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61ST CONGRESS, 3d Session | SENATE | DOCUMENT No. 856

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

OCTOBER 11, 1909, TO OCTOBER 11, 1910

FEBRUARY 27, 1911.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 2, 1911.

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with accompanying illustrations, be printed as a document.

Attest: CHARLES G. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1911.

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, I have the honor to communicate to Congress herewith the thirteenth annual report of that society, for the year ended October 11, 1910. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

The Honorable JAMES S. SHERMAN,
President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1911.

SIR: In compliance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, and by direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to present the record of work accomplished from October 11, 1909, to October 11, 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
Editor, Assistant Historian-General.

Dr. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

[H. R. 3553. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America; at the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.]

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT To incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, D. C.; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, D. C.; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, D. C.; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, D. C.; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, D. C.; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereaux, of Washington, D. C.; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of

Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Claybourne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal.

Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the

National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. E. STEVENSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I certify that the above is a true copy of an act of Congress, the original of which is on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I, Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th of May, A. D. 1896, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 120th.

[SEAL.] RICHARD OLNEY.

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Honorary President Presiding.

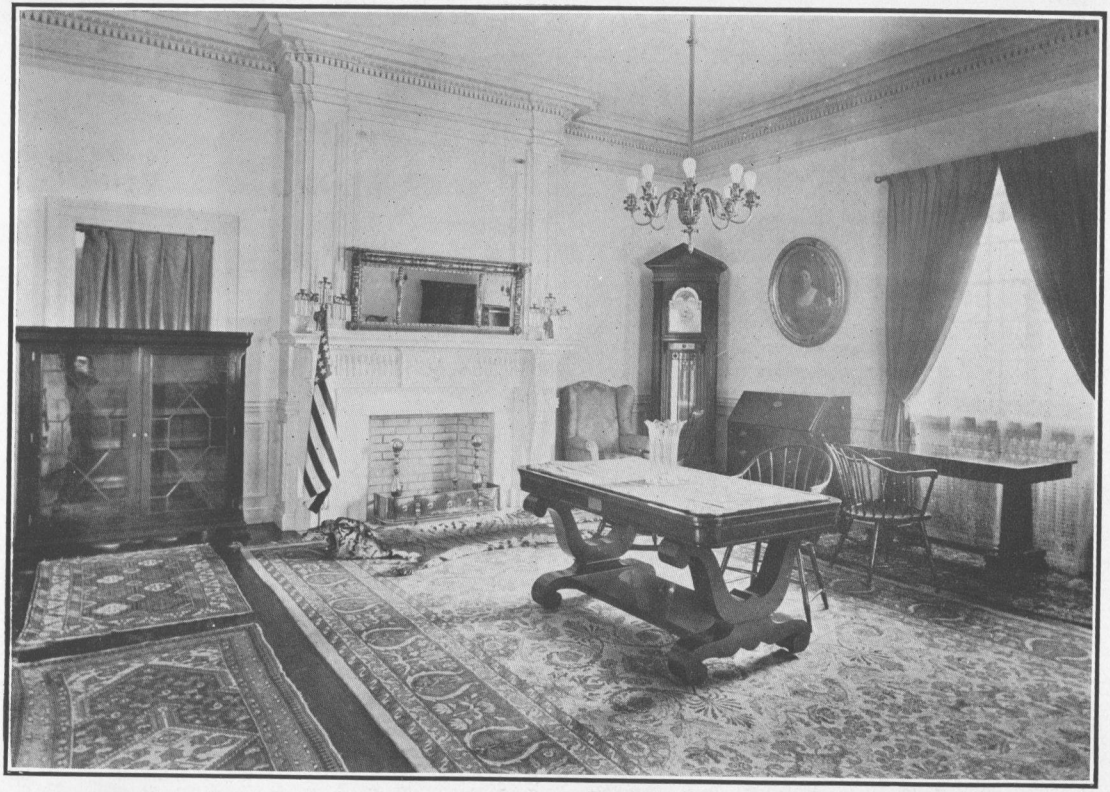
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Mrs. A. C. GEER, 1896.
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Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
Mrs. JULIA K. HOGG, 1905.
Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
Mrs. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
Mrs. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.

PART I

WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ☙ INCLUDING A BRIEF REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY



PRESIDENT GENERAL'S ROOM, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution begins a new epoch in the history of the society. The former reports dealt with the building of Memorial Continental Hall; its practical completion was reported in the twelfth annual report. Now the furnishings, pledged before the building was completed, have been placed in the offices, the president general's room and the board room entirely completed, headquarters established, and the regular routine work under way in the permanent home of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Henceforward the record must be of work accomplished along all patriotic lines which tend to uplift and educate humanity, that this completed marble palace may indeed become a temple of fame for the highest aspirations of women.

April 18, 1910, the opening day of the Nineteenth Continental Congress, the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; the honorary presidents general, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, and Mrs. Donald McLean; the Hon. Morris B. Beardsly, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Rear Admiral George W. Baird, president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Hon. John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; Gen. John M. Wilson; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth; Hon. John W. Foster; Justice Henry B. Brown, governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Hon. Thomas Nelson Page; Mr. Bernard Green; the Rev. Drs. Radcliffe and McMasters; and the national officers of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were standing on the platform to welcome the President of the United States, Hon. William Howard Taft.

Dr. Radcliffe led the devotional exercises. At the close the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, in a few brief remarks presented the Chief Executive of the United States, President Taft, whose address in part follows:

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am here to congratulate you on the step you have taken in the erection and completion of this beautiful building. That is a material step, but after all we are more or less affected by our surroundings; and the impression that such a beautiful mansion as this given to those who visit the capital of the country is one that I am sure you would have.

It gives the impression of substance and permanence to an association organized for the purpose of cultivating and making useful the spirit of patriotism in this country.

You have selected wisely your place. You are pioneers in making this part of Washington one of its most beautiful parts. With the Corcoran Art Gallery on the one side, and the building devoted to the peace and harmony of the countries on this hemisphere on the other, you are appropriately situated. With this classic architecture here, following that example which was set us by our forefathers, we have on the right a sample of the Spanish art, which properly typifies our union with our sister Republics of Central and South America, and, here, next to the great Potomac Park that is now in the process of making, you have, I think, as fine a site as any association in the country. Certainly there is no association that deserves a finer site than you do.

Now, I understand your society to be organized for a number of purposes. One is—and perhaps that embraces all—to keep constantly before the country that virtue which makes for the greatness and the usefulness of our Government—patriotism. You wish to emphasize the places, the persons, and the events whose memory arouses in every true American a love of country. You proceed, if I understand what your purpose is, on the theory that it is not an occasional outburst of patriotism every four or five or ten years that is the best thing for the country; but it is a constant feeling in the mind and soul and heart of everyone of that allegiance that he or she owes to the country of which he or she is a citizen.

What I want to emphasize this morning is the advantage of constantly having before the children and the men and women of this country a suggestion of their duty to their country. Life is made up not of a lot of grand-stand plays, witnessed by eighty millions of people every day. It is made of a series of acts, and that series of acts, of daily recurrence, is what makes up the character of the man or the woman.

Now, if by such societies as this, and if by insisting upon ceremonies of daily occurrence, there is brought home to the mind and soul of everyone that we are citizens of a great country, to which we owe constantly the tribute of loyalty, we shall certainly be made better citizens.

I was not at one time in favor of formalism, but I think we are all gradually—if you can judge by the tendency in our religious ceremonies—coming to the thought that some formalism is necessary as a tribute to the things we feel. I am strongly in favor of the judges of our courts clothing themselves in a dignified uniform that shall typify the fact that in the administration of justice they are administering a sacred function, in doing which they ought to realize what that function is, and, by their wearing the robes, shall convince the public that that which they do is entitled to respect, and convince themselves that in the doing they must earn the respect of the public. And so it is with respect to the flag. It is a symbol, and the laws which ought to be on the statute books of each State and on the statute book of the United States, making it a sacred symbol not to be used for commercial purposes, I attribute to the same feeling. The prayer for the President of the United States I have never become so much imbued with the necessity for as during the last year; and the toast to the President of the United States—all are but tributes to the country of which for the time he is the titular head, and therefore while he holds that office is entitled to the support and respect of all. So the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, during which we all ought to rise, is a tribute and a remembrance of our duty to the Nation. They are all forms, it is true, but they are forms that serve to bring back to us our sense of duty.

We of the Anglo-Saxon race are a little disposed at times to fear that by overzealous expression and demonstration we shall be taken to be hypocrites. Now, in the matter of manner, in the matter of expression, in the matter of our treatment of each other, we have much to learn from the Latin races. Our theory that politeness and courtesy are only skin-deep, and that the only thing between people ought to be the exact



ENTRANCE HALL, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

truth—which would leave some of us in a pretty bad way—is not a theory sustained by the experience of the human race. Courtesy and good will, manifested in our treatment of others, are substantial virtues that tend to add to the happiness of the world, and so it is that the constant tribute on our part, by these forms that I speak of, to our country, and a constant recognition by forms of our obligation to our country, are all of them valuable things to cultivate. And we may well look to an organization like this with gratitude for having encouraged in every way possible the recognition of that debt that we owe to our country, and of the obligation that ought to be constantly present with us in everything we do.

Certainly, I should be the last to deprecate or minimize the debt that is due to those who have given up their lives or their limbs in defense of their country in the exigency of war, but there are other times when that virtue of patriotism is just as essential—and I had almost said just as useful—in the conduct of the Government. It is in the discharge of the comparatively small duties of each citizen that goes to make up what the whole people do, and it is in the recognition of the smaller officer, of the humbler citizen, in withholding himself from that which is easy and comfortable in order to accomplish something by his sacrifice for the public weal. It is in the quiet of his life when the question is frequently presented, "I could do this and benefit by it and no one would know better, but I can do this other and help my country," that there is exerted the same patriotic feeling that works for the good of all, as that which in a larger measure and on a larger field is shown on the battlefield and in the Halls of Congress and in the life of the public.

Therefore, I welcome the news of the prosperity of such an organization as this—come here for the purpose of stirring up patriotism the country over, and showing that that is a virtue worth the cultivation of the best, the most intellectual and of the humblest citizen of the country.

Following the address of the President of the United States, the State regent of New Jersey in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution residing in New Jersey, presented to President Taft a chair made of the wood of the frigate *Augusta*, which had been lying for 125 years in the Delaware. The full history of the wood will be found in the Twelfth Report, given when the New Jersey room and furnishings were described.

The President of the United States accepted the chair in the following words:

I shall accept it and put it in the White House and see, during my term of office, that it is carefully preserved and that it is shown to those, of whom there will be very many, who have an intense interest in all that you have spoken of, and I am glad to add to the collection in the White House this record of the evidence of the bravery of our ancestors in the Revolution.

The president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, then made the following address:

Members of the Nineteenth Continental Congress, it is related that an old Chinese Emperor, knowing his country was kept back by its exclusive devotion to the classics of Confucius, once invited all the teachers of the Empire to come to Pekin, to a grand symposium, and to bring with them all their well-beloved manuscripts. They came and, after giving them a grand banquet, he buried all the professors alive, together with all of their manuscripts, in a deep pit.

It is in a different spirit that Washington has invited you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be with us at this time, and we are here assembled this morning

for the sole purpose of bidding you welcome home—home to your own stately finished mansion. There can be no misunderstanding to-day of that beautiful old greeting, "Salve." We welcome you, Daughters, our friends, our kith and kin, who have come from the North, from the South, the East, and the West of this great land—you who have turned longingly to the hearthstone we have kept warm for you, stately trees, laughing flowers, the verdure of spring, the blue of the sky, all speak their welcome in a language that moistens the eye, stirs the pulse, and touches the heart. Some of you have traveled from Pacific slopes, some have traveled lofty mountains or rolling plains, some have left the roar and mart of busy cities. For the coming of one and all, Washington awaits you in happy greeting.

If this magnificent body of women were organized on the principle of governing a beehive, the queen bee would have every reason to be proud of the 6,675 daughters who have been added to our membership the past year. But, ladies, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognize neither the autocratic nor the bureaucratic principle—ours is a vast democratic organization of equals, and, consequently, to-day we find enrolled within our ranks not one, but 79,000 unrivalled American queens. It becomes my high privilege, therefore, to congratulate you, one and all, individually and collectively, upon our unparalleled growth in numbers, upon our increased sense of cohesion and unity, and upon our undiminished devotion to the highest attainable ideals in home and nation.

Moreover, at this point I wish to make a somewhat sweeping statement, but one which I have considered carefully and believe to be quite within the limits of the strictest veracity. It is my firm conviction that, as a result of our wide and ever-wider activities and the larger and more idealistic interests that have been brought to our attention, we, the individual members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have developed as fast emotionally, intellectually, and ethically as our mighty organization has grown in numbers and in power.

If this be true, then is our material prosperity something to rejoice at and to glory in, and "our strength will be as the strength of ten, because our hearts are pure;" but may we never forget that organizations, like nations, are safe from degeneration and decay only so long as their mental and spiritual development keeps pace with their mighty strides in material progress.

Indeed, how could it be otherwise—this same law pervades all life, manifesting itself as strikingly in the realms of physics and mechanics as in morals. The higher the building the deeper and firmer must be its foundations, and the stronger throughout must be its skeleton structure of stone or steel. The wider the river to be bridged, the greater the strain, and consequently the more powerful must be the giant cables or massive arches which are to hold it forever secure against wind and tide and time.

It is an ambitious undertaking that we are embarked upon. At present our unrivalled society spans a nation north and south and spans a continent east and west. Our numbers are ever mounting higher and higher, and our influence and dignity grow apace. God grant that in all the years to come the patriotic ties that bind us together may prove stronger than cables of steel, and that our basic principle of altruistic devotion to home and country, to humanity and to God, may prove an impregnable and enduring foundation.

And now, it seems to me that in this, the very heyday of the success and growth of our organization—with an increasing prestige in our own country and in foreign lands, with an honored place already assured to us among established institutions in this country which are recognized for their power and usefulness—it is worth while for us to consider briefly the import of this great intellectual, social, and spiritual edifice, which we have been building out of the minds and hearts and patriotic efforts of so many thousands of the best women on our continent.

The Daughters of the American Revolution had its genesis in the sentiment of "noblesse oblige." It is our proud title to distinction that we trace our ancestry back,

not to forebears distinguished for the arrogance of wealth, or the supercilious vanity that is based upon a supposed aristocratic blueness in our blood—but one and all among us trace our lineage back to faithful men and women whose splendid distinction it was to have served their country in their time at the sacrifice of all that was most precious from the material standpoint of life. Ours is an aristocracy of service. It is no light responsibility to have become, as we have undertaken to make ourselves, the ambassadors in this twentieth century of the ruling spirits of the colonies of the last half of the eighteenth century—the times that tried men out, and called them to cement with their blood a union of new-born States, setting up for the whole modern world of their date, so startling a new conception of political freedom, of religious tolerance, and of social justice.

The question searches us anew on every such occasion as this. Are we measuring up to our opportunities, with this great organization at our command, as an instrumentality for bettering conditions in our country; for realizing the beautiful dream of the Fathers of the Republic—to the realization of which they dedicated their lives, their fortune, and their sacred honor?

To begin at the foundation of all things in human society, the mother and the child. Are we, as a woman's organization, feeling to the full the precious opportunity, in our powerful hold through our network of societies throughout the United States, for safeguarding in legislation the special interests of the mother and the child—of the mothers who mold the characters and care for the bodies of the future citizens—of the children who will be the voters, the workers, the captains of industry, the poets and scholars and statesmen of the United States? Fortunately, we are learning at last the sacredness of childhood—in its helplessness, its humility, its immeasurable, inconceivable promise. The very kingdom of righteousness in this country depends on what is done for the mother and her children—and especially so when mother and children are of what is called "foreign birth." What organization more appropriately than ours can charge itself with the responsibility for the Americanizing, as rapidly as may be, of the mother with a brood of children on our thronged immigration depot wharves? And then the education for good citizenship of adolescense—"Whatever we wish to be introduced in the life of a nation must first be introduced in the life of its youth," said Von Humboldt. The great increase in public education throughout the world has not realized all that was expected from it. It is universally admitted to have been a failure, so far as the refining and elevating of the moral nature is concerned.

Bright and smart the rising generation may be—none on an average as bright, as smart, as up-to-date as our own—but cunning, ingenuity, and astuteness do not suffice and do not constitute the major chord in the rich music of a noble human life. What is it, then, that has been omitted that makes for righteousness and worth in everyday affairs? Does our elaborate education, so lavishly bestowed, guarantee honor among men in business and politics; does it nurture the higher tastes; does it cultivate the sensibilities to the harmonies of nature and of right living? Have we not made a fetish of vulgar conventional success? Is it not that our civilization and the control of our social institutions have been too exclusively masculine—that the feminine influence has not known how to make itself felt, or has not been intelligent and public-spirited enough to care? At all events, the time has come for women to realize that it is among their highest privileges to bring it to pass that our schools shall do much more for the better development of the intuitional, imaginative, emotional, and ethical elements of human character. For, after all is said and done, it is the moral and emotional elements of character that rule the world; and human intelligence is nothing more or less than an instrument by means of which human desires and emotions are enabled to work their way toward realization. It is, therefore, time that the women of this country took up this matter in earnest and accentuated this great element in the education of our youth, which has so far been largely neglected. When

women have arrived at that stage of development where they are able to coordinate their efforts and stand out, presenting a united front, in behalf of those high ideals which in all ages the best women have stood for—their influence on civilization is certain to be almost revolutionary.

We are constantly hearing eloquent and enthusiastic accounts of the wonderful achievements of the race in the realm of matter and in the realm of intelligence. The conquest of physical science and the conquest of human ingenuity and will power during the past hundred years have perhaps been greater than during all the other ages of history put together; but believe me, ladies, as the nineteenth century was the century of man and his mastery of mind and of matter, so the twentieth century is destined to be the century of women—of women wielding the most subtle and potent influence on earth; that of the heart, of delicate sentiment, of ennobling emotion, of that divine reaching out after the things of the spirit, which, in the hurry and bustle, the drudgery and struggle of everyday life, men too often have allowed to be forgotten.

The fact is evident and is admitted that we have taken our place and concentrated our energies in constructive work for country and mankind, that we have concentrated our aims in a way that characterizes the Daughters of the American Revolution in a special and distinctive way. We have already lent our organized strength to divers good causes, to social uplift in placing bounds to the abuse of child labor; to wide movements in public education, to public morality, to improvement in hygienic condition among the least fortunate dwellers in our cities and centers of industry, where American wealth is being produced on a scale unprecedented in the world's history. All these and many other departments of our work are noble objects befitting any organization of women of the mothers and daughters of the land; but let us not, although marvelous results already achieved justify our self-congratulations, let us not invoke the withering irony of Sthenelaidas. "The many words," says he of the Athenians, "for my part I do not understand. They have been exceedingly large in the praise of themselves." Rather let us, as a recognized powerful body of thinking, earnest, devoted women, illustrate more and more as the years go by how potentially as Daughters of the American Revolution we may enter into the life of our Nation as an influence that works only for righteousness.

Four magnificent national and international celebrations have been epoch-making periods during the year 1909. The Hudson-Fulton pageants at New York, memorializing the unforgotten and illustrious past when, thundering their friendly salutes, the combined fleets of the world lay peacefully side by side in the most spacious and beautiful harbor on earth.

The Alaska-Yukon and Seattle exhibition—heralds and harbingers of the unimaginable splendor of the future, awaiting the undeveloped and boundless resources of these vast territories. The dedication by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the superb monument to Washington on the campus of the State University, we may proudly boast, was the most brilliant and interesting feature of the exercises at Seattle.

The centennial celebration of bloody old Fort Ticonderoga, defended and lost, and retaken over and over again by the British, by the French, and by the Americans, in turn, for two generations, resolved itself into the consecration of the historic mounds and crumbling battlements as a monument to the hundred years of peace between England and France that have already elapsed. The ambassador of England to the United States and the ambassador of France were present to be the leading spirits in this momentous demonstration. It is the opening decade of the twentieth century of the Christian era. It is time, then, that brute force, the course of primitive, barbaric man, cease to be the last arbitrament between great nations calling themselves Christian and civilized.

This great world interest is peculiarly our own as daughters and descendants of the peace-loving patriots who took up arms a century and a half ago—as true patriots always will—in defense of home and country, right or wrong. It is peculiarly fitting

for the Daughters, representatives of a victorious citizen-soldiery, to dedicate themselves as such—in this era of universal aspiration for a universal peace—to the great modern crusade for arbitration of international disputes, to the new-born war against war.

Daughters of the American Revolution, the sacred associations of the struggle that made us a nation should ever be our first and tenderest care. But there are duties to the present and to the future which are no less imperative, if we would preserve the glorious heritage that has fallen to us of self-government, and hand down the birthright undiminished to those coming after us. To my mind the present need of women is that they master their own subjects, and, above all, develop the national feminine conscience, the womanly national ideal, putting aside petty politics, social vanity and rivalries, and by intelligent cooperation and coordination in our women's efforts, maintain our splendid dignity as "Queen mother of humanity."

Custodians of sacred historic memories and of noble traditions of public service, we stand as it were upon a moral and spiritual eminence, holding aloft the high ideals for which our fathers died proudly and gladly, with a smile upon their lips, and which must be preserved pure, unsullied, and intact, if our Nation is to retain the proud title which it gained in the old Revolutionary days—that of being the political and moral leaders of mankind. In the performance of this sublime office, my prayer is that we may keep our motives as pure as these white walls, and our deliberations and actions as harmonious as the perfect proportions of this symphony in stone. Shall we women as we gain position in this new age and vantage ground for the use of our God-given intelligency, our sentiment, our heart of love and tenderness, neglect our opportunity for molding the whole inward character and outward constitution of society? I do not believe it. I do not believe it is an exaggeration to declare that more largely than anywhere else in the world—largely in the hands of American women, largely in the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution, rest these tremendous agencies. To us is entrusted, as never before in the world's history, the healthy development of the social and moral fabric of society in our country, in the innumerable and intricate complications of this twentieth-century civilization.

What are we going to do with this power? How are we going to acquit ourselves of this high trust? What account are we to give at the last great tribunal of our use of opportunity? Very devoutly would we approach these great problems, very reverently would we lay hand on this Ark of the Covenant, then walk courageously in the path appointed us by Providence, public opinion, and the promptings of all that is best, purest, and noblest in our nature.

Responses were made to the address of the president general by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Mrs. John R. Walker, of Missouri; Mrs. Sarah B. C. Morgan, of Georgia; and Mrs. John D. Swift, of California.

The Hon. John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was introduced. A brief extract from his address follows:

I am profoundly appreciative of the honor of being invited to address you, especially in such company as that of our great, just, patriotic, and unselfish President. I realize that this invitation has come to me not as a person, but as an international officer at the head of an international institution, one of whose chief claims to fame and consideration must herewith be the fact that its new home over yonder—a temple of peace, friendship, and good will among the American nations—is the nearest neighbor of this exquisite palace, the home of the Daughters of that American Revolution which showed to all these nations the way to independence and a republican form of government.

