champlain.
July, 1659—Champlain's battle with the Iroquois Indians at Ticonderoga.
1756—Erection of Fort Carillon by the French, which fortress, in strength, was second only to Quebec.
July, 1758—Defeat of Abercrombie's 15,000 troops by Montcalm's 4,000 on the French lines above the fort.
July, 1759—Capture of Fort Carillon by General Amherst and retirement of the French to Quebec.

1759—Restoration of the fort and change to name of Fort Ticonderoga.

May, 1775—Capture of the fort from English by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys in the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress.

July, 1777—Burgoyne's investment of Fort Ticonderoga, which included the fortifying of Mount Defiance, this causing St. Clair to evacuate the fortress and its defences.—Ticonderoga Historical Society.

CONNECTICUT PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

I. Our Schools.

a. Your committee believes that many of the towns of our state would be greatly benefited if the Daughters of the American Revolution would come into close touch with the schools, particularly the small district schools. It would be a great encouragement to the teachers if the neighboring chapter would supply some modern luxuries which are enjoyed by the city schools—through the teaching of handicrafts and folk dancing, local history classes, flower shows, etc.

If every chapter would appoint a school visiting committee who would make a study of the special needs of each school, that committee might become sufficiently interested to start vacation schools for the foreign children during the long days of summer, as has already been done by the Hannah Woodruff Chapter of Southington.

b. Letters have been sent to the public school teachers who are members of our society, suggesting the forming of local history clubs, which have been so successful in New York in the City History Club, a plan which might be adopted for Connecticut history in any of our towns, beginning with the local history of the immediate vicinity. For information concerning the work in Connecticut, refer to Miss Mary Patridge, 9 Columbia street, Hartford, Connecticut.

c. Audubon societies might be formed in every school by some enthusiastic Daughters of the American Revolution member for the study and protection of our native birds. In some localities our foreign citizens have been charged with destroying our birds in ignorance of our game laws. Efficient work might be done by the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in distributing and posting in public places the game laws printed in foreign languages by the Connecticut Audubon Society. These papers and information in regard to the work may be had upon application to Miss Frances A. Hard, School Secre-
d. Night schools for the teaching of English are a necessity in many of our manufacturing towns.

As the board of education does not provide for the small towns, the Daughters of the American Revolution seems to be the best organization to undertake the work, and four of our chapters have enthusiastically entered upon it. The committee hopes that many others will follow their example.

A foreign citizens committee in each chapter, as suggested in our circular of last year, greatly facilitates all of this work with the foreigners. The idea has been adopted by several of the chapters, which have made a study of the numbers, nationalities and conditions of the foreigner in their own towns. This work has always resulted in friendly relations and the removal of prejudices on both sides.

II. Our D. A. R. Lecture.

Our lecture on “The Making of America,” illustrated by lantern slides, is ready for use, and each chapter is urged to give it at least once a year to the schools in English, or to audiences of foreign citizens in their own languages. Information concerning it may be obtained through Mrs. D. A. Markham, 22 Summer Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

III. Travelling Libraries.

Every chapter in the state could easily arrange to have a travelling library sent to it, such as juvenile books for the use of some small district school, or in the language needed by their foreign population, or selected books for the study of immigration and civics within the chapter, which might form a reading club for that purpose. Books for teachers who undertake some of the branches mentioned in Article I (a) may also be borrowed.

Information concerning these travelling libraries or books on the subject may be obtained by writing to Miss C. M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Connecticut, who is a member of this committee and also of the state library committee.

Mention has already been made of pamphlets on Information to Foreigners, in Polish, Yiddish, Italian and Magyar, which the chairman of the committee will gladly forward to any chapter that can use them, free of all charge.

IV. Scholarships.

For several years some of the chapters have supported scholarships for our own Connecticut boys at the Literary Institute at Suffield, and it is hoped they will continue to do so.

Our interest in the education of the sons and daughters of Revolutionary ancestry in the south has not abated, yet the committee regrets
to learn that we have not as many scholarships in Maryville College, Tennessee, as three years ago. Berea College, Kentucky, also has a claim on our interest and support.

Our secretary, Mrs. Alfred J. Donley, has been devoting the past two years to the study of the foreigner in New York city. She has spoken before several of our chapters during the past year and is prepared to advise committees as to methods and expedients to be adapted to local conditions. She is willing to visit any of our chapters who are interested in the subject. Her address is Bayside, Long Island, New York.

Let us not forget that we are an altruistic society, and, as patriotic citizens, we have a large responsibility in this matter of education for citizenship of immigrants and their children.—Clara Lee Bowman, Chairman, Bristol.

DAUGHTERS OF OHIO

Dedicated to the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution.

Air: Glory, Glory Hallelujah.

By Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

O Daughters of Ohio, in the Revolution bred,
When man and woman mated where the fumes of wrath are red,
And the fiery cross of freedom cast a lurid light ahead,
Ohio's marching on.

O Daughters of Ohio, your sons have led the line,
On many a field of glory their gleaming banners shine,
They have linked with wreaths of roses the palmetto and the pine,
Ohio's marching on.

O Daughters of Ohio, proclaim it to the breeze,
That you sing the song of unity and love in many keys,
That you garland with your lillies all the galleys of your seas,
Ohio's marching on.

O Daughters of Ohio, shout it forth in speech and song
That honesty and honor make a people great and strong,
And hail the flag of liberty triumphant over wrong,
Ohio's marching on.

CHORUS.

Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Ohio's marching on.
Across the memory of thy past,
The ebb and flow of Lethe's stream,
A deep forgetfulness has cast,
Till thou—are like a dream.

Only the grass-grown ramparts rise;
Gone are the guns, the shot, the shell;
And buttercups and daisies' eyes
Surmount the spot where heroes fell.

Softly Time's shadows creep away,
As Hist'ry brings thee into view.
Thou are not part of yesterday;
The present hour belongs to you.

Within thy walls, in safe retreat,
De Soto and his little band
Defy the arrows, sure and fleet,
From the strong bow of Indian hand.

The green and gold of Nature's dress
(Those hints of hours in hurrying flight)
Unheeded go, till one more blest
Dates thy first gleam of gospel light.

We hear good Father Mermet's voice
As he repeats the old, old story;
And with the savage hearts rejoice
That all, through Christ, are heirs of glory.

The false, the bad, the good and true,
The foreign tongues of France and Spain,
As moving pictures in review
Pass—never to return again.

Thou comest then unto thine own.
Thy work is done, and gone to rest;
Kind Mother Earth o'er thee hath thrown
Sweet flowers above thy valiant breast.

The golden cups, like fallen stars,
The white-fringed blossoms, telling fate;
And purple clovers—honey jars—
Thy coverlid doth decorate.
We would not wake thee into life
And set thee in thy frame of war,
Nor sound the bugle's call to strife;
Thou art at peace—for evermore.

L'Envol.

Midst frost and cold of Winter days;
When Spring flings Summer's gates ajar;
And Autumns die in sunset rays,
Thy watchers are the "D. A. R."

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH BELL

Susan C. O. Upton.

[The bell on All Saints' church, where President Taft will worship, was fashioned by Paul Revere.]

Ring true, O bell,
In thine old and ivied tower
Sound aloud at worship's hour;
Let the land's new chieftain hear
The patriot-call of Paul Revere!

Long, long ago
With skillful hand he fashioned well
Thy brazen round, O ancient bell;
Through thee his clarion summons rings,
Still calls to strife for better things!

Ring high, O bell,
Let thy swelling music grow,
Drown clamor of the mean and low;
Catch the note of heavenly chimes
To heal the discord of the times!

Ring low, O bell,
Catch the sob of earth's distressed,
Let it stir the Ruler's breast
When lowly bowed in worship's hour
To rightly use God's gift of power!
ANCESTRAL NOTES

Ring clear, O bell,
When sound of tumult, strife and greed
Would drown the cry of human need,
When counsels bring not faith or light
Sound one clear note for God and Right.

Ring on, old bell,
Long ere the spark electric bore
Instant thought from shore to shore,
Thrilled tidings from thy iron tongue
O'er storied walls of Washington!

Still, peal on peal,
Voice spirit of that earlier age—
Our country's chiefest heritage—
Till far-off people's learn thy tone
And make our father's faith their own!

ANCESTRAL NOTES

Colonial Chapter have, this year, inaugurated a series of ancestral notes which are proving very interesting. A part of the following notes was given by Mrs. Charles Ellis Brewster, Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, from the life of an ancestor noted for his long and faithful ministry in the First Congregational Church of Norwich, Connecticut.

When in “Norwich-town” a few years ago Mrs. Brewster, at length, found the secluded old burying ground which does not face upon a street, but is approached through a lane. The Daughters of the American Revolution have erected handsome iron gates at the entrance to this lane, and have also marked the numerous graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

A stone boulder placed by the Faith Trumbull Chapter (1901) bears the inscription, “In memory of 20 French Soldiers who served under La Fayette and were in camp at Norwich-town 1778.”

After crossing a tiny meadow-brook into what was evidently the most ancient part of the burying ground, the tomb of Dr. Lord was found, and the following epitaph was copied by Mrs. Brewster from the long horizontal slab of the “table-tomb,”
which has withstood the storms of more than one hundred and twenty years.

"In memory of the Rev'd Benj'n Lord D. D. Blessed with good natural abilities improved from a liberal Education & refined by Grace, he early dedicated himself to the Sacred office, tho' incumbered through life with much bodily infirmity he executed the several duties of his Charge, in a manner which was acceptable and usefull. In 1714 he had conferred upon him the highest honors of Yale College. After having been the faithful Pastor of the 1st Ch of Ch' in Norwich for 67 years, he departed this life, March 31st 1784 AE go— Tho now unconscious in Death may the living hear (or seem to hear) from him the following address—

'Think, Christians, Think!  
You stand on vast Eternity's dread brink  
Faith and Repentance, Piety and Prayer  
Despise this world, the next be all your care,  
Thus while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,  
And to the eye, this cold dumb marble speaks  
Tho' dead I preach, if e'en with ill success  
Living I strove th' important truths to press—  
Your precious, your immortal soul to save  
Hear me at least, O, hear me from my Grave.'"

This venerable and beloved minister used to offer a prayer one hour long by the hour-glass, which often became in a most reverential way, an epitome of the news of the congregation, on account of the many requests sent up for special prayers. For instance, a request for prayers was once sent in for a man "going, gone or about to go to Boston."

But when one Sunday morning in April, 1776, the sound of galloping horses was heard, not even the close of the religious service could keep the people in their pews. At the violent ringing of the church bell all rushed out upon the village green, to hear the courier read the news of the battle of Lexington.

"That evening the bell was rung, cannon were fired, bonfires blazed, speeches were made, and many pledged themselves to join the army."—From Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich.

The following anecdotes show that Dr. Lord did not entirely despise the things of this world.
"He was invited out to dine on a Thanksgiving day at the house of one of his deacons, who was troubled with a slight impediment of speech. Beginning to hesitate over his blessing, which was rather lengthy, Dr. Lord at once turned his plate over, and said, ‘Deacon, this is no time to hesitate, when the turkey is cooling.’"

Dr. Lord was always very neat and careful in his dress, wearing an imposing white wig, and silver knee and shoe buckles.

One Sabbath day, he was followed to the service by one of an impious sect called the Rogerines. When Dr. Lord arrived at the church door, and taking off his hat disclosed his carefully adjusted wig, Rogers exclaimed, "Benjamin! Benjamin! Dost thou think that they wear white wigs in Heaven?"

The following is a partial inventory of the wardrobe of Dr. Lord's last wife, Abigail Hooker Lord, a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, one of the founders of Connecticut Colony: For gowns, she had among others, "A brown damask, a green tabby, and a black taffety, a grosgrain and a black padusay, and a green full suit, and a red dish-colored Silvereth. She had 26 aprons in all, among which were 12 Holland aprons and one of black silk; of cloaks to choose from, she had one of black satin, one small black padusay, and one black velvet fringed cloak. She had also a flowered gauze shade, a crimson cloth riding hood trimmed with red, two lute string hoods with gauze, a velvet hood with lace, a black silk bonnet and a gauze scarf, besides 23 caps. Then she had fans of black gauze, ivory and bone, six silvered girdles, gloves of black silk, leather and white leather, and white mitts, red and blue silk stockings, silk clogs, three strings of gold beads and a pair of stays."

A beautiful tablet placed at the historic Fort McHenry has been executed by Jno. Williams, inc., of New York. It was on exhibition in that city in March. A picture of the tablet will appear later in the magazine. The interest in the preservation of the fort where the song "the Star Spangled Banner" had birth, is increasing.
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.

GWATHMEY.


Owen Gwathmey (son of Richard Gwathmey and Diana Moore) married Hannah Temple.

Owen Gwathmey (1772 or 3), son of Owen Gwathmey and Hannah Temple, married Ann Clark (b. 1775) sister of Gen. George Rogers Clark. They had two children; the son, Isaac Rogers Gwathmey, married Elisabeth Clark Anderson, daughter of Gen. Richard C. Anderson, Rev. Service. They had three children; no descendants now living.

The daughter of Owen Gwathmey (2nd) and Ann Clark, Elisabeth Gwathmey, married Hon. R. C. Anderson, Jr., son of General Richard C. Anderson. Issue,

1. Elisabeth Anderson m. (1) Flournoy; (2) Johnston; (3) Miller. Children by second marriage, Hebe Johnston, who married John Craig; and Dilly Johnston, who m. Julian Harrison.

2. Anita Anderson; m. John Gray of Louisville; one child, Anita Gray, who m. Dr. Berry.

There was a Temple Gwathmey who lived in Louisville and whose last surviving daughter died a few years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, at a great age, and who was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, Ky. At Louisville the Gwathmey line is now represented by the children of Henry Tyler and Rebecca Gwathmey.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CLOVESVILLE, N. Y., CEMETERY COPIED AUG. 3, 1908.

by J. H. Kiseley, Jr.,
Shandaken, N. Y.

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL TODD,
who died March 18, 1852,
age 101 yr. 14 da.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

In Memory of Mary, wife of
Samuel Todd,
who lived together 62 yr.
Died July 17, 1841,
aged 82 yr.

Jenkins. Last summer I discovered at St. Philips in the Highlands churchyard—near Garrison's, N. Y., the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Joel Jenkins who departed this life June 25, 1827—69 years, 9 mos and 11 days:

A worthy of the Revolution,
The son of man goes forth to war
For freedom's crown to gain
The Spangled banner streams afar
He follows in the train.

A glorious band the chosen few
On whom the spirit came
These valient sons their course they knew
And mock'd the cross and flame.

They met the tyrants' brandished steel
The lion's goary mane
O God, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train."

—Mrs. Harriet A. Jenkins.

Fulkerson. Last summer I visited the grave of Caleb Fulkerson, and was very much interested. It is in the family burial plot on the highest knoll of one of the most beautifully situated farms I have ever seen—the farm on which he made his home in a wilderness more than one hundred years ago, and which his descendants still own.

It is situated on the west shore of Seneca Lake. The old stones have successfully defied the elements in their silent sacred trust for they seem as white and firm and as enduring as when first placed.

Below the dates on Deborah's, his wife's stone, are these words:

"Stranger, step lightly, this is our Mother's grave—
The dearest name in all the world
Or of those Christ came to save."

On Caleb Fulkerson's grave below the dates and quotations I found these words carved:

"A Patriot of the Revolution
And a soldier of the Cross."

—Susan H. P. Means.
REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH MCGILL.

Member of John McAlmont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Arkansas boasts of a “Real Daughter” of the Revolution in the person of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth McGill, of Camden. She is a daughter of William McIntosh, who served with Francis Marion. She was born in Sumter county, South Carolina, August 23, 1825. Her childhood and girlhood days were spent on her father’s plantation, known as North Salem. These were
her days of luxury. Surrounded by a large circle of friends and relatives, with any number of slaves to do their bidding. The Midway Presbyterian church was the life and center of all social activities. A yearly trip to Charleston, maybe a distance of some sixty (60) miles in a carriage, attended by a servant and the carriage driver, brought the great annual diversion to this favored child of fortune. December 21, 1848, she was married to Minto Witherspoon McGill. In January, 1857, they moved to Arkansas. This was the beginning of her strenuous life. Coming to the state in its pioneer days meant hard times for her women and many homesick tears and sighs. Of course the civil war set all her slaves free, and a faulty title deprived them of their home and plantation and landed them high and dry with no worldly possessions, except their nine children, in Camden in 1871. No heritage may we not qualify for might we not trace in her children and grandchildren characteristics of their Revolutionary ancestors? Of the twenty-six grandsons and eight granddaughters now living, almost without exception they are sober and industrious citizens, a credit to their church and state. Her golden wedding was celebrated at the home of her son, in Camden, in 1898. Her husband died the following year. Since that time herself and two unmarried daughters have constituted the home. Her life is peaceful and helpful. She can still do the most beautiful needle work, not the fancy work kind, but such mending and darning as will put the present generation to shame. The picture enclosed is the last one taken and might be named as befits the original—"Peace." We feel like exclaiming, as we talk with her, in the words of Joaquin Miller:

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where or when?
On the maps of the world you will find them not,
For 'twas fought by the mothers of men.