Yes, it should be a source of deepest satisfaction to you, who are directly descended from the associates of our first great general, that the intrepid Bolivar, who was the liberator of northern South America and the father of five nations, and the noble San Martin, who achieved the independence of southern South America, both, according to their own historical records, gained the inspiration to wage their unequal but successful warfare against Spain from the example of the immortal and unprecedented Washington.

Perhaps, with these few words, I may venture to express the hope that we will be sympathetic neighbors—you as a great and unique patriotic organization of the United States, and ourselves as a great and unique patriotic institution of all America.

In the very few minutes that I shall strive to hold your attention this morning, may I be permitted to emphasize before you, as members of the most powerful patriotic society in the world, the great necessity that the American people, collectively and individually, should realize the vast importance of our foreign relations and responsibilities. We have so many home problems, we are all so concerned with local excitements, we are so rich, resourceful, prosperous, progressive, great in area, in institutions, and in population, that we are prone to forget that we are only one in a family of nearly 50 nations, that our population is only a small part of all humanity, and that our total area covers only a lesser portion of this mighty globe. The position and influence of the United States among other nations will be determined in the long run not by the sheer power and might it exerts, but by the love and affection for itself which its policies and attitude toward them create among them.

I appeal to the thoughtful patriotism which I know exists in the heart of every true American woman—for I learned it from my New England mother, who taught it to me first as I sat in her kindly lap, and who to this day is my noblest inspiration to serve this and other nations faithfully—I appeal to your love of country and to your pride in its legitimate power and progress, I appeal to your organization, strong in the influence which it exerts, to join with the President and Government of the United States, to cooperate by your interest with such factors for good as the International Union of American Republics, and directly to assist in educating the American people to a realization of our responsibility as a world power, until there shall go up from the fastnesses of the Andes, from the valleys of the Yangste, from the crowded centers of Europe, and from the jungles of Africa a spontaneous cry of "Hail to the United States of America, the land of justice and the Golden Rule; long life to its Government, and blessed be its people."

The Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, made a brief address. He said, in part:

One year ago you dedicated this magnificent temple of liberty.

The building of it had been the goal toward which for years your efforts had been directed, and in its beautiful completion it represented the proud realization of your fondest dreams.

My distinguished predecessor, Judge Stockbridge, brought to you on that occasion the greetings of your brother society, and it was a coincidence that the grand woman who at that time presided over you, our loved and admired friend, Mrs. McLean, and the very able man who was our chief, were both Marylanders.

Madam President General, in your first visit to my native State I met you, and on your invitation I am present at this Congress to present the greetings and hearty congratulations of the great society whose representative I am.

Organized at the same period, under the impulse of the same patriotic wave, for like noble purposes, working along similar lines and for common ends, there could but be complete sympathy between us.

We are striving to perpetuate the memory of the men of the American Revolution. They were worthy of it. But we know that they owed much to the women of that

period, and equal justice should be done to our Revolutionary mothers as well as fathers.

The next speaker, the Hon. Thomas Nelson Page, made a special plea for the southern mountaineers. An extract follows:

As I face this great body of patriotic women, assembled in congress to deliberate on matters of import to the welfare of our country, I can not forbear the reflection that when this Government was first established two great parties emerged from the population, both of which were equally patriotic, the sole contention between them being, What was the best principle on which to establish the Government—that is, best for the people? Two parties still exist; but the contention between them has become, not which principle is best for the people, but which is best for the party, the welfare of the people having become apparently somewhat a secondary reason. You stand to-day where those two parties stood at the inception of this Government. The principles on which you have hitherto stood have related exclusively to the welfare of the people. The divisions in your ranks have been merely personal. As one who, looking back, finds that the chief influences for good in his life have come from women, I can not testify my friendship for you and my hope for your future more strongly than by adjuring you to maintain as your foundation principle, and your sole foundation principle, the welfare of the whole people of this country. Do not, I pray you, let any other motive, whether personal or sectional or political, enter into your action or your deliberation. The field for your activities is as large as this country; yes, as large as that far-reaching horizon in which the interests of this country extend—that is, as wide as humanity. Stand together, address your united forces to any question in the world, and you will bring its proper solution.

The distinguishing badge of your organization is that you trace back to those who participated in the work of establishing this Government on the principles of freedom. A section of the population in whose behalf I appear before you this morning trace their ancestry back to that same time of stress and struggle. I doubt not that if your lines of ancestry could be traced back collaterally, you would find that the same blood flows in their veins which it is your pride to call your own. In the great Appalachian Range, stretching from Pennsylvania to where it dies out toward the Gulf of Mexico, is a population almost exclusively American. The census records show that, whereas in other sections of the country the percentage of foreign-born population ranges over 30 per cent, even in the New England States, in the Southern States the proportion is often less than 1 per cent, that of North Carolina being two-tenths of 1 per cent. In the mountain ranges of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, the foreign-born percentage is absolutely nil. The population there is believed to be something like 3,000,000, about the total number which existed in the American colonies at the time of the Revolution. This population is about in the same condition that the same class was in at the time of the Revolution, owing to the curious conditions surrounding them. Owing to their geographical position among untraversible mountains and their seclusion from the influences of the outside world, modern progress has touched them so little that it may be said not to have touched them at all. In their virtues and in their vices, in their knowledge and in their point of view, they are substantially that in which their ancestors were 135 years ago. You shall judge from this fact whether or not there is a responsibility on you, who represent the highest enlightenment and the highest achievement of the race to which these people belong, to see that the light under which your advance has been made shall be extended into the shades of those mountain regions.

Under the ethical awakening that is taking place owners of large wealth who have never hitherto thought of doing anything but adding to their fortune are beginning to look for opportunities to apply their riches for the public good. The chance to

bestow opportunity on those who otherwise would be without it is beginning to make an appeal to them as never before. There is wealth enough in this country to-day absolutely to abolish poverty, at least in its most grinding form, and to open the door of opportunity to every mother's son and daughter throughout this broad land. Millions are flowing out in the truest missionary effort in all directions, except in these mountain regions, whose granite hills appear to hold back the incoming tide of philanthropy, as they have held back the tide of civilization. Will not your organization, with its means of reaching the minds and hearts of men and women throughout the land, take up this mighty subject? You are capable of it if you will turn your minds to it. No one is more appreciative than I of the great work which your patriotic society has performed, and of the yet greater work that it is to perform in the future.

At 3.30 p. m. Congress was called to order by the vice president general from Pennsylvania. The president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was in the chair when the report of the credential committee was presented, showing 1,452 entitled to vote. The roll call followed. Congress was then declared in order to transact business.

The president general, as chairman of the national board of management, reported regular meetings held every two months; special meetings for specified purposes held every alternate month, over which she had presided. During the fall months semiofficial visits had been made to the conferences of the chapters in ten States.

The vice president general in charge of organization reported 1,033 chapters organized.

The recording secretary general reported: Certificates of membership signed during the year, 3,133; letters, postals, and notifications of meetings, 5,235.

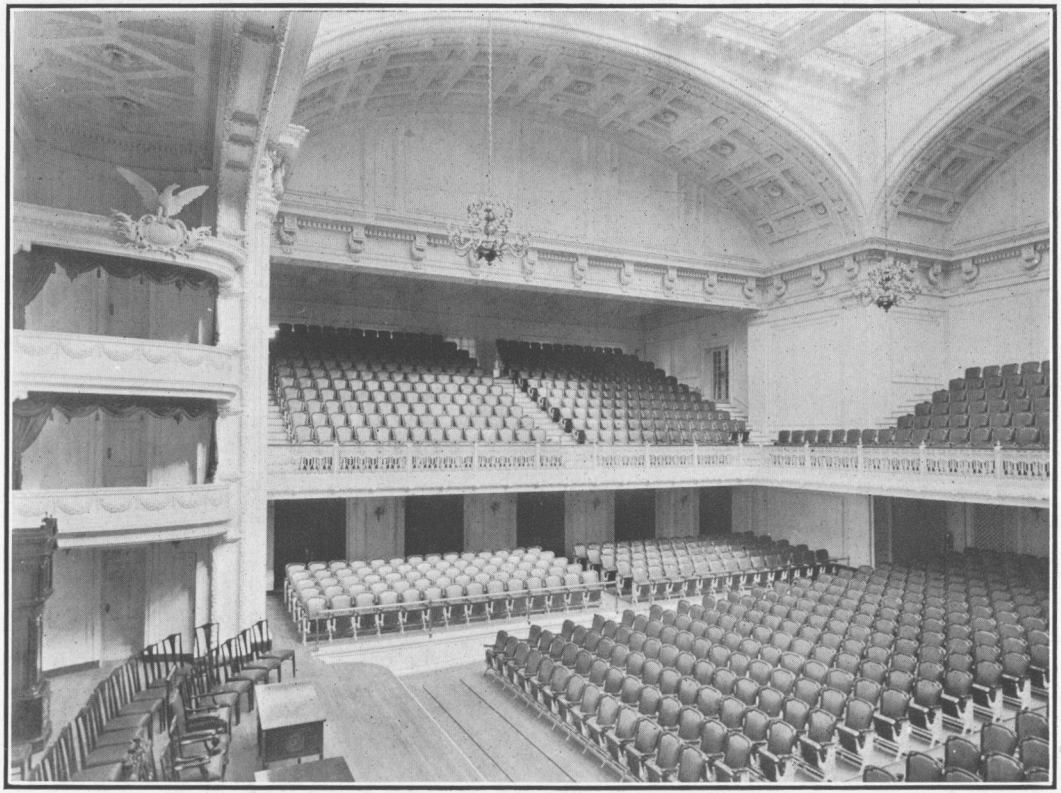
The corresponding secretary general reported: Blanks, constitutions, and other literature issued, over 60,000; written communications, over 4,000.

The registrar general reported:

Applications presented to the board since April, 1909	6,955
Supplemented applications verified	1,700
Applications returned unverified	581
Permits for the insignia issued	2,680
Permits for the ancestral bars issued	1,458
Permits for the recognition pins	1,173
Certificates issued	2,239
Certificates engrossed	9,532
Applications of Real Daughters presented	4
Number of letters issued, including the return of duplicate papers	15,513
Number of cards issued	6,249
New records	1,920
Total number of papers verified	8,655
Application papers copied since January, 1910	197
State regents lists copied since January, 1910	10

Members have been admitted residing in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, and China.

The chaplain general reported attending to the routine duties of the office during the year.



AUDITORIUM, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



ROOM OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The report of the treasurer general was given in detail, followed by the report of the auditing committee.

APRIL 13, 1910.

Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES,
Chairman Auditing Committee,
National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

DEAR MADAM: We have audited the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from December 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, inclusive. In accordance with your instructions, we have not audited the previous period of eight months (this period having been audited by your former auditor), but accepted the figures as shown by the treasurer general's books for the purpose of making the annual statements.

We certify that the foregoing statements of "receipts and disbursements," "Fort Crailo fund," "summary of funds" (Exhibits A, B, C, and D) and schedules of "Continental Hall contributions," "special features," and "general and miscellaneous expenses" (Schedules 1, 2, and 3) are in accordance with books of account, and in our opinion correctly set forth the financial transactions of the society for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

By The AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
OTTO LUEBKERT,
Resident Manager.

Approved:

F. W. LAFRENTZ, *President.*

Attest:

A. F. LAFRENTZ, *Assistant Secretary.*

Madam President General and Members of the Nineteenth Continental Congress: As chairman of your auditing committee I have to report that the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer general, as well as those of such other offices having the handling of funds, have been currently audited during the year, April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, inclusive. The auditor's reports have been duly submitted to this committee and approved.

For the certificate of the present auditors, I refer you to the printed report of the treasurer general. As the detail of the financial transactions of the society will also be found fully set forth therein, to give extensive figures here, would be only a repetition and unnecessarily consume your time. A brief comparative summary of the receipts and disbursements in the current fund for the past two years seems, however, both appropriate and of interest here.

Current fund.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1909.

Balance, Apr. 1, 1908	$34,191.87
Receipts	68,434.58
	102,626.45
Disbursements	51,305.97
	51,320.48
Transferred to permanent fund	18,000.00
Balance Mar. 31, 1909	33,320.48

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Balance, Apr. 1, 1909	$33,320.48
Receipts	75,004.20
	108,324.68
Disbursements	53,976.10
	54,348.58
Transferred to permanent fund	15,000.00
Balance Mar. 31, 1910	39,348.58

Respectfully submitted.

EMMA F. D. BATES,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

The historian general reported the completion of the thirtieth volume of the lineage book.

The assistant historian general reported the preparation of the Twelfth Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which had been on April 18 communicated by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to Congress.

The librarian general reported 348 accessions to the library during the year. The editor of the American Monthly Magazine reported a marked improvement in the material sent for articles in the magazine and a higher standard in the chapter reports, also the growing importance of the genealogical department, managed by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The magazine committee reported the total number of copies of the American Monthly Magazine published during the year, 58,935; total disbursement for the year, $11,211.26; total receipts, $5,079.59. As the report showed a cost of over $6,000, the committee was authorized to make entirely new business arrangements.

The reports which follow show an unprecedented increase in every branch of patriotic work; particular attention is called to the report of the chairman of the Children of the Republic of the United States of America. Just before the reports were submitted a portrait of Mrs. Donald McLean, honorary president general, was presented to Memorial Continental Hall. It is the work of Mr. Irving R. Wiles, of New York City. Mr. Wiles is of international fame, and the portrait was accepted by the arts committee of Washington, D. C. It is hung in the president general's room.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Madam president general, officers, and members: During the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when the first report on patriotic education was presented, a door was opened through which many "daughters" saw stretching out before them a road hitherto untrod, while many others discovered bypaths of endeavor and gardens of promise, as yet unseen, and all saw a limitless future for this society.

Our monuments had not all been built, the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall had been laid but a year.

Many heroes, soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution, still lay in unmarked graves; the fate of historic buildings still hung in the balance; but the great living

present was spread before us and the limitless future beckoned to the descendants of those whose memory we honored and whose great deeds we recorded on bronze and marble, bidding us live and work for the glory of America of to-day.

Far down into the mountain fastnesses of the Southern States our thoughts have gone and our interest taken root. In Kentucky and Tennessee we have aided and encouraged, by word and deed, the women engaged in that great work of giving to the white children, far removed from the centers of population and educational advantages, schools, where not only lessons in literature and other academic courses are provided, but industrial forms of education are given, thus fitting these children for useful lives to be spent in developing the land and in establishing real homes where hitherto there has been found no thrifty housewife or industrious gardener. The schools at Hindman, Ky., and Maryville, Tenn., have been for years objects of interest to this society, and the eloquent words spoken at the congress of 1908 by Miss Martha Berry gave us a far greater insight into the needs of the children descended, as we ourselves, from those who achieved the independence of America.

Thousand of dollars have been sent by chapters and by individual members, from every part of the country, to pay for day or yearly scholarships in Miss Berry's school, near Rome, Ga., or through the Southern Industrial Educational Association, to be given there or to some other equally worthy institution.

In the North our attention has been especially directed to "Education through play," for not only does all work and no play make of us dull citizens, but to quote Schiller: "Man plays only when he is a human being in the fullest sense of the words, and he has reached the full humanity only when he plays;" and an educator of the present day reminds us that "in playing group games the boy is not going through the forms of citizenship, learning parliamentary law, raising points of order, and moving the previous question—he is being initiated into its essence; actually, and in a very vivid way, participating in the thing itself. He is experiencing citizenship, not learning it, undergoing the actual and habitual experience of losing the sense of his own individuality in that of the larger whole."

In New York State one chapter equips and maintains a playground, which is entirely under its jurisdiction, and in the State of New Jersey a chapter also has entire charge of a city playground, while in many other States chapters are cooperating with other organizations and with their municipal authorities in organizing and maintaining these necessary adjuncts to the modern American city. It is possible that there are towns and villages where there is no need for playgrounds, but a playground should be a rallying place for the boys and girls of either city ward or village or hamlet, and are you—parents, teachers, citizens—satisfied with the rallying places of the boys and girls of your district? Are the influences there equal to those of a well-equipped playground under careful, trained supervision? Are the boys and girls learning to be the ideal citizens we would have them? Are they experiencing "citizenship," or are they preparing to become members of that great class—"Juvenile delinquents"?

And, Daughters of the American Revolution, if the playgrounds do not need you, you need the playgrounds, need the experience there of the play spirit, the democracy, the patriotism, the civic pride found there in all its glory. Where better can you realize the beauty of the American flag, and that which it represents, than when you see it flying over schoolhouse or playground, and hear the flag salute, and see the hands of children of 10, nay 20, nationalities raised, while foreign tones mingle with those of our own children, expressing allegiance to our flag? And though your word, your flag, your tiny nosegay may fall into the hands of just a

> Little dirty fellow, in a dirty part of town,
> Where the window panes are sooty and the roofs are tumble down;
> Where the snow falls black in winter, and the wilting, sultry heat
> Comes like pestilence in summer through the narrow, dirty street,

you are giving into his hands the flag you would have him love, and in later years honor and defend; the flower you give to the child who sees naught but grime and

brick and asphalt through all the lovely months of summer, will make him love our country better and more dearly if he sees in it something of beauty, something of God's creation.

There is a little girl, born in Roumania, attending one of our public schools, but she has absolutely refused to join in the singing of any of the songs of our country. To that child must be given that which will draw her to the country of her adoption; and the steadfast love with which she clings to the thought of her own "native land" will some day belong to this, which is not the "native land" of which she can sing.

The Fourth of July and the proper celebration therefor has been the special topic for discussion in many chapter meetings, and chapters all over the country are planning celebrations which will have both educational value and patriotic fervor; other chapters are petitioning the authorities of their respective towns to safeguard life and property by prohibiting the free use of explosives.

It is now 16 years since the subject was first discussed in this society, although the president of a great fireworks company is reported to have said, following the recent order issued by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, through the fire department, making it illegal to sell firecrackers or fireworks of any kind at retail between June 10 and July 10 this year: "I don't know how to explain it, except that it is one of those insane fads that crop up now and then, and die out after a few years. The ones who are going to suffer most of all are the retail dealer, and, of course, the small boy." But need the small boy suffer? In Hamilton, Ohio, the common council had refused to pass the ordinance prohibiting the sale of fireworks if it would cause loss to the merchants having stock on hand. The people of that town subscribed to a fund for the purchase of all of the stock of fireworks in the town, and on July Fourth there will be a display of fireworks under proper supervision and for the pleasure of old and young alike.

It is 134 years since John Adams, patriot, signer, and later President, wrote to his wife on the 5th day of July:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided that was ever debated in America, and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, that these United States are and, of right, ought to be free and independent States. The day is passed. The Fourth of July will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God.

"It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever."

Last July, when the American people awoke to the fact that notwithstanding the war waged against our senseless, nerve-racking, Chinese celebration of "Independence Day," that 64 of our people lay dead; that 2,557 were reported injured; and that the estimated fire loss was $813,965; that 1,299 cases were due to fireworks, 213 to cannons, 308 to firearms, 356 to gunpowder, 429 to toy pistols, and 43 to runaways. They looked up the records of the previous "Fourth of July," and seeing that in 1908 there had been 163 deaths and 5,460 persons injured, they cried aloud: "We are improving; a hundred less killed this year."

But that noted publication, Bench and Bar, calling attention to the list of killed and wounded in the celebration of the signing of the "Declaration of the Independence," suggested that the total number of killed and wounded might soon equal the number of those who fell on both sides during the War for Independence, and suggested, humorously, but ghastly, the establishment of a new legal holiday in honor of those who perish, in the ardor of patriotism, by giant cracker and toy pistol.

The President of the United States and many of the governors have expressed their desire for safer and more appropriate ceremonies in celebration of this American day

of freedom, but it is for the people, you and me, to say, as once our great President Lincoln said: "This Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom," and no more shall our celebration of its freedom and independence be fraught with death and woe.

The mayor of one of our great cities has recently decreed that because the heads of the people are bowed with the shame of misplaced public trust that there shall be no public celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in that city this year—a strange anomaly, a strange way to teach patriotism and love of country. But therein lies the opportunity for the Daughters of the American Revolution; let them show to the children of our own as well as of other lands that there is honor now as well as 134 years ago; that our country is worth loving and serving, and that much has been accomplished that is for her honor and without the cohesive power of public plunder.

Since the adoption of the resolution last year, by which we promised to use every effort to secure the passage of a Federal law to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag, chapters everywhere have been busy disseminating knowledge of the State laws governing the use of the flag. Nearly 40 States have enacted laws to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag, and, following the plan pursued last year by the Pittsburg Chapter in Pennsylvania, the daughters of California, Ohio, and Rhode Island have had copies of the flag law of their respective States printed and distributed. In Rhode Island, as in Pennsylvania, copies of the law have been framed and presented to public schools and other institutions. In another State the flag law is read at chapter meetings; in another a chapter has had the law explained in every public schoolroom in its city.

Cooperation with public schools is almost universal. Prizes are offered for essays on historical subjects and for proficiency in the study of American history. Lectures have been given, sometimes by members, sometimes by means of the lectures and pictures supplied by the interchangeable lecture bureau of this society. Chapters have established libraries in public-school buildings and in foreign settlements, giving to our foreign people books and copies of our common laws in their mother tongue.

A manual for Italian immigrants is being prepared in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania some of the daughters have joined in a plan formulated by some citizens to have night schools for foreigners included in the regular public-school system.

Flags, pictures of George Washington and other famous men, and copies of the Declaration of Independence have been given to schools and settlements. Trees have been planted around the schoolhouse and playground of a town in Alabama by the chapter of that town, giving to the children some beauty of nature, and thereby adding to their love and appreciation of the country we would have them love and honor. Some chapters have arranged for "story hours" in public schools or libraries, when members of the chapter tell the children about the men and women of the Revolution. A chapter has prepared and placed in the public school of its town a chronological table of the special events included in the history of that town. Every town had a beginning, and should not we impress the dates of greater importance upon the children and upon those newly come to make our native towns their abiding place? Every town has a history. Perhaps it was founded by just one person, perhaps by a corporation with steel plant or ore docks; perhaps your town has just grown from hamlet to borough, from town to city, but was not each step one of moment, one having a part in the making of the history of this country? Was not each man, magistrate, burgess, recorder, mayor, a part of your history?

It is not we alone, who live where our forefathers first dwelt in stockaded houses and walked the fields full-armed with musket or rifle, and who fled with wife and child to near-by fort when threatened with tomahawk or burning stake, whose towns have grown up through England's rule and Quaker treaty, through storm of revolution and

Indian warfare, who have stories of interest to tell. Daughters of the American Revolution, keep the story of the building of your town or city clear in the minds of your people; make them proud of it, and may they keep its fair fame unsullied. Our history has been one punctuated by wars, and between those wars have been long periods of peace, and in those times of peace have been the times of our growth and prosperity.

When the great novelist and dramatist, Zangwill, put into the mouth of the young Jew the words: "Not understand, not understand that America is God's crucible, the great melting pot, where all the races of Europe are fusing and reforming. Here you stand, good folk, think I, when I see them at Ellis Island; here you stand in your 50 groups, with your 50 languages and your histories, and your 50 blood hatreds and rivalries, but you won't be long like that, brothers, for these are the fires of God you have come to; these are the fires of God. A fig for your feuds and vendettas, Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen, Jews and Russians; into the crucible with you all; God is making the American." But do you think that from this crucible, this crucible of the present day, will come the true American, the American shaped and planned in the days of colonial government? He who came through the fires of the Revolution was the true American.

To the thousands already crowding our cities to-day will be added this year about 1,500,000 foreign-speaking people, but the young man you see coming down the gangplank, his worldly wealth all in that handkerchief in his hand, has within him the making of an American.

Descendants of the true, the real American, let your spirit of patriotism be the leaven in this great crucible that will make of all these foreign people faithful, honest citizens of this great America.

Two hundred and seventy-five chapters, representing 37 States and Territories, have sent reports to this committee, and the detailed account of the work accomplished and variety of subjects considered will be both interesting and helpful to those who read the report.

EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON, *Chairman.*

Mr. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was introduced, and gave the following instructive information on the safe and sane Fourth of July:

You may know—I hope you know—that Washington has priority in the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July. In November, 1908, I had the honor to propose to my colleagues in the District Commission that we should adopt an ordinance prohibiting the private sale and use of fireworks on the following Fourth of July and then invite the citizens to prepare adequate community celebration. I believe that was the first ordinance of that kind adopted in the United States and the first effort made by any municipality concurrently with such an ordinance to prepare a community celebration. There were community celebrations elsewhere, but they were not under a total prohibition of the private sale and use of fireworks. Of course there was protest. Of course the fireworks dealers represented their private interests. Of course there were many who thought that the old-fashioned Fourth of July was better than any new-fangled celebration. But we did not yield to the protest, and after the Fourth of July was over last year you could not have gotten a thousand votes in the city of Washington for a return to the barbarous celebrations of the past. The safe and sane Fourth of July had come, and had come to stay. We had not had here in the past very severe loss of life or of property. We had had our share, but when we looked at the figures for the whole United States, as given in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1908, that for the six years preceding 1,316 persons had been killed and 27,982 had been wounded by Fourth of July celebrations,

we made up our minds that it was time for us to take a stand against it; and we are proud to have been in the van in this municipal safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July. It took a great deal of work; it took some money; but the work was gladly done, and the money was gladly given by our public-spirited citizens; and by beginning early, by giving due notice to the fireworks people, by rigidly enforcing that ordinance, we were able to carry it through without a single accident, without a single fire due to Fourth of July celebrations; without a single arrest, except that of one Italian who could not read English and who had not heard of the ordinance and who fired his pistol out of his window and was promptly arrested, and then liberated because of his ignorance. The year before, at the close of the Fourth of July, we had 104 cases in our hospitals directly due to Fourth of July accidents. If to-day 104 people had been carried from our streets and homes to hospitals because of one cause, the entire community would rise up to-morrow and demand that that cause should be abolished; and it only shows how accustomed we can get to a thing, and makes us wonder that a protest did not come long before, and even that there was a protest against the change. But the change came.

We had the most successful celebration, as everybody admitted, that we had ever had. We had beautiful weather. That greatly favored us. It was a perfect day, like a Washington April day of the brightest kind, and all the people were abroad and families kept together. We had daylight fireworks the first thing in the morning, a fine concert by the Marine Band, and a public meeting, short, sweet, and satisfactory. And we had in the afternoon more daylight fireworks and another band concert; and we encouraged community celebrations in the suburbs and on the hills beyond the city. We had an automobile parade in the afternoon, and then at night we had the finest display of fireworks that we ever had and an illumination of Pennsylvania Avenue. And all those things were enjoyed by the people, and we never had a happier day, and nothing could persuade us to go back to the old order. We are planning now a fine program for the coming Independence Day.

Now, you ladies have the power to make this safe and sane Fourth of July universal in the United States, and I rejoice to know that you have already accomplished so much, and I predict that you will add this to your other honors, so that in five years from now people who read the old record will wonder that we ever had the un-American, the barbarous old-fashioned Fourth of July.

REPORT OF THE INTERCHANGEABLE BUREAU LECTURES AND SLIDES.

Madam president general and members of the Nineteenth Continental Congress: In submitting the report of the work accomplished by the interchangeable bureau, lectures, slides, pamphlets, and literature pertaining to patriotic education, the chairman will endeavor to answer the questions often asked. Chapters individually, at far distant points, several years ago instituted courses of lectures, on patriotic subjects, for foreigners. The expense was too great for small chapters to incur in a similar enterprise, and no method of exchange could be devised. Appeals were constantly made to the national committee on patriotic education for suggestion and help.

During the time Miss Mecum was chairman of the national patriotic committee it was learned two lectures (manuscript only) could be secured. Mrs. Charles H. Terry was chairman of a subcommittee and was authorized to form a committee to take charge of these lectures. The chairman now reporting was a member of the committee, and slides were rented for the two lectures.

Mrs. Donald McLean, then president general, had long desired some concerted effort in this direction, and the committee, encouraged by her, were able with the limited material to report progress.

When Mrs. Charles H. Terry became chairman of the national committee on patriotic education, the present chairman of the bureau was appointed by the president general,

and the Seventeenth Continental Congress made this a standing committee of the national committee on patriotic education. The report of the work of this committee for the second year proves the wisdom of the recognition and encouragement of a small beginning.

At this date the lectures available are:

"About America," English and Italian translations, with 45 slides. Particularly suited for adult immigrants.

"America of To-day," in English and Italian, with 45 slides. Suitable for schools, for foreigners, and in fact all classes.

"Our Flag" (special), dedicated to Mrs. Donald McLean, honorary president general, in English only at present, with 100 slides, all colored.

"Our Flag," dedicated to Mrs. Donald McLean, for children, in English and Italian translation, with 72 slides, all colored.

"Landmarks in History," compiled from material turned over to the bureau, in English, with 60 slides. A brief account of great events, particularly dwelling on true patriotism and significance of July the Fourth.

"The Forest," compiled from information contained in pamphlets prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot and illustrated by 80 slides, 55 loaned through the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C., in English.

"Practical Forestry," compiled from the same source as No. 1, with 74 slides; 55 loaned from Washington, D. C., in English.

"How we can Help Preserve the Trees and Forests," compiled from the same source, for children, illustrated by original slides; will be ready for the fall.

Children's lectures, "Why Children Should Love the Forest," ready by May, showing wild flowers and teaching lessons of conservation.

Lectures this season have been given in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The lectures on forest conservation are particularly interesting and instructive. The United States Department of Agriculture (forest department) has given liberally of its time and material to aid the chairman in introducing this work.

The regent in Opelika, Ala., has endeavored to interest the schools in Opelika in the subject. She has been supplied with all available material from this bureau.

In Pawtucket, R. I., the first lecture was given in the high school. Two public lectures have been given in New York and three parlor lectures, and expressions of appreciation have been received from Beloit, Wis. The lectures are arranged for until May 10. For the following reasons the work of forest conservation should appeal to our organization:

In bringing the subject of conservation (which really means to preserve without harm or injury) before the public in the form of lectures, the Daughters of the American Revolution have considered it a form of patriotic education, peculiarly fitted to the plan of work rapidly developing along the line of the objects for which the society was formed. Its chief object to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence is being practically perfected and completed. Now it is time to take up the second object, the general diffusion of knowledge, developing an enlightened public opinion, and offering to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens—literal quotations from the Constitution. The preservation of the natural resources has been called "a new patriotism," for just as the land for which the fathers fought was at once the tangible basis and inspiration for patriotism in an earlier day, so, in this day, the birthright land, the soil-making forests, the native minerals, and the life-giving waters inspire patriotism anew. Each is well worthy of story and song

and shrine, and each inspiration is warmer and the whole are knit in closer union by reason of each other.

We sing together:

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

In this spirit let us perpetuate this love of national inheritance of the natural beauties and beneficence of nature's resources.

Let not the father of the future point out to his son the blackened stumps of the giant sequoias of California and be able only to tell him how much lumber and shingle and lath they furnished, and how many dollars it amounted to, but let him point to their mighty trunks still towering toward heaven, and say: "My son, these trees were old when the star of the nativity hung over Bethlehem." Many of our beautiful water courses owe their being to the protection of the forests, for while the effect of the forests on the increase of rain is not yet decided, it is an established fact that they hold the soil and conserve the streams.

In order to intelligently understand this process of conservation we must first know something about the forest and the trees.

A tree is one of nature's words, a word of peace to men,
A word that tells of central strength from whence all things began,
A word to preach tranquillity to all our restless clan.

Believe me, these lectures, just the presentation of them, is but the beginning of the work; the lecture "Our Flag," has been given many times, but it is the result which really counts. After the lecture has been given in a city or town, when a request follows for a set of selected slides, to be purchased by a chapter or a school board, it means the work is going on, and on, from these centers. Two sets of slides have been purchased in California—San Francisco and Los Angeles—a third set is being rented to States close by. Additional slides have been ordered for Milwaukee, and a fine set for New Orleans, La.

This work, which includes the purchase of slides, translations, typewriting, printing and mailing of circulars to each chapter and State regent, and a correspondence entailing 500 personal letters, and cards from the chairman, has been accomplished at a cost to the society of $153 for the year.

With the greatest confidence in the continued interest, approval, and support of this work which has grown as demonstrated in two years, this report is

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
Chairman Bureau of Interchangeable Slides.

APRIL 15, 1910.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Madam president general and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am here to-night to give you the fifth annual report of the Children of the Republic, United States of America. I am happy to report that 33 new clubs have been organized this year. Several new States have taken up the work, notably Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, and Tennessee.

I did not anticipate having such a good report to give you, for the work was all new to me when I began it last autumn.

At that time the Children of the Republic had the great misfortune to lose their founder, Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati, and chairman of this committee. I

do not exaggerate when I say it seemed as though the work must flag without her intense enthusiasm and great interest, and that her associates were despondent at beginning their winter's work without their beloved leader. They rallied to me because I was Mrs. Murphy's daughter, and with their help and encouragement I have been able to go on with the work.

The Children of the Republic is intended to teach foreign boys and girls and American boys having no Revolutionary ancestry a love of country and a high standard of civic honor.

Of the 33 clubs formed, 10 were started in Massachusetts under an able and enthusiastic State chairman. The boys are so devoted to their clubs and to the chairman that they collected enough money, penny by penny, to present to her a Children of the Republic pin, a facsimile of the one all the clubs use, only larger and handsomer. The clubs in Massachusetts have such interesting names: Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, Signal Lantern, Liberty Tree, Stars and Stripes, John Adams, John Hancock, Army and Navy, Massachusetts, Flora Adams Darling, Tea Party Clubs.

Vermont has two clubs in Springfield, the "Ira Allen," composed of boys, and the "Ann Story," of girls. Last year we had but one Children of the Republic club in New England, the "John Stark," at Concord, N. H. With Massachusetts and Vermont taking up the work, I hope that all the New England States will follow suit.

We have two clubs in the district; this was their second year's work. The Christopher Columbus Club, among the Italians, and the Paul Revere; and we have a chairman in the district who thinks this work one of the most important being done by the Daughters.

Pennsylvania has five clubs. The America Club in Philadelphia meets in the foreign quarter, the General John Forbes in Pittsburg, the William Penn in Homestead, and the David Rittenhouse in Germantown. The Fort Pitt Club, in Glenshaw, was organized a week ago.

There are 15 clubs in Ohio, 9 of which are located in Cincinnati, and all of which were reported to you last year, except two—the John Cleve Symmes and the George Washington Clubs. How I wish I could tell you of the varied and interesting programs of these clubs in Cincinnati; of the wonderful progress the boys are making in history, parliamentary law, and debating. Time is too short. I can only say the work is going on well and vigorously in Cincinnati. A new club was organized by Mrs. Murphy and the Ohio State chairman last year at Kings Mills, Ohio. There were already two clubs in Cleveland, and this year the Martha Washington was organized there. The Simon Kenton, at Springfield, and the Rufus Putnam, at Youngstown, Ohio, complete the list of the Ohio clubs.

Indiana has four clubs, two in Indianapolis, one in Fowler, and one in Rochester. I have not yet received the names of these clubs; the chairman in the State has worked hard and hopes to report more clubs later on.

Illinois is our banner State, having 18 to her credit. Sixteen are located in Chicago. The chairman of a Chicago club says: "We have 1,700 Italian children in Chicago who never hear a word of English except at these clubs and in the schools; there are 100,000 Bohemians in Chicago, and our city is the great melting pot of the Middle West," consequently, our work is very great, and we need one nundred times as many workers. I wish I could tell you in detail of the work of these Chicago clubs. The children are being taught American history, civil government, and the United States flag drill. The older boys are having military drill, and all are learning the National songs and take part in the Fourth of July celebrations. All these clubs were reported to you last year except the "Lincoln-Washington" Club. The Phil H. Sheridan Club, of 30 Italian boys, was organized at Oak Park, Ill., and a complete woodworking manual-training equipment was installed for their use. The Captain James Lawrence Club, at Galesburg, and the George Rogers Clark, at Springfield, Ill.,

have both been organized since the last congress. An enthusiastic leader has been found for the State of Missouri and the Children of the Republic will grow in numbers in Missouri. Five clubs already exist there, three in St. Louis, one in St. Joseph, and one in Kirksville.

Iowa has taken up the work with ardor. We have a most able and enthusiastic chairman in the State and there are six clubs. The Sergeant Jasper, located in Rutland, has 20 foreign boys. They had a fine Lincoln-Washington celebration. The Ethan Allen Club, in Waucoma, had a patriotic program at the opera house in December, a military drill, followed by a cantata, called "Strange Visitors, or the Meeting of the Nations," the different nations impersonated by the club members in appropriate costumes, with music, and all received by America. The John Paul Jones Club had a very interesting celebration last April, and a country outing in the summer, with a talk on the Battle of Bunker Hill. The two clubs in Humboldt, made up of foreigners, are studying the history of the United States and learning much about being ideal American citizens.

The Nathaniel Greene Cadets are located in Dubuque. The Dubuque chapter has secured khaki uniforms for 40 boys, and little rifles. They are drilled once a week by two officers from the National Guard, who are deeply interested in these cadets, and the little company will parade and will escort Dubuque chapter on all patriotic celebrations.

Tennessee began the work last autumn; we have a chairman in the State much interested in organizing clubs, and she reports that many cities will have clubs next year. Last October the Andrew Jackson Club was organized in Nashville, Tenn., and I go often to the weekly meetings. We find that the boys do not go to school; they work as messenger boys and newsboys. They are much interested in singing the national songs and in the salute to the flag.

The John Marshall Club is in Nashville, and the lady in charge said to the boys, pointing to the Stars and Stripes: "Why is that the greatest flag in the world?" "Because it has never been spanked," was the prompt reply.

That is the idea we want to inculcate in the Children of the Republic, the invincibleness of our flag, our duty to it and to our great country, our obligations of being American citizens. Won't you help? Won't every chapter regent here go home and start a Children of the Republic club as part of her chapter's work? If every one of our 975 chapters would form a club of 10 boys, we would have nearly 10,000 boys being taught, at the most impressionable age, the duty of being an incorruptible citizen. Thousands of these boys never hear such an idea except at these club meetings, never think of the flag and what their country means. Won't every one of you Daughters here resolve to help your regent with the "Children of the Republic club?" All over the country the cry is for Daughters unselfish enough to direct these clubs at the weekly meetings.

One State regent wrote to me: "We have plenty of places to meet, we have enough money for expenses, and the boys are eager enough to join the clubs; all we lack are leaders to direct the boys." Won't you help in this great living work among children? We are trying to develop hundreds of future patriotic, incorruptible American citizens. Isn't that the grandest conservation work the Daughters can do?

MARY MURPHY GARDNER,
National Chairman Children of the Republic, United States of America.

The report of the chairman was followed by an address made by Louis Schneider, of Cincinnati, who, when too old to continue as a member of the Children of the Republic, was elected president of the Sons of the Republic Club, which does its work under the auspices

of the Sons of the American Revolution. His address, at 18 years of age, gives promise of a bright future for properly trained patriotism:

Madam president general and Daughters of the American Revolution: It is indeed a great privilege to me to be able to come here from Cincinnati and address your honorable body upon a subject which is very dear and which lies very close to me, namely, the work, the progress, the accomplishments, and particularly the possibilities of the Children of the Republic clubs.

I am not very well informed as to what is being done outside of Cincinnati, but there it is a great success; and from the report of your national chairman, it would seem that this same success is being met with in every city wherein these clubs are established.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, the originator of these clubs, will always be lovingly remembered by the boys who knew her and felt her personal interest and influence. As you may know, it was her original intention to benefit the children of immigrants, but she was soon convinced that American boys of all classes and types needed this special training; needed to be given a keener and a deeper understanding of patriotism in its true sense and its very close relation to good citizenship.

In Cincinnati we have nine clubs, in as many sections of our city. I am one of the charter members who for nearly 10 years have enjoyed the privileges of these clubs. The older we boys grow the more we realize how much we owe to your society. If we did not enjoy our meetings and did not cherish our clubs, would we have attended so faithfully all these years, and if they had not been valuable aids in our education would our parents have consented to this expenditure of time?

Unfortunately, in the time granted me I can give you only a very brief outline of these 10 years. Our several clubs are scattered throughout the various districts of the city. The schoolroom of Library Hall is usually obtained as a meeting place. Each club is in charge of a directress. The meetings are usually held once every week. The boys of each club are generally schoolmates and playfellows, which naturally makes very much easier the work of the directress. In our meetings appropriate songs are sung, patriotic addresses are given by prominent citizens, essays are written by the boys, and a study is made of the lives and characters of the many great men who have made our country what it is, the men of whom Americans are justly proud; and in this way we learn to cherish the memory of those forefathers and emulate them to make our country just what they intended it to be. All of this has a wonderful effect upon the boys. It gradually dawns upon them that theirs is a glorious country, unequaled in the world; that it is a fortunate thing to be a citizen of the United States; and that it is a grand thing to be a good, patriotic, and useful citizen of the greatest nation in the world.

It will be of interest to you to know that a majority of these boys attend day school only until 14 years of age, after which they enter some store or office during the day, attending night school four evenings each week, and gladly and willingly they give one of their remaining two free nights to the Children of the Republic club.

Two or three years ago a large number of the boys attained the age of 16 years, and it was thought a good plan to organize these boys into a society separate and distinct from the Children of the Republic; in other words, to form an advance or graduate club. Such a society was therefore organized, under the name of the "Sons of the Republic." This club, of which I have the honor of being president, is, I believe, sufficient evidence of the good that can be accomplished by Children of the Republic clubs. I think that I can truthfully say that ours is the pride of the Cincinnati Chapter.

The program of our club, the boys being older, includes very interesting debates and mock court trials. We discuss current political questions, all of which creates the ability on the part of the boys to stand before an audience and give, in a pertinent

and comprehensive manner, their own views on a subject. This ability, you will agree, is a valuable asset to any American citizen. It is clear that boys with such training must surely develop into the kind of men which this country both needs and wants. This outline, brief and general as it is, will give you a fair idea of what these clubs are doing in the comparatively few cities fortunate in having them established. This work can be done in every city and community of our country, with your help; and the principal purpose of my coming here to-night is to make an appeal to you to invoke your interest to the extent that you may multiply these Children of the Republic clubs, spreading and extending this glorious movement, the possibilities of which are so far-reaching. If our country is to hold the supremacy of nations, morally, mentally, and physically, it is essential that all of its citizens be good citizens, and this can only be accomplished by teaching and educating to that point the American youth. I am positive that the innate patriotism of every American boy can be made the basis of his good citizenship, if it is but properly and carefully cultivated. Do you not think it worthy so to cultivate the American boy that when he becomes a voter and a part of his country, and his American manhood and character are put to a test, he will not be found wanting? The boys of to-day will to-morrow guide the ship of state and hold within their hands the destiny of the Nation. My appeal to you is especially for that American boy who is at the very bottom of the wonderful ladder of life, and who is looking up its steep and rugged slope with apprehension. He realizes in but a dim way that he has a tedious and difficult undertaking before him; but he firmly, honestly, and sincerely hopes to conquer the task. Oh, there are so many such boys, and they need all the encouragement that can be given them.

It is within your power, through the Children of the Republic clubs, to reach every one of them, and in that way help to enhance the sphere of their existence and make greater their possibilities of achievement. Ladies, because of the work which you have already done, and on the strength of the results which have already been obtained through the efforts of your society in these clubs, there is an arm beckoning to you, there is a voice crying out to you, and it is the mighty arm and the suppliant voice of that vast multitude, the America of to-morrow.

In conclusion, if you will give this noble and inspired movement the impetus and the attention and the assistance which, because of its existence, it so rightfully deserves at your hands; if you will make this a national movement in every sense of the word, an important factor in the education of the American youth of to-day and of the generations to come; if you will establish Children of the Republic clubs throughout every section of our beloved country; if you will do this, great as the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to-day, it will appear greater in the eyes of posterity. Yea, American posterity will rise up and call you blessed, and you will invite the gracious favor of Almighty God. I thank you.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION.

Madam president general and members of the Nineteenth Continental Congress: I am sure there is not one of us present here to-night who does not feel a thrill of enthusiasm that we are Daughters and members of an organization that can do such magnificent work as we have just heard of, because no matter how we differ, there is no woman who does not love the child. And it is because we love the child, and because we want to work for the children, and the children's children, that this conservation committee was formed last year. We all know that nobody can think well, can do good mental and spiritual work, unless the body is well cared for. We want to see that these children have homes, and have the proper homes; and therefore this conservation committee was formed.

We have letters from 35 State superintendents asking us to help them to have conservation taught in the public schools, so to instill the minds of the teachers that they may unconsciously teach to the children this idea of national thrift and public saving.

And at the request of others, in order that we might be sure that we were doing the work in the proper way and were not wasting one iota of energy, your chairman wrote to the governors of the different States asking what special branch of conservation was particularly needed in their respective States, and how might the women help. Their answers are here, the answers of 37 governors, and they have given even this glorious Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution enough to do for the next 50 years. And one of them, one of those first to respond, and who spoke most cordially and earnestly of the work that we, as patriotic women, might do, has honored us with his presence here this evening.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, chairman of the committee on conservation, at the close of her report introduced Gov. E. F. Noel, of Mississippi, who gave a brief account of the work in Mississippi.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, chairman of the committee on child labor, made a very brief report, stating a printed report of the work would be circulated among the members of the Congress.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

Madam president general and Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress assembled: As chairman of the committee to prevent desecration of the flag, I give you greeting and respectfully submit the following:

The work done by us on this subject, fraught with such deep interest to all, while not having made any positive steps as results of our earnest efforts, has yet received much encouragement—perhaps more than ever before—inasmuch as we have been courteously accorded hearing by the members of the military committees of our Senate and House of Representatives.

I quote from a communication received yesterday from Hon. R. O. Moon, of Pennsylvania, of his committee, in reference to the present status of the bill which was recently introduced by Representative Goulden, of New York:

"In response to your request that I inform you of the status of the bill to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America, I write to say that a public hearing upon this bill was held on Tuesday of last week, at which there appeared before the subcommittee a very considerable delegation of ladies and gentlemen advocating the measure, and I feel justified in stating that a strong sentiment in favor of this measure was created by this hearing. I hope to report this bill, with some necessary modifications, to the full committee on Thursday of this week, with a favorable recommendation, and I have no hesitancy in expressing my wish that it may be unanimously adopted by the committee and reported favorably to the House, and that it may become a law during the present session of Congress."