William McIntosh was born in Sumter county, South Carolina, April 7, 1764. At the age of sixteen he left the school room and joined Francis Marion's little band of patriots and fought in the Revolutionary War under Sumter's command. Many little incidents of the Revolution were related by him
and have been handed down to his great-grandchildren. The identical gun he used is in possession of one of his grandsons in Arkansas. In the battle of Eutaw Springs, in which he and many other loyal South Carolinians were engaged, after the battle had been fought all day, they being almost overcome with heat and thirst, threw themselves pell mell over each other in and around the spring to get a drink of water to ease their parched tongues and their exhausted bodies. For more than twenty years the subject of this sketch was a ruling elder in the "Midway" Presbyterian church, and was a devoted and much loved teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school. Every Sabbath he would have all the slaves on his plantation gather around him to receive religious instruction and to be questioned from the "Shorter Catechism." He was three times married. In 1807 he was married to Elizabeth Herring-ton, his third wife. Of the nine children who blessed this union, two survive them—Joseph E., of Sabinal, Texas, and Mrs. Sarah McGill, of Camden, Arkansas. At the ripe old age of seventy-nine, this noble Christian man passed peacefully away, and was laid to rest in "Midway" cemetery, there to await the "Resurrection morn."

MRS. Lucretia Reed Wood.

One of the last "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution passed away at the home of her granddaughter, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 10, 1908. Her name was Mrs. Lucretia Reed Wood. She was the daughter of David Reed, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 18, 1765. He died in Augusta, New York, February 12, 1846. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen with his older brother, Joseph Reed, and served three years. He claimed relationship with Joseph Reed, a member of Washington's staff, and of whom it is said that when the English attempted to bribe him, he replied, "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of England cannot buy me."

The battle of Stillwater was fought on her maternal grand-
father's farm, and it was there that Burgoyne surrendered his sword to General Gates. Mrs. Wood was born in Augusta, New York, September 20, 1812. She celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday last September, surrounded by her grandchildren, friends and neighbors. She came to Michigan with her husband in 1858, settling on a farm near Detroit. Since the death of her husband, twenty years ago, she has lived with relatives in Watervliet, Michigan. It was here that she was "discovered" by Mrs. Percy V. Castle, a member of the George Rogers Clarke Chapter, of Oak Park, Illinois, and through whose efforts she was "adopted" by the chapter June 6, 1906.

She sent the following message to the chapter during her last illness, which is expressive of her character:

"My Dear Daughters:

I expect soon to leave this world for a place prepared for me where all is peace and joy. Once more I want to thank you, but I cannot express to you my feelings towards you for you have made me happy many, many times. I have always tried to do the duty which lay the nearest to me, and in so doing, I have found comfort. My prayer is that you may all find joy and pleasure in serving your Master. I send my love to you.

Lucretia Reed Wood."

It meant much to her in her declining years to be associated with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and all that the organization stands for. She was presented with a gold spoon by the National Society, which she enjoyed showing to her friends. She was also placed upon their pension list. A generous box was sent to her by the chapter in November, 1906, which, with occasional gifts of money, helped to supply her material wants until she passed away. Much credit is due to Mrs. George Cook, a member of the chapter, who has been untiring in her work and interest in behalf of the "Real Daughter." Her granddaughter in acknowledging a check received before Mrs. Wood's death, said: "When I read your kind letter to Grandma, she was able to grasp it all and said, 'God bless Mrs. Cook and God bless the chapter, for they are sowing better than they know. I cannot make their old age happy, but there will be others who will do for them what they have done for me.'"
The Sophia De Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids, Michigan, ministered to her comfort in her last days. When Mrs. Wood was laid to rest, a beautiful bouquet of

Easter lilies from the George Rogers Clarke Chapter, of Oak Park, Illinois, a magnolia wreath from the Chapter in Grand Rapids, and the flag which her father helped to make possible were laid upon her casket.
MRS. ALCINDA JANE FURBEE CONWAY.

MRS. ALCINDA JANE FURBEE CONWAY, West Augusta Chapter, Mannington, passed away February 13, 1919, aged 84 years and 9 months. Her ancestor was Lieutenant Caleb Furbee, who enlisted from Kent, Delaware, 1776; enlisted again in 1777, and in 1778; was in the battle of Brandywine. At the close of the war he settled at Paw Paw Creek, Virginia. Here his daughter Alcinda was born and here she married William B. Conway in 1845. Her life was a happy one and better still, she made others happy.

Dear earth, you must hold her close to your breast;
Hold her and warm the sweet sleeper at rest;
Throw over that mound a mantle of green,
And soft be her sleep 'neath the wealth of its sheen.
Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, California).—The regent, Mrs. C. H. Alden, outlined an excellent program for the year, one worthy of being widely imitated, the yearly motto being, “Let us follow after the things that make for peace.” It provided for a series of papers upon the effect upon “International Peace and Arbitration” of “International Expositions,” “Christian Missions,” “Red Cross Work,” “The Panama Canal,” “Air Ships,” “Ocean Cables” and “Wireless Telegraphy.”

At a reception to visiting Daughters, at the home of Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, Miss Alden gave a comprehensive address showing progress along the lines of international peace, telling of arbitration treaties made and controversies settled without war during the past century, with a strong summing up of the extravagance, absurdity and sinfulness of war. A beautifully written paper on the effect of international expositions on the world’s peace was read by Mrs. F. G. Martin.

The State Advisory Board met here in January, upon invitation, Mrs. Fred. Jewell Laird, state regent, and other state officers being in attendance. They were given a reception at the home of the regent, who has since given another delightful afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, former president general of the National Society. Visiting members, officers of the Eschscholtzia Chapter, of Los Angeles, and many others greeted the distinguished guest.

Work for the George Junior Republic, begun last year, was continued, its aim—education for citizenship—being of the highest interest to the society. On December 28th the chapter was tendered a reception by Mrs. Roscoe B. Ashley, who had as guest of honor William George, founder of the Junior Republic, in Freeville, New York, who told of its work in detail, arousing deep interest in the members of the chapter who have undertaken to aid the work themselves and who greatly desire the coöperation of the California chapters in building and
donating a Daughters of the American Revolution cottage to the Southern California branch of the boys' Republic in its new location in Los Angeles county. The chapter has also done some quiet work to secure the adoption of the "Golden Rule System" in police matters, giving policemen more discretionary power in first misdemeanor cases. The work of the year has been marked by great harmony and an earnest desire to be of service in cherishing the spirit of the founders of our government as well as an honorable pride in their noble achievements.—(Mrs.) SUSAN C. OSGOOD UPTON, Historian.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Connecticut).—At the December meeting each Daughter as she entered the room was handed a square of white satin by order of the regent, Mrs. W. E. Halligan, on which to embroider the name of an ancestor, also that of his wife and her own name. These blocks were to be made in a quilt and a quilting party would be held at which each Daughter might have the opportunity to tie a knot in her own block. The quilt when finished would be sent as a gift to Continental Hall in Washington, as a memorial not only of the forefathers of the Daughters of Mary Silliman Chapter, but more in memory of the foremothers of whom we hear too little and who certainly did as much if not more, for the cause of American Independence. Each Daughter was asked to return her block as soon as possible with twenty-five cents to help pay for the setting together of the blocks. The quilt was finished and a quilting was held in the ball-room of the Hotel Stratfield. A large number were present, many in the costumes of long ago, and a pleasant afternoon was enjoyed and quite a sum added to our treasury. In the center is a large portrait of our mother regent, painted by her son George Burroughs Torry. This quilt was taken to Washington, in time for the annual meeting of the National Society.—LOUISE C. WILSON DIMOND, Historian.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter (Watertown, Connecticut), was organized in 1905, with Mrs. John Buckingham as founder and regent. It contained twenty charter members which has increased to thirty-seven. It was voted that the
chapter should take for its patron saint, the wife of the Rev. John Trumbull, who was the first clergyman in Westbury, now Watertown. Sarah Whitman Trumbull was "a woman of marked ability and well educated for her day" (so says history), and a worthy helpmate for her distinguished husband. Their son John was prominent in the political affairs of the day, and famous as the author of the poem "McFingal."

During the year 1905 a list of eighty Revolutionary soldiers was compiled, and others have been added, making in all one hundred and fourteen belonging to Watertown. Twenty-eight of the soldiers' graves have been located in the old town cemetery. At the May meeting, 1905, it was voted to mark the tree on which the stars and stripes were first unfurled after the war of 1812 was closed, and to erect a drinking fountain to commemorate the site, where the home of Sarah Whitman Trumbull stood. Owing to a necessary delay, the fountain was not completed until the following year. During 1906 we were made sad by the death of Miss Mary Abbott, the first to occur in the chapter. On September the eighth a special meeting was held at the residence of our vice-regent, Mrs. Merritt Heminway, at which the chapter voted to raise a fund to build a wall about the old cemetery, and otherwise improve the last resting place of the founders of our town, and Revolutionary soldiers. During the year a substantial stone wall has been built about two sides. The town building one side at a cost of about six hundred dollars, the Daughters of the American Revolution doing the front wall, which was nearly twelve hundred dollars. The chapter has given entertainments, people whose ancestors are laid there, and others who are interested in the work, have contributed to raise the fund.

The chapter is now hoping to secure enough money to grade the inside of the grounds, and otherwise put it in order, place a suitable pair of gates at the entrance, with tablet containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers inscribed on it. On June 3rd, an interesting dedicatory service was held by the Milicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, assisted by the Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, at the unveiling of the Jonathan and Hannah Hawks Scott memorial, erected in the old cemetery at Watertown. Jonathan Scott and wife were the first to
build a house on Scott's Mountain, a hill which overlooks the present village, and while living there Jonathan Scott and his two sons were captured by the Indians, taken to Canada, and did not return home until after two years had passed. His sons were never heard of again.

During the year 1907 a committee was appointed to gather all the historical data of Watertown from its founding until 1908, and to publish the same in book form. The work was completed and two hundred copies were printed, thus preserving all the early history it was possible to obtain. These books have nearly all been sold, and have been an aid to our treasury. At the June meeting, 1908, Mrs. John Buckingham having resigned as regent on account of ill health, Mrs. Earnest Loveland was elected regent. Mrs. Merritt Heminway was elected vice-regent (an office she had held since the chapter was organized). At the December meeting Mrs. Loveland's resignation was read as she was unable to continue the work. Mrs. Heminway taking her office, Mrs. John Buckingham was made honorary regent of the chapter.

We are all very sorry Mrs. Kinney is not able to continue as state regent, and hope she may soon regain her health.—Alice M. K. Mattoon, Historian.

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Florida).—As South Florida is so remote from the scene of operation of Revolutionary wars, its cities have been slow to enter into the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. F. X. Schuller, of Orlando, Florida, who had been a member of the Atlanta Chapter, interested a number of ladies eligible for membership in organizing the Orlando Chapter, December 15, 1906. The charter members numbered thirteen. The officers appointed were Mrs. F. X. Schuller, regent; Mrs. C. E. Temple, vice-regent; Mrs. W. S. Branch, secretary; Mrs. S. A. Robinson, treasurer; Mrs. O. L. Packard, registrar; Mrs. F. M. Warren, historian.

Bishop Gray Hall was kindly tendered by the authorities of "Cathedral School for Girls" as an assembly hall for the chapter for the first year. During this year, the social event was a public reception at Bishop Gray Hall for the state regent,
Mrs. Nichols. A talk by Mrs. Nichols, a musical program and refreshments gave enjoyment to the occasion.

The following year there were three social events. At the home of Mrs Schuller the first reception proved enjoyable—flag decorations, colonial candlesticks, a present to each lady of a small silk flag, and refreshments served on the porch. Miss Slemmons, the second hostess, furnished "A Revolutionary Salad," served by Mrs. Davis, of Tilton, New Hampshire, a guessing contest of the battles of the Revolution. Mrs. Robinson was the third hostess of the year. At this reception the published accounts of the Continental Congress with description of the Continental Hall and its decoration, beside a short literary and musical program prepared by the historian, Miss Neff, made it an entertaining occasion.

The third year, January 15, 1909, the retiring officers gave a fine reception to the incoming officers, to which all visiting Daughters of the American Revolution were invited. The reception was held at the home of Mrs. Schuller, and the rooms were beautifully decorated with flags, the refreshment table being lighted by candles supported by real colonial candlesticks. Musical numbers and a paper on Dolly Madison entertained the guests. The second entertainment on February 11, was held at the home of Mrs. Buxton, of Middletown Springs, Vermont, an associate member of the Orlando Chapter. The reception was given by the newly elected officers to the retiring officers. An address giving the life and times of Martha Washington, proved very interesting and instructive. The rooms were artistically decorated with flags of our country. The third reception was in the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. Cheney. In spite of a rainy day and non-attendance of an expected guest from a distance, there was a goodly number present, and the occasion proved very enjoyable with music and historical reading amid decoration of flags and flowers.

The initial patriotic work was the celebration of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1907, in the armory, consisting of orations, by prominent citizens, and music. On February 22, 1909, the Orlando Chapter united with the public schools in the celebration. The prominent feature of the entertainment
was the reading of two prize essays read by pupils of the school. These prizes had been offered by the chapter for the best historical essays by the pupils. The subject given to the boys was “Our Flag,” and to the girls “The Women of the Revolution.” The prize for each was a five dollar gold piece.

Our chapter was represented at the state convention, 1908, by Mrs. Schuller. An Easter flower and plant sale this same year added a nice little sum to the funds of the chapter. Our membership now, including associate members, numbers twenty-two, with four prospective members. Miss Harriet Randolph Parkhill is regent.—MARY A. WEAVER HUDSON, Historian.

Fort Harrison Chapter (Terre Haute, Indiana), held its initial meeting April 8, 1909, with Miss Alice Warren. Thirty-six charter members were enrolled and the following officers appointed: Mrs. Geo. W. Faris, regent; Mrs. Chas. Dryer, vice-regent; Miss Alice Warren, 2nd vice-regent; Mrs. W. W. Adamson, secretary; Miss Ruth Adamson, assistant secretary; Mrs. M. N. Smith, treasurer; Miss Zada Scovil, registrar.

Mrs. Wm. A. Guthrie, Indiana state regent, of Dupon, Indiana, was present and in the absence of Mrs. Faris, regent, assisted in organizing one of the largest chapters organized during her regency.

The first regular meeting will be held May 26, with Mrs. Faris, regent.—MRS. W. W. ADAMS, Secretary.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois).—Since the beginning of history, woman has been the predominating, uplifting force of humanity. The Daughters of the American Revolution, having made a study of colonial ancestry, know how our foremothers said to the men at their firesides, “For the Children’s sake, let us journey to the Westward.” Those acting upon these suggestions, were most fortunate, most greatly blest, who located in our own Illinois, for no state in the Union has a more interesting history.

The name of this beautiful “Prairie State” is derived from “Illini” a Delaware word, signifying “Superior Man.” How
true to its name! It was the home of the greatest president, the greatest general, the most renowned statesmen, and of scores of others.

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, as the representatives of the two great political parties of the state and of the Union, met in Washington Park, Ottawa, Illinois, for the purpose of a joint discussion upon the principles then at issue. This was the first of seven debates held by Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.

In 1908, fifty years later, the "Illini Chapter" permanently marked a spot with a monument appropriate and of great dignity. The 12th of April, 1908, the regent of "Illini Chapter," Mrs. B. F. Lincoln, and the boulder committee, Mrs. Pearl Trumbo, Mrs. Thomas McDermott and Mrs. Fred Lawrence, visited the farm of Mr. Moat Trumbo, six miles northeast of Ottawa, and there found the huge boulder afterward selected to mark the historic spot.

This massive piece of granite, just as formed by nature, weighed twenty-three tons. July 12th it arrived in Ottawa, and August 12th it was placed on concrete foundation in Washington Park. On one side is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

This tablet marks the site of the First Lincoln and Douglas Debate, Held August 1st, 1858. Erected by Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ottawa, Illinois, August 21st, 1908.

The celebration took the form of a home-coming day, and consisted of speeches, parades, barbecue and fireworks. The principal feature of the day was the unveiling of the boulder. Thousands of people, among whom were a goodly number who attended the original debate, gathered in commemoration of this historic event.

The presiding officer was the son of Stephen A. Douglas, whose sudden death occurred about six weeks later. The boulder was draped in the glorious folds of a large American
Miss Rebecca Standart.
Master Strawn Trumba.
flag. The band played a number of patriotic airs, and led by Jules Lombard, the war time singer, the vast audience sang "America." The unveiling of the monument was by two little children, Miss Rebecca Standart, and Master Strawn Trumbo.

On behalf of the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the boulder was formally presented to the city by Mrs. B. F. Lincoln, the regent, Mr. James Farrell, the Mayor, accepting.

Perhaps in no state in the Union have the Daughters marked more historic spots during the past year, than in Illinois, and the "Illini Chapter" will now direct its energies toward assisting in the preservation of "Stand Rock," as a monument in memory of Sieur La Salle, the first man to establish a white settlement in the state of Illinois.

Monthly meetings have been held from October to June inclusive. The study of Illinois history has been pursued and proven most interesting.

We celebrated Washington's wedding day by giving a very delightful ball; also a military euchre party at the armory, January 26th, entertaining nearly four hundred ladies.

Delegates were sent to the state conference at Rock Island, also to the Continental Congress at Washington. We gave fifty dollars to Continental Memorial Hall, and raised over seven hundred dollars for placing the boulder in Washington Park. The chapter decorated a beautiful float for the floral parade for Lincoln and Douglas day celebration.

Organized in May, 1896, the "Illini Chapter" now numbers one hundred loyal members, who feel it their bounden duty "to perpetuate the memory of men and women who achieved American Independence," and "to foster true patriotism and love of country."—MARY ROBBINS LAWRENCE, Historian.