While we are yet in session that it may become a statute is almost too good to be true, to those who have worked and waited so long. But when we recall those ringing words of our honored Chief Executive at the opening of our Congress, in which he expressed such veneration and honor of our symbol, with the hope that laws would be passed to protect it, our spirits are deeply stirred, and we feel sure that this emblem of our Government can never be the victim of malicious attack and indignant usage without an outcry of protest, which will add energy to our efforts and bring victory to our cause.

As long ago as 30 years—when the far-famed "Sunset" Cox framed a law to prevent desecration, or rather to promote protection, of our flag—and ever since there have from time to time been efforts to pass such an act. Can we not believe that it has been a smoldering fire of patriotism which the determined and united efforts not only of our own, but of other societies, have now fanned to a flame of fervor, which must

destroy all petty opposition to so noble a purpose and lift our banner of liberty, which stands for protection and equal rights to all, high above the sordid uses to which it has been so long subjected?

When Mrs. Isabel Ball, retired president of the Potomac Woman's Relief Corps, appeared before the Military Committee of the Senate in April, 1908, she said in part:

"Gentlemen of the committee, I am not before you to tell you lawmakers what the law is. I know that the question of vested rights has much to do with this. In other words, the commercial interests of the country are absolutely against the passage of such a bill by Congress. But it does not interfere with your plans, nor the Constitution, nor your ideas of the police powers of the States when railroad corporations and other corporate trusts have vested rights in certain things; and certainly the flag of the Government, the sign manual of its freedom and its liberty, as well as the great seal, should be protected from commercial influence and interests."

Nations not only respect their own flag, but have always demanded respect for all flags of other nations with which they are at peace. What we maintain is, that if the United States has the constitutional right, which it undoubtedly has, to demand from other people respect for its flag, and has the right to insist that its people respect the flags of other nations, then why can not the United States have the constitutional right to insist that its own people shall respect their flag. Otherwise how can they maintain the dignity of their own flag, unless they enforce the respect due that flag?

Growth is a quiet process, recognizable by what it attains. May we hope that with the present general growth of true loyal Americanism will come the appreciation and veneration of our flag?

Many earnest requests have come to our committee for copies of the law, which it is the impression has already been passed, and much encouragement has been given by suggestions as to instilling in the hearts of the youth of our broad land the love for the flag by forming the habit of veneration. I feel it is but just to quote from a chairman of a local chapter in Franklin, Tenn. Mrs. Lucy Henderson Horton sends this letter:

"Acting on the principle 'Make the fountain pure, and the waters that flow therefrom shall be pure,' we are endeavoring to bring about the custom in our public schools of giving the salute to the flag."

After recounting the various steps leading up finally to the State superintendent of public instruction, from whom they received ready cooperation, she gives the form:

"Our plan is a simple one. When school is to be dismissed, let all stand, and, looking to a flag hanging in the room, say in concert, 'One country, one language, one flag,' then as they file past the flag let each pupil give the West Point salute."

She further states that the flag has been placed in the public schools of Franklin and in 16 other schools of Williamson County. Too much credit could not be given to noble women whose minds are bent in thus instilling a patriotic love of the flag in the children of the country. To love and honor the flag will bring up a race of legislators who will continually enact laws and see them respected, will go farther toward preventing desecration of our flag than we who stand pleading before the bar of future America can foretell.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. J. M. DICKINSON, *Chairman.*

APRIL 19, 1910.

COMMITTEE ON REAL DAUGHTERS.

Madam president general and members of the Nineteenth Continental Congress: Last year I introduced the son and daughter of an illustrious Real Daughter, and they gratified us by making a beautiful contribution to Continental Hall. Every year we have to have something different, and as you know the saying: It is the unexpected that happens. I come this year with a report from my committee for which I ask your earnest attention. It will only take about two minutes. I assure you I wish to make it even briefer, and I beg that you hear me. We want to do something for this fast

passing procession of Real Daughters. We are ourselves passing. We see every year a few more gray hairs and a little dimming of the eye, and a little slowing of the footstep among those who have come here for almost 20 years. These old ladies, of course, will not be with us much longer. The committee has thought that in order to honor the Real Daughters, of which there have been more than 600, of which last year we had five to join and, perhaps, another year will have none, they thought in order to honor this class of our membership they would propose a memorial to the first Real Daughter, who should stand as a type of all the others, as it would be impossible to memorialize each one in that way.

This committee has every year urged upon every State to make a record of its Real Daughters, to have pictures and sketches of each one. Connecticut was the first to respond to that, and has a most beautiful volume of its Real Daughters. Other States have had the work in course of preparation, but, as yet, I know of none that has been complete, except Connecticut. That is a matter of State pride. That volume is perhaps on file here in our library, and we wish many such beautiful works of art to stand as types of our love for and interest in the Real Daughters. Some time ago it was suggested to me to have a bust made of the first Real Daughter, and I took it on myself to make inquiries. I took the liberty to have this work begun in Florence by one of the finest sculptors in Italy. It will be a beautiful work of art for this house when it is finished and has been accepted by the Continental Hall committee. We hope to present it next year. Now, this first Real Daughter happened to live in the State where I belong, in Georgia. She was born of Virginia ancestry. Her father was a colonel in South Carolina, his family afterwards moving to Georgia. He was the first territorial governor of Missouri, appointed by Thomas Jefferson, and later went as the civil and military commander of that great State before it was a State. In that way, in the person of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, we have as near a type of the whole National Society as could possibly be found. Many of you remember Mrs. Washington, in herself a representative of all that was noblest and best in patriotism and peculiarly devoted to all the aims and purposes of the National Society, peculiarly devoted to this hall, a devotion which she has left in her descendants, which they have manifested and will continue to manifest as long as they live. The idea of the committee is as follows:

The committee on Real Daughters begs to suggest, as a perpetual memorial to this fast-disappearing class of our membership, whose place can never be filled, a bust of the first Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, to be inscribed: "The First Real Daughter, presented by members of the National Society."

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Donald McLean in a brief address seconded the resolution to adopt the foregoing report, which was carried.

The report of the committee on preservation of historic spots was made by the chairman, Mrs. Delight Keller. So much of the material was given in the Twelfth report and so much appears in part second of this report it will be omitted here.

A resolution offered by Mrs. Donald McLean on the death of Mark Twain—

That the chair appoint a committee to draft a formal brief resolution of sympathy and of appreciation of Dr. Clemens's great gifts and enter them upon the minutes of this organization—

was carried.

A resolution was offered through the Baltimore chapter of Maryland which had indorsements from every State in the Union, the

sanction of the President of the United States, and the War Department, looking to a celebration of the centennial of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, September, 1914, the resolution which follows was adopted:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is that of preserving all historic spots of interest, of honoring the heroes of the country, and to keep alive patriotism; and

Whereas all over the country statues to heroes have been erected, battle grounds beautified, money and sentiment lavished on historic spots of more or less importance; and

Whereas one object of vital interest, one living monument to the Nation, has been overlooked and left unaided to struggle for its recognition, namely, the national song of our country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of the approaching centennary of the birth of the Star Spangled Banner, honor should be done to Francis Scott Key, the man who gave the Nation its National Song, and that, by an appropriate ceremony, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, the National Anthem should be officially established in the life of the Nation: And further be it

Resolved, That the program of the ceremonies, as outlined by Mrs. E. W. Hubbard and sanctioned by the President of the United States and the War Department, be adopted.

The program being as follows:

The day of the ceremony should be declared a national holiday, and the ceremony should take place at noon, September 14, 1914, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in the presence of the President of the United States and all official representatives, foreign diplomats, the Army and Navy, church dignitaries, all patriotic societies, and all the people, irrespective of creed or nationality.

A statue to Francis Scott Key should be erected on the ramparts of Fort McHenry, to be unveiled. The flag to be lowered before the beginning of the exercises. The West Point cadets to be grouped around the flagstaff as a guard of honor. Around the West Point cadets, to represent ideal womanhood, to be grouped little girls, from 8 to 14, in white, and as many military bands as can be assembled to be massed on the ramparts.

At the hour of noon the flag should be slowly hoisted by two honor cadets, one from West Point and the other from Annapolis, whilst a trained choir of little girls would sing, without musical accompaniment, the "Star Spangled Banner." When the flag is hoisted, everyone present to pledge a new allegiance to the flag and all the troops to present arms. During the unveiling of the statue of Francis Scott Key all the bands in unison should play the "Star Spangled Banner," and every gun on land and on sea to fire a salute.

This should be the signal for every bell in all the churches to peal forth the establishment of the National Anthem in the life of the Nation.

Thus carried out, America would see the impressive and magnificent apotheosis of its National Anthem by the acclamation of its own people. Throughout the country and its possessions, during that hour of consecration at Fort McHenry, September, 1914, every man should stand, his head uncovered, his face to the flag, and to the strains of the established National Anthem pledge a new allegiance to his flag and to his country; and every bell should ring and announce that the mission of the National Anthem to the people has begun, and that its mission is a "union of spirit for a higher and loftier patriotism."

A. C. HUBBARD, *Framer of Program.*

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., *April 13, 1910.*

A statement was made by the committee on the military road from Yorktown to Jamestown by the way of Williamstown, and the following resolution was adopted.

Your committee recommends that the corresponding secretary general be instructed to write to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, requesting an early and favorable report of the bill (H. R. 5697) known as the Yorktown-Jamestown military highway bill.

Respectfully submitted.

SARA GARRETSON BECHTEL, *Chairman.*

The interest of Congress was solicited and a recommendation adopted

That a committee be appointed to interview the House Committee on Appropriations to endeavor to interest them in reporting favorably the motion to appropriate money for a road from Washington to Mount Vernon. The road to be a memorial to Gen. Washington.

A BILL Providing for the purchase for the use of the Library of Congress of certain manuscript books, formerly the property of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, subject to appropriation and not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase from Mrs. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy, of Louisville, Kentucky, great-granddaughter of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the use of the Library of Congress of the following manuscript books originally the property of Chief Justice Marshall. Said books are:

First. A British Order Book, containing the daily orders to the British Army (about to embark for America), on foreign service, from the assembling on Wimbledon Common, to be inspected by King George; embarkation orders, orders at sea, etc., until the day it was captured by Washington's troops, given by Mrs. Washington and Judge Bushrod Washington.

Second. Army Register, of the troops under the immediate command of His Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of American forces, given by Mrs. Washington and Judge Bushrod Washington, General Washington's nephew and executor, to Chief Justice Marshall.

Third. Chief Justice Marshall's Diary, while in France, as special envoy of the United States, to that country in 1797, containing copies of all papers sent to the State Department, etc., and Tallyrand's letters, in French; Timothy Pickering's (Secretary of State, etc., of the United States) letters in English, and Chief Justice Marshall's observations in France from day to day.

This bill is of much importance to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it gives access to most valuable genealogical data.

A resolution to the effect—

"That owing to the great number of foreigners employed by the United States Steel Corporation and other similar organizations, the management of said corporations be requested to display the American flag on national holidays at their various mills, mines, factories, and on their boats, and all seagoing vessels; that this resolution be respectfully referred to the Nineteenth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

was presented by the Pittsburg Chapter of Pennsylvania and carried.

The contributions in money from Memorial Continental Hall will be found in part second; a number of gifts presented during the Congress are given here.

The Katherine Livingstone Chapter of Jacksonville, Fla., presented a chair to be known as the honorary president general's chair, to be occupied by each retiring honorary president general in turn. The first to occupy it was Mrs. Donald McLean.

Other chairs presented were from John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama, a chair that belonged to the first governor, Thomas Bibb; Monticello Chapter of the District of Columbia, two chairs to perpetuate the memory of Thomas Jefferson; from Mary Bartlett Chapter, District of Columbia, a chair; South Carolina presented 7; Louisiana, 5; Florida, 4; Arkansas, 8; Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice president general from Massachusetts, 1; Wyoming, 1; Colorado Chapter of Denver, 1; Daniel Davisson Chapter, Clarksburg, W. Va., 1; John Hancock Chapter of Massachusetts, 1; these gifts were all for the platform.

Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, of Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania, presented for her daughter Harriet, a box used for jewels and laces which bears the date 1640. It had been in the family of Mrs. Keim since the time of the first settler in Pennsylvania, Johanne Keim, having been brought over from Germany; the name on the box is Ludwig Keim. He was a landgrave of Alsace.

The State regent of Indiana read a list of gifts toward the furnishing of the president general's room. These with the furniture and hangings presented through Mrs. Donald McLean (given in the twelfth report) practically completed the furnishing of the room.

A gavel made of wood from the thirteen original States was presented by the Francis Scott Key Chapter of Baltimore, Md., the State regent gave a portrait of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the Maryland Line Chapter a medallion of the Maryland coat of arms.

The chapters in Minnesota pledged $1,000 for one of the stairways, and the chapters from California announced they had almost completed the $1,000 necessary for the room of the assistant historian general.

Some valuable letters were given through Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Mrs. Getchel, of Pennsylvania, gave a piece of the John Paul Jones dinner service; a former State regent of Colorado, a map of the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado; Miss Milward, for many years congressional stenographer, a mahogany table for the platform; and the St. Joseph Chapter of Missouri presented a bronze tablet, "The Pony Express."

The State regent of Ohio announced the completion of the historian general's room; the State regent of Connecticut, the com-

pletion of the board room; and the State regent of Texas, the complete equipment of the corresponding secretary general's room. The State regent of Wisconsin reported a box paid for; the West Augusta Chapter, of Mannington, W. Va., gave a silk flag. Georgia presented a bust of James Oglethorpe; New Hampshire, a bust of Gen. John Stark; and Miss Myers, a cane made of wood taken from a tree that stood on the site of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. The State regent of Virginia presented a gavel, the gift of the three chapters interested in erecting the monument at Sycamore Shoals, the John Sevier Chapter, of Johnson City, Tenn.; the Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Sycamore Shoals Chapter of Virginia. The gavel is made of wood from a cherry tree which was standing at Sycamore Shoals, when the King's Mountain men started to win the historic fight that meant so much for us. The tree overhung their meeting place, and it also marked the place where the treaty was made with the Cherokee Indians.

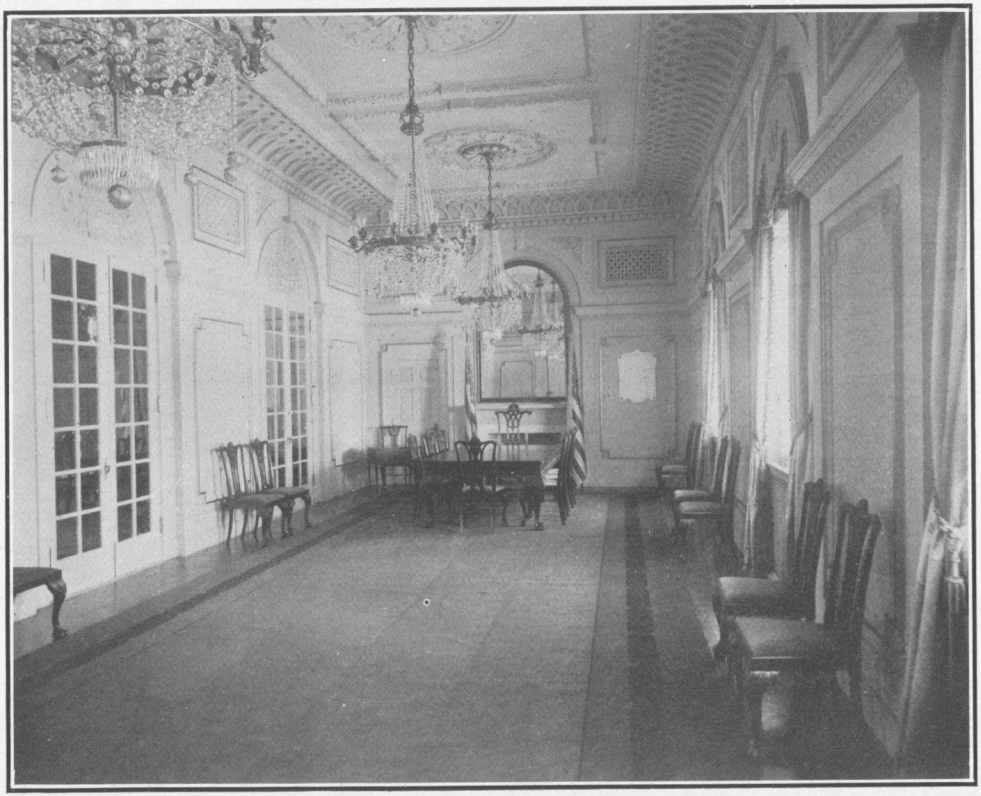
These presentations, with those preceding and gifts promised, insure a completely furnished and equipped Memorial Continental Hall.

The election of 10 vice presidents general and 1 honorary vice president general resulted as follows:

Mrs. John T. Sterling (Connecticut), 771 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. La Verne Noyes (Illinois), 1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ellen Mecum (New Jersey), Salem, N. J.; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones (Mississippi), Holly Springs, Miss.; Mrs. Virginia Randolph Shackelford (George Scott) (Virginia), The Poplars, Orange, Va.; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore (C. R.) (Vermont), 49 Kingsley Avenue, Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Andrew K. Gault (Nebraska), 3802 North Twenty-fourth Street, Omaha, Nebr.; Mrs. Edward Randall (Texas), 2204 Avenue J, Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. William E. Stanley (Kansas), Riverside, Wichita, Kans.; Miss Anna Caroline Benning (Georgia), 1420 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga. Honorary vice president general, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, of Connecticut.

The president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and members of the national board of management were present at the unveiling and dedication of the monuments to the memory of two Polish heroes, Count Casimir Pulaski and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, warriors who gave their swords and their lives to the Army of Washington during the Revolutionary War. The ceremonies took place on Wednesday, May 11, in Washington, D. C.

The president general on May 16 called a meeting of the executive committee and formulated a letter of sympathy to Queen Alexandra in her bereavement.



BOARD ROOM, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PART II

LIST OF STATE REGENTS ❧ WORK OF THE CHAPTERS FROM OCTOBER 11, 1909, TO OCTOBER 11, 1910

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama	Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan.
Arizona	Mrs. Henrietta Hubbard Talbot.
Arkansas	Mrs. Katherine Braddock Barrow.
California	Mrs. Mary E. Stilson.
Colorado	Mrs. Maria Bleecker Wheaton.
Connecticut	Mrs. Elizabeth Barney Buel.
Delaware	Mrs. Juliana Elder Taylor.
District of Columbia	Mrs. Della Graeme Smallwood.
Florida	Mrs. Lida May Long Mahoney.
Georgia	Mrs. Augusta Strong Graham.
Idaho	Mrs. Anna Ford Pursell.
Illinois	Mrs. Minerva Ross Ames.
Indiana	Mrs. Sara Taylor Dinwiddie.
Iowa	Miss Harriet Isadore Lake.
Kansas	Mrs. Lillie E. Gurnsey.
Kentucky	Mrs. Annie K. Johnson.
Louisiana	Miss Virginia Fairfax.
Maine	Miss Louise Helen Coburn.
Maryland	Mrs. Catherine Grosch Reynolds Thom.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Sarah L. Potter Dunning.
Michigan	Mrs. Emma Sanford Brayton.
Minnesota	Mrs. Martha C. Howard Wells.
Mississippi	Mrs. Mary Robinson Williamson.
Missouri	Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Oliver.
Montana	Mrs. Ella Arnold Renisch.
Nebraska	Mrs. Jeanette D. Rehlaender Ward.
New Hampshire	Mrs. Clara Burnham Abbott.
New Jersey	Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Green Libbey.
New Mexico	Mrs. Mary Catherine Bruckle Beardsley Prince.
New York	Mrs. Susan E. Wood.
North Carolina	Mrs. Mary Oates Spratt Van Landingham.
Ohio	Mrs. Elizabeth West Truesdall.
Oklahoma	Mrs. Daisy Beatty Pettee.
Oregon	Mrs. Katherine S. McCamant.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Anne Higgins Perley.
Rhode Island	Mrs. Laura Ballou Edwards.
South Carolina	Mrs. Frances Louise Mayes.
South Dakota	Mrs. Robert J. Gamble.
Tennessee	Mrs. Mary Robertson Day.
Texas	Mrs. Lulie Hughey Lane.
Vermont	Mrs. Anne Bascom North.
Virginia	Mrs. Alice Peyton Jamison.
Washington	Mrs. Eva Wead Gove.
West Virginia	Mrs. Harriette Codwise Edmonson.
Wisconsin	Mrs. Frances Conkey Fethers.
Wyoming	Mrs. Emily A. Patten.

By the States the contributions to Memorial Continental Hall fund during the nineteenth continental congress were as follows:

Arizona	$10.00
Arkansas	60.00
California	100.00
Colorado	185.00
Connecticut	6,713.00
District of Columbia	699.60
Florida	15.00
Georgia	143.45
Illinois	1,519.15
Indiana	250.00
Iowa	525.75
Kansas	258.00
Kentucky	136.46
Louisiana	40.00
Maine	35.00
Maryland	505.00
Massachusetts	1,412.81
Michigan	1,235.00
Minnesota	257.00
Mississippi	175.00
Missouri	1,023.15
New Hampshire	$275.00
New Jersey	335.96
New Mexico	10.00
New York	536.00
Ohio	959.50
Oklahoma	10.00
Pennsylvania	3,001.16
Tennessee	210.00
Texas	30.00
Vermont	429.80
Virginia	282.00
Washington	475.00
West Virginia	180.00
Wisconsin	428.83
Daughters of the American Revolution cruise in Orient	25.00
Children of the American Revolution	1,105.00
	23,621.62

ALABAMA.

Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega, has given $12 to the town library, $6 to Continental Hall fund, $5 for the Natchez Trace bowlder, $15 for local patriotic work, and is actively interested in marking the Jackson Road.

Capt. John Bacon Chapter, Alexander City, has for its main object the marking with suitable stones the Jackson Road through one county. This chapter is both young and small, but hopes to enlarge in works and members before another year. Has contributed to Continental Hall fund $5 and has offered a prize in one public school for the best examination in American history.

Cherokee Chapter, Selma, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and presented a flag to a public school.

Colbert Chapter, Tuscumbia, is interested with the chapters of Mississippi and Alabama in establishing and marking the Natchez Trace. The chapter contributed $30 to Continental Hall fund.

Francis Marion Chapter, Montgomery, pledged $5 to Continental Hall fund, $5 to Natchez Trace, made a donation to Miss Berry's School, and intends to make a table out of Alabama marble for the Alabama room.

Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston, celebrated patriotic anniversaries appropriately.

General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, the second largest chapter in the State, is actively engaged in patriotic work.

John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, has a Real Daughter on its roll, has contributed to Continental Hall fund, to Miss Berry's School in Georgia, to local educational work, and has observed patriotic anniversaries.

Joseph McDonald Chapter, Sylacauga, is especially interested in marking the Jackson Road.

Lewis Chapter, Eufaula, has given $10 to Continental Hall fund, $5 toward marking the Natchez Trace, and contemplates endowing a scholarship in an Alabama college.