Francis Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Maine).—Four of our members attended the state council last March at Portland, participating in the cordial good fellowship extended to all.

Our chapter was represented in Washington at the Seventeenth National Congress in April by six members—regent, delegates and alternates—all of whom felt they had received
new stimulus in the work from our enthusiastic and wonderfully efficient president general, Mrs. McLean, as also from association with so vast an audience of talented and brilliant women.

At our annual meeting which comes the first week in May an excellent report of the congress was read by our delegates.

The June meeting of our chapter was held in one of our churches. After the business meeting the regent introduced Prof. Estabrook, of the University of Maine, who entertained the members and their guests with an interesting paper on "Influence of Fiction," a social hour followed with refreshments.

Several new members have been added this year, making our number seventy-three (73). A very satisfactory program was printed, with lists of hostesses, topics of lectures and names of lecturers.

Many interesting papers have been read by members of the University of Maine teaching staff and members of our own chapter.

The committee on marking historic spots have plans to mature when the weather will permit, two points of interest, being under consideration, one, the site where a leaden tablet was buried by Gov. Pownall to mark the boundary between Maine and Arcadia, the other to mark the first white settlement on the Penobscot River.

At our January meeting it was voted to send ten dollars to the Italian earthquake sufferers.

The committee on patriotic education have placed in our city schools and those of Orono and Oldtown, several copies of the little book, "Our Flag," by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bowron, Assistant Historian General.

They have also placed five large engravings of President Abraham Lincoln, suitably framed, in the high and grammar schools of our city, all of which were presented to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, February 12, 1909.

On the evening of February 12, our city celebrated the day with appropriate exercises of music and addresses, one of the addresses was given by the son of Vice-President Hannibal
Hamlin. Our chapter had the privilege of attending, seats being reserved for us.

We have given nearly three hundred dollars to help finish that noble building, Continental Hall, realizing what it means for womanhood in America, representing, as it does, their highest and noblest aspirations for themselves and their country.

"From sunrise unto sunrise,
All earth shall hear thy fame:
A glorious city thou shalt build
And name it by thy name."

We have had the good fortune of enrolling among our members five "Real Daughters," only one of whom now remains.

Lectures, musicals and various other entertainments have brought us contributions to advance our efforts to help others.

Beginning with the spring of 1901 and continuing to June, 1907, thirty-eight markers have been placed and fourteen headstones procured from the government were set.

Five prints of the Declaration of Independence have been placed in our schools.

A petition, sent by our chapter to the State Legislature and signed by many members of other chapters resulted in the awarding of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to restore the old fort at Pemaquid, Me. Money, clothing and literature were sent to the soldiers during the Cuban War.

One hundred dollars have been expended for markers, money and work was given in the interest of the Red Cross movement.

We have a library containing about 290 volumes, magazines, pamphlets, etc. Some of the books have increased in value since publication. We have an almost complete set of Lineage Books.

Ten dollars were sent to the Machias Chapter to help secure the old Tavern of Revolutionary fame. Money was also sent to the Children’s Aid Society in San Francisco after the earthquake and fire. These are some of the activities of the chapter during the twelve years it has been in existence.—Florence E. B. Buzzell, Regent.
Allen Morton Watkins Chapter (Richmond, Missouri).—

We take pleasure in sending to the American Monthly Magazine the announcement of the organization of the Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter, of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at Richmond, Missouri, on February 20th, this year, which occurred under peculiarly pleasant and interesting conditions. Richmond is the birth-place of Mrs. R. B. Oliver, of Cape Girardeau, vice-state regent of Missouri, and also of Mrs. John R. Walker, of Kansas City—ex-vice-president general of the national organization, whose portrait now adorns Missouri room in Continental Hall, and both these charming and distinguished women were present and assisted in the organization and their maiden names (Watkins and Allen) were adopted by the chapter because of the prominence of the families in the history of Ray county and the high esteem in which they are held, as well as for their illustrious ancestors who bore those names.

Present also were Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, of St. Louis, state regent and Mrs. Hunter M. Meriwether, of Kansas City, regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter. Thus we counted our chapter fortunate indeed, having this group of bright minds present and felt that it was opening under unusually favorable auspices.

The chapter was organized in the afternoon, at The Richmond Hotel, (which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, palms and cut flowers). Mrs. Green presiding. The exercises opened with a prayer by Mrs. Oliver, followed by the singing of “America” by all present, Miss Ginsburg, of Brazil, presiding at the piano.

Mrs. Jessie Child, who was chief promoter of the organization here and whose maiden name constitutes part of that of the chapter was appointed regent. The other officers appointed are as follows: Mrs. Henrietta R. Buchanan, vice-regent; Mrs. Jas. M. Ferguson, treasurer; Mrs. R. B. Kirkpatrick, recording secretary; Mrs. Clarence Hubbell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. Allen McDonald, registrar; Mrs. Henry C. Hughes, historian.

Mrs. Jessie Child was appointed delegate to the Eighteenth Continental Congress and Miss Mary Hughes alternate.
Short addresses were made by each of the visiting ladies which were enthusiastically received.

The chapter was organized with seventeen members and four prospective members.

A record of the names of all present, the name of the chapter, the date of its organization, and an appropriate quotation penned by Mrs. Green was handed to the historian to be put away in a "strong box" and preserved for future Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the evening the chapter gave a reception at "The Richmond" in honor of the visitors, to about one hundred guests.

Since the organization of the chapter on February 20th we have held two meetings. We now have a membership of twenty and the papers of three prospective members have been sent to Washington.

Seven subscriptions have been sent for the American Monthly Magazine. By-laws have been drawn up and are being printed. The program committee arranged an excellent program for the last meeting which was successfully carried out. Great interest is being manifested. Altogether the Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter is quite full fledged and very much alive. We salute our sister chapters throughout America and reach out with a warm and sympathetic handclasp to each, feeling that we are all of one spirit for we are all daughters of the Spirit of Liberty. We are glad that we are Americans, for Americans need "not reject the commandments of God that they may keep their own traditions"—Freedom, Progress and the good of all.—Aimee Viola Hughes, Historian.

Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter (Wentzville, Missouri).—The first anniversary meeting of the chapter was held March 27, at the home of our efficient regent, Mrs. Jennie Chinn Lewis Foristell, where the chapter was organized a year ago.

We organized with fifteen charter members, and now the membership is double that number, but the most unique feature of our organization is the amount of territory covered. Although numbering only thirty our members represent ten counties of Missouri and four states of the union.

Notwithstanding the fact that the members of our chapter
are so widely distributed our meetings have been regular, the attendance good and the duties on our programs faithfully rendered. We have studied ten of the thirteen original states, their most prominent heroes and heroines of Revolutionary fame, their battle grounds and literary selections from their prominent authors. The social part of our meetings is always much enjoyed and the hospitality of our hostess always leaves a lasting impression on the members and guests.

On February 27 our chapter was delightfully entertained by the state regent, Mrs. S. M. Green at her home in St. Louis, where she entertained the Jefferson Chapter at the same time. This was a rare social and literary treat.

Efforts have been made to locate the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers in this (St. Charles) county and adjacent counties, and it is our intention to place markers at these graves. There is also a movement on foot by our chapter to secure funds for the erection of a monument to Daniel Boone, which will probably be placed in St. Charles.

At the last meeting we voted fifteen dollars to be donated to the Continental Hall fund.

The first year of our existence as Daughters of the American Revolution has been an uplift not only in a social, literary and educational way, but it has instilled in us a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm which will be lasting and which will enable us to do better work in the future.—Martha Jane Allen, Historian.

Jacob Bennett Chapter (Silver City, New Mexico).—To our chapter the year past has been unusually successful as well as enjoyable. During the year ten new members have been received. Three years ago we purchased, in the center of the town, land for a park. This year the strongest efforts of our society have been centered upon the raising of money for the construction of a chapter house in this park. Already the park has been attractively fenced, a flag-pole placed and several hundred trees and shrubs planted. At the beginning of the winter the park with its fountain (a gift from the Children of the American Revolution), flower beds, good turf and rapidly growing trees was a thing to be proud of in its contrast to the
parched landscape which surrounds our well kept little town. The chapter house, when we get it, is to be a large log-cabin placed upon a rise in the park which commands a view of the nearby mountains. The logs for the cabin are already at hand, being those which once constituted the first houses in Silver City.

To meet the expense of building we have served in the Elks’ Hall several dinners which have been generously patronized. Just before Christmas we held a successful bazaar which added considerably to our assets. The Children of the American Revolution, affiliated with ours, gives a children’s dance once a month, a part of the receipts being used for the chapter-house fund. The building, when completed, will be used for our loan-library, the only public library which the town possesses.

We are very fortunate in the cosmopolitan nature of our membership. Since Silver City is one of the best known health resorts in the southwest, our membership includes ladies from nearly every state in the union.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is with us a delightful social club, musically inclined and with a strong bias also toward the literary. We do not too closely confine the subjects of our papers and readings to things patriotic, though we have much of this. One of the most enjoyable meetings of this year was that on February twelfth, when one of our recent members, the daughter of Attorney General Bates, of Lincoln’s cabinet, entertained the society. During the afternoon this lady read a valuable paper recounting her own memories of President Lincoln and of Mr. Seward.

Another somewhat unique afternoon was that given over to colonial games. All ladies, both members and guests, appeared in antique costume; an interesting paper on the social life of colonial days was read after which progressive games, all dating back to the olden time, were played. As was true of all else that afternoon, the refreshments and the serving were characterized by colonial elegance.

We hope that next year will witness the completion of our chapter house, the growth of our library and the further development of the park.
Keskeskick Chapter (Yonkers, New York).—The season of 1908 and 1909 opened auspiciously with a meeting held on the afternoon of October 28th, at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Prime, to celebrate the battle of White Plains. Members of the literary clubs of Yonkers were the guests of honor, and Mrs. Story, state regent, also state president of the federation of women's clubs, was present and made a charming address. The occasion proved most enjoyable and was the first event on the program arranged for the winter by a new set of officers.

The meetings to be held on the first Friday in each month, alternately in the morning and the afternoon; morning meetings to be business meetings; those in the afternoon of a varied social character. For the first time in the history of the Keskeskick Chapter, the officers offered their drawing-rooms for meetings. On Friday, November 6th, a short business meeting was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Wm. C. Prime. On the same day the registrar, Mrs. Stilwell, entertained the officers and two of the ex-regents at a delightful luncheon. That was the birthday of the regent, added a happy feature in the attendant cake (with one candle) and toasts.

On Friday afternoon, December 4th, a social meeting was held at the home of the historian. The guests of honor were the principals and teachers of the eighth year history classes in the public schools, bringing together the chapter which for many years has offered prizes for essays on United States history subjects in those classes, and the principals and teachers. It is hoped that increased interest on both sides will result.

On January 8th, a morning business meeting was held at the residence of the secretary, Mrs. Porteous. Money was voted from the treasury and added to by individual members to be sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution general society fund in aid of the earthquake sufferers in Sicily. The Keskeskick Chapter was asked to take an active part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration to be held next September, in which the Hudson river towns are to participate.

On Friday afternoon, February 5th, a social meeting was called at the residence of the manager, Mrs. Howison, but this
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meeting was postponed in consequence of the death of Mrs. Eva Smith Cochrane, who passed away on February 3rd.

On February 11th many members of the chapter accepted an invitation to attend the Lincoln Centenary exercises at Public School No. 9, the regent, Mrs. Wm. C. Prime, sat on the platform and made a graceful address. Some years ago the chapter presented a flag to this school.

On February 22nd the long-established and truly enjoyable annual joint reception of the Daughters and the Sons took place in Manor Hall. Sunshine was without and good cheer within. These gatherings always seem happy reunions; those who come are glad to come and sorry to depart, but this year there was a new happiness in the air. The clouds of uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of time-honored Manor Hall were all dispelled. When the growth of our city required larger quarters, many questioned to what use those stately rooms would be put. Loving hearts and active minds were planning to safeguard the ancient structure. Then she, Mrs. Eva Smith Cochran, who has passed on from our midst, settled the question for all time and made possible a brilliant future for Manor Hall.

Now, we may look forward to holding receptions in the old house, unhampered by official encroachments. We may look forward also to congenial work in gathering together historic furnishings and interesting memorials, suitable for preservation in one of the most beautiful of existing colonial mansions.

On March 5th a morning meeting was held at the residence of the secretary, Mrs. Porteous. On April 2nd when this report will be read, falls the annual meeting. Glancing backward over the past year, we cannot but feel that the chapter has held its own; looking forward there is a brightness which promises growth and strength.

That the chapter may take up new interests, grow stronger and develop must be the earnest wish of all its members.—FRANCES A. JACKSON, Historian.

Tioga Chapter (Athens, Pennsylvania).—The chapter year begins in the fall and the annual meeting is held in our colonial room at the Spaulding Museum-Library. New offices
have been established and new committees appointed as the membership increased, but under the leadership of our esteemed regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice, such perfect harmony prevails that most of the officers are the same as at our organization.

At the regular February meeting we enjoyed a treat in the form of a talk on colonial art given by Miss Lucy Perkins, formerly one of our members but now of Tuscarora Chapter.

Some time ago we commenced collecting a library of books on colonial and revolutionary times. Our first cases were soon filled. Others were purchased and books are still added from time to time. The manuscript committee have been busy in the colonial room arranging the relics and manuscripts which are our property. Many of these are of great value and as General Sullivan passed through this section and Fort Sullivan was at Athens (then Tioga Point) it was deemed most fitting to start a Sullivan collection.

We are again offering prizes to the pupils of the Waverly, New York, and Sayre and Athens, Pennsylvania, high schools for historical essays. The subjects chosen are West Point in the Revolution and Benedict Arnold (Waverly). The Continental Congress and Its Members (Sayre); Our Debt to Benjamin Franklin (Athens). So great has been the interest that nearly fifty dollars will be given in prizes in June.

To perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary forefathers and preserve the chief events in their lives, we have adopted this interesting plan which is being carried out under the direction of our historian, Mrs. Millard Murray. Each member is to write sketches of her Revolutionary ancestors which contains in addition to the information which is necessary for membership in the National Society any anecdotes or items of interest which she may know. It is the desire of the chapter to have them published at some future date.

On Washington's birthday the largest and most brilliant social affair in our history was given. This took the form of a colonial tea and reception held at the home of Mrs. E. M. Thompson, of Sayre, and the social committee, consisting of Mrs. Bert Hayden, Mrs. J. B. Knapp, Mrs. H. C. Thatcher, Mrs. I. C. Shepard, Mrs. Royal L. Vilas and Miss Snell,
worked diligently to make it a success. Numerous relics in the form of candlesticks, spinning wheels, swords, old lanterns, etc., attracted much attention and added to the quaintness of the scene. The chapter members appeared in colonial costumes, powdered hair and patches. A program of vocal and instrumental music given under the leadership of Miss Ida Corbin was much enjoyed.

In October we were called to mourn the death of Mrs. Arletta Talladay Northrup, one of our “Real Daughters,” who passed away at an advanced age. She was the daughter of Soloman Talladay, whose grave at Athens was one of the first marked by Tioga Chapter.—MARY E. FINCH, Assistant Historian.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter (San Antonio, Texas).—The historian of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter is glad to report increasing interest and progression in the past year. Our first year book made its appearance this year, and so pleasing have been the encomiums showered upon the program, that the committee feels encouraged and will take up the work on the program for 1909-1910, with renewed energy and enthusiasm.

The motto chosen by the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, is “Libertad y Progresso.”

The chapter colors: Blue and white. The chapter flower, American beauty rose.

Our monthly meetings take place at the homes of members who have hospitably offered their services as hostesses on the fourth Saturday in every month. During the social hour delicious refreshments are served.

One of our former regents, Mrs. J. M. Bennett, donated a beautiful flag to the chapter.

Contributions have been made to Continental Hall at Washington; to the Southern Industrial Association; the Juvenile Training School, and a prize has been given for the best paper on Revolutionary Times, in the public schools.

We unanimously put ourselves on record by appointing March 10th as “clean up” day in the interest of our “City Beautiful.”
Our social life in the chapter has been unusually attractive. Among the functions in which we have taken part, was one given by the International club, an organization formed to promote commercial and friendly relations between Texas and Mexico. The occasion was Washington's birthday, on which the members of our chapter were invited to act as hostesses and receive the guests in colonial costume.

On the 21st (April) we were invited to participate in the battle of flowers, with which we annually celebrate the victorious battle of San Jacinto. Our float will be decorated in red and white roses; costumes blue and white; hats and parasols, white with red roses.

Our honorable founder and first regent has added a new day to our calendar, to be called Educational day. She will give us the scope of the work to be done, at her beautiful, new country home.—Mrs. J. Kendrick Collins, Historian.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vermont), met April 19th, with Mrs. H. E. Sanford. The rooms were decorated with the national colors, and swinging high among them was one of the lanterns (or its duplicate) which flashed from the Old North Church on a long past eventful night. At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. W. H. Curtis on behalf of Mr. Curtis, presented, in a neat little speech, to the chapter, a gavel made from a piece of wood from Arnold's flag-ship "The Congress," sunk in Arnold's bay in Pantan. The presentation was gracefully responded to by the regent, Mrs. Lane, after which an entertaining program was rendered. "A sketch of the life of Paul Revere," by Mrs. C. H. Lane, showed painstaking study and research. Mrs. Matthews' paper on "The Battle of Lexington and Concord," was a comprehensive account of this important event. Other numbers on the program were, "A Poem on Tea," by Mrs. Taylor; "The Long Ambush," by Mrs. Hoyt; "Paul Revere's Ride," by Miss Griswold, and a song by Mrs. Matthews. A collection of prints of historic places in and about Lexington and Concord were displayed, and an able and instructive description of the same given by Miss Sanford. A Colonial room, wherein was seen a collection to delight an antiquary was an attraction to
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every loyal Daughter. A substantial luncheon was served and
the chapter adjourned to meet May 12th, with Mrs. W. H.
Bingham.—KATHARINE GRISWOLD, Historian.

William Ellery Chapter (Newport, Rhode Island). The
present membership of William Ellery Chapter is ninety-two,
seventy-five of whom are resident members.

During the year, ten regular chapter meetings and twelve
executive board meetings have been held. At many of our
meetings, papers on the history of Rhode Island have been
read.

Twenty-five dollars have been contributed to the Continental
Hall Fund.

Fifty dollars have been pledged to the Berry industrial
school at Rome, Georgia. Our interest in the school work
has been increased by hearing a lecture upon the mountain
whites of the south, given by Miss Henry, which the mem-
bers attended by invitation of the Current Topics Club. To
keep in touch with the Berry school work, the chapter has
subscribed to the "Southern Highlander," a magazine pub-
lished by the school.

Ten dollars were sent to the victims of the Italian earthquake,
through the Red Cross Society.

A copy of the Declaration of Independence has been framed
and placed in the Hazard memorial school, and one thousand
copies of the Declaration of Independence, passed by the Gen-
eral Assembly of Rhode Island, May 4, 1776, have been dis-
tributed in the Newport schools.

Four copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are
circulated among the members, and one copy has been placed
in the People's Library, in addition to the one at the Redwood
Library.

The chapter continues its subscription to George Washing-
ton Memorial Association.

The Rector of Trinity Church invited the chapter to attend
service there on February 21, when he delivered an address
appropriate to Washington's Birthday.

On June 26, 1908, we kept open house in the senate cham-
ber of the old state house, and welcomed there over one
hundred members of the federation of women’s clubs, many of whom were Daughters of the American Revolution, who had come to Newport to enjoy the “Play Day” which had been arranged for them by the Rhode Island clubs.

In January, Mr. Benjamin L. Dennis of Providence, gave a lecture on “Rhode Island in Colonial and Revolutionary Days,” before the chapter and its friends. An original map was shown, also copies of the flags used during the Revolutionary period. The members of the American History Class, of the Rogers high school, were present, upon invitation of the chapter. The class is showing much interest in Rhode Island history and plans are being made to visit fortifications on the Island. Our regent has been asked to conduct these expeditions. On Monday, she read before the class a paper on “The Battle of Rhode Island,” originally read before our chapter.

It has been our custom for several years to offer a prize to the American history class for the best essay upon a given historical subject. Through the generosity of one of our members we were able last June to offer two prizes, which were presented by the regent at the graduating exercises. The subject selected by our committee was “Printers and Press of the Colonial Days of Rhode Island.” The pupil who won the first prize was a colored boy, who is working hard to obtain a higher education, and is in need of money for it. The chapter has become interested in the boy and a special fund has been started for the purpose of assisting him.

This year the chapter co-operated with the members of the grand army in the celebration of Lincoln’s birthday, by attending the exercises at the Rogers high school. Essays have been written by the history class upon the following subject: “Compare Washington and Lincoln, and show how each was best fitted for the time in which he lived.” The two best essays were read at the exercises, and our regent awarded the prizes to the winners.

We celebrated our twelfth birthday at the home of our vice regent, Mrs. Barker. About fifty members were present and sat down to a New England turkey dinner. In the afternoon, our birthday cake, with twelve red candles, was cut by
the regent and was found to contain a ring, a thimble and a
dime.

Thimble teas and whist parties have added to the sociability
of the chapter as well as to the funds in the treasury.—Ella
Morse Peckham, Historian.

George Taylor Chapter (Easton, Pennsylvania) hopes it
is scarcely necessary to remind the Daughters generally
that the work it has undertaken is the preservation and
restoration of the old stone house situated at Fourth and Ferry
streets, in the city of Easton, built in 1756, by William Par-
sons, and afterwards used as a residence by George Taylor,
a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The house was
about to be torn down when the chapter began a movement
for its preservation. It was purchased by the payment of a
small portion of the purchase price and the giving of a mort-
gage for the balance, and ever since the ladies of the chapter
have been striving to raise money to restore the house and to
pay off the mortgage. Altogether over $1,600 has been ex-
pired upon the house thus far, and the house is being used
as a chapter house. The interior of the house has been re-
stored, a new roof has been put on, a granolithic pavement
had to be laid (and the chapter is finding that it costs money
to be one's own landlord) rags were cut and sewed and woven
into rugs for the upstairs rooms, the floors of which have been
painted and numerous gifts and loans of furniture, etc., have
been made to the chapter. The amount of $757.87 has been
raised by means of a "Roll of Honor," in which is inscribed
the name of each person contributing $1.00 or more to the
"Restoration Fund." The chapter has held sales of fancy
work, cake, candy, post cards bearing a cut of the house, photos
for which were taken by one of the members, and grape juice
and plum puddings, made and sold by individual members.
The past year, in addition to raising and paying all other ex-
penses, the $500 loaned to the chapter on January 1, 1908,
was repaid and $150 paid on account of the principal of the
mortgage.

While every effort is being used towards our own special
work, the chapter has sent its delegates to the state conference
and to the Continental Congress, from which the ladies have returned with new stores of enthusiasm for the great work being done by the Daughters all over our country.

The chapter has helped in a small way with the work of the Juvenile Court Association and the work among the foreigners. Two prizes are given each year to the Easton high school for historical essays, and while naturally every energy is strained towards the paying off of the balance of our mortgage, the chapter tries not to be selfish or one-sided in its work, but to live up to all that is best in the spirit which inspires all loyal Daughters.—CLARA D. PATTERSON, Historian.

Saint Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo).—In the cycle of years another spoke has been made by the St. Louis chapter. Her work for 1908 was continuous throughout the year, during all of its seasons. Her first duties being to increase patriotism, lend herself to historic research, and further all institutions of learning, this chapter has fully accomplished her purpose.

National holidays have been kept; Washington's wedding day, by a beautiful entertainment and play "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," adapted for us by a Daughter, Mrs. H. D. Pittman, and almost the entire talent for actresses and music was obtained from the chapter. Credit for the management of this play is more particularly due to Mrs. James Brookmire, and Mrs. Robert Barclay, whom death has since taken from us. Washington's birthday is always commemorated by a patriotic service at one of the churches in which the Sons of American Revolution, Sons of Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, Daughters of American Revolution, Children of American Revolution and Children of Republic join. The chapter birthday day, March 2nd, was celebrated by the bringing of the proceeds of the repetition of the "Bow of Orange Ribbon," by Mrs. Theo. Shelton, amounting to $100.00, and by the report of the Second Club of "Children of Republic," by Miss Jewett. Decoration day, this chapter's duties were looked after by Mrs. John N. Booth and the regent, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, who saw that the graves at both Bellefontaine and Jefferson Barracks were decorated. The regent took with her to Jefferson Barracks the "Children of the Republic," and the spirit of
these boys in their appreciation of the privilege of decorating graves of Revolutionary soldiers was a lesson to all around. Flag day was celebrated at one of our beautiful country clubs with appropriate ceremony of the salute to the flag and singing of patriotic songs as solos and trios and by children as the Red—the White—the Blue. Two outings were enjoyed during the summer to bring the Daughters together and also to make money for the chapter treasury; the first, a charming steamboat excursion on the great Mississippi, the second, a trolley ride by which the chapter gave its countenance and some financial aid to the "Outing Farm Association," which provides a summer stay for working people at a nominal cost. These outings were conducted by a committee working in the summer heat, Mrs. Sim Price, Jr., Chairman, others of the Committee, Mesdames Wm. G. Boyd, Shreve Carter, M. C. Marshall, J. D. Marshall, Wm. Van Sickles, B. F. Gray, T. D. Kimball, H. H. Dennison, J. Dowler, Robert Barclay and Misses Catherine Owen and Grace Adams, the regent working steadily with the committee in both outings. Installation day is always a gala day and, as usual, last February, when the new board for 1908 was installed, the other two chapters and the friends of the St. Louis Chapter were invited.

In October our meeting held in appreciation of our museum of fine arts at the Museum, and the chapter presented to them a handsome flag. In presenting it, Mrs. Williamson spoke of the American flag as a beautiful picture found missing in the collection of art at the museum, the colors of which were not surpassed by the finest painter's brush, the lines of which combined Heaven's blue, man's life blood tint and the touch of purity and truth. Prof. Halsey C. Ives accepted the national colors on the part of the Museum of Fine Arts in a very happy speech in which he showed great appreciation of the gift and the spirit of the Daughters that prompted the giving. He said it was just at this time that its hallowed influence would do the most good and help the management to carry a point for which the board had been striving, namely, to make American artists show a distinctive spirit of America in their conception and class them as those of other countries, and he felt sure the colors of America in the banner given would further
this purpose. The flag was then taken to the room of Ameri-
can artists and a true, live patriotic enthusiasm was evident
everywhere. We hope this idea will be suggestive to art asso-
ciations of other cities. This beautiful afternoon was in
charge of the flag committee. Besides this work and the
work of decorating for every occasion the flag committee is
now taking steps to prevent the desecration of the flag by two
advertisements. Another occasion was a joint reception of
the three chapters to Mrs. Samuel McK. Green, state regent.
Our literary work was carried on through the year and papers
on "The Personal Reminiscences of Ancestors," from the
original states were read by Mesdames J. Carlisle, L. M. Ollofy,
James Allison, H. N. Spencer. The historic sites and patrio-
tic education work has been furthered by that committee, Mrs.
J. N. Booth, Chairman, in the placing of a boulder over the
grave of Gen. Stephen Hempstead, a Revolutionary soldier,
and in the scholarship work both in the Ozark and North
Carolina Mountains. Steps are now being taken to erect a
tablet that will perpetuate the history of our old fair grounds.
The largest work of the year was the magazine edition for
Missouri. Mrs. Benj. F. Gray, Chairman, by which a full
history of the chapter was written and an Honor Roll made,
for which latter, credit was largely due Mrs. John N. Booth.
The chapter paid $100.00 for the extra space taken for this
history but feels fully repaid, regretting that other states have
not followed Missouri's example. A bound volume will be
presented to Mrs. Gray and one to the chapter. Civic League
work was encouraged by a prize given to one of the schools
on an essay, the subject being chosen by the League. Beside
this work the officers have faithfully performed their arduous
routine duties, and still more was done in receiving the pioneer
Ezra Meeker, traveling across the continent with his schooner
wagon and ox-team, giving him a reception, selling his litera-
ture pertaining to the Oregon trail and instructing our dele-
gates to National Congress to use their power to get before
the United States Congress the bill for appropriation of
$50,000.00 for establishing the Oregon trail. The St. Louis
Chapter also lent her power toward the bill before Congress
to abolish irons in punishment of sailors. A letter from the
Rankin School of Mechanics, gained through the influence of Mrs. J. W. Williamson and Mrs. Julius Pitzman, promises the aid in the education of one scholar recommended by the St. Louis Chapter.

Death has claimed some of our dearest Daughters, and many of them have lost members of their families. In this Mrs. E. F. Ten Broock, Chairman Condolence Committee, has been most faithful in sending condolence from the chapter.—

MRS. JAMES BROOKMIRE, (Anna Forbes), Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, New Jersey).—

After our last annual report came the April meeting, 1908, at which our regent, Mrs. Turrell presided. She gave a brief talk on the proceeding of Continental Congress. Then was read the introduction of Miss Mecum’s report as chairman of the national committee on patriotic education, also the work of Rhode Island in that report when further reading was postponed until the May meeting and we listened to an inspiring address by our chaplain, the Rev. George P. Eastman, on “Great Events in History.”

After the business session at the May meeting, the program was in the hands of the historian. She had copied most of Miss Mecum’s report and had assigned the accounts of what had been accomplished in the different states to the different members to be read. We completed the reading of this valuable paper which tells what has been done in this important work in the states of the union.

On June 18th at the graduation exercises of the grammar classes of the Orange schools, our chaplain presented the prize—a five dollar gold piece, given by our chapter for the highest attainment in United States history. Donald D. Geary was the successful competitor.

Arrangements for the June meeting were placed in the hands of a committee, Mrs. Holmes, chairman—at whose home the meeting was held. Twenty-one members were present and each was privileged to bring a guest. After a short business session at which the regent presided, the following program was given: Song; “Victory,” the chapter; paper, “New Jersey in Revolutionary Days,” Mrs. Ella C. Webb; song, “The Rose
in the Garden”; reading, “Her First Recital,” Miss Ethel Holmes; “Absence,” and “The Brook,” Mrs. Turrell; paper, “Important Revolutionary Events,” Mrs. Kyner; remarks by the chaplain and the presentation to Mrs. Turrell of a bouquet of boxwood and white carnations—the chapter flower. Refreshments were served at the social hour.

Our annual meeting held on October twenty-sixth was an unusually interesting one. The regent’s report reviewed the three years’ work of the chapter. The secretary gave a clever repore in verse of the work of the previous year. Following the reports of the treasurer, the corresponding secretary, the registrar, the historian, that of the auditing committee, of which the historian was chairman, and that of the chairman of the committee on patriotic education, came the election which resulted in electing as regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell.

Because the month of June has in it several anniversaries of important historical events of especial interest to us including the battle of Monmouth, it was decided to make the June meeting an annual memorial one.

Our November meeting was held at the home of our vice-regent who presided in the absence of the regent. It was then decided to hold future meetings in the homes of members instead of at Carnegie Library, East Orange, as heretofore—believing that the opportunity of the singing of patriotic songs an advantage and greater opportunities of enjoying the social element, an added pleasure—all of which has been verified in our experience. It was there emphasized, too, that no meeting be held without something of a patriotic nature on the program.

Mrs. William Bonnell having been appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a card party was assisted by Mrs. Abrams, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Roberts. It was held at the home of Mrs. Isaac P. Rodman, of Berkeley avenue, in the afternoon of December second. The proceeds from the sale of tickets are to be used for patriotic educational work.

At the December meeting on the 28th, at the home of our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Litterton, the vice-regent presided. After the reading and acceptance of the reports it was voted to contribute ten dollars to Continental Hall. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write to members who
are unable to be with us at three consecutive meetings, requesting them to write a letter to the chapter. We were here told that the “Boys' Club” being then established in its new home, that work in cooperation with the superintendent of the club could be resumed. This club is made up of boys who lack the helpful influences of home, church, school or employment.

Previous to the summer vacation, our chapter cared for a class in manual training one afternoon in each week. The instruction was given by Mrs. Denenhower, teacher of manual training and Mrs. Turrell taught parliamentary procedure. When the work was resumed the committee on patriotic education had for the boys brief patriotic exercises and a substantial and enjoyable supper. Their work this season has been in hammered brass and they have some creditable samples of their work. But we must go back to the story of the December meeting. Our chaplain, Mr. Eastman, made the address of the afternoon. While speaking of “Our Legacy” he said that he was reminded of the words in Wesley’s hymn

“To serve the present age,
Our calling to fulfill.”

and commended the chapter’s interest and work in the Boys’ Club. Much pleasure was given by the rendering of songs by Miss Alice Ackerman, and piano solos by Mr. Roy Vanderhoof. The holiday decorations with the flags added to the festive appearance and all enjoyed the social hour when tea was poured by Mrs. E. C. Webb.

The January meeting, 1909, was held at the home of Mrs. Herbert T. Abrams, Mrs. Hopkins presiding. Alternates to the national convention were elected, a newspaper clipping was read, giving an address made by our regent in Kansas City at a reception given in her honor by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames of that city. After the business meeting the program was in charge of the hostess, who introduced the speaker—the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, of the historic First Presbyterian church. Dr. Townsend compared the status and opportunities of women in the past with their status and opportunities of the present.
After the program the chapter enjoyed the hospitality of the hostess.

In place of the regular February meeting Orange Mountain Chapter held a meeting on the eleventh of the month in commemoration of the centennial of Lincoln’s birth, at the home of our vice-regent, Mrs. Hopkins. The meeting opened with the singing of America. Between the first and last stanzas were sung the two stanzas written by Dr. Henry Van Dyke:

“I love thy inland seas
Thy capes and giant trees, etc.”

The Lord’s prayer was led by our chaplain. Then followed the salute to the flag: “We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee and the liberty of the American people forever.” Mrs. Hopkins in well chosen words cordially welcomed guests and chapter members, gave some pleasing reminiscences of Lincoln and presented to our registrar a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon. We have been happy in having to record no deaths in our number and happy in this fourth year to note the marriage of our registrar. Chapter members wishing to express their happiness in her joy gave to her this little token wishing this to be a precedent to be followed whenever a member becomes a bride. Mrs. Munsey gracefully responded and the chairman of the committee on patriotic education then had the meeting in charge. The historian called the roll to which each member responded with a Lincoln quotation which revealed the pathos, the humor, or the love of him whom Lowell describes as

“The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.”