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, has contributed to Continental Hall fund, to Miss Berry's School, and organized a chapter of Children of the American Revolution.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, has contributed to Continental Hall fund, toward marking the Natchez Trace, to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association, and has presented a copy of the Declaration of Independence to the public school, $5 was given toward the school library and a framed copy of the American flag to each of the 10 grades. The chapter has observed anniversaries, taught conservation, and organized a flourishing chapter of Children of the American Revolution.

Mobile Chapter, Mobile, the largest in the State. has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, $10 toward marking the Natchez Trace, and has presented a very handsome American flag, a set of encyclopedias and a patriotic picture, "The Inspiration," to the E. L. Marichal School.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and $10 toward marking the Natchez Trace. A tablet has been erected to Mrs. Lavinia Bradford Chilton, inscribed:

Montgomery Female College 1872
Chilton School
Presented by the Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R. 1910
Giving to one of the city schools
the name of one of its first and most beloved educators.

A contribution of $18 has been made to the Martha Berry School, of Rome, Ga., a school for the education of the mountain girls.

Tohopeka Chapter, Dadeville, this year offers a medal to the pupil making the highest grade in United States history.

Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa, has given $10 to Continental Hall fund, $5 toward marking the Natchez Trace, and presented a fine flagpole to the public school which owned a flag.

ARIZONA.

Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, has contributed $10 for a chair for the platform of Continental Hall. A public lecture, "Our Flag," 100 slides, dedicated to Mrs. Donald McLean, was given with much success.

ARKANSAS.

There are now nine chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Arkansas, four new ones having been organized in the last year. These are the Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Little Rock; the Marion Chapter, Fayetteville; the James Bate Chapter, Helena; the Bibb-Jarrett Chapter, Marianna. The Little Rock Chapter is raising money to place a bronze tablet in the new State capitol to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Arkansas. The greatest effort has been made to arouse interest in the Helen Dunlap Industrial School for mountain white girls, at Winslow, Ark.; a considerable sum of money has been accumulated to aid this cause. One hundred and twenty dollars has been given to Continental Hall fund during the last year by the chapters in Arkansas and nine mahogony chairs for the platform of Continental Hall auditorium. A monument was reared by Mary Fuller Percival Chapter to the memory of James Phillips, a Revolutionary soldier.

John McAlmont Chapter, Pine Bluff, contributed $10 for the purchase of one of the chairs. A prize of $10 was given for the best essay on a colonial or revolutionary subject written by members of the junior class of the local high school.

CALIFORNIA.

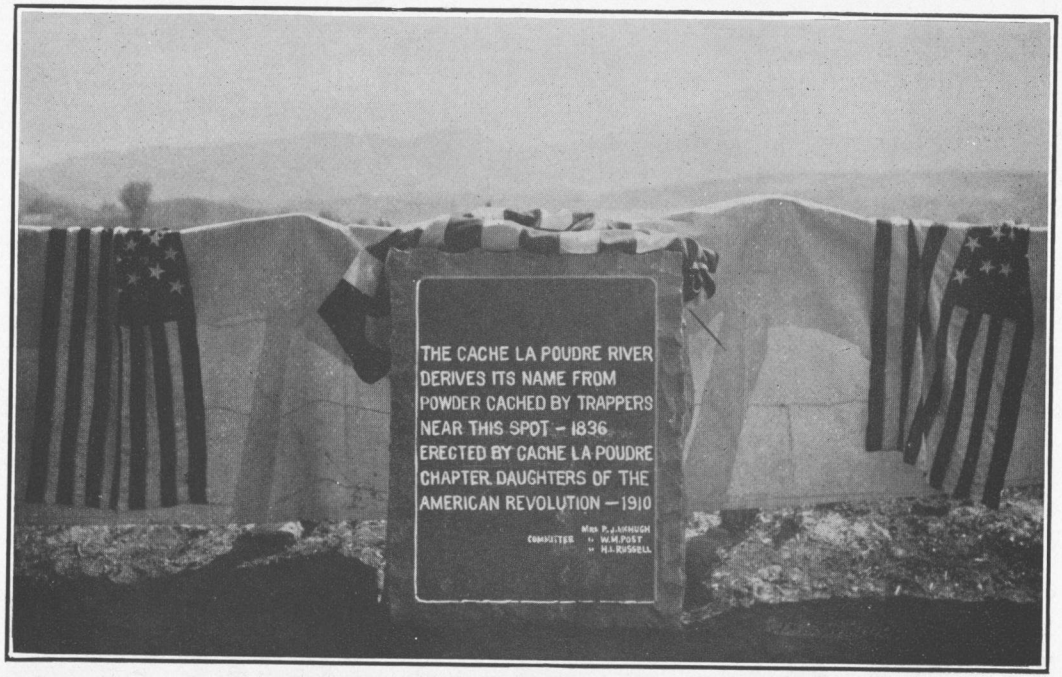
California Chapter, San Francisco, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund and gave prizes for the best composition on the American Revolution to pupils in the public schools.

Encinitas Chapter, Monrovia, gave a patriotic lecture to celebrate Washington's Birthday. "The American flag" was the subject for the day. The chapter has been interested in the Francis Scott Key Memorial and a sane Fourth of July celebration instigated and carried out by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Monrovia.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles. Money for the furniture has been pledged and plans made for the room to be furnished by California in Continental Hall. Lectures have been given on the History of our Flag, illustrated by stereopticon slides.

Golden West Chapter, Santa Paula, on September 30 presented a silk American flag to the Dean Hobbs Blanchard Memorial Library. On November 17, at a regular chapter meeting, a gold medal was presented to a young girl for passing the best examination, in the eighth grade, in United States history, in Ventura County.

La Puerta Del Ora Chapter, San Francisco, has given lectures on the flag during the year—one at a settlement home, the others at two orphan asylums. Books and magazines were twice sent to soldiers in the Philippine Islands. A subscription was made to the Francis Scott Key Memorial fund; a donation of furniture to the Boys' Settlement Home, and $10 was sent to Miss Berry's school in the South.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE CACHE LA POUDRE CHAPTER, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Oakland Chapter, Oakland, has given lectures on the flag with lantern slides at six different times to about 1,500 school children and children of the settlements in Oakland. On July 4 a 65-foot flagpole was presented to De Fremery playground in Oakland, with appropriate exercises.

Pasadena Chapter, Pasedena, has been interested during the past year in the California George Junior Republic and in "Bethlehem," an institution in Los Angeles for the benefit of the great number of foreigners that have come to this State, chiefly from western Asia and eastern Europe. The institution is in charge of men who are doing great good in preparing these people for citizenship in the United States.

Santa Monica Chapter, Santa Monica, has contributed $25 to the George Junior Republic of southern California.

Tamalpais Chapter, San Francisco, has contributed $15 toward furnishing the California room (assistant historian's) in Continental Hall, aided in the presentation of a flag to the Columbia Park boys, and in distributing copies of the flag law.

COLORADO.

The marking of the Santa Fe Trail being an accomplished fact, the chapters in Colorado have taken one of the boxes in Memorial Continental Hall as their united work. Two hundred and seventy dollars has been contributed toward the box and retiring room, and their furnishings. Five chapters have been formed since November, 1909—The Uncompahgre Chapter, organized November 17, 1909, at Montrose; the Mount Garfield Chapter, organized February 22, 1910, at Grand Junction; the Peace Pipe Chapter, organized June 1, 1910, at Denver; the Shavano Chapter, organized June 17, 1910, at Salida; the Arapahoe Chapter, organized November 15, 1910, at Boulder.

Cache la Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, on Colorado Day, August 1, 1910, unveiled and presented to the county of Larimer, with appropriate exercises, a marker of Colorado granite. It is placed on the county highway, near the spot where in 1836 the French trappers cached, or concealed, their powder from the Indians, and is inscribed as follows:

The Cache la Poudre River derives its name from powder cached by trappers near this spot—1836. Erected by Cache la Poudre Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1910.

A contribution of $5 was made to Continental Hall.

Centennial State Chapter, Greeley, has appropriated $25 to starting a fund for marking the ruins of the four forts in Weld County, in which Greeley is located, and are endeavoring to discover exactly where the northern trail crossed Colorado that it may place suitable markers

for the preservation of this once much-traveled highway. A contribution of $25 toward the furnishing of the box in Continental Hall has been made. The city council was petitioned to pass an ordinance in the interest of a safe and sane Fourth of July; it did so, and it was enforced. The city council has been requested to see that the flag is unfurled in some public place on flag days; this request has been complied with cheerfully and faithfully.

Colorado Chapter, Denver, contributed as follows toward Continental Hall: Fifty dollars for the stage box, and one chair similar in design to the President General's chair, for the platform in the Hall; $50 to Miss Berry's school; four flags were presented, one to Covona School, and one "stand of national colors" in silk to Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, United Spanish War Veterans; $10 was expended for flags for the safe and sane Fourth of July celebration; two flags were given to the childrens' hospital; and $40 per month was contributed to the Hindman School in Kentucky during the school year.

Denver Chapter added $50 to the amount which had been given toward the proposed stained-glass skylight in Continental Hall, making $60, which was transferred toward the box and furnishings on the left of the stage. The chapter presented at the State conference in March a gavel for use in the conferences. The head is made of wood from the first State capitol building in Colorado City, the handle of cottonwood from the Santa Fe Trail. The gavel is hand carved and represents the hub of a wagon wheel (similar to those used on the old Santa Fe Trail) with all the spokes but one broken off or out. On Arbor Day the chapter set out 350 plants in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Fort Logan, south of Denver; also planted a tree there in memory of their late recording secretary. On May 30, 150 flags were placed on soldiers' graves at Fort Logan Cemetery. The patriotic education committee of Denver Chapter awarded two prizes of $15 and $10 to two pupils in Colorado high schools for the best essays on "Patriotic honor and its exemplification in the United States." A large, framed picture of Martha Washington was given to the Park Hill School, February 21, 1910. This chapter also presented on April 15 a large silk flag to Clayton School, the pupils of four grades to contest for it at their drill, held every three weeks, the judges being three principals from other schools, the grade winning it keeping it in their room until lost to one of their competitors. On May 30 this chapter united with Denver Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, in presenting a very large bunting flag to Washington Park, which had been requested by over 2,000 school children in the vicinity. This committee started the movement for a safe and sane Fourth in Denver, which work resulted in originating the Denver Patriotic League. A most satisfactory celebration was held, the first of its kind, on Independence Day in Denver, 1910.

General Marion Chapter, Canyon City, contributed to Continental Hall fund $20, a flag (an annual presentation) to the city, for Graydene Park, given by a member of the chapter, and the annual prize of $5 to the pupil in the high school who writes the best essay on some historical subject selected by the chapter.

Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver, contributed $5 toward the proscenium box, taken by Colorado, and $5 toward a stand of colors presented to Camp Joe Wheeler, Spanish War Veterans.

Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo, unveiled June 14, 1910, a Santa Fe Trail marker at Las Animas. Twenty-five dollars was contributed toward the Colorado memorial box in Continental Hall, and two prizes of $10 each were given to the pupils in the two high schools who received the highest marks during the year 1909–10 for work in United States history.

Pueblo Chapter supports a "neighborhood house" in the heart of the so-called "grove," which is densely populated with foreigners of nearly every nationality. Clubs and classes have been formed and an "extension of the public library" stationed here. A class in sewing and practical dressmaking is one of the most popular classes. This year a fine kitchen garden outfit has been donated, and classes in this have been started. "Arts and crafts" work is also taught.

Several classes of boys enjoy their clubs, classes, and football. The work was established less than a year ago, but results have already been most satisfactory. The lectures on hygiene, care of children, etc., for mothers, have been well attended.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs, contributed $45 to Continental Hall fund, gave a prize of $10 to the senior class in American history in the Colorado Springs High School, and a prize of $10 to the senior class in American history in the school for the deaf and blind.

CONNECTICUT.

The membership in Connecticut reported at the last Congress was 4,354; one new chapter has been added during this period, namely, **Lady Fenwick** Chapter, of Cheshire.

The Connecticut chapters still own and maintain the historic homestead of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, at Windsor, as a joint property of every daughter in Connecticut, preserving it as a memorial to the chief justice and to Abigail Wolcott, his wife.

The chief collective work in patriotic education which the chapters have accomplished is the publication last June, at a cost of $550, of the Italian Guida, or guide book, for the information and guidance of the Italian immigrants, in the laws, manners, and customs of America, and the duties and privileges of American citizens.

The first edition of 3,000 is entirely sold out, and plans are being made for a large second edition and also for translations into Polish and Yiddish. The chapters have also pledged $3,000 for one of the

three pairs of bronze doors leading into the main lobby of Continental Hall.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton and Stonington, contributed $5 to the Prison Ship Martyrs Memorial Fountain, Brooklyn, N. Y., $5 toward the Hungerford Tavern fund, $1.50 toward the care of Anna Warner Bailey's grave, $10 to the Southern Industrial Association, $25 to the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and to the Webster Library fund $10.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, gave $20 toward a soldier's monument soon to be erected in Jewett City, and $8 in prizes for the best average in scholarship in the public schools in American history.

Anne Wood Eldekin Chapter, Willimantic, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund and is assisting in educating a little girl in the high school.

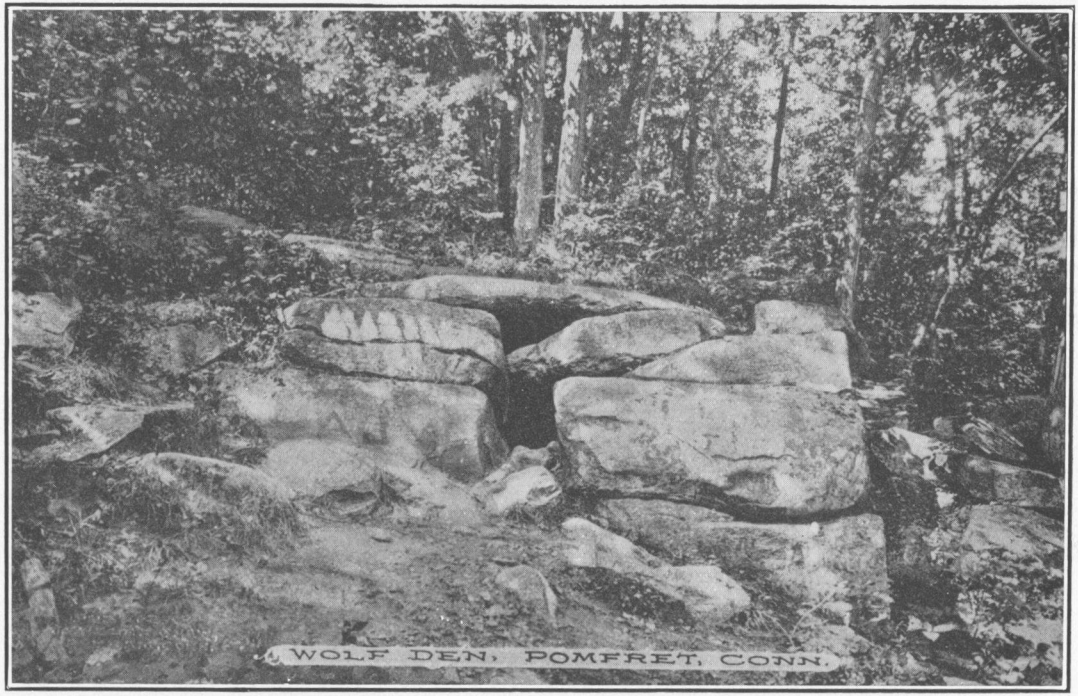
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, contributed in 1909 $20 and in 1910 an antique banjo clock valued at $50 to be hung in Continental Hall as a memorial. Fifty dollars was contributed toward a scholarship at Maryville College, Tenn., 1909, and in 1910 a half scholarship of $75 to the Suffield Institute, Suffield, Conn. This chapter presented to a local school pictures to the value of $40 in 1909, and a picture to the same school in 1910. Boxes of books, magazines, papers, and reading matter, all in good condition, were sent to the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association in New York City, valued at $142.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund. On Memorial Day the graves of Elizabeth Clarke Hull and her husband, Joseph Hull, who assisted in the War of the Revolution, also the graves of 11 soldiers of the Revolution whose records were proved by the chapter were suitably decorated. The graves are already marked with the bronze marker. A contribution of $10 was given to assist the evening class for foreigners in learning English, chiefly Russians being members of the class. For a playground started in the foreign section of the city, chiefly Italians and Hebrews, over $200 was given by individual members of the chapter through solicitation of the playground committee appointed by the chapter to assist in starting a playground for the summer. This is the nucleus of a permanent playground association to be formed this winter, in which the chapter is earnestly interested. For the Connecticut Italian manual, Guida, $5 was contributed and a number have been taken for distribution. Five prizes of $3 each were given to the pupils of the grammar schools for the highest standing during the year in United States History.

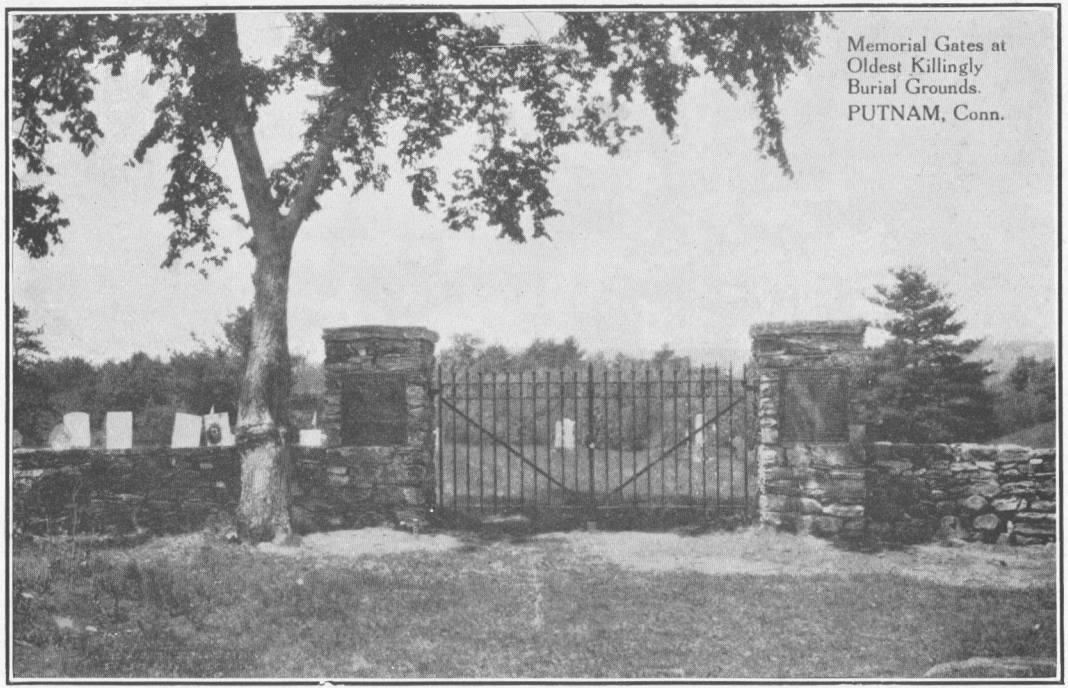
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, has kept the Israel Putnam Wolf Den property in condition, so that visitors may enter



ENTRANCE TO HISTORIC WOLF DEN, OPENED AND KEPT CLEAR BY ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.



HISTORIC WOLF DEN (ISRAEL PUTNAM PROPERTY), CARED FOR BY ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.



WALL AND GATEWAY ERECTED AT THE FIRST KILLINGLY BURIAL GROUND, PUTNAM, CONN., BY ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.

without difficulty. It belongs to the chapter, and is annually put in condition by having the road repaired and underbrush removed. On June 14, 1910, the chapter dedicated a wall and memorial gateway at the entrance to the first Killingly burying ground now in Putnam. Two bronze tablets were placed on the gate piers, inscribed as follows:

Oldest Killingly Burying Ground
Given by
Peter Aspinwall
A Pioneer Settler
1720

In Honor of the Courage and Fidelity
of the Men and Women
Buried in This Yard
Who Fought and Suffered
During the French and Indian War
Erected 1910 by
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter
Daughters of American Revolution
Putnam, Connecticut

The tablet on the pillar at the right bears the names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the cemetery, as follows:

In Memoriam
Patriots of
The War for Independence
Who Rest in This Yard.

Edward Adams
Joseph Adams
Noll Alexander
David Buck
Samuel Buck
Zedediah Buck
Oliver Carpenter
Benjamin Cady
Isaac Cady
Isaiah Cady
Joseph Cady
Solomon Cady
David Copp
John Fuller
Sampson Howe
Ebenezer Larned
Henry Larned
Asa Lawrence
Elihu Lawrence
Benjamin Leavens
Jedediah Leavens
Eleazer Mighill
Eleazer Moffitt
Ishmael Moffitt
John Moffitt
Isaiah Plank
Isaac Park
Sylvanus Perry
Philip Richmond
Obed Spalding
Jared Talbot
Nehemiah Torrey
Samuel Torrey
Daniel Whitmore
Jesse Whipple

Six additional graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located, and the grave of Peter Sabin verified. A local boys' club has been interested in the "history outline" of Connecticut which they are

studying. The local Italian dealers in fruit and the manager of the Italian cafe have been interested in the Guida published by the Daughters in Connecticut, who are placing these books with the Italian immigrants. This chapter furnishes magazines for a reading room; also collections of photographs which are changed monthly.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter, East Berlin, sends a full list of Revolutionary graves marked in the town of Berlin; the last 11 names were marked during the year ending October 11, 1910:

Gen. Selah Hart, Capt. Amos Hosford, Jabes Cowles, Maj. Giles Curtis, Elishama Brandegee, Samuel Norton, Levi North, Elisha Savage, Seth Savage, Capt. Selah Savage, Solomon Sage, Capt. Amos Peck, Capt. Samuel Hart, Hon. Samuel Hart, Isaac Porter, Isaac North, jr., Ephraim Crofut, Silas Beckley, Jacob Wilcox, Isaac Wilcox, jr., Abijah Porter, Roger Riley, Abraham Wright, Capt. William Hooker, Bradley Elton, Capt. Stephen Norton, Ithiel Carter, Lemuel Wiard, Capt. Matthew Cole, Ashahel Warner, Capt. John Allyn, Dea. Asaph Smith, Jem Upson, Daniel Galpin, Capt. Seth Deming, Thomas Booth, Col. Joseph Galpin, Josiah Wilcox, Elijah Loveland, Ezekiel Kelsey, David Dickinson, David Steele, Hezekiah Hart, Job Cole, John Kirby, Capt. Elias Beckley, Nathaniel Dickinson, Hooker Gilbert, Samuel Galpin, Simeon Strickland, Roger Norton, sr., Daniel Warner, Josiah Smith, John Stocking, Samuel Lee, Samuel Porter, Solomon Dunham, Aaron Porter, Thomas Galpin, Nathaniel Shepard, James Francis, Peat Galpin. Six dollars was contributed toward the publication of the Italian Guida.

Faith Trumball Chapter, Norwich, contributed $15 toward the manual published for Italian immigrants and $100 toward a scholarship in the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, contributed $25 toward a scholarship at Suffield Literary Institute.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan, gave two prizes, one of $5 and one of $2.50 for the best essays on an historical subject by pupils of the highest grade in the public school. A night school for the local foreign population was opened in February and continued for seven weeks.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, contributed $100 toward Continental Hall fund. Forty Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been marked: Elizno Andrews, Johnathan Andrews, Obadiah Andrews, Samuel Andrews, Heman Atwater, Asa Barnes, Elehu Carter, John Carter, Russell Reggs Chapman, Elisha Clarke, Ithurial Clarke, Gamaliel Cowles, Josiah Cowles, Thomas Cowles, Cornelius Dunham, Ichabod Culpepper Frisbie, Ashahel Gridley, Samuel Hart, Samuel Hitchcock, Asabel Langdon, Daniel Langdon, Giles Langdon, Lemuel Lewis, Caleb Merriman, John Merriman, Ashahel Newell, Isaac Newell,

Jeremiah Neal, Mark Newell, M. D., Samuel Pardee, Elisha Root, Josiah Root, M. D., Samuel Shepard, Ambrose Sloper, Daniel Sloper, Jacob Tyler, Theodore Wadsworth, M. D., Valentine Wightman, Amos Woodruff, Noah Woodruff. One scholarship of $50 has been contributed to Maryville College, Tenn.

Judea Chapter, Washington, has contributed to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., Mr. Carr's manual for use of Italian immigrants. A lecture on "Work for Italian children in New York" was given, a patriotic picture given to the new graded school, a contribution was made for improvements on the playground of the public school and other improvements on the interior of the school.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, contributed $50 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall. Forty-nine Revolutionary soldiers' graves are decorated with flags each year. The chapter is interested in the Guida, gives two scholarships to the Maryville College, Tenn., and one to the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., and one to Berea College, Kentucky.

Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, organized June 10, 1910, and on July 4, 1910, held a patriotic service in the town hall, to which the general public and the school children were invited. The chapter has contracted to publish a history of Cheshire, written by Mr. J. P. Beach, which will contain much data of value to genealogists (hitherto inaccessible) and a list of Cheshire's Revolutionary heroes.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, has given $100 toward a scholarship for the southern mountaineers, $15 to patriotic education, and helped the playground association.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford and South Windsor, reports the sum of $30 was contributed for work among the southern mountaineers, and a contribution toward payment for the pamphlet written by John Foster Carr on "The Needs of the Emigrant." Two patriotic lectures have been given to the public by the chapter during the year.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, is interested in the erection of a monument at the junction of Congress and Columbus Avenues, to commemorate the gallant defense made by citizens of New Haven against the invasion of the town by the British army, July 5, 1779. The monument consists of a pedestal surmounted by a bronze group representing three civilians serving a cannon. Contributions of $50 toward Continental Hall fund and $50 to inscribe a name on the roll of honor have been made. About 70 graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been identified and will be marked as soon as the

markers applied for are received. The following contributions to different objects have been made:

Defenders' Monument Association	$100
Prison Ship Martyrs' Memorial	10
Francis Scott Key Memorial Association	6
Safe and sane Fourth of July	25
Publishing manual for foreigners	25
To help preserve Hungerford Tavern	10
Scholarship at Connecticut Literary Institute	50
Scholarship at Maryville College, Tenn	50
Total gifts for the year	376

Through a member of this chapter the board room in Memorial Continental Hall was finished and furnished at a cost of $6,000.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, contributed to Continental Hall fund $25, has had typewritten the names of 3,000 Revolutionary soldiers from Litchfield County at a cost of $35, contributed to the guide book for Italian emigrants $10, to Connecticut Literary Institute $25, and for prizes to pupils of the public schools $28.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, contributed $100 toward Continental Hall fund and $53 toward the care of Stratfield burial ground—an ancient plot containing many graves of people of the period of the American Revolution. Contributions toward the Guida, $25; scholarship, Maryville College, $50; including other items, $270.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, in the interest of patriotic education, furnished a study or recreation room in the training school for nurses in connection with the Danbury Hospital, at a cost of $260; books and magazines have been placed there. The chapter has also distributed magazines among the rural schools, has given $10 toward a scholarship or loan fund for needy students at the State normal school, and given two prizes of $5 each for the best essays on historical subjects by pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools. A lecture on patriotic education was given to the foreigners.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, contributed $100 toward a scholarship in Connecticut Literary Institute and $10 toward the Italian guide books.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam, offered four prizes in the public schools of East Haddam for the best historical essays and recitations; $16, $5, and $3 was the sum given in each of the schools.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, contributed $11 toward Continental Hall fund and $50 as a scholarship to Maryville College, Tenn. A free lecture was given April 11 to school children.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, contributed $25 toward Continental Hall fund, and reports the graves marked of Capt. Abraham Mead, Jared Mead, Zaccheus Mead, Richard Mead, and Andrew Mead,

all buried in the cemetery near the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn.

Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, continues the care and expense necessary for the preservation of the 1727 historic burying ground, restored by the chapter some years ago. The colonial flags, prepared by Mr. Jesse Sands and indorsed by the regents in the State for such use, were placed in conspicuous places in an old Revolutionary cemetery, decorating the graves of many soldiers, and interesting the present generation in the flag with a circle of stars, the Betsy Ross flag, instead of stars in lines, as in the present flag. These flags will continue to be placed on graves when the Fourth of July occurs. Ten dollars was contributed for a manual for use of foreigners, $50 for the support of a student at Suffield, and $25 for a partial scholarship for the southern mountaineer work in Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, contributed $15 toward printing the Guida for Italian immigrants, by John Foster Carr; $50 for a scholarship in Maryville College, Tenn., and $105 by special subscription from chapter members toward a scholarship for an American boy in the Connecticut Literary Institute, of Suffield, Conn. A city history club was started by this chapter during the summer of 1910.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, reports 27 Revolutionary soldiers' graves in North Coventry were marked as follows: Joseph Barnard, Daniel Loomis, Elisha Loomis, Elijah Wright, Roswell Prior, Benjamin Case, Benjamin Lamb, Capt. Joseph Talcott, Gad Page, Jonathan Richardson, Andrew Crocker, Jonathan Porter, John Babcock, Gad Hunt, Josiah Brown, Nathaniel Root, Isaac Turner, Icabod Jewett, Amos Richardson, Isiah Porter, Samuel Ladd, Joseph Kingsbury, Jesse Cook, Henry Waldo, Deacon Joseph Talcott, Amos Avery, William Carpenter. A scholarship of $50 was contributed to Maryville College, Tenn.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund. The names of Revolutionary soldiers within this jurisdiction have been secured and the work of marking is underway. Five dollars was contributed toward the publication of the Guida. Ten dollars was contributed to Miss Berry's School, Georgia. A lecture on forestry and conservation was given, also one on manual training for girls in the schools in Europe. In June a prize of $3 was given for best standing in history in the Seymour public schools. Ten copies of the Guida were purchased for distribution among the Italians.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund. The sum of $50 has been appropriated for the care and preservation of 54 Revolutionary soldiers' graves located in the old uptown cemetery in Derby. (A list of the soldiers' names was sent with last year's report). The chapter is continuing its

patriotic educational work among the foreigners of Derby by distributing and placing on sale the Italian Guida, recently published by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, West Hartford, contributed $25 toward Continental Hall fund. The chapter is trying to raise money for a public library building, in honor of Dr. Noah Webster, who was a native of the town. The Daughters of the American Revolution feel that the time has come for a commodious, substantial library building. This building is to be called the Noah Webster Memorial Library Building, and is to cost $25,000. Fifteen thousand dollars has already been pledged.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly, Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked:

Capt. Ephraim Warren, Breakneck Cemetery, East Killingly; Ephraim Warren, Breakneck Cemetery, East Killingly; Oliver Chase, Chase Cemetery, East Killingly; Samuel Perry, Woodstock; John Bitgood, Bitgood Cemetery, Voluntown; Capt. John Day, Dayville Four-Corners, Killingly; James Day, Dayville Four-Corners, Killingly; John Fisher, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Aaron Buck, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Col. Shubail Hutchins, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Col. William Danielson, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Capt. Samuel Danielson, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Eleazer Williams, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; Johnathan Cutler, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson; John Sparks, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Capt. David Cady, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Capt. Jacob Roode, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Seth Short, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Siloam Short, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Isaac Rude, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Jonathan Grover, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Capt. Simeon Spalding, South Killingly Cemetery, Danielson; Barnabas Davis, Westfield Cemetery, Danielson. The sum of $25 was sent to the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., for a scholarship.

Sibbil Dwight Hunt Chapter, Suffield, has contributed $100 toward a scholarship in Connecticut Literary Institute and $50 to Maryville College, Tenn.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, contributed $50 toward the bronze doors to be furnished by the chapters in Connecticut. Two children are being educated in Maryville College, Tenn., by the chapter. Three competitive prizes are to be given by the chapter to the foreigners of the night school. These are to be for compositions on American history. The night school numbers 180 and considerable rivalry exists, with much benefit to the pupils who are anxious to compete. The prizes are awarded with proper exercises at the close of the term. At the conference of chapters in Con-

necticut November 1 in Meriden, under the auspices of the chapter there was a fine display of rare Revolutionary flags in the church. The "liberty or death" flag which was raised by citizens of Meriden in 1774, on a pole 110 feet high, being very interesting. The flag is white with a crossed sword and liberty cap on the point of a staff and "liberty or death" inscribed upon it. (See Eggleston's History U. S., p. 171.) Five hundred copies of the Guida have been distributed among the Italians of Meriden and vicinity. The alien inhabitants in Meridan constitutes now eight-tenths foreigners to two-tenths Americans.

Stamford Chapter, Stamford, contributed $10 toward Continental Hall fund. Two yearly prizes are given to high school pupils for essays on patriotic subjects, and one prize to a pupil in the high school having the highest percentage in examinations on American history. Ten dollars was contributed to the Carr Manuel.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, and $225 to scholarships in Maryville College, Tenn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are 32 chapters in the District of Columbia, an increase of 4 chapters and 140 members during the year, with a total membership of 1,172. The chapters are working very enthusiastically on lines of their individual choice, according to work outlined by the committees of the national society.

Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, has contributed a drinking fountain in bas relief, the figures are soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary period; it is placed in the main hall of Continental Hall.

Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Washington, has contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund. This chapter took part in the meeting held in the interest of patriotic education and presented a flag for the District of Columbia stand of colors at that time; it has contributed to the work of the children of the Republic, the members giving time and interest to the work of this committee.

Continental Chapter, Washington, reports $50 was contributed to Continental Hall fund, and Continental Dames Chapter will take up the work among the southern mountaineers this coming year.

Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, and $5 toward the purchase of Hungerford Tavern, Montgomery County, Md. The inscription on a flagpole presented to the Georgetown playground reads: "From the Dolly Madison Chapter, 1910."

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington, during the scholastic year of 1909–10 contributed $50 each to the industrial schools at Hindman, Ky., and Nachoochee Valley Institute, Santee, Ga. Also sent to the latter school two large boxes of miscellaneous books col-

lected by the committee on patriotic education and three current magazines each month; this work will be continued.

Livingston Manor Chapter, Washington, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and marked in Wyalusing Cemetery, Pa., three graves of Revolutionary soldiers: (1) Thomas Brown, (2) Sergt. Martin Johnson of Sullivan's army, (3) name unknown of a soldier who was a member of Bullock's guards, Sullivan's army. Both of these died during Sullivan's march through the Wyoming Valley.

The following graves were marked in Merryall Cemetery, Pa.: Thomas Lewis, Henry Elliott, Joseph Elliott.

Louisa Adams Chapter, Washington, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund.

Margaret Whetten Chapter, Washington, contributed $30 for an arm chair for the platform in Continental Hall, $5 to be used for the preservation of historic spots including old Hungerford Tavern in Rockville, Md., and the Francis Scott Key Mansion of Georgetown, $25 to be used in Miss Berry's work for the mountain children of the South in the school at Rome, Ga.

Martha Washington Chapter, Washington, is interested in the work among the clubs of the children of the Republic assisting especially the Paul Revere and Christopher Columbus clubs of the District of Columbia.

Monticello Chapter, Washington, contributed $55 and two chairs for the platform of Continental Hall. Five dollars has been given to the playgrounds and a most interesting lecture on "The cruise of the battle fleet from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate" was given at the night school for foreigners; many books and valuable engravings were given as prizes.

Our Flag Chapter, Washington, contributed $50 to Continental Hall to place the name of a member on the "Memory book." A silk flag was presented through the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, to the Cook (public) School, Washington, D. C., also six silk flags to pupils of the night classes (three to foreign classes and three to American classes) for the best essays on "The honor and advantages of being an American citizen." A silk flag was presented to the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at the public celebration of Washington's Birthday at Continental Hall.

Potomac Chapter, Washington, is interested in the preservation of a historic house in Washington, D. C., where Gen. George Washington stayed during his last visit to Washington. A tablet is being designed for the house and Potomac Chapter is interested with the other chapters of Washington, D. C., in the placing of this tablet. Laurel wreaths with small Betsy Ross flags were placed upon the graves of three patriots interred in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Their names are Elbridge Gerry, H. Brockholst Liv-

ingstone, and Tobias Lear.* Elbridge Gerry was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Vice President of the United States. Henry Brockholst Livingstone was a patriot, Tobias Lear was friend and secretary to George Washington. Contributions have been made to the work of the children of the Republic, assistance given in the public presentation of a flag to the Rosedale playground, Washington, D. C., and a contribution of $5 sent to the Industrial School for Boys, Miss Berry's, at Rome, Ga.

FLORIDA.

Florida is not a State of battle fields, and is without Revolutionary history, therefore "no monuments or placing of tablets" can be reported. Every effort has been made toward a creditable gift to the battleship *Florida*, which our Government now has under construction. Donations toward the industrial schools have been increased and it is really this branch of work the Florida chapters are most interested in, as every Southern State should be. There are 10 chapters in the State, organized since May, 1909, and 1 reorganized. These are: Everglades Chapter, Miami; Victoria Chapter, New Smyrna; Col. Arthur Erwin Chapter, De Land; Princess Hirribigna Chapter, St. Petersburg; Katherine Livingston Chapter, Jacksonville, and the De Soto Chapter, Tampa.

Col. Arthur Erwin Chapter, De Land, is not yet 1 year old. Its efforts have been confined principally to raising money for the stand of colors for the battleship *Florida*. One chair was given for the platform of the auditorium of Continental Hall and work for a pole for a flag in the playground of the high school is progressing.

The Everglades Chapter, Miami, presented a gold medal designed for the Daughters of the American Revolution to a pupil of Miami High School for writing in 1910 the best essay on the topic "What constitutes good citizenship?" A flag was presented to the primary room of the public school from an individual member of the chapter, a large framed portrait of Washington was presented on Washington's Birthday to the grammar school, and "Patriots' Day," was observed for the first time in Miami, with the high school graduation class of 1910 as special guests of the chapter; a patriotic program was carried out.

Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, contributed to Valley Forge and other historic spots beyond the borders of the State. This chapter gives annually to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga., and has also given during the year from October 11, 1909, to October 11, 1910, $10 to the Southern Industrial Education Association.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, was the first chapter to own its own building, which was the building used by Massachusetts on the Pied-

* See Records Columbia Hist. Society Vol. 21, p. 141 p.

mont Exposition grounds in 1895. It was modeled after "Craigin House," and was a gift to Atlanta Chapter. When the grounds were sold for a park, the house was sold; a new building is well under way. The chapter contributed money to the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe, which is placed in Continental Hall. Through a resolution offered by the regent of the chapter a fund is to be created and added to, to mark historic spots; the chapter gave a small amount toward this fund. The chapter has a committee and funds for the work of marking Revolutionary graves; a marked success has attended their efforts. The chapter holds appropriate celebrations on February 22 (Chapter Day), April 15 (Flag Day), and Fourth of July. On "The Fourth" of this year services were held at St. Phillip's Cathedral, Bishop Nelson, all the city rectors, and the vested choir leading in the services. The chapter has one scholarship in Washington Seminary, and also presents a gold medal each year for the best essay on "A woman of the Revolution," written by a pupil of this school. Thirty-three essays were written. One of the chapter members contributed a lot for a playground and the chapter has used its influence to induce the city to arrange for small parks. A leaflet, "Georgia State history—naming the counties," by the chairman of the board and historic committee, has met with universal commendation; copies were sent to all chapter regents. Five hundred copies were given to the State school commission to be distributed to the county schools in the State. Twenty-five dollars has been donated to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

GEORGIA STATE HISTORY—NAMING OF THE COUNTIES.

[Contributed by Miss Katharine B. Massey, Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., 1910.]

A group of seven counties embalms the names of the Indian tribes who owned our hills and valleys before us, who hunted the deer with flint-headed arrows where now our cities stand, and threaded their trails in silent forests where to-day our cotton fields are spread. They are Catoosa, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Coweta, Muscogee, Oconee—how musically the syllables fall upon the ear. It is like a chime of silver bells.

Four counties may be set together as commemorating large events in history—Columbia, Oglethorpe, Liberty, and Union. The first of these was named for the dauntless sailor who, possessed with the faith which cared naught for all other men's unbelief and rising above poverty, discouragement, and mutiny, held his way westward over unknown seas to find his prophetic vision a reality. Oglethorpe bears the name of the brave soldier, courteous gentleman, and broad-minded philanthropist, who founded a colony for oppressed debtors to give them a new chance in life. Liberty County has a pretty little story of its own. A band of Massachusetts Puritans, seeking a milder climate, settled first in South Carolina, and not being fully satisfied, came on to St. Johns Parish, Ga. Their distinguished devotion to the cause of liberty in the perilous days of 1776–1783 gained for them that name when the parishes were changed into counties. Union County was so named because its citizens claimed to be known as Union men when the rest of the State stood for State rights.

Another group of seven counties bears the names of English statesmen who spoke for us in the halls of Parliament and withstood the tyranny of King and nation in dealing with their brothers of America. They were the fiery-tongued orator, Edmund Burke, the commoners Glynn and Wilkes, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earls of Chatham, Camden, and Effingham.

Three other foreigners, lovers of liberty, drew sword and fought in our battles, side by side with our struggling heroes. Georgia has honored herself by naming counties for Baron De Kalb, Count Pulaski, and Gen. Lafayette.

Next comes the long muster call of heroes whose names are written on the roll of fame as having fought for the freedom of their country—men whose names recall Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, Kings Mountain and Guilford Court House, and all the grim experiences of a nation struggling for existence. Georgia has named counties for Baker, Bryan, Butts, Clarke (Gen. Elijah, who fought the Tories in our own State), Clinch, Early, Greene (Gen. Nathaniel, who settled on his grant of land in Georgia after the war), Jasper (the brave sergeant who leaped over the parapet to rescue the flag at Fort Moultrie), Laurens, Lee (Light Horse Harry, father of the grand general of the Civil War), Lincoln, Macon, Marion (the Swamp Fox of South Carolina), Meriwether, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Putnam, Screven, Stewart, Sumter, Twiggs, Taliaferro, Warren (killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill), Wayne (Mad Anthony), Wilkinson, Paulding, White, McIntosh—grand and glorious names that break upon the ear like a trumpet call, inspiring to deeds worthy to be ranked with theirs. The last of these names, McIntosh, was given in honor of a whole family which had contributed many sons to freedom's cause.

Seven Presidents of the United States have given names to our counties. They are Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Polk, Taylor, and Pierce.

The governors of Georgia have been a notable line, strong men of iron will, believers in State rights and upholders of the dignity of the Commonwealth. More than once they have withstood the National Government. The list of them includes some names famous for other services to the State in the Revolution and the Civil War, as well as in the Halls of Congress. Those for whom counties are named are Bulloch, Early, Elbert, Emanuel, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Jackson (soldier and statesman), Jenkins (who saved the seal of State at the close of the Civil War and kept it until military rule was over and it could be returned to a governor legally elected by the people), Johnson, Lumpkin, Mitchell, Rabun, Schley, Stephens (giant soul in a frail body, whose unheeded counsels as Vice President of the Southern Confederacy might have prevented much of the bitterness that followed), Talbot, Telfair, Towns, Troup, Walton, Forsyth, and Tattnall. Wisely and well they guided the ship of state and left a priceless heritage of precedent to their successors.

Georgia has named 14 counties for statesmen of national fame—Calhoun, Clay, Webster—(these three made the great triumvirate whose eloquence shook the land in times when nullification and democracy were the questions of the day) Bibb, Franklin, Brooks, Carroll, Douglas, Hancock (one of the first to lift his voice against British oppression in Massachusetts), Henry (the immortal orator of Virginia), Lowndes, McDuffie, Murray, and Randolph (quaint, eloquent, sarcastic John Randolph of Roanoke).

Of her own sons whose voices have thundered in the halls of Congress or guided her councils at home, Georgia has named counties for Abram Baldwin (who first planned the State university), Ben Hill (of the trumpet tongue, who first dared to reply to Northern slanders, to speak the truth about Andersonville, to show that we had not food, clothing, and medicine for her own soldiers, and that we did the best we could for the unfortunate prisoners who fell into our hands; claiming the respect of the Nation and the world for the maligned Southern Confederacy), Berrien, Clayton, Cobb, Colquitt, Crawford (William H., our candidate for the presidency), Crisp, Campbell, Charlton, Dawson, Dougherty, Floyd, Haralson, Jones, Miller, Spalding, Turner, Walker, and Ware.

Six of our counties bear the names of men who spent their lives fighting the Indians. They are Appling, Coffee, Butts, Wilcox, Thomas, and Dade. Of the first of these the story is told that, in recognition of his services, the State voted him a sword with an appropriate inscription. Before it was ready for presentation the brave young soldier

died. As he left no heir, the sword was kept in the State house at Milledgeville until that memorable autumn of 1864, when it disappeared. Some soldier of Sherman's army thus became richer and the State of Georgia poorer by a handsome sword.

The Mexican War left us the names of Echols, Fannin, Quitman, and Worth. Other brave soldiers of the State who have been thus honored are Glascock, Milton, Pickens, and Pike.

The Civil War gave to us the names of Bartow and Toombs. Francis S. Bartow said: "I go to illustrate Georgia," and fell on the field of the First Battle of Manassas. Gen. Robert Toombs escaped from Georgia on his mare, Grey Alice, when every road and ferry was guarded by soldiers watching for him, made his way to England, and lived there until it was safe for him to return, remaining to the end of his life an "unreconstructed rebel."

Four counties, Dodge, Tift, Gordon, and Upson, are named for captains of industry. The United States Navy gave us the name of Decatur. Banks and Terrell are called for two beloved physicians who made their names blessed in the homes of the people for the alleviation of pain and the saving of life. In both cases the name was chosen for the county by the citizens, in loving recognition of the physician's services.

The lost cause left with us the name of its one President, and we who are glad that it is the lost cause, that slavery is no longer an institution in our midst and that Georgia takes her rightful place in the sisterhood of States, nevertheless claim the right to cherish our memories, to welcome Dixie with the rebel yell, to cover our graves with flowers on the 26th of April, to look back through a mist of tears to Gettysburg and Appomattox, and to call one of our counties Jeff Davis.