The address was made by our chaplain, Mr. Eastman. After reviewing the lives of some of the great leaders of the world he showed to us how that the life of Lincoln was unique. A pleasing feature of the afternoon was the singing by Mrs. Charles Hedges, of “Joy of the Morning,” and a “Valentine
Song.” We were fortunate in having with us Mr. William Parker, who sang “Lest We Forget,” with much feeling. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, state vice-regent Daughters of the American Revolution and Mrs. Phillips, a guest, gave interesting reminiscences of the times of Lincoln. The meeting closed with the singing of “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” Mr. Parker singing the solo and all singing the chorus. Flags were the decorations and the flowers were red and white carnations.

We were gratified that so large a number of our members—five of whom were patronesses responded to the invitation of the Orange Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to attend the Washington Colonial reception at the Woman’s club on the one hundred and seventy-seventh anniversary. Its purpose was not only a reminder of Washington, but a testimonial to the immortal Lincoln and to raise money toward the fund for the erection of a Lincoln monument.

At the March meeting, Mrs. Jas. S. Holmer, Jr., was the hostess. Orange Mountain Chapter desiring to contribute something to the furnishing of the New Jersey room in Continental Hall, decided at the January meeting that it would give the flag as its portion. This flag is of government silk, five by eight feet in size, and it has the stars beautifully embroidered upon the field. The pole is in keeping with the furnishings. It is surmounted by an eleven inch spread eagle and rests in a sixteen inch square standard. Heavy gold silk cord and tassels make it complete. Following the business meeting, we listened to the speakers of the afternoon. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, president of “The Society of Patriotic Women of America,” told of the work of her society in instructing aliens in civics with the intent of inculcating respect for our institutions and loyalty to the flag. Their instructors are paid and all of their classes are of children but one which is made up of adult Italian laborers. Miss Ellen Mecum, New Jersey state regent, told us in humorous vein of her efforts to induce the architect of Continental Hall to have the New Jersey room completed for the opening of Continental Congress. How well she succeeded is shown by the result. We could not fail to understand how she imparted to him enthusiasm for his work.
as she told the chapter the history of the frigate “Augusta” the wood from which the woodwork and furnishings are made. She showed to us pictures of the furniture, which is in Jacobin style, beautifully carved and paid for by the different chapters of the state. Mrs. Matthias Steelman told us of her interest in the work of educating the mountain whites of the South. Miss Laura Webb sang Hanley’s “My Little Love,” and “The Little Irish Girl.” Refreshments were served at the social hour.

Our present membership numbers thirty.

From the last treasurer’s report we learn that we have a balance of $97.28 to our credit.

The historian has included in her monthly reports items of current events of interest to Daughters of the American Revolution members, a few of which are: The installation of Colonel Seely as patriotic instructor for New Jersey. Dedication on November 14th of the Brooklyn tomb; statues in Washington to John Paul Jones and Commodore Barry, for which Congress appropriated $50,000 for each, and those for Van Steuben, Pulaski and Koscisko to be erected in the near future.

The last letter from the regent to the chapter was from Mexico City, and was descriptive of that old place. Her return in time for the next meeting is anticipated.—CLARA VEEDEE KYNOR, Historian.

The most complete annual report of the work done in any state is shown in a book of one hundred pages sent out by the Illinois Daughters. It is profusely illustrated with portraits of their officers, tablets and monuments. It contains a record of work done by the chapters singly and together. A complete account of Fort Massac is included. The honor roll will aid in helping others to prove up.

I cannot do without the American Monthly Magazine.—Elizabeth C. Langworthy.
The eighth annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Muncie, October 14th, 15th and 16th, was among the most interesting of such occasions in the history of the Indiana chapters. It was made notable by the presence of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the National Society, who was present throughout the conference.

The opening meeting, held in the large auditorium of the Commercial Club, was almost filled with the delegates from the thirty-six chapters and their hostesses in the city, the Daughters of Paul Revere Chapter and their friends. After a concert of patriotic airs by the Opera House Orchestra had been concluded, Mrs. William Gutherie, state regent, called the meeting to order, which was followed by the invocation given by the Reverend G. I. Kiern, of the First Universalist Church, followed in turn by a delightful solo by Mr. Harry E. Paris, Mr. Paris singing his own compositions, which were highly appreciated. Mrs. Julius Heinsohn, Regent Paul Revere Chapter, greeted the visiting Daughters in a pleasing and cordial address, Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, of the Fowler Chapter, responding in most appropriate words. Mr. L. A. Gutherie, mayor of the city, welcomed all within its gates. He recognized the noble purpose and past accomplishments and the aspirations of the Daughters of the American Revolution in brief form and in truthful, complimentary words. Mrs. Donald McLean responded to the Mayor's address, her wonderful personality endearing her to her “Daughters” gave great import to her every word. She paid a loving tribute to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She referred to the beautiful Memorial Hall, to be ready for clerical offices in April, 1909, the underlying spirit of which will live and grow into eternity and forever, raising humanity to higher standards.
It will be the home of the out-throwing and out-giving fountain of nobility. She impressed upon the Daughters that their material work, through the assistance of the immaterial, a high and animating spirit, was progressing and would progress beyond the imagination of any. The eloquent address was followed by a brief and sympathetic talk by Mrs. E. C. Atkins, past state regent. After several musical numbers, an informal reception was held in the Commercial Club parlors, where the Opera House Orchestra furnished music the remainder of the evening.

Wednesday was a distinctly important day. The report of the state regent, Mrs. W. E. Gutherie, showed that since the meeting of the last Congress she had organized six new chapters, the Corydon Chapter being the infant at present, only two days of age. Mrs. Chapman C. Foster, of Indianapolis, gave a general talk on interesting historic matter, covering in well chosen words two points,—the value of "Historic Truth" and of "Permanence." She impressed her listeners with the fact that the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization, like another form of religion, is the fountain of permanence. "Patriotic Education" was briefly presented by Miss Julia Landers, of Indianapolis. She referred to the encouragement given the schools to promote patriotism and the furnishing of literature for the education of the incoming Romanians, Poles and other foreigners who expect to become citizens of the United States. The five-minute reports on chapter work, by chapter regents, were most interesting. The report on state work, "Children of the American Revolution," and "Children of the Republic," was given by Mrs. Frank Felter, of Huntington. This able résumé was most encouraging, showing the good accomplished along these lines.

Mrs. Laura B. Stokes's paper on "Child Labor," was one of much research and was exceedingly instructive, as very few present were advised as to the seriousness of that subject.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, on a tour of the Middle States in the interests of "Child Labor," favored the conference with her presence and her brilliant and earnest speech aroused an interest most profound in this theme.
The reports of the state treasurer, Miss Mary Cardwell, and also that of the state historian, Miss E. B. Browning, were satisfactory. The report of Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Lafayette, on Continental Memorial Hall, will be published for the convenience of each Daughter in the society.

A discussion of the American Monthly Magazine was led by Mrs. Myra O. Cole, of Washburn Chapter, and left an impression of its value to our organization. Mrs. S. E. Perkins' “Flag report” expressed the importance of educating the children to a reverence and proper observance of the flag at all times.

A social event most elaborate and elegant in detail was the reception and tea for Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and the visiting Daughters at “Neboshshon,” the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ball. Mrs. J. M. Fowler entertained the large company with “Glimpses of the Orient.” Miss Reba Koons displayed the costumes of the India, Siam and Japanese girls. Mrs. Fowler has traveled extensively and was a delightful speaker.

The work of Mrs. William E. Gutherie as state regent was concluded at this conference. Mrs. Gutherie has spared neither time nor money in the service of the chapters and all recognized with gratitude her faithfulness and devotion to our cause.

The closing session of the conference was marked by the nomination of Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, of Fowler Chapter, for state regent, and the election of Mrs. William C. Ball, of Paul Revere Chapter, for vice-state regent, Mrs. Otto Rott for state treasurer, Miss E. B. Browning for state historian, and Mrs. Frank Felter for state secretary.

The conference will always be a pleasant memory to the delegates, the only disappointment of the occasion being caused by the absence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, whom we had hoped to have had with us.

An “outing party,” in automobiles, was enjoyed the last afternoon of the conference, a pleasant variety to the serious work before the chapters. The weather during the sessions contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the delegates, being
exceptionally beautiful.—MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, State Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The eighth annual assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Washington, held at Moclips, April 1st to 3d, 1909, will linger long and pleasantly in the memories of those in attendance. From the moment of alighting from the train, on the evening of April 1st, to be greeted with the cordial welcome of the ladies of Robert Gray Chapter, the occasion was one of unmarred enjoyment.

The ladies were entertained at the Moclips Beach hotel, and the business sessions were held in the large living room, which was decorated with flags, banks of evergreens, and flowers, and made additionally attractive by a cheerful wood fire in the immense fireplace. This room faces directly upon the ocean, with the tumbling surf within a “stone’s throw.”

At half past nine, Friday morning, April 2d, the assembly was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, of Hoquiam. The singing of “America,” the salute to the flag, led by Mrs. Hardenbergh, of Seattle, and the Lord’s Prayer followed. The address of welcome given by Mrs. J. S. McKee, of Hoquiam, was heard with the close attention and appreciation due the very interesting subject matter and the unusual beauty of diction. She said:

In coming among us, you have but followed the age-long impulse of our race to go west. “Westward the course of empire takes it way.” In the heart of the east was the cradle of our race; there in the pale-glow of the sunset was born that pale-face “Spirit of the West.” In all ages the dim corridors of the past have echoed and re-echoed to the tread of the Aryan people,—hurrying westward. From Central Asia into Western Asia, from Western Asia into Europe,—across Europe to the seaboard they came. Here they paused awhile, halted by the unconquered mystery of the sea, until one, more intrepid than his fellows, again answered the call and sailed out and on to the discovery of a new and yet more glorious west. Then, dripping from these old-world shores they came by tens and hundreds and thousands to take possession of the new.

Scarcely had young America wrested a vantage ground from a virgin
wilderness and straightened her shoulders to the task of home-building, before she was forced to play an Amazon's part among the nations, and fend off from these shores forever the thralldom of lands and peoples left behind. Yet in the throes of almost mortal combat, before the liberty bell rang out its message, before she had made good her place among the nations, already adventurers, explorers, trappers and pioneers had taken up the trail of the west and followed far upon their quest, through impenetrable forests, across pathless deserts, over unsurmountable mountains, till at length they descended to the shores of the Pacific, in whose vast waters east and west are swallowed up. Here on the rim of the western continent the spirit of the west has found a home.

And so through all the passing years you and your forbears have been coming west to "Moclips-by-the-Sea." For many of you this journey started in the far east, in historic New England, or in the old South. You have not always wanted to come,—you have not always stayed when you did come,—but always came back when once you had felt the lure of the west. There may be some one here who came over the now famous Oregon Trail,—certainly some of you came in the early days of the railroad when steamers and stages filled in the gaps. Many of you have come in these later days of easy and rapid transit by "Limited" and "Express." Some there are of us who came by a more direct route than any of these.

As one such, I take pleasure in welcoming you to these "historic shores." This phrase may sound strangely in your ears as applied to a region that can boast as yet but a second generation of native born sons and daughters, for history is not without honor save in its own generation and the further the event recedes into the past, the more luminous it becomes.

But we granddaughters of the state of Washington are jealous of her honor; we daughters of Chehalis county are jealous of her honor, and we claim even for this remote segment of our state's frontier its due mead of historical interest.

In the early summer of 1775, while as yet the reverberations of that first great conflict of the Revolution had scarcely died away, a ship lay tossing off these very shores. At Point Granville, a few miles to the northward, a landing was made. But white men were not wanted on these shores—either in fear or anger the natives attacked them and so these early adventurers paid for their temerity with the forfeit of their lives. Somewhere along this beach their bones lie buried by the drifting sands of a century and more. The fact remains that the soil of Chehalis county received the footprints of the first white men who ever trod within the boundaries of the sovereign state of Washington.

In May, 1792, while Gen. George Washington, in the fourth year of his presidency, worn out with the cares of state, was journeying homeward to his beloved Mount Vernon, a second vessel was cruising
these same waters. This staunch little craft had already won fame for her captains by being the first to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world, and a little after was to add to it still more by being the first to enter and christen the long-sought river of the west.

On this May morning, as her captain sailed along in shore, beyond Copalis Rocks, he thought he saw an opening between two points; entering boldly in, he marked a lone pine tree on the northern spit, and made note of it in his log book. In these quiet waters he stayed for three days. Though he tells us little of his deed, for he was a modest man, historians, who disagree in much, agree in this, that the explorations of this first American in the North Pacific formed one of the strongest links in the chain that binds our commonwealth to the union of the states.

The lone pine tree, buffeted by the storms of more than a century, still guards the entrance to that harbor whose inland waters, first in all this sea-girt state, reflected the driven snow white and the living blood red, and the clustering stars of "Old Glory" as she floated from the mast of the good ship Columbia in command of Captain Robert Gray.

Ladies, Robert Gray Chapter welcomes you to this eighth assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution. May our counsels be as pacific as that realm by whose shores we meet.

The response of Mrs. M. G. McCoughtry, of Tacoma, did not rely solely upon its brevity to supply the soul of wit, but was pleasingly humorous in substance, also.

The routine business was then commenced with the reading and approval of the minutes of the last assembly, followed by the reports of the officers and the chairmen of committees. Letters of condolence were ordered sent to Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main and to the family of Miss Lilian Lockwood, of our late governor, S. C. Cosgrove, and of Mrs. George W. Bacon, of Seattle.

After luncheon, instead of convening for business, the afternoon session was postponed until evening, and the guests were treated to a unique and most enjoyable entertainment, which was not on the program, in the form of a drive seven miles down the beautiful sandy beach to a wrecked schooner which had been driven high on the sands two nights before.

Upon returning to the hotel, after an interval for rest and change of attire, the ladies enjoyed a banquet that was not only delicious but beautiful. The tables formed a hollow
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square, were lighted with red, white and blue candles and decorated with flowers. The dinner and its appointments reflected great credit upon Mrs. Lycan, a member of the hostess chapter, and the wife of the proprietor of the hotel. Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, the retiring state regent, was toastmistress, toasts being happily responded to by Mrs. Mattingly, Mrs. Prosser, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Bowden and Mrs. Kuhn.

At the evening session Mrs. Leary gave the report of the A. Y. P. committee. This was followed by an informal and entertaining account of the proceedings of the last Continental Congress, by Mrs. McMillan, of Hoquiam. Mrs. D. A. Gove, of Seattle Chapter, Seattle, was endorsed for state regent, to be confirmed at the coming Continental Congress. Election of officers was the next on the program, with results as follows: First vice-regent, Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, Lady Stir-ling Chapter, Seattle; second vice-regent, Mrs. H. H. Holt, Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma; recording secretary, Mrs. J. B. Bridges, Robert Gray Chapter, Aberdeen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. D. Hurley, Rainier Chapter, Seattle; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie S. O'Brien, Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia; chaplain, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane; historian, Mrs. P. C. Kauffman, Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.

The invitation of Sacajawea Chapter, of Olympia, for the meeting next year was accepted, and the assembly adjourned, the members leaving for their homes the next morning, with many expressions of appreciation for the gracious hospitality of the members of Robert Gray Chapter.—Theodora Miller Hurley, Corresponding Secretary.

Always asserting myself as one who feels that the American Monthly Magazine is invaluable and a great educator.—Mrs. J. W. Williamson.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Inquiries are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. Inquirers for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquiries.
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.

1282. TAYLOR.—A John Taylor, son of —— Taylor and his wife, Mary McCorless, was born in Ireland, ran away to America, when a boy; stopped in Philadelphia with his uncle George Taylor, then went to Va., where he married Elizabeth Campbell, sister of Gen. Wm. Campbell. He served as major of Va. troops, and on Feb. 3, 1783, was paid for his services during the Revolution. If this man is not the one of whom I. M. B. inquires, he may have been a cousin, son of the above mentioned George Taylor. Possibly by corresponding with the sender of this information, Miss Anna M. Cleaves, Wytheville, Va., I. M. B. will obtain the desired information.

1298. FULLER.—The Christian name of the bugler in the Revolution who was drowned in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was Rufus H. He is the ancestor of Mrs. H. H. West, Fremont, Ohio, who will be glad to correspond with M. C. N.

1308. Jones.—Information of Ambrose Jones can be obtained from Miss Frances E. Emerson, Plymouth, Indiana.
1373. BAaRRUM.—David Battum was one of the pioneers in the silk industry, and received much encouragement from Richard Rush. The work was carried on at Oak Orchards, N. Y., where he planted mulberry trees, raised the worms, spun silk and put it up in skeins for sale. He died in 1812. A Chester Battum, in Conn. (from where David Battum emigrated) was engaged in the same industry as late as 1858.—ALLENETTE FROST.

1372. ROOD.—There is no Rood Genealogy, but the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, has a great deal of valuable data which she will gladly give K. A. R. if she will ask definite questions. The answer will also be given through the Magazine. Information about the Rood family may also be found in Adam's History of Fairhaven, Vt.; Loomis' Genealogy, Orcutt's History of Torrington, Conn., or the Tanner Genealogy.

1392. The DAY Genealogy is out of print, but a copy may possibly be obtained from Joel Munsell Sons, Albany, N. Y. Our editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, has a good deal of information on this line also, and may be able to assist A. M. in her search for some definite information.

1394. MoRGAN.—There were several William Morgans in Groton, Conn., at the time of the Revolution. If J. I. will write Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, who is the best-known authority on the subject, asking definitely what is desired, she will get valuable information. PUTNAM.—In the Putnam Genealogy, Phebe Woodbury, wife of Deacon David Putnam of Sutton, Mass., is spoken of as the daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Conant) Woodbury. This is an error; she was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fuller) Woodbury, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Woodbury.—A. M. C. RILEY.