The noble preacher, Whitfield, who helped to establish the Bethesda Orphans' Home, gave his name to one county; and Henry Grady, silver-tongued and golden-hearted orator who helped to heal the wounds of war and drew together the North and the South into renewed brotherhood, is remembered in the name of another. Rockdale is so called from its granite rocks and wooded dales. One is named for Robert Fulton, the inventor; one for Harris, a prominent jurist; and last of all, Georgia has named one county for a woman—red-headed, cross-eyed, Tory-hating, liberty-loving Nancy Hart.

Brunswick Chapter, Brunswick, reports although Georgia, through the combined work of the chapters, has recently erected a more imposing monument to Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, this small chapter from its limited means had a number of years earlier reared in Brunswick a granite shaft in memory of that great patriot. The chapter has contributed to Continental Hall fund each year, and will continue to do so until the entire amount on the splendid building has been paid; it will also give to the Mrs. Robert E. Parks memorial, to be placed in Continental Hall, and has a growing fund for a chapter house. Georgia has many historic spots to mark. This chapter is especially aiding the able chairman, Mrs. Redding, of Waycross, in the long-cherished hope of marking Bloody Marsh, a place on St. Simons Island where Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe drove the Spaniards from Georgia and established a claim to the territory in 1742. A scholarship for one pupil in Miss Martha Berry's school at Rome, Ga., has been subscribed.

Button Gwinnett Chapter, Columbus, contributed $5 to the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe for Continental Hall, and contributed toward a scholarship in Columbia Seminary $35; to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., $20 in 1909 and $5 in 1910.



BARRACKS AND KEEP ERECTED BY GENERAL OGLETHORPE, FREDERICA, GA. BRUNSWICK CHAPTER IS INTERESTED IN ITS PRESERVATION.

Etowah Chapter, Cartersville, was organized April 20, 1909, and contributed $1 to Continental Hall fund. Maj. John Lewis's grave, in the county of Barton, had been marked by relatives, but this chapter observed his birthday in a suitable manner. A prize of $5 in gold is given annually to the pupil of the country schools writing the best composition on some Revolutionary subject. Fifty large copies of the Declaration of Independence have been purchased, and one is being presented to each school in the county.

Fielding Lewis Chapter, Marietta, contributed $5 toward the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe in Continental Hall. The chapter pays yearly one scholarship of $50 to Miss Berry's school for mountain boys; in addition, this year $33.35 was contributed to a fund raised by the chapters in Georgia for a permanent scholarship in the same school.

Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Waycross, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund and $5 to Miss Berry's school.

Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville, reports the grave of Jacob Gumm has been marked and $5 contributed to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, contributed $15 to Tewksbury Mission, $15 to Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga., and $15 toward the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe for Continental Hall.

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, contributed generously toward the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe in Continental Hall. A stone at Indian Springs, Butts County, Ga., upon which Gen. McIntosh and the chief of the Cherokee and Creek Tribes stood when they ceded the lands to the State of Georgia is soon to be marked by a bronze tablet. The McKinley memorial tablet was placed by the Piedmont Continental Chapter on the walls of the State library in the capitol at Atlanta, Ga., and unveiled by the chapter on December 3, 1909. Miss McKinley was the founder of the chapter, honorary State regent, and president of the Red Cross Society in Georgia during the Spanish-American War.

Sarah Dickinson Chapter, Newman, contributed $2 to Continental Hall fund and $2 toward the preservation of Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The remains of several soldiers of the American Revolution who were buried in different parts of the county are being gathered together and a memorial stone is being erected. Contributions of $5 and $2 have been sent to Miss Berry's school at Rome.

Shadrach Inman Chapter, Hephzibah, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund and has marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, six in number: Daniel Inman, Edmund Murphey, Lieut. John Carsnell, John Murphee, Mills Murphee, and Benjamin Brack. Five dollars was contributed to Miss Berry's school.

Tomochichi Chapter, Clarkesville, has contributed $5 toward the bust of Gen. Oglethorpe in Continental Hall.

HAWAII.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu, presented to Continental Hall a library table made of Hawaiian mahogany (koa) and marked with a copper plate. Two prizes were offered in both of the higher schools in Honolulu for the best and second best papers on the subject of "Conservation of natural resources." The students of Oahn College, a school which is really a college preparatory, took up the contest and the four best papers were submitted to the judges. Both prizes were taken by young ladies.

IDAHO.

Pioneer Chapter, Boise, is only one year old and is planning to make some contributions to Continental Hall fund. A handsome picture of Concord Bridge was given to one of the eighth-grade departments in the public school.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois chapters are all interested in the work of the southern schools in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga. Money as well as boxes and barrels of supplies have been sent them. A large quantity of supplies have been sent to the Cherry mine sufferers. Six new chapters have been organized during the year. During the conference of the chapters in the State the administration of our beloved president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was indorsed.

Ann Crocker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, has in contemplation the forming of a club of Children of the Republic. **Dixon** Chapter, Dixon, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and **Fort Armstrong** Chapter, Rockland, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund.

Elgin Chapter, Elgin, contributed the sum of $10 to Continental Hall fund during the Continental Congress. At the graduation exercises of the eighth-grade pupils, June, 1910, the Elgin chapter made a public presentation of a gold medal to the pupil having the highest yearly standing in American history. This was determined by a competitive examination of nine children, one from each of the nine grammar schools, who had the highest standing during the year. It is interesting to note that the medal was won by a boy of foreign parentage. On Memorial Day the Elgin Chapter presented an American flag to each child in the first and second grades of the public schools, some eight or nine hundred in all.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, has purchased and placed in the historical rooms of the public library of Evanston pieces of

wood from the original Fort Dearborn, which stood on the site of Chicago. Lectures illustrated by slides have been given at three of the settlements in Chicago. A flag has been presented to a school in the Bohemian district, southwest Chicago. Contributions have been made toward sustaining the vacation school in Evanston during the summer. Plans are now forming for a working girls' club to meet four evenings a week to receive instruction in sewing, singing, and physical culture, and also to afford them rational entertainment. A regular director will be employed who will be assisted by members of the chapter; this is a much needed work and is arousing real interest.

Geneseo Chapter, Geneseo, on June 14, 1910, held appropriate exercises at the unveiling of a boulder with its bronze tablet inscribed: "Site of the first log cabin built in Geneseo, Ill., December, 1836. Erected by Geneseo Chapter, D. A. R., 1910." The boulder was brought from the farm of a grandson of the builder of the cabin and was of black jasper; it was unveiled by a great-granddaughter of the builder and by a great-grandson of another member of the colony. The program consisted of music, a poem written by a daughter of the first principal of the first seminary of Geneseo, a paper on "What this stone marks," by Mrs. Ella N. Taylor, regent, and remarks of a historic and reminiscent character made by the only survivor of the colony and by other old settlers. About 300 people were present. A prize of $5 was presented in May to the pupil having the highest standing in American history. On February 22, 1910, a copy of Stuart's "Washington" was presented to the Collegiate Institute. The chapter also gives a full scholarship of $50 to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $10 to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

General John Stark Chapter, Sycamore, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund and $10 toward industrial education in the South.

Illini Chapter, Ottawa, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and **James Caldwell** Chapter, Jacksonville, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and presented a large flag on the Fourth of July to City Park.

Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter, Knoxville, reports the civic club of young boys who help in many ways toward civic improvement was reorganized.

Moline Chapter, Moline, contributed $75 toward the room finished and furnished in Continental Hall by the chapters in Illinois and $25 to the public playgrounds in Moline and $10 to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Morrison Chapter, Morrison, sent a contribution toward preserving Lincoln's birthplace and contributions toward the education of the

mountain whites in Tennessee and to the industrial school for girls in Illinois. Ten lectures have been given to the pupils of the public schools to which their parents were invited, and a lecture by Thornton Anthony Mills of Rockford on "Patriotism and Militarism" was given for the chapter members and their friends.

Nelly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund and $10 toward the work among the southern mountaineers.

North Shore Chapter, Highland Park, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $5 and a large box of good clothing to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and are trying to interest thepeople of Peoria in the work for the playgrounds; the first chapter meeting this season will consider this work.

Princeton Illinois Chapter, Princeton, contributed toward the fund to preserve Francis Scott Key's home.

The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Monmouth, sends the following interesting account of the unveiling of their tablets: In the senatorial contest of 1858 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas spoke in Monmouth, Ill., at separate times. The chapter has marked these two sites by tablets, one placed upon a bank building on the square, the other upon a large granite stone about five blocks from the square. The latter, where Lincoln spoke, was a much disputed spot, but all agreed upon the site where Douglas spoke. The "Douglas tablet" is inscribed:

This tablet commemorates the speech made by Stephen A. Douglas, in the northeast corner of this square, in the senatorial contest, October 5, 1858. Erected by the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. 1909.

The "Lincoln tablet" is inscribed:

This tablet commemorates the speech made by Abraham Lincoln, within this block, in the senatorial contest, Oct. 11, 1858. Erected by the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. 1909.

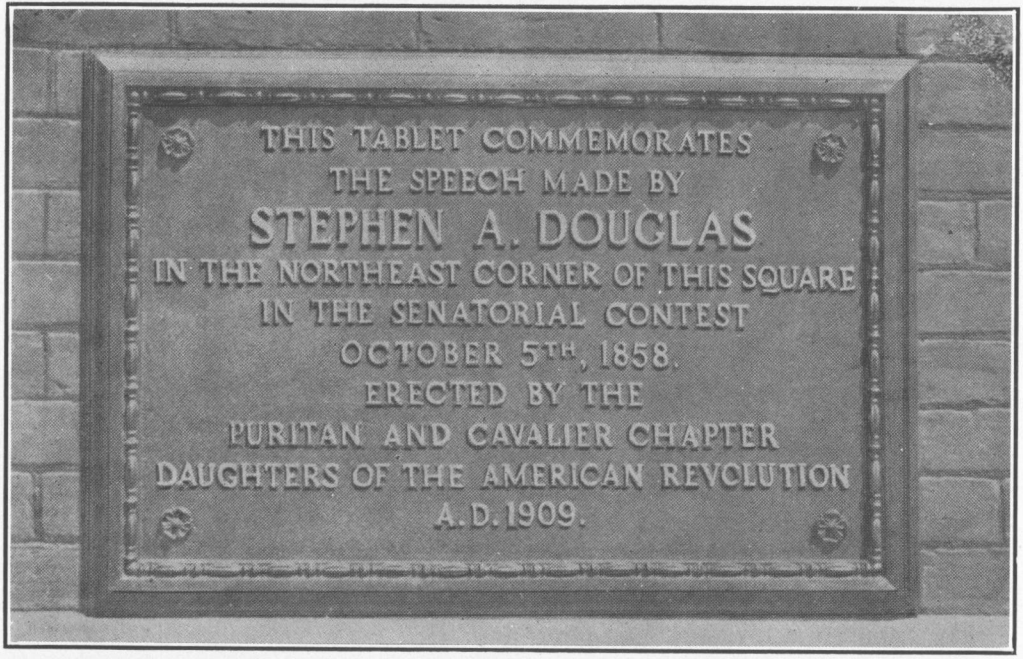
The addresses during the exercises were made by the State regent of Illinois, Mrs. John C. Ames, the former governor of the State, Hon. Richard Yates, and Gen. Smith Atkins, vice president of the Illinois historical society, who had known and heard speak both Lincoln and Douglas.

Rockford Chapter, Rockford, erected a tablet in the library at Polo, Ill., May 19, 1910, to Rufus Perkins, a Revolutionary soldier. This chapter has a fife and drum corps of foreign boys. The club is named the "Boys of the Republic."

Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage, erected a tablet in memory of David Baldwin, Charles Bettisworth, Samuel Caldwell, John Lipsie, Alexander K. Patterson, Richard Rose, and Asa Worth, soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War buried in Hancock County, which



MARKER ERECTED ON THE PLACE WHERE A SPEECH WAS MADE BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY PURITAN AND CAVALIER CHAPTER, MONMOUTH, ILL.



TABLET TO COMMEMORATE A SPEECH MADE BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, PLACED BY PURITAN AND CAVALIER CHAPTER, MONMOUTH ILL.

is placed on the courthouse in Carthage and was unveiled by a descendant of David Baldwin.

Springfield Chapter, Springfield, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and located the graves of 17 Revolutionary soldiers. During the coming winter of 1910–11 the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will unveil a bronze memorial tablet to be located in Springfield Courthouse, in honor of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Sangamon County. It is hoped that two more graves will be verified, making 19 in all. While the tablet was not erected in 1909–10, a great deal of the work of locating the graves was done in that time. The George Rogers Clark chapter of the Children of the Republic, consisting of 30 members was founded in February 1910.

INDIANA.

There are 45 chapters now in the State of Indiana. The increased membership by formation of new chapters is 187 chapter members. The addition of new membership to other chapters is 318. From the membership lost in Indiana the past year, 30 have been called by death and 12 have resigned from the various chapters.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. The grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Jonathan Moore, has been marked. He was a member of Gen. George Washington's "100 Life Guards," and is buried in the Sharon Cemetery, in Bartholomew County, about 6 miles northeast of Columbus, Ind., and is the only Revolutionary soldier's grave in that county. A white marble slab, better than those ordinarily placed for old soldiers, erected by his relatives, marks the grave. The inscription is clearly carved and reads:

> Jonathan Moore, sr., born Aug. 2nd, 1754. Died Sept. 25th, 1853, aged 99 yrs. 1 mo. and 23 dys. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a term of eight years, five years of that time as one of the Life Guards of General Washington. He now sleeps in peace in the land he fought to defend.

This chapter, though only 2 years old, has presented a large framed picture of Hamilton to the high school, given a prize of $5 to the high-school boy and girl writing the best paper upon Alexander Hamilton, and presented a silk flag in the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, mounted, to the first regent of this chapter. The present regent is on the committee appointed in the State for the organization of clubs of Children of the Republic.

Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington, has contributed $25 toward the president general's room in Continental Hall. The old Indiana campus, occupied since 1827, has been converted into a public park; the college buildings were partially destroyed in 1883, and this location abandoned; it was sold to the city of Bloomington, and since then the one remaining building has been used for the city high

school. The beautifying of this historic spot will be the work of this chapter for the next few years, and $73.90 has been contributed toward it this year. The graves of two Revolutionary soldiers were marked: Peter Banta, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and Samuel Irven, Corydon, Ind. During June, 1909, the chapter erected a handsome metal flagstaff in the park in front of the city high school building, on the old college campus, and donated a handsome flag. A bronze tablet was erected in the courthouse in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers.

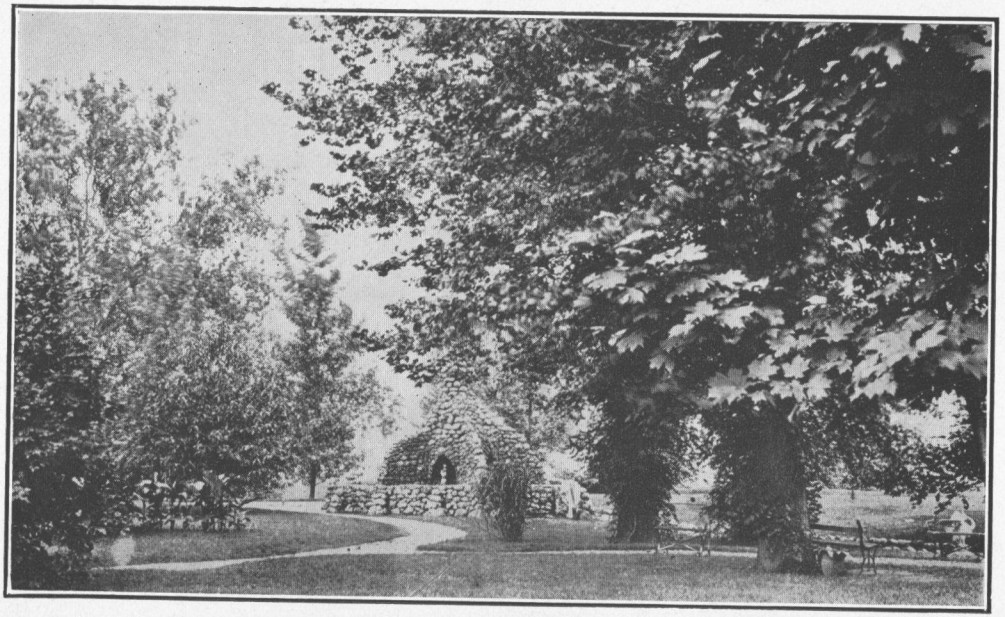
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, has contributed $153 to Continental Hall fund. The grave of William Reddick has been located and will soon be marked; he was buried in the Reddick graveyard at Lawrence, Marion County, Ind. One club of the Children of the Republic was organized with 15 members. Arrangements are being made to organize another and to assist in establishing a playground under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nine silk flags, with stands, typical of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were presented to the public schools, and six to Sunday schools and private homes. A framed picture with the autograph of the late President Benjamin Harrison was presented to the new public-school building bearing his name. Petitions were sent to the mayor and common council of Indianapolis for the observance of a humane Fourth of July. This chapter assisted in decorating the lawn around the soldiers' and sailors' monument on May 30, and contributions have been made to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association and to the Daughters of the American Revolution for a memorial to the sailors of the American Revolution.

Cradle of Liberty Chapter, Petersburg, has located the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers and **Fowler** Chapter, Fowler, has organized a club of the Children of the Republic.

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis, purchased a mahogany filing case for the president general's room with money previously subscribed. The chapter gave $15 to a free kindergarten for a Christmas celebration, $3.50 to the Francis Scott Key Association for a chapter membership and $5 to the Prisonship Martyr fund, for the memorial fountain to Mrs. S. V. White.

General de la Fayette Chapter, La Fayette, has contributed $100 to purchase a mirror for the mantel, brass andirons and fender and brass candelabra for the mantel in the president general's room in Memorial Continental Hall.

General Francis Chapter, Marion, is taking steps toward the preservation of an Indian cemetery in the county of Marion, the last resting place of Chief Mishingomesia of the Miami Tribe. The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located, and efforts are being made to obtain the official records of the soldiers in order to



PARK GIVEN BY JOHN PAUL CHAPTER TO MADISON, IND. PRACTICAL PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

obtain markers. Prizes have been given to pupils of the eighth grade for the best essays on a given patriotic subject.

General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo, reports the grave of John Gullion, a Revolutionary soldier, has been marked and a flag presented to the City Park on Flag Day, 1910.

Indianapolis Chapter, Indianapolis, has contributed $121 to Continental Hall fund.

John Paul Chapter, Madison, has contributed $26 to Continental Hall fund. John Paul Park has grown and improved until it is now one of the established institutions of Madison. It is well taken care of and improved by the John Paul chapter and appreciated and enjoyed by the citizens. During the years 1904–5 the graves of 24 Revolutionary soldiers were located in Jefferson County, and marble markers obtained from the United States Government for 22 of these. The chapter gave $10 to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga., for work among the southern mountaineers, and $3 for a flag. A chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, named Elizabeth Zane, was organized with 11 charter members and 5 applications pending. The use of the north addition to the John Paul Park has been given to the Madison City school board, for a playground and athletic field for the use of the children of the public schools; it is being put in good condition for athletic sports and training and will prove a valuable and much appreciated adjunct to the park.

Manitou Chapter, Rochester, has contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund. Two Revolutionary markers of the style used by the Sons of the American Revolution were placed at the graves located, and inscribed as follows:

Manitou Chapter, D. A. R., 1910,
To honor John Johnson, Rochester,
Revolutionary soldier.
Samuel Lan_—Akron,
Revolutionary soldier.

John Johnson was buried in Shelton Cemetery, Rochester, Fulton County, Ind.; died August 7, 1860. Born in Hanover County, Va., May 14, 1762; he was at the siege of Yorktown. Samuel Lane was buried at Akron, Fulton County, Ind. Two prizes are presented annually to the two pupils of the grammar school writing the best essays on a given patriotic subject. The Manitou Club of the Children of the Republic was organized October, 1910; directress, Mrs. Lucille Holman Leonard.

Mississinowa Chapter, Portland, has contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund, and is organizing a club of the Children of the Republic.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, raised over $300 toward erecting a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Floyd County, Ind., and has contributed $30 to Continental Hall fund.

The Richmond Indiana Chapter, Richmond, has contributed $10 to purchase a table cover for the table given by the chapter in 1909 for the president general's room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Rushville Chapter, Rushville, has established a rest room for the women of the county in the courthouse, and started a free public library last February (1909), which has grown until at this date it has 1,000 volumes on its shelves. The library has been maintained by the Rushville chapter. Now preliminary steps are being taken toward placing the library on a tax-paying basis, and it is hoped this will be accomplished before January 1.

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville, has given $100 toward the furniture for the president general's room in Continental Hall, $5 was sent to Miss Berry's school, a $10 medal is given annually to encourage the high-school pupils in the study of history. The chapter has provided authentic information for addresses on the flag, given to the children in the grammar schools and has organized clubs to help preserve the Francis Scott Key home.

White River Chapter, Washington, has marked one of the stations of the famous "Underground railway" used in the time of slavery for escaping slaves, also the old Indian trail used in the days of Indian warfare by William Henry Harrison. Four Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located. As two of the graves are in private farm lands the chapter has not marked any of them permanently.

William Donaldson Chapter, Edinburg, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund.

IOWA.

In Iowa four chapters have been organized, making an increase of five in the past year. The membership is 2,232, an increase of 367. The contributions for the furniture for the room of the registrar, finished and furnished by Iowa in Continental Memorial Hall, were $475.75. During the recent conference of the chapters in the State a resolution to present to the State legislature a bill for the protection of the American flag was passed. It was also resolved to ask such an amendment of the code of Iowa as will furnish protection for the use of the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Iowa.

A committee from the conference was appointed to carry forward the movement to mark the original Iowa trail, crossing from Montrose, on the Mississippi, to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. A committee has been appointed and it is expected clubs of the Children of the Republic will be organized this year; $10 was given to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Clinton Chapter, Clinton, during the year 1910 has completed the work of erecting a public drinking fountain of granite, which has

been suitably marked and presented to the city of Clinton. Twenty-five dollars has been contributed toward furnishing of the registrar's room in Memorial Continental Hall and a flag was given to the Carnegie library of Clinton.

De Shon Chapter, Boone, contributed $15 toward a desk for the registrar general's room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Guthrie Center Chapter, Guthrie Center, contributed $11.25 to Continental Hall fund.

Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, gave $10 for the furnishing of the registrar general's room in Memorial Continental Hall. A marker was erected over the grave of Mrs. Emily Nettleton, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, and a committee was appointed to start a club of the Children of the Republic. Five dollars was given for the work among the Southern Mountaineers, and on July 4 a flag was presented by the chapter to the "Boys' and Girls' Home" in Sioux City.

Mary Brewster Chapter, Humboldt, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund, and has organized two clubs of the Children of the Republic.

Rose Standish Chapter, Rock Rapids, offered prizes to pupils in the public schools for the best essays on patriotic subjects.

The Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton, has formulated an "Oath of allegiance," which is being patented; when ready, on request, copies will be furnished at a nominal cost.

KANSAS.

Atchison Chapter, Atchison, presented a large flag to the new high school in 1910.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, contributed $28.35 to Continental Hall fund, assisted in the purchase of the home of Francis Scott Key by contributing $3, and presented to a ward school a framed picture of Washington.