QUERIES.

1374. (I) HAEDENBERGH.—Wanted the ancestry of Sarah Haedenbergh of New Paltz, N. Y. Sarah Haedenbergh m. Joseph Elting Dec. 30, 1810, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Peter D. Freeleigh, pastor of the New Paltz church.—G. W. M.

1375. (I) DICKENSON—GRIGG.—Abel Dickenson m. Keturah Grigg in Phila., Pa., about 1805. Wanted, the names of parents of both and their service in the Rev.—M. D. A.

1376. (1) VOSBURG or VOSBURGH.—Did Nathaniel Vosburgh (Vosburg), presumably from Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., render any Rev. Service?

(2) HARGER.—Ancestry desired of Abraham Merritt Harger b. July 2, 1785, in Conn. or N. Y. His father Jabez Harger m. a widow named Barber and had five children.—G. L. E.

1377. (1) HAMMOND.—Wanted, name of wife and children of Elisha Hammond. Did he serve in the Rev?—M. P. H.

1378. (1) JOHNSON.—Wanted, name of wife, date and place of marriage, also names of children (one named John) of Daniel Johnson, a
miller, b. Aug. 26, 1746, d. Feb. 2, 1813, in Amsterdam, N. Y. Did he also live in Morris or Hunterdon Co., N. J.? Any other information would be appreciated.—L. M. C. W.

1379. (1) Marshall.—What were the birth and death dates of Nehemiah Marshall, said to be a Rev. Soldier who m. Abigail Thom?
(2) Thom.—Any information regarding the ancestry of Abigail Thom is wanted.—H. H.

(2) Dorsey.—Wanted, the date of marriage of Mileah Dorsey, b. Feb. 12, 1739, in Ann Arundel Co., Md.
(3) Gardner.—Name of wife of Jacob or Isaac Gardner, sea captain, son of William and Milcah (Dorsey) Gardner, b. 1775 in Ann Arundel Co., Md.
(4) Hall.—Wanted, date and place of birth of Josiah Hall who m. Abigail Johnson Sept. 3, 1764, at Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., also the names of said Josiah Hall's parents who died at Hanover, N. J., Aug. 11, 1812.
(5) Dow.—What were the names of parents of Thomas Dow who was born about 1743 at Haverhill, Mass., and who m. Mary Barber Nov. 7, 1767?
(6) Barber.—What were the names of the parents of Mary Barber who m. Thomas Dow Nov. 7, 1767, at Pawtucket Falls, Mass.? A sister of Mary Barber m. Capt. John Ford and another sister m. John Corliss.—G. A. P.

1381. (1) Willemin.—Any information regarding the ancestors of Thomas Willemin or Wilhelmin, b. 1774 and married in 1794 to Sarah Dou or Dough is desired.—S. A. W.

1382. (1) Rood.—Is there a Rood genealogy?—K. A. R.
(2) Thornton.—Information is desired of Peter Presley Thornton who was aide to Washington in the Rev. War. Also all dates connected with his name.

1383. (1) Quailles.—Also any information of Henry Quailles who was a soldier in the Rev.—W. S. N.

1384. (1) Purdy.—Who were the parents of Jemima Purdy who m. Asa Alling, 2nd, b. 1751, Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y.? Did her father take any part in the Rev. War? Was he alive at that time?
(2) Doty.—Baker.—Charles Doty son of Samuel Doty and Charity Mudge, was b. at Oyster Bay, N. Y., 1730, m. Sarah Baker, they lived at Clinton, N. Y., had nine children, among whom was Soloman, b. 1767. Who were the other children? (Charles died 1783. Did he take any part in Rev. War?) What were Sarah aBker's parents' names and did her father serve in Rev.?
(3) Shaw.—Hannah Shaw m. Soloman Doty in 1793 and had 14
children. Who were Hannah Shaw's parents, and did her father live during the Rev. and serve?

(4) ALLING or ALLEN.—Asa 1st, b. 1723, d. 1786; m. Anna Potter of New Haven, Conn., 1749, children were Ezra, Asa, Abraham, James, Rhoda, Anna. Did Asa 1st take any part in Rev. War? (His son Asa 2nd did.)—L. H. J.

1385. (1) KERR.—Information regarding a John Kerr who lived in Fauquier Co., Va., at the time of the Rev. is desired. His wife's name was Elizabeth Mosique.

(2) PORTMAN.—Information desired of John Portman, of S C. fought under Gen Marion. Can his name be found, or has any one a list of Gen. Marion's soldiers? He married a Miss McWhorter.

(3) NIGHTINGALE.—Wanted to know if Molly Nightingale's father Matthew or Richard Nightingale fought in the Rev. War. Molly Nightingale married Osborne Coffey.

(4) BALL.—Can any one tell about Clementine Ball; she m. Rhodam Lunceford in Va. and later moved to Ky.? Rhodam Lunceford was a Revolutionary soldier. What was Clementine's father's name?

(5) WADE.—Does any one know of Capt. Edmund Wade who fought under Gen. Montgomery at the battle of Quebec?—H. B.

1386. (1) DEVERLE.—Peter Deyerle had 3 sons, John, Abram, Charles. John m. Jane Crockett and had one child Nancy b. 1801, m. John Chapman of Roanoke Co., Va. The Deyerles served in the Mexican war, did they serve in the Rev.?

(2) CHAPMAN.—Three Chapman brothers came from England in the early days settled in, or near, Jamestown, Va., John Chapman m. Elizabeth Coleman of Lynchburg, Va. His son John Chapman married Nancy Deyerle, b. 1801. John Chapman died about 1850. Did any of the family serve in the Rev. War?—E. E. S.

1387. (1) SHALL.—Wanted ancestry of Jacob Shall, b. Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 10, 1789; had brother George, a sister Elizabeth who m. Isaac Golladay at Hagerstown, Md., in 1809, and moved to Lebanon, Tenn. Another sister who m. a Yerger and was mother of Judge Jacob Shall Yerger, b. Greensburg, Pa., in 1815; moved to Lebanon, Tenn. Another sister, Susan unm. Jacob Shall m. (1) Anne James of Brunswick Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1823; (2) Mary Anne Dillon (widow of Dr. Elisha Eldridge), ancestor of Gen. Luke E. Wright.

(2) JAMES.—Wanted, the parents of Anne James. I think her father's name was Cary James. Would like to correspond with descendants of two ancestors named.—A. J.

1388. (1) SUGGETT (SUCCATT).—Wanted, Revolutionary service of James Suggett (or Succatt) who m. Elizabeth Smith, 1747-8. He came from Wales and settled in Baltimore, Md.

(2) SUGGETT—DAVIS.—Rev. service wanted of John Suggett, Sr., son of James and Elizabeth who m. Mildred Davis. Mildred died July 11, 1834, aged 78, and John d. at Great Crossings, Ky., in 1834, aged 85
years. John Suggett, Sr., and all his children were probably b. in Orange Co., Va. His sister, b. in Orange Co., Va., June 29, 1753, m. Robert Johnson in 1771, and died Feb. 23, 1814, in Scott Co., Ky. She was the mother of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the U. S. Any information relative to the family will be appreciated.—J. R. G. S.

1389. Toole.—Wanted, Revolutionary service of John Toole, who moved from N. C. to what is now East Tenn., and was drowned while en route in 1791. His children were Matthew, James, John, Eleanor, and William. Matthew moved to Miss., James to Middle Tenn., and John to Louisiana. Eleanor m. Mr. Craig and moved to Athens, Alabama.—N. T. S.


(2) Davis.—Wanted, Rev. service and ancestry of Joshua Davis who m. Nancy Critchfield. Their son, James, was b. in Alexandria, Pa., Aug. 14, 1821, and m. Julia A. Parkhurst. Allie, daughter of James Davis, b. in Cambridge, Ohio, and m. Hugh Barrett Edwards. Would like to know if Joshua Davis, who served in Capt. Persifor Frazer’s Co., 4th Pa. Bat., commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne, and who was appointed corporal Jan. 19, 1776, and was drowned Aug. 1, 1776, is the Joshua Davis above mentioned, or related to him in any way.—J. D. E. B.

1391. Van Buskirk.—Wanted, ancestry of Margaret Van Buskirk, wife of Henry Franks. Henry Franks was b. in Piscataway, Prince George Co., Md., in 1751. At the time of the Rev. he enlisted from Big Whiteley, 2 miles from Melsontown, Pa., on the Monongahela river.—M. S. D.


(2) Marston.—Where and at what price can I secure a copy of the Marston Genealogy by Nathan Washington Marston?

(3) Day.—Where and at what price can I secure a copy of the Day Genealogy—of the descendants of Robert Day of Hartford, compiled by George E. Day about 1847.—A. M.

1393. Lindsey (Lindsay).—Ephraim Linsey’s (Lindsay’s) name appears in the 1st Census of the U. S. as a resident of Thornton Town, Grafton Co., N. H. His daughter, Mercy, was b. there, Feb. 10, 1785.
He and his brother (probably Alexander) served in the Revolutionary War. Information is desired as to his wife's name, and dates of his birth, marriage and death.—A. Y. D.

1394. (1) FORBES.—Information as to name and service of Nathan Forbes' ancestry desired. He married Temperance Tracey about 1765 in the town of Preston, New London Co., Conn.

(2) MORGAN.—Wanted, proof of Revolutionary service of William Morgan, of Croton, Conn.

(3) BILLINGS.—Wanted, proof of Revolutionary service of Increase Billings, who lived at Stonington, Conn.—J. I.

1395. (1) JENNINGS.—Nancy Jennings, who m. Samuel Faris Moses in Virginia (probably Pittsylvania Co.) Oct. 19, 1808, is said to have been daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Allen Jennings of Va. Where can official proof of his service be obtained?

(2) YANCEY.—Information desired concerning the descendants of Rev. Robert Yancey and Leighton Yancey, Capt. and Lieut., respectively, 1st Dragoons, Va. (Heitman's Hist. Register).—H. N. M.

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RAISING AND DISPLAYING FLAG.

The following are the rules which should be observed when proper respect would be paid to the United States flag: It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset. At "retreat" sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute. When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover. When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning, it should be hoisted at full staff at the conclusion of the funeral. In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to top of the staff and then lowered to position and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top. On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset—("THE PRESS," Philadelphia.)

(Sent by Mrs. Josephene Kerr.)
IN MEMORIAM

From every corner of the land has come words of sympathy and love, sympathy for the loss and love for the beautiful girl, Miss Lilian Lockwood, who has gone to her heavenly home.

Miss Mary Harness Van Meter, Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Ohio, entered into rest March 19, 1909, after a long and painful illness. Her friends mourn her loss, but rejoice that for her—pain and suffering are over.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Almy, charter member, Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass., passed away March 25, 1909.

Mrs. Eunice W. Read, Old South Chapter, died at Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1909, in her 97th year. Her grandfather, by the name of Purkitt, was a member of the Boston Tea Party.

Mrs. Lucy Torie Merrill, Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville, Mass., died of old age at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Merrill Titus, March 28, 1909. William Pickett, her grandfather, was of the Massachusetts line in the Revolution. Her married life extended over fifty-six years, and she reared nine children to maturity. She died listening to the Shepherd Psalm.

Mrs. Emily Parmely Collins, "Real Daughter," Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Conn., died April 29, 1909. She was a remarkable woman and the chapter mourns her loss.

Mrs. Anna E. Rusk, Camden, Oak Tree Chapter, Salem, died March 18, 1909, aged 94 years old. She was a granddaughter of Andrew Bacon, of the Quinton's Bridge skirmish.

Miss Caroline Fiske Neal, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Mass., passed to her home April fifteenth, 1909. She was a loyal Daughter and an efficient officer. She was descended from Gov. John Hancock, the Rev. Jonas Clark, Capt. Wittemore and his son Athos, all Revolutionary heroes of renown. She was a living evidence of their staunch characteristics.

Miss Flora S. Peck, LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, N. Y., died recently. The chapter held a memorial service for her April 31, 1909. A sketch of her beautiful life was given, her services as one of the charter members and as regent were reviewed and the sorrow of the chapter at their great loss embodied in resolutions of love and respect.

Mrs. Pamela Fester French, beloved member of the Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron, O., died suddenly March 15, 1909. She was loyal to her chapter and faithful to all life's duties. The members of the chapter sincerely mourn her loss.

Mrs. Geraldine Hoge McCreeery, Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, Ohio, March 24, 1909. Memory's wealth of blossoms garlanded with the golden thread of love, faintly typifies the graces of her character.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1909.

President General
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters
MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1910.)

Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Iowa.  Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Mississippi.
Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, Georgia.  Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam, New Jersey.

(Term of office expires 1911.)

Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, N. C.  Mrs. John Campbell, Colo.
Mrs. Alex. E. Patton, Pennsylvania.  Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Ohio.
Mrs. Wallace Delapied, Mo.  Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, D. C.
Mrs. James Fowler, Indiana.  Mrs. John Swipp, California.
Chaplain General
Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble,
1855 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
Miss Mary R. Wilcox,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General
Miss Grace Pierce,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General
Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General
Mrs. William D. Hoover,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General
Mrs. H. S. Bowron,
Graham Ct., 1925 7th Ave., N. Y. City.

Librarian General
Mrs. Mary H. Willis,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents

Alabama, ......... Mrs. Robert Anderson McClellan, Athens.
Mrs. Rhett Goode, 60 Emanuel St., Mobile.

Alaska, ............

Arizona, ......... Mrs. Walter Talbot, 353 North 7th Ave., Phoenix.
Mrs. William C. Barnes,
Arkansas, ......... Mrs. John Barrow, 1309 Arch St., Little Rock.
California, ......... Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird, 2431 College Ave., Berkeley.
Mrs. Nathan Cole, Jr., 4012 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles.
Colorado, ......... Mrs. Frank Wheaton, 827 Clarkson St., Denver.
Mrs. Edwin A. Sawyer, 708 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, ......... Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell, Litchfield.
Mrs. Mary E. Harwood.
Delaware, ......... Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor, 1109 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.
Mrs. James T. Massey, Viola.
Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. Geo. T. Smallwood, 2107 S St., Washington, D. C.
Florida, ......... Mrs. James M. Mahoney, 1808 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
Mrs. Francis Xavier Schuller, “Cherokee Lodge.”

Georgia, ......... Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.

Mrs. John G.raham.

Idaho, ......... Mrs. David H. Tarr, Teton.

Mrs. Sain Welty.

Indiana, ......... Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler.
Mrs. William C. Ball.

Iowa, ......... Miss Harriet Isadora Lake, Independence.
Mrs. Merritt Greene, Marshalltown.

Mrs. C. M. Hord.
Kentucky, MRS. Sarah Humphreys Chenault, 461 N. Limestone St., Lexington.

Louisiana, MRS. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North St., New Orleans.

Maine, MISS Louise Coburn, Pleasant Street, Skowhegan.

Maryland, MRS. John Alden Morse.

Massachusetts, MRS. James G. Dunning, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.

Michigan, MRS. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.

Minnesota, MRS. Edgar H. Loyhed, Faribault.

Mississippi, MRS. Chalmers M. Williamson, 714 N. State St., Jackson.

Missouri, MRS. Samuel Watts Warblew, Oxford.

Montana, MRS. Samuel McKnight Green, 3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis.

Nebraska, MRS. Emil H. Renisch, 171 Penn Block, Butte.

New Hampshire, MRS. Chas. Clemence Abbott, Keene.

New Jersey, MRS. Joseph H. Dearborn, Pembroke.

New Mexico, MRS. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.


North Carolina, MRS. John Van Landingham, 500 East Ave., Charlotte.

North Dakota, MRS. William G. Spencer, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.

Mississippi, MRS. William J. Pettee, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma, MRS. Ira L. Reeves, 227 North 7th St., Muskogee.

Oregon, MRS. Clayton R. Truesdell, Fremont.


Rhode Island, MRS. Chas. Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard Ave., Providence.

South Carolina, MRS. Robert Moultrie Bratton, Guthriesville.

South Dakota, MRS. Thomas C. Robertson, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.

Tennessee, MRS. William G. Spencer, 509 Stevenson Ave., Nashville.

Texas, MRS. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston.

Utah, MRS. Huling P. Robertson, 404 N. 9th St., Temple.
666 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Vermont, ..........Mrs. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Brattleboro.

Virginia, ..........Mrs. SAMUEL P. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
MRS. WILLIAM W. HARPER, "Pelso,“ Orange.

Washington, ......Mrs. DAVID A. GOVE, 1115 23rd Ave., N. Seattle.
Mrs. J. A. TRUMBULL, 1242 16th Ave., N. Seattle.

West Virginia, ...Mrs. R. H. EDMONDS, 487 High St., Morgantown.
MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.

Wisconsin, .....Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Pl., Janesville.
MRS. E. H. VAN OSTRAND.

Wyoming, .......Mrs. Henry B. PATTON, 314 E. 18th St., Cheyenne.
MRS. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle.

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893. MRS. A. C. GEER, 1896.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894. MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894. MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895. MRS. JULIA K. HOGG, 1905.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895. MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MISS MARY DESHA, 1895. MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

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

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

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

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

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

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances 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 meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, April 7, 1909, 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.

Prayer by the Chaplain General. Roll call.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Terry, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Smoot, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General; Mrs. Earnest, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Draper, Registrar General; Mrs. Swormstedt, Treasurer General; Mrs. Boynton, Librarian General; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General; State Regents: Mrs. McNeil, Colorado; Mrs. Hodgkins, District of Columbia; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Story, New York; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jamison, Virginia. State Vice-Regents: Miss Temple, Tennessee.

Before proceeding with the regular order of business, the President General spoke of the great loss that has come to the Society in the death of Miss Lilian Lockwood, late Business Manager of the Magazine, and after paying a high tribute to Miss Lockwood, requested an expression of sympathy on the part of the Board.

At the suggestion of the Board, the President General appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General, and Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General, to draft resolutions of condolence to be sent to Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, as a testimonial of the esteem and affection in which her daughter was held by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the action taken at the last Board meeting in regard to month's leave granted the Business Manager of the Magazine be carried out.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

The President General announced to the Board the sorrow that has come to one of its members, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, in the death of her husband, Lieutenant Commander Main.

It was moved and carried, that an expression of sympathy on the part of the Board be sent to Mrs. Main on her bereavement.

Mrs. Noble spoke of the able services of Lieutenant Commander Main, and made the following statement: "When the *Saginaw* was wrecked on a coral reef and they were on an uninhabited island, out of track of vessels, Lieutenant Main made a sextant out of a sardine box and a jack knife. It proved to be an absolutely correct compass and it was placed on exhibition at the Smithsonian for years; then the Naval Academy claimed it as belonging to them, because it was made
by one of their graduates. It occupied a place of honor there, and it
is now on its way to the Alaskan Exposition, as a part of the exhibit."

A letter was read by the President General from Mrs. Gadsby, His-
torian General, announcing her illness, which had required her to go
to the hospital, and regretting her inability to meet with the Board.

It was moved and carried, that a resolution of sympathy be sent Mrs.
Gadsby, with sincere wishes for a speedy restoration to health.

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

Reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President
General and Members of the National Board of Management: It is
my pleasure to report that all instructions given at the meeting of the
National Board on March 3d were promptly attended to. Letters
written and acknowledgments of gifts, as ordered, and the House
Committee furnished with the action of the Board in regard to the
sale of certain articles at the hall during the Congress; the order of
seating the delegates, etc. The State Regents were also notified of the
drawing of the seats for the Continental Congress of 1909, and their
respective numbers sent them.

In reply to the notification sent Miss Janet Richards of her ap-
pointment by the Board as Official Reader to the Congress, she has
expressed her gratification to serve in this capacity.

All recommendations involving an expenditure of money for the
Congress or otherwise, were promptly transmitted to the department
of the Treasurer General and the Auditor of the Society, Mr. Bates,
also notified of the same.

There have been sent out from this department the Congressional
Committees as appointed by the President General, viz: Committee
on Program; House; Press; Decoration; Sale of Souvenirs; Pages;
Railroad; Music, and Entertainment, the entire number of notices
prepared and issued being 282.

Many letters have been received, expressing warm interest in the
approaching Congress, as well as numerous inquiries in this connec-
tion, which have required extra correspondence in this department,—
always incidental each year to the Continental Congress.

Number of application papers signed, 653; notifications of election,
653; certificates of membership, 1,928. Letters and postals written,
150. I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from Mrs. Loyhed,
State Regent of Minnesota; Mrs. North, Vermont; Miss Lake, Iowa;
Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania; Miss Meeker, Kansas; Mrs. Shepard,
New Hampshire; Mrs. Orton, Ohio; Mrs. Sterling, Vice-President
General, Connecticut; Mrs. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Stanley, Kansas,
and Mrs. Sage, Georgia.

As the Daughters of the American Revolution official year is drawing
to a close, this is the last report I will have the pleasure of presenting
to you. I would like to say that the work of this office could not have been done but for the splendid help of our official stenographer. I have rejoiced in the opportunity to serve you as Recording Secretary General, under the able guidance of our President General and with my fellow officers on this Board of Management, and have been privileged to attend all the meetings of the Board but one, during the three years of service. My thought for to-day is, that viewed in the light of this Holy Week, our service to humanity may be glorified.

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT of THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of March, 1909, I have to report the following: Application blanks sent out, 4,471; supplemental blanks, 660; Constitutions, 487; circulars, "How to Become a Member," 487; miniature blanks, 385; officers' lists, 373; transfer cards, 273. Letters received, 267; letters written, 227.

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT of THE 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, 876; supplemental applications verified, 255; applications returned unverified, 104; permits for the Insignia issued, 202; permits for the Recognition pin, 112; certificates issued, 1,781; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 2.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 876 members submitted in the report of the Registrar General and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Terry moved a vote of thanks to the Registrar General for her excellent work. Motion carried.

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:
Miss Grace Brewster, of Montrose, Colorado.
Mrs. Winna Thomas Morgan, of Trinidad, Colorado.
Mrs. Laura Wright Reeves, of Newton, Iowa.
Mrs. Annie Crowell Rand, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Julia Welles Griswold Smith, of Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Cooksey Harris Hardwick, of Cleveland, Tennessee.
Miss Cora Ellen Smith, of Addison, Vermont.
Mrs. Marie Antoinette Fisher, of Morgantown, West Virginia.

In accordance with the request of the State Regent of New Mexico, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters appoints, and asks the Board to confirm, as Chapter Regent at San Juan, Porto Rico, Mrs. Minnie Coddington Rodey.

The State Regent of Texas asks the re-appointment of Mrs. Lucilla S. E. Magnenat, of Amarillo, and the Board is asked to authorize the formation of a Chapter at St. Louis, Missouri, and one at Hartsville, South Carolina. The following appointments have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary C. G. Acker, of Richmond, Michigan, and Mrs. Jennie H. Lougee, of Laconia, New Hampshire.

Petitions are herewith presented to the Board for permission to use as Chapter names two outside the usual ruling of the Constitution, and the reasons therefor are respectfully submitted: The Chapter at Hastings requests that it may take the name of "Emily Virginia Mason," and that at Liberty, Missouri, asks to take "Alexander Doniphan."

I have been requested to present to the Board the resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, State Vice-Regent of Arizona, with the request for the appointment of Mrs. Edith Talbot Barnes, as Vice-State Regent, in her place.

Letters received, 160; officers' lists written for, 43; letters written, 197; officers' lists received, 104; charters engrossed, 17; Chapter Regents' commissions engrossed, 12; charters issued, 13; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 11; State Regents' commissions issued, 1.

The Card Catalogue reports:

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Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main.

Some letters were submitted in connection with this report. It was moved and carried, that the report be accepted exclusive of the letters...
submitted, and with the understanding that Chapters formed after the 1st of March may have representation at the Congress, as they do not come under the same ruling as the time limitation of delegates' election.

Mrs. Jamison, of Virginia, stated that the first charter given to the Albemarle Chapter, of Virginia, embraced the entire county, and said that it was the desire of that Chapter to waive their claim to this, in order that other Chapters might organize there.

It was moved and carried, that the Albemarle Chapter, at Charlottesville, Virginia, be permitted to relinquish the clause in their charter which includes the whole county of Albemarle.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1-31, 1909.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, February 28, 1909, .......... $13,367 15

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, $23,574, less $258.00 refunded, .................. $23,316 00
Initiation fees, $1,065.00 less $18.00 refunded, ............... 1,047 00
Certificates, members, ......................................... 5 00
Certificates, Life members, ..................................... 5 00
Current Interest, ................................................. 6 81
Duplicate papers, ............................................... 16 50
Ribbon, .......................................................... 1 75
Lineage Books, .................................................. 7 00
Magazine, ......................................................... 538 25
Continental Hall Contribution sent by Charter Oak Chapter, Minnesota in error not transferred to Permanent Fund, ........... 20 00

EXPENDITURES.

Office of the President General.

Telegrams, ....................................................... $18 70
Telephone, ....................................................... 5 30
Messenger service, .............................................. 5 90

$24,963 31

$38,330 46
### Official

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

| Engrossing 20 Chapter Regents' Commissions               | $2 00 |
| Engrossing 1 State Regent's Commission                   | 50    |
| Engrossing 11 Charters                                   | 6 00  |
| 2,000 postals and printing                               | 22 25 |
| Clerical Service                                         | 120 00|

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>$ 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone calls</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 letter circulars</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 process app paper</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage on blanks and Constitutions, 2,000 slips “How to Become a Member,”</td>
<td>$30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 copies Constitution and By-Laws</td>
<td>18 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra cost better grade paper</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 application blanks</td>
<td>85 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 postals and printing</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 cards</td>
<td>4 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 slips</td>
<td>4 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 supplemental application blanks</td>
<td>59 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>37 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Registrar General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,200 Recognition Pin permit books</td>
<td>$5 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200 Badge permit books</td>
<td>5 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200 Bar permit books</td>
<td>5 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 postals and printing</td>
<td>28 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 slips</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 books, receipts for applications, 4 wire baskets</td>
<td>13 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book rack</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving furniture</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car tickets</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter and stand, 3 months</td>
<td>10 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 9 volumes Registrar's records</td>
<td>27 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 2 volumes additional Registrar's Records</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 2 volumes in case</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding vols. 22 and 166, Reg. Records, new backs</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>332 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Treasurer General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car tickets</td>
<td>$ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money orders</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening eraser</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 Circular letters</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 model sheets for Treasurers</td>
<td>16 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Receipts</td>
<td>8 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Check Books</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash book</td>
<td>5 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 Report Blanks</td>
<td>27 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>439 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$ 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 3 volumes Pension Certificates</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1, Vol. VI. Virginia County Records Quarterly</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>65 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Historian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$5 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 layout half-tone</td>
<td>13 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>112 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenses:**

- 704 25
- 521 33
- 69 05
- 131 00
OFFICIAL

Office of Assistant Historian General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>1 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>60 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring water, February</td>
<td>$ 6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel service, January</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice, February</td>
<td>2 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 reams Mongol paper</td>
<td>13 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 ribbon coupons</td>
<td>10 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wreath</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing envelopes from Post Office</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing boxes up stairs</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing wheel</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric bulb</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 doz. Shannon Binding Cases</td>
<td>11 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Shannon Cabinet Indexes</td>
<td>1 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Chairman Patriotic Education Com.</td>
<td>51 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriting (Early History) expressage and postage</td>
<td>16 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for two years, making investigation of depredation of mails</td>
<td>12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz. erasers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz. penholders</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bottle Carter's stamping ink</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 reams T. W. paper</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bottles ink eradicator</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ dozen note books</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 doz. blotters</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 rubber penholders</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 McGill fasteners</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gross pencils</td>
<td>4 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car fare, messenger</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamped envelopes</td>
<td>214 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, President General</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, V. P. G. C. O. C.</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Rec. Sec. Gen.</td>
<td>6 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Registrar General</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Librarian General</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Historian General</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Assistant Historian General</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, General Office</td>
<td>5 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>85 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $522 05
4,000 subscription blanks, $6.50
8 boxes linen paper and printing, 10.00
Office expenses, February and March, 13.59
Business Manager’s salary, 30.00
Editor’s salary, February and March, 166.70
Salary for clerk, February and March, 33.32
Extra Clerical service, 42.50

Total: 302.61

Certificates.
Engrossing 1602 certificates, 120.15
Postage, 120.00
Clerical service, 70.00
Extra clerical service, 7.50

Total: 317.65

Rent of Offices.
Rent for March, $279.65

Total: 279.65

Rent of Telephone.
Rent of telephone, $13.00
Moving telephone, 2.50
Toll service, 4.65

Total: 20.15

State Regents’ Postage.
For State Regent, Illinois, 5.00
For State Regent, Minnesota, 5.00
For State Regent, New York, 10.00
For State Regent, Vermont, 5.00

Total: 25.00

Support “Real Daughters.”
Support 32 “Real Daughters,” $256.00

Total: 256.00

Seventeenth Continental Congress.
Spoons for 2 Pages, $3.00

Total: 3.00

Eighteenth Continental Congress.
1,100 circulars, Credential Committee, $6.75
1,100 circulars, Continental Congress, 11.50
OFFICIAL.

Postage, Railroad circulars, .......... 10 00
Advanced for incidental expenses, ...... 20 00
Advanced for House Committee expenses, ................. 200 00
Clerical service, .................. 88 50

336 75

Office Furniture.
No. 5 Underwood Typewriter, .......... $92 25
Oak Case, screw front rods, ............. 18 00

110 25

Stationery.
For President General, .................. $11 56
For Recording Secretary General, ....... 6 00
For Treasurer General, .................. 14 56
For Registrar General, ................. 20 00
For Librarian General, ................. 3 00
For Historian General, ................. 6 00
For Assistant Historian General, ........ 6 00
For General Office, ..................... 49 12

115 93

Stationery—State Regents.
For State Regent, District of Columbia, $5 20
For State Regent, Delaware, ............ 4 32
For State Regent, Indiana, ............. 2 45
For State Regent, South Carolina, ...... 2 40
For State Regent, Vermont, ............. 4 25

18 62

Spoons.
Spoons for 8 "Real Daughters," ........ $19 20

19 20

Continental Hall.
Storage, 1,500 chairs, .................. $75 00

75 00

Continental Hall Contribution.
Charter Oak Chapter, Minnesota, sent in error, .................. $20 00

20 00
Miscellaneous.

Rent of Typewriter, .................................. $3 00
Copy holder, ........................................... 2 00
Clerical service, ....................................... 20 00

25 00

4,764 48

Transferred to Permanent Fund, rent of benches, .............. 24 50

Balance on hand, March 31, 1909, ............................. $33,320 48

On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank, .................. $4,688 98
On deposit in Washington Loan and Trust Company Bank, ........ 26,993 10
Cash in office, ........................................... 1,638 40

$33,320 48

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report, February 28th, 1909, .......... $56 35

56 35

$56 35

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, February 28, 1909, ........... $91,092 77

RECEIPTS.

Charters Fees.

Anne Clark Chapter, California, ........ $5 00
Gaviota Chapter, California, ............ 5 00
Walter Burdick Chapter, Illinois, ....... 5 00
Manitow Chapter, Indiana, ............... 5 00
Wythougan Chapter, Indiana, ........... 5 00
Alden Chapter, Iowa, ......................... 5 00
Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, Massachus- setts, .............................................. 5 00
Col. Jonathan Pettibone Chapter, Missour- i, ................................................... 5 00
Ska-ha-se-geo Chapter, New York, .... 5 00
Delaware City Chapter, Ohio, ........... 5 00

$50 00
Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Marilla C. Gray, at Large, Alabama, ................................. $25.00
Mrs. Mary Alice Field, of Colorado Chapter, Colorado, ................ 12.50
Miss Esther V. Hasson, of Mary Clay Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, .... 12.50
Mrs. Lena Lawson Dempsey, of Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia, .................... 12.50
Miss Cynthia E. Cleveland, of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, District of Columbia, .................... 12.50
Miss Ella S. Ford, at Large, District of Columbia, .......................... 25.00
Miss Mary E. Ford, at Large, District of Columbia, .......................... 25.00
Mrs. Chauncey H. Castle, of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Illinois, ........... 12.50
Mrs. John E. McKeighan, of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Illinois, ........... 12.50
Mrs. Frances G. Sitherwood, of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois, .... 12.50
Mrs. Laura B. Stokes, of General James Cox Chapter, Indiana, ............ 12.50
Mrs. Marie Yeoman, of William Donaldson Chapter, Indiana, ............... 12.50
Mrs. Frances A. Share, at Large, Indiana, ................................... 25.00
Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, of General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky, ............ 12.50
Miss Grace M. Burdon, of Abigail Batcheller Chapter, Massachusetts, .......... 12.50
Mrs. Medora V. Wallace, of Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts, ........ 12.50
Mrs. Ida Sears McLean, of Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, Michigan, ........ 12.50
Mrs. John T. Shaw, of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan, ................ 12.50
Mrs. John L. Tapley, of Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan, ........ 12.50
Mrs. Eris S. Wessborg, of Saginaw Chapter, Michigan, ........................ 12.50
Miss Lois O. Treadwell, of Captain Richard Somers Chapter, Minnesota, .... 12.50
Miss Florence Evelyn Nutting, of Josiah Edson Chapter, Minnesota, .......... 12 50
Miss Laura M. Nutting, of Josiah Edson Chapter, Minnesota, ................. 12 50
Miss Ione Glass, of Osage Chapter, Missouri, ................................ 12 50
Miss Yula D. Glass, of Osage Chapter, Missouri, .............................. 12 50
Mrs. Lilla S. Christopher, at Large, Missouri, ................................. 25 00
Mrs. Lillian E. Salmon, at Large, Missouri, ................................. 25 00
Miss Mary E. Sumner, of Omaha Chapter, Nebraska, ....................... 12 50
Mrs. Jessie Maclear Kindel, at Large, New Jersey, ......................... 25 00
Miss A. A. Brundage, of Baron Steuben Chapter, New York, ............... 12 50
Miss Emily Wheeler, of Baron Steuben Chapter, New York, ............... 12 50
Mrs. Jennie L. Jewell, of Captain John Harris Chapter, New York, ...... 12 50
Mrs. Theodore T. White, of Irondequoit Chapter, New York, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Hattie Barlow, of Kayendatsyona Chapter, New York, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Roswell L. Hallstram, of Knickerbocker Chapter, New York, ...... 12 50
Miss Susan Hannahs, of Le Rayde Chaumont Chapter, New York,....... 12 50
Mrs. Sarah Rhubart, of Le Rayde Chaumont Chapter, New York, ...... 12 50
Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of Mohegan Chapter, New York, ................. 12 50
Miss Carrie A. Cross, of Ontario Chapter, New York, ..................... 12 50
Mrs. Marie McD. Carl, of Philip Schuyler Chapter, New York, .......... 12 50
Mrs. William Mackay, of Philip Schuyler, New York, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Alice C. Ettling, of Tioughnioga Chapter, New York, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Moses Hobson, of Wiltwyck Chapter, New York, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Ermina J. Proal, at Large, New York, ................................. 25 00
Miss Annie W. Wilson, at Large, North Carolina, ................. 25 00
Mrs. Mary B. Cole, of London Chapter, Ohio, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Blanche M. Florence, of London Chapter, Ohio, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Mary M. Rowland, of London Chapter, Ohio, ................ 12 50
Mrs. Perry L. Hobbs, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, ....... 12 50
Miss Grace Price, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Isabella P. Rendall, of George Clymer Chapter, Pennsylvania, ... 12 50
Mrs. Florence A. Bradner, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, ... 12 50
Miss Alice G. Garland, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, ... 12 50
Mrs. Elsie M. Scarborough, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, ... 12 50
Miss Aileen Bell, of Esther Marion Chapter, South Carolina, ... 12 50
Mrs. Edwin M. Bray, of Rebecca Stodder Chapter, Texas, ........ 12 50
Mrs. Edwin T. Lamb, of Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia, ........ 12 50
Mrs. Margaret H. T. O. Blackburn, of Peaks of Otter Chapter, Virginia, ... 12 50
Mrs. Frances O. Buford, of Peaks of Otter Chapter, Virginia, ... 12 50
Miss Nellie M. Dudley, of Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, ....... 12 50
Miss Sarah P. Eldredge, of Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, ....... 12 50
Miss Cora P. Soverhill, of Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, ....... 12 50
Miss Charlotte von Seussmilch, of Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, ... 12 50
Mrs. Frances Kempster, of Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, ....... 12 50
Miss Fanny Burnell, of Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, ....... 12 50