James Ross Chapter, Kansas City, contributed $7 toward the bust which is to be given to Memorial Continental Hall, by the chapters in the State of Kansas. Two prizes for scholarship in history will be given to the pupils in the eighth grades of the public schools in Kansas City.

KENTUCKY.

The chapters in Kentucky are particularly engaged in educational work; committees have been formed to carry on the work systematically. Chapters organized since October, 1909, are **Poage**, Ashland, **Thomas Garth**, Hickman, **Susanna Hart Shelby**, Frankfort, **Fort Jefferson**, Paducah.

Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson, gave $5 for educational work among the southern mountaineers.

Hart Chapter, Winchester, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund.

John Fitch Chapter, Bardstown, reports the grave of John Fitch has been marked with a plain marker, but strenuous efforts are being made to erect a monument. The old town cemetery has been restored and is being kept in good order. In it have been laid to rest many old Revolutionary soldiers, men of much prominence in the history of the State, and the grave of John Fitch is there. The chapter has also contributed toward the work among the southern mountaineers.

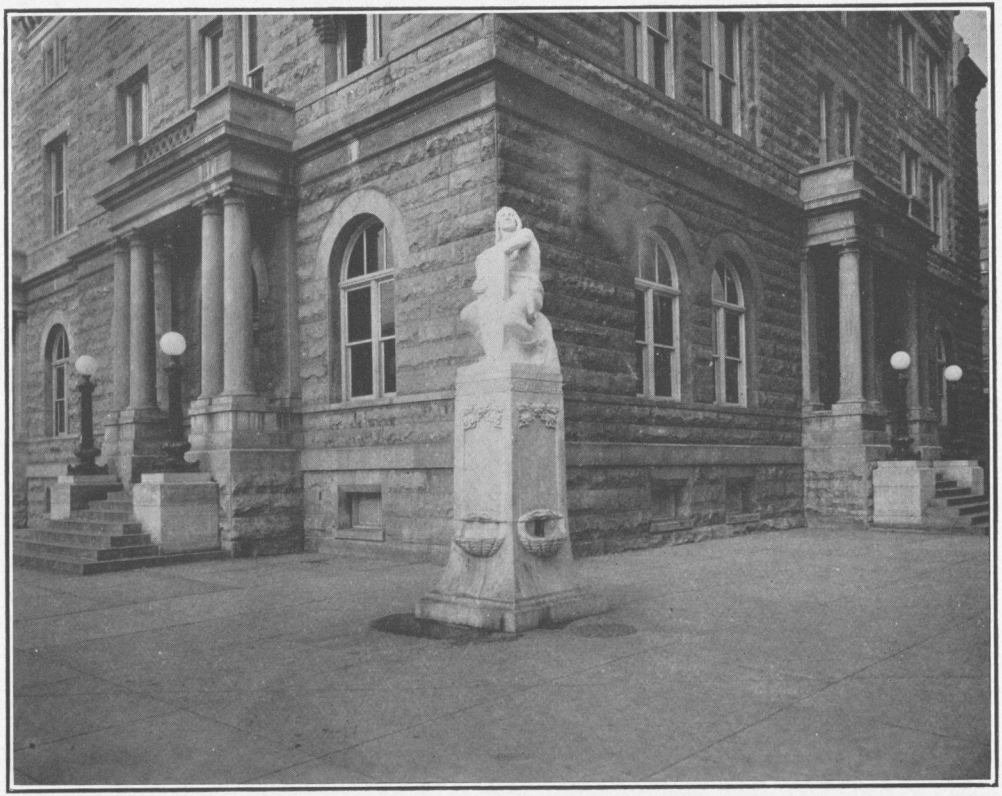
John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, assisted in erecting the monument to Joel T. Hart, contributed $91.46 to Continental Hall fund, and presented a tablet to mark the box for the use of the president general in Continental Memorial Hall. The tablet is bronze, and under the laurel wreath it is inscribed, "In memory of the ancestors of the John Marshall Chapter, No. 4, of Louisville." The graves of George Rogers Clark and John Austin have been marked in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, and $10 contributed to the educational fund for southern mountaineers.

Paducah Chapter, Paducah, presented a "memorial drinking fountain" to the city, valued at $3,000, on May 19, 1909. Addresses were made by prominent men, and by a vice president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, of Kentucky. A contribution of $10 was made to Continental Hall fund, in April, 1910. The chapter presented a Houdon bust of Washington, with a suitable tablet, to the Washington High School, where 1,000 children attend. A flag was presented to one of the public schools, The Whittier Building, February 22, 1910, and a contribution of $3 was given to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association, March, 1910.

LOUISIANA.

Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund. The most important work for the past year has been the placing of mural decorations, consisting of frieze and panels, in the main hall of the new high school building.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans, contributed $25 in cash and one mahogany chair for the platform in the auditorium of Continental Hall. The chapter has given time and attention to patriotic education. The regent procured the lecture, "Our flag," from the Interchangeable Bureau of Lectures and Slides (a national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution); it was given in several of the public schools and to large numbers of Italians at the play-



MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, PRESENTED TO PADUCAH, KY., BY PADUCAH CHAPTER.

ground pavilion. The result has been permanent, as the board of education of New Orleans purchased a selected set of the slides for use in the public schools.

MAINE.

During the year ending June 1, 1910, there was a net increase in membership of 76, making a total of 999. One new chapter, the **Abigail Whitman** Chapter, of Norway, was organized July 13, 1910. The chapters are now uniting in the preparation of a memorial in honor of the Maine Indians, especially of the Penobscot tribe, who were faithful and served loyally in the Revolutionary Army. It is expected that this monument will be erected upon Oldtown Island during the coming winter. The special work for the present year is the furnishing of a committee room in Memorial Continental Hall. The committee in charge will need $1,000 for this purpose, which the chapters are contributing at the rate of $1 per member. A ready response is being received, and it is expected the work will be completed before the next Continental Congress.

Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, gave two prizes—one of $10 and one of $5—as first and second prizes for the best essays on the Revolutionary War by pupils of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades in Bath public schools. Twenty-five dollars was contributed to the Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, contributed $67 toward the furnishing of the committee room in Continental Hall. The patriotic work for the year has been the help necessary to sustain the Portland Boys' Club. While this is not a club of Children of the Republic, as conditions were not favorable for that, the work really amounts to the same thing. The club is for street boys; the chapter aids it financially, and also teaches the boys patriotism, endeavoring to make good citizens of them. While the citizens of Portland aid the work, it was started through the efforts of the chapter, and the regent of the chapter is a member, always, of the board of directors and president of the ladies' auxiliary. It has a membership of 500 boys, 100 or more of whom are at the club nightly.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan, reports having marked the graves of Jonathan Davis, Eleazer Parker, and Tilly Mason, soldiers of the American Revolution.

Francis Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor, has placed seven copies of the Declaration of Independence in the following buildings: Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor Public Library, University of Maine Library, Oldtown Public Library, Hampden Academy, and school at Jackman, Me.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston, reports repairs were made on an old church, built in 1795 through the generosity of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, in which hangs a bell cast by Paul Revere. Service

was held in this church during old-home week. A flag was presented to the grammar school with public ceremonies, and a prize of $5 to a pupil of the high school for the best essay on a historical subject. Contributions were made toward an Indian memorial at Oldtown, Me.; also toward the preservation of Burnham Tavern, Machias, Me.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, sent 10 cents per capita to the memorial association to preserve the house of Francis Scott Key, contributed $15 toward the committee room in Continental Hall, and $10 to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Margaret Goffe Moore Chapter, Madison, has given $5 toward the work of erecting a monument to the memory of the Indians who took part in the Revolutionary War and are buried on Oldtown Island. The following revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located: Richard Hayden, Joshua Blackwell, in Madison; Joseph Bray, of Anson; Joseph Frederick, of Starks; Ebenezer French; James Dyer, of New Sharon; Capt. Joseph Churchill, in Embden. A flag and a copy of the "Salute to the Flag" was given to a school in Anson, Me.

Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, North Anson, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. The chapter reports the first public cemetery of the town of Anson, Me., has been preserved. It is located on a hill in the center of North Anson village, where a flagpole had been erected before the year 1800. The chapter has a flagpole ready to set in the original timbers. Stones have been obtained from the Government, and the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, Isaiah Foss and Solomon Russell, have been marked in Concord, Me. The work for patriotic education consists in the giving of books on historic subjects to the library.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, has located the graves of 20 Revolutionary soldiers, which will be marked later.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville, contributed $35 to Continental Hall fund.

MARYLAND.

Francis Scott Key Chapter, Baltimore, was organized April, 1910, one week before the national congress. The chapter has raised a sufficient amount for a flag for the Pembroke playground.

Janet Montgomery Chapter, Rockville, has contributed $25 to the room to be furnished by Maryland chapters in Continental Hall. (In this report the editor corrects a typographical error in the twelfth report—Hungerford Tavern at Rockville has not yet been acquired by this chapter; the fund is open for subscription.)

The Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore, contributed $125 toward furnishing a room in Continental Hall; a painting of the coat of arms of Maryland was also contributed. Twenty-five dollars was given to help restore Hungerford Tavern, $25 to the George Washington

Memorial Building, and $50 for work of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

Thomas Johnson Chapter, Baltimore, contributed $25 to George Washington Memorial Building to be erected in Washington, $100 for the furniture for the treasurer general's room, and $50 for a scholarship in the school at Hindman, Ky.

Washington Custis Chapter, Baltimore, contributed $50 toward furnishing the treasurer general's room.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket, gives an annual prize to the pupil having the highest average in a two years' course in American history. The last book presented was The Romance of the Navy, by F. S. Hill.

Abigail Batcheller, Whitinsville, reports two Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been marked—Lieut. James Prentice and John Jacobs, Jr.; also the presentation of a flag to the Young Men's Christian Association in May, 1910.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville, has contributed $18.25 to Continental Hall fund, erected a tablet in memory of Anne Adams Tufts, and contributed $5 to Martha Berry's School at Rome, Ga., and $10 to Hindman School, Kentucky.

Attleborough Chapter, Attleborough, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund and inscribed a tablet on the chapter house. One hundred and twenty Revolutionary soliders' graves have been marked: Thomas Sweet, Zephaniah Bishop, Daniel Wilmarth, Gideon Sweet, Michael Sweet, Ensign Amos Sweet, Henry Sweet, Capt. Zabadian Sweet, Noah Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Benjamin Cooper, Joseph Capron, Daniel Carpenter, Elijah Capron, Daniel Blanding, Noah Blanding, Lieut. Daniel Claflin, William Balkcom, Lieut. Jacob Balkcom, Darius Briggs, David Cummings, Capt. Thomas French, jr., Capt. Joseph French, Joseph French, jr., Abiel Dunham, Capt. Alexander Foster, Capt. Ebenezer Tyler, Ephraim Dean, Asa Dean, Joel Fisher, Comfort Ingraham, Joab Dagget, John Dagget, Col. Stephen Richardson, Seth Richardson, Thomas Richardson, Abiatha Richardson, Hezekiah Rounds, John Tyler, Capt. Daniel Tiffany, James Tripp, 2d, Thomas Wilmarth, Benjamin Woodcock, Samuel Tiffany, Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Wilmarth, Amos Starkey, Zephaniah Bishop, jr., Vinton Richardson, Hezekiah Peck, John Tiffany, Ezra French, Thomas French, Daniel Richardson, Lieut. Dea. Peter Thatcher, Dea. David Fisher, Caleb Parmenter, Josiah Carpenter, Daniel Carpenter, Capt. John Dunham, Daniel Balkcom, Paul Sanford, Cor. Ichabod Perry, Joseph Perry, Joseph Barrows, Ephraim Perry, Isaac Perry, Philip Wheeler, Capt. Shuball Wheeler, Moses Wilmarth, Capt. Daniel Wilmarth, Stephen Bourne, Ebenezer Tiffany, Ebenezer

Wilmarth, Jeduthan Fuller, Phineas Claflin, Nehemiah Claflin, Seth Richardson, Caleb Parmenter, Capt. Moses Pike, Sea-Cyrel Parmenter, Andrew Bourne, Jonathan Wilmarth. Five dollars has been contributed to Martha Berry's school, Georgia.

Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and 12 books for a boys' club.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton, contributed $10 to Continental Hall and appropriated a sum of $50 to start a class in patriotic citizenship among the Italians and Poles in Northampton. A course of 12 lessons was planned by the committee, assisted by Prof. Giroux, of the International College in Springfield. Nineteen members took the entire course and received a certificate, and at the request of a much larger number the class will be continued this year. A small donation was made to the Martha Berry School, at Rome, Ga. A committee prepared and had printed copies of a chronology of the principal historic events in the life of Northampton. These are to be framed and placed in the schools of the city.

Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglass, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund, and furnished flags for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day.

Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Leominster, placed a bronze tablet 24 by 30 inches in the public library. The inscription reads:

1775–1783.

In memory of the men of Leominster who endured hardship and battle in the war of the American Revolution.

Insignia.

This tablet is erected by Capt. John Joslin, Jr. Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

1910.

Sixty-five Revolutionary soldiers' graves were marked May 30, 1910: Joseph Joslin, Timothy Boutelle, William Lincoln, Joseph Johnson, Daniel Hayden, Reuben Baker, Benjamin Johnson, John Woods, Phineas Carter, Jonas Gates, Samuel Bowers, Jacob Fullom, John Colburn, Levi Warner, Joel Brigham, Abijah Houghton, Nathaniel Carter, Thomas Hale, Calvin Hale, John Boutelle, Ephraim Lincoln, Stephen Chase, James Boutelle, Samuel Jones, Joshua Pierce, William Nickols, Abijah Butler, David Kendall, Edward Phelps, Caleb Wood, Joshua Wood, David Wilder, Thomas Legate, Joel Crosby, ——— Haws, Benjamin Perkins, Thomas Wilder, Michel Newhall, Moses Newhall, Olliver Diroll, Thomas Robbins, Ebenezer Houghton, Reuben Baker, John Bennett, Asaph Carter, Josiah Carter, Josiah Carter, jr., Robert Houghton, Nathan Johnson, Maj. Willard Moore, Ebenezer Stewart, Rev. ——— Rogers, Elias Joslin, Joseph Darling, Ephraim Carter, Timothy Steams, Elijah Fairbanks, Luke Richardson, John Buss, James Joslin, John Diroll, John Burditt, Metapher Chase, John Joslin.

Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, Scituate, has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund. Effort is being made to preserve Scituate Lighthouse, one of the first on the Massachusetts coast; also the "Old Pound," placed on one of the two "Commons" set apart by the early settlers. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers marked were as follows:

Chief Justice Cushing.

Union Cemetery: Reuben Bates, Gideon Jenkins, Samuel P. Jones, Thomas Mann, Nehemiah Manson, Capt. Ensign Otis, Caleb Prouty, Stephen Vinol, Gideon Young.

Groveland Cemetery: Abner Bailey, Paul Bailey, John Bryant, C. of S.; Isaac Collier, Jonathan Collier, Robert Cook, Zadic Damon, Thomas Litchfield, Barnabas Little, C. of S.; Joseph Nash, Noah Nash, Eleazer Peakes, Capt. Hayward Pierce, Jotham Wade.

Assinippi Cemetery: John Clapp, Enoch Collamore, Capt. Joshua Jacobs, Joshua Simmons, Jacob Sylvester.

Mount Blue Cemetery: Capt. Samuel Stockbridge, James Stockbridge.

Col. Henshaw Chapter, Leicester, has contributed $50 toward the bronze doors given by the chapters in Massachusetts to Continental Hall; the same amount was used to place the name of the regent on the roll of honor. The chapter had an inscription painted on a large flat stone in a wall, which reads: "Here lived Peter Salem, a negro soldier of the Revolution." Opposite the spot where his hut stood for a number of years is his little well, about 6 feet across; it is walled around. He died a town charge, in Framingham, where he enlisted, and was the man credited with having killed Maj. Pitcairn at Bunker Hill. Mr. David Phillips, of Columbus, Ohio, is writing his history. Bronze markers have been placed on the graves of Isaac Southgate, died 1800, aged 56 years; Benjamin Watson, died 1831, aged 85 years; James Harwood, died 1803, aged 73 years; Thomas Sargent, died between 1778 and 1786; Joseph Sargent, died 1787, aged 30 years; James Snow, died 1811, aged 54 years. Two dollars was contributed to Martha Berry's school, Georgia.

Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund; one scholarship of $10 for work among southern mountaineers to Miss Martha Berry's school at Rome, Ga. ($15 in all), and $5 for Settlement School at Hindman, Ky.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, contributed $50 toward the bronze doors and $66.46 toward draperies for a stage box in Continental Hall. The grave of Frederick Ferdinand Brown in the old cemetery at Petersham, Mass., was marked with a name plate. He was the father of the real daughter of this chapter, Mrs. Thomas Morse, of Westboro, Mass.; he enlisted in 1778 and served until the close of the war. The grave of Capt. Azor Phelps in Rural Ceme-

tery, Worcester, was marked. He enlisted July 9, 1780, and served 3 months and 12 days. The grave of Humphrey Bigelow in Hope Cemetery, Worcester, was marked. The chapter has contributed $5 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; $100 to the Worcester Boys' Club for starting and maintaining a class in mechanical drawing; and $23.10 for decorating the soldiers' graves on Memorial Day. The chapter took a large and active part in the historical pageant given in the armory, Worcester, in April, 1910, which was a source of education in regard to the early history and customs of our country, especially to the younger people, and a means of promoting and perpetuating loyalty and patriotism.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund. Seventy-eight Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been marked with brass tags corresponding to the cemetery chart and the Revolutionary markers which made decoration on Memorial Day rapid and correct. These tags were purchased by the chapter. A committee appointed by the chapter conferred with officials of the city of Brockton to arrange for a "Safer observance of Fourth of July." Many original papers on local history connected with the Revolution and one public address on "True citizenship" have been given.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter, Uxbridge, contributed $20 to the bronze doors in Continental Hall. The old Deborah Wheelock house in Uxbridge was presented to the chapter; money is being raised to repair it. It is the house in which Deborah lived and cared for her children while her husband, Lieut. Simeon, served at Crown Point and was killed in the service of the Government in Shay's rebellion; his body was never recovered. A list of Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked follows: Elisha Murdock, John Capron, Stephen Williams, Aaron Taft, Asa Thayer, Amos Thayer, Baxter Hall, David Draper, David Wood, Thaddeus Taft, Elihu Brown, Samuel Cragin, Benj. Thwing, Noah Kieth, Abner Taft, Stephen Taft, Joseph Taft, 3d, Lieut. Joseph Taft, Deborah Wheelock, Timothy Wood, Jonathan Emerson, Samuel Taft, Zadok Taft, Abel Aldrich, Gershon Taft, Caleb Farnum, Joseph Carpenter, Samuel Read, Aaron Legg, David Legg, Frederick Taft, Bazaliel Taft, Ephraim Spring, Baruch Bullard, Dexter Wood, John Seagrave, Jacob Taft, Peter White, David Hall, Noah Taft, Joseph Chapin, Amariah Chapin, Jessie Morse, Jessie Morse, jr., Moses Taft. The chapter gave $25 to the Martha Berry School, Georgia.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham, reports a patriotic entertainment was given on July 4, which included a lecture in Asbury Temple, Waltham, under the auspices of the chapter.

Dolly Woodbridge Chapter, South Hadley, contributed $5 to the bronze doors for Continental Hall. Thirty-one Revolutionary

soldiers' graves have been marked: Capt. Job Alvord, Samuel Alvord, Joel Church, Josiah Church, Capt. Noah Goodman, Samuel Goodman, Aaron Graves, Nathaniel Ingraham, Lieut. Reuben Judd, Thomas Judd, Amos Kellogg, Daniel Lamb, Capt. Moses Montague, Daniel Moody, Seth Moody, Gardner Preston, Jonathan Smith, Josiah Smith, Perly Smith, Reuben Smith, Josiah Snow, John Stickney, Samuel Vinton, Daniel Warner, Lieut. Enoch White, Joseph White, Maj. Josiah White, Nathaniel White, Lieut. Thomas White, Maj. John Woodbridge, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg, contributed $5 for bronze doors in Continental Hall, and $2 toward the preservation of Old Royall House, Medford, Mass.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham, contributed $10 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall, and erected a memorial tablet on "The old field" indian burial place, June 17, 1910. The inscription reads:

The Old Field Indian Burial Place
Erected by Framingham Chapter, D. A. R.
1910.

Franklin Chapter, Boston, sent $30 to the Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga., to complete the $50 scholarship (toward which the chapter sent $20 the previous year) for an American boy of the southern mountaineers.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams, dedicated and presented to the city a bowlder in memory of the patriots of northern Berkshire. The stone stands on the grounds of the public library. A contribution of $20 was made to Continental Hall fund in 1910. The chapter owns a part of the land immediately adjoining the site of Fort Massachusetts. The site of the fort belongs to the North Adams Historical Society, and the Fort Massachusetts chapter is arranging to unite with this society in the preserving of this historic spot. In May, 1909, a tablet was placed on an old historic church standing in the midst of the city. The tablet bore an appropriate inscription, stating that the church was the second dedicated to public worship within the limits of North Adams, and giving briefly its history.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston, contributed $10 to Continental Hull fund and has raised $258.89 toward the sum necessary for memorial tablets, which are to be ready for dedication on the fiftieth anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, April, 1911. These tablets are to be placed in the three grammar schools which were in East Boston at the time of the Civil War, in memory of the pupils of those schools who served in the war. On Memorial Day this chapter decorated the graves of Col. William Burbeck, Capt. Samuel Treat, and John de Carteret, Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the old Copps' Hill Cemetery, Boston. The grave of Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate *Constitution*, was also decorated.

General Ebenezer Learned Chapter, Oxford, reports Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked in Oxford: Gideon Hovey, John Pratt, Andrew Sigourney, Samuel Stone, Sylvanus Town, Joshua Turner. In Auburn: Ebenezer Burnap and Daniel Comins. A contribution of $25 was sent to the Martha Berry School in Georiga.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers, contributed $25 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall, and assisted in raising money enough to equip and maintain a public playground. Six dollars was given to Miss Berry's school.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlboro, reports all the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity were marked and flags placed on each grave on Memorial Day; also on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city in June. The chapter presented a flag to the Center School; a short address was made by the regent. A contribution was made to the Royal House Association and to the Martha Berry School in Georgia.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, contributed $50 to Miss Martha Berry's school and $10 to the school at Hindman, Ky.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, reports a house, the exact copy of Roger Conant's home, which stood on the city park grounds, will be built this year. A contribution of $10 is made annually to Miss Berry's school. The former regent gave a handsome flag for the chapter house to the chapter.

Lidia Cobb Chapter, Taunton, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and $10 to Miss Martha Berry's school.

Mary Matoon Chapter, Amherst, contributed $15 to Continental Hall fund and $10 to Miss Martha Berry's school.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, contributed $100 to Continental Hall fund and placed a tablet upon an elm tree which stands near the home of Gen. William Shepard, in Westfield, Mass.; it is inscribed:

> In memory of General William Shepard
> born Dec. 1, 1737—Died Nov. 16, 1817
> A Hero of twenty-two battles in the
> American