Continental Hall Contributions.
Connecticut Chapter, acct. Connecticut Column, Connecticut, .......... $2,000 00

$925 00
Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Connecticut, ............................ 6.50
Continental Chapter, acct. Table for Platform, District of Columbia, .......... 58.50
Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia, .................................. 1.00
Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Illinois, .......... 16.00
Walter Burdick Chapter, Illinois, ........ 5.00
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Indiana, ........ 15.00
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, acct. of furnishing President General's Room (to be applied to purchase of Clock), Indiana, .................... 268.75
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, .................................. 1.63
Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donohue, of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine, ........ 5.00
Abigail Batcheller Chapter, Massachusetts, ......................... 10.00
Betty Allen Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ............ 10.00
Captain John Pulling Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, .......... 25.00
Mrs. Theo. C. Bates, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ....................... 10.00
Mrs. Ellen F. Rogers, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ....................... 25.00
Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ........ 21.50
Lydia Cobb Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ............. 25.00
Margaret Corbin Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ............. 5.00
Mrs. Frank Ellison, of Old South Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, ........ 25.00
Paul Reveré Chapter, second payment, acct. enrollment of Mrs. James W. Cartright on Roll of Honor book, Massachusetts, ..................... 35.50
Samuel Adams Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, .............. 25.00
Submit Clark Chapter, acct. Bronze doors, Massachusetts, .................. 10.00
Pelican Chapter, Louisiana, ................................................... 25.00
OFFICIAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter and Chapter, Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidioute Chapter, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Virginia</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,699.38</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Recognition Pins</td>
<td>12.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Current Fund, rent of benches</td>
<td>245.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,934.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures.**

- Inspector of Works, month ending March 15th | $100.00
- Professional services as architect | 5,221.80
- Account of contract completion of Memorial Continental Hall | 40,000.00
  - **Total** | **$45,321.80**

**Balance on hand, March 31, 1909**: $50,605.30

On deposit in banks as follows:

- American Security and Trust Company | $12,314.03
- National Savings and Trust Company | 24,639.81
- Union Trust Company | 5,160.07
- Washington Loan and Trust Company | 8,316.39
- Cash in Office | 175.00
  - **Total** | **$50,605.30**

Cash balance on deposit in banks, as above, and in Office, March 31, 1909 | $50,605.30

**Permanent Investment.**

- $25,000 par value R. R. Bonds, cost | $24,477.10
- Less net proceeds from sale of $10,000 par value U. P. R. R. Bonds | 10,298.50
- Less net proceeds from sale of $10,000 par value Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Bonds | 10,259.89

- **Total** | **$50,605.30**
Less net proceeds from sale of $2,000.00
par value Chicago and Alton R. R.
Bonds, ........................................... 1,603.87
                                              $22,162.26
                                              2,314.84
Total Permanent Fund, cash and investments, ...... $52,920.14

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General announced the receipt of a certain sum obtained through the kindness of Mr. Frederick Owen, from the rental of the old chairs formerly in Continental Hall.

Mrs. Terry moved: That a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Owen for the splendid returns he has sent to the Society from the rental of the old Continental Hall chairs. Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Carried.

The names of the dropped and the resigning members were read and the usual action taken thereon.

Mrs. Terry moved the adoption of the resolution presented by the Registrar General regarding a certain number of dropped members.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts, regretting her absence from the Board meeting and sending ten dollars to Continental Hall fund. The President General made formal announcement to the Board of the appropriation made by the New Jersey Legislature of two thousand dollars for Continental Hall, a check for which she held in her hands.

At the request of the President General, Miss Mecum, State Regent of New Jersey, presented an interesting statement of the efforts made in procuring this appropriation, which account will appear in the Minutes of Continental Hall Committee meeting.

In the absence of the Historian General, the following was read by Mrs. Earnest:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Twenty-eighth Volume of the Lineage Book is printed and waiting the index, to be bound. That is written, but not printed. The index for the errata is now being completed, as far as is known, for all volumes from the first to date. These will be distributed to all subscribers and Chapters having the Lineage Books.

This volume has occupied more time and careful research than any known in the history of the Society. Two hundred and thirty-five letters of inquiry have been sent and one hundred and forty-two replies received.

Thirteen “Real Daughters” are recorded and many unusually interesting historical facts are noted. The descendants of William Hen-
shaw, of Berkley county, Virginia, have three pages in this volume. They formed a Chapter and named it for their Revolutionary ancestor. Another record proves fifteen ancestors and fills two pages. The record of General Israel Putnam is in this volume. He has eighty descendants who have entered the Society—more than any other patriot.

This volume will be ready for distribution at the Eighteenth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH GADSBY,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

In the absence of the Assistant Historian General, the following report was presented by Miss Pierce:

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Assistant Historian General reports the preparation of the twenty-one photographs selected for the Smithsonian Report, also most gratifying results from the request to Chapter Regents sending photographs, that these photographs should be given to this office, to file in a suitable manner, for the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Letters written, 79; letters received, 53; cards written, 12; cards received, 4.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper moved: That the report of the Assistant Historian General be accepted with special regret for her absence. Seconded by Mrs. McNeil. 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 March 3d:

**BOOKS.**


*History of the family of Benjamin Snow, who is a descendant of Richard Snow, of Woburn, Massachusetts.* Compiled and published by Owen N. Wilcox. Cleveland, 1907. Received in exchange.

*Eleazer Cary Family, with affiliated lines. Also items of interest to other lines.* Published by May A. Cary Smith. 1908. Presented by Mrs. A. C. Smith.

The following five volumes were presented by the Library of Congress:


Three volumes of typewritten abstracts of original pension papers on file in the Bureau of Pensions. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.


Pamphlets.

The Stuart Family, being an account of the descendants of Archibald Stuart and his wife, Jane Brown, who came to this country 1726-27. Typewritten copy presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.


Year Books have been received from three Chapters.


Manuscript copy presented by Mrs. C. B. Hunt, through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Typewritten copy of the original pay roll of Capt. Benjamin Smith's Company, in service from September 1 to November 21, 1776. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

PERIODICALS.

- *American Catholic Historical Researches*, April
- *American Monthly Magazine*, March
- *Bulletin New York Public Library*, March
- *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April
- *Old Northwest* Genealogical Quarterly, January
- *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, January
- *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April
- *Genealogical Exchange*, February
- *The Owl Genealogical Quarterly Magazine*, March
- *William and Mary College Quarterly*, April

The above list comprises 50 accessions, viz: Thirty-two books, 8 pamphlets and 10 periodicals. Twenty-nine books were presented, 2 received in exchange and 1 purchased. Eight pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

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

April 7, 1909.

Report accepted.

Mrs. McNeil moved: *That a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Amos G. Draper for her valuable gift of typewritten copies of original pension certificates*. Seconded by Miss Temple. Motion carried.

Miss Temple moved: *A resolution of deep appreciation be sent to the friend from Pennsylvania who has compiled such a priceless addition to the historical data of the Society in the newspaper cuttings relating to the death of Revolutionary soldiers*. Seconded by Mrs. Jamison. Motion carried.

Report of the Finance Committee was presented.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the month of March to the amount of $4,595.97, of which the largest items are: Pay roll $1,260.17; printing (November 30th to February 26th), $585.00; rent, $279.65; stamped envelopes, $214.00; Daughters Revolutionary soldiers, $240.00; Chairman, House Committee, $200.00.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMMERSON MAIN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Report accepted.
REPORT OF SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your committee respectfully recommends, in compliance with the request of the Registrar General, that the compensation of Miss Fay Sullivan be increased to $70.00 per month, and that of Miss Wilson to $60.00 per month; these changes to take effect from and after April 1, 1909. Miss Sullivan is not only the head clerk in the Registrar General's office, but has the entire charge of the money and mail in the office. The salary allowed in the schedule for the head clerk is the amount asked for. Miss Wilson has, by efficient service, proven herself well worthy of the increase recommended by the committee.

This committee wishes to call the attention of the Board to the Saturday half holiday allowed the clerks in Board week. The present arrangement does not seem to be entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that the work of the Board could be more expeditiously carried out if the offices were kept open on the Saturday afternoon following the Board meeting. This committee feels that on several occasions our President General has been much annoyed by the present arrangement. If the Saturday half holiday is to be continued, this committee suggests that some Saturday afternoon during the month other than that which follows the Board meeting, be selected.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

In connection with this report, it was moved by Mrs. Terry: That Monday afternoon be substituted for the usual Saturday half holiday for this month. Seconded by Miss Temple. Motion carried.

The President General requested that the name of Miss Gerald be placed on the permanent list of clerks in the office.

The following motion was then offered by Miss Temple:

Resolved, That at the request of the President General, the name of her Secretary, Miss Gerald, be placed on the permanent pay roll of the Society, at not less than $65.00 (per month), her present salary. Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

A request having been made by the Recording Secretary General for a few days' rest for the Official Stenographer as a preparation for the arduous work of the Congress, Miss Mecum moved: That the Official Stenographer to the Board have several days of complete rest preceding the Congress, with salary continued. Seconded by Miss Pierce. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS METHODS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: In presenting this, our last, report we wish to recommend that the Registrar General be bonded for a sum not to exceed $2,000.00. As you remember, our recommendation was adopted some months ago, that the fees
and dues accompany the application papers and be forwarded to the Registrar General, and that the Chapters and individuals be requested to forward money by check, post office money order or draft, in all cases making these payable to the Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and not to an individual. As the account was entered in the name of the Registrar General and Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, jointly, and as no check could be drawn from the account without the signature of both officers, we had hoped to obviate the necessity of having a bond for the Registrar General. As we find, however, that Chapters and individuals do not always accede to our request, we think it far safer and wiser that a bond be required. As the Registrar General is obliged to turn over each month to the Treasurer General fees and dues of all new members, the sum of $2,000.00, mentioned in our recommendation, would be amply sufficient to protect the National Society in any emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper extended to the Board an invitation to a lecture on April 12th.

Mrs. Hodgkins moved: That the Board express its appreciation of the invitation extended by the Registrar General for the lecture on the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Monday, April 12th.

Seconded by Mrs. Jamison. Motion carried.

At 12:45 it was moved and carried, to take a recess until quarter past three o’clock.

WEDNESDAY’ AFTERNOON, April 7, 1909.

The Board re-convened at half past three o’clock and the reports were resumed.

Mrs. Jamison reported briefly on the Chalkley manuscripts, to the effect that no action had been taken thereon, as further instructions were necessary from the Board.

Mrs. Draper supplemented this statement by the announcement that the Library of Congress is unwilling to accept these manuscripts as a loan, but will receive them as a gift, and that they will be placed where they will be accessible at all times to those authorized to examine them.

The President General spoke of the faithful service that had been rendered by Mrs. Jamison and other members of the committee to procure a gratuitous publication of these manuscripts, but that it had not been possible to accomplish this.

Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Draper and others spoke in favor of presenting these manuscripts to the Library of Congress, where they could always be inspected by the Daughters of the American Revolutionary officers, when necessary.
This was discussed briefly, the consensus of opinion being that this would be a wise disposition of the manuscripts.

The Chair then appointed Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Boynton a committee of two to look up the status of the resolution and the action of the Board in this matter and report at the special meeting, Saturday, April 17th.

The committee appointed to consider the wording of charters reported as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: According to your instructions, the committee presents the following form for a charter plate:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1776—1890.

WHEREAS, Certain approved members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution did, under the authorization of the National Board of Management, on the day of , 19—, organize a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the of , State of , to be known as the Chapter; and

WHEREAS, The following officers of said Chapter were selected, to wit: as Regent; as Vice-Regent; as Recording Secretary; as Corresponding Secretary; as Registrar; as Treasurer; as Historian.

Now, therefore, the following Charter members and their successors and associates are hereby declared to be a regular organized Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be known as the Chapter; and as such, are entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the limitations of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

Given under our hands and the seal of the National Society this day of , 19—.

Countersigned,

President General.

Recording Secretary General.

The committee recommends that the time limit for receiving charter members be one year from the date of the organization of the Chapter.

Since the By-Laws requires that the charter be signed by the President General and Recording Secretary General, it is recommended that the name of the organizing Vice-President General be omitted, in order that charters and By-Laws may harmonize.

(Signed)
Upon motion of Mrs. Terry, this report was accepted by the Board.

The President General read a communication from Mr. Bernard Green, asking the use of Continental Hall for the Choral Society Concert, to be given in May. The President General stated that the present Board could not act on this, but asked for an expression of opinion.

Mrs. Terry moved: *that the application made by Mr. Green for the use of the Hall, in May, be recommended to be considered favorably by the incoming Board.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey asked for the privilege of holding the Commencement of the Law College at the Hall.

Mrs. Jamison moved: *That this Board recommend that permission be granted to the Dean of Washington College of Law to hold the Commencement exercises at Memorial Continental Hall on May 24, 1909.* Seconded by Mrs. Smoot. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey presented to the Board a request from the Alexander Hamilton Association for a display of their certificates in Continental Hall during the Congress. The Board regretted its inability to comply with this request.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POSSIBLY DROPPED MEMBERS:** Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Several cases have come to our attention during the past month and we would ask the same action that has been taken in previous meetings of the Board, namely, that the ladies referred to shall be transferred from the “Dropped” to the “Resigned” list, and thereby allowed to reenter the Society upon payment of three dollars and filing a new application.

In each case the individual supposed that she in resigning from the Chapter had severed her entire connection with the Society and in traveling about, or for various other reasons, did not reply to, and in many cases, did not receive any intimation from the National Society that she was still considered a member, until the arrears were so large that it seemed unjust to require them.

(Signed) BELL MERRILL DRAPER, Chairman.

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General presented the resignation of a member from Idaho, who is in arrears for dues, and explained certain circumstances in this matter.

Mrs. Draper moved: *That the request of the Treasurer General be granted and that this lady's name be placed on the resigned list.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins. Motion carried.

Resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the State Magazine Committee of Rhode Island, upon the death of Miss Lilian Lockwood, late Business Manager of the Magazine, were read to the Board by the
Recording Secretary General. Also a letter from Mrs. Main, acknowledging the floral tribute sent her by the Board in her affliction. Also resolutions from the Mercy Warren Chapter on the death of Mrs. Adelaide A. Hosmer Calkins, the founder and first Regent of the Chapter.

The matter of a certain publication which had been brought to the President General was by her submitted for the consideration of the Board. The consensus of opinion was that the Board could not depart from a long established precedent, of not undertaking any responsibilities of this nature.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented requests for pensions for two "Real Daughters," stating that the necessary testimonials in their behalf had been furnished the office.

Mrs. Hodgkins moved: That Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Zerkle, both "Real Daughters," National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be granted the usual pensions. Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board an invitation received from the Regent of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Maryland, to a reception given by the Chapter in honor of the President General and Mrs. Thom, Maryland State Regent, at the formal organization of the Chapter at Rockville, Maryland, on April 16th, at 3.30 P. M.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, acknowledging the appreciation sent on the part of the Board of his remarks upon the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Lincoln ceremonies recently held at Springfield, Illinois.

The President General presented an application for the publication of views of Continental Hall, and requested Mrs. Terry to look into this matter, with power to act according to her good judgment.

A request having been brought to the President General for the appointment of Miss Rappelye as Regent of a Chapter, it was proposed to form at Barnard College, Mrs. Earnest moved: That the formation of a Chapter at Barnard College be authorized. Seconded by Miss Pierce. Motion carried.

There being no further business, it was moved and carried at 5.15 P. M. to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)            Elisabeth F. Pierce,
Recording Secretary General.

Report approved by the Board.
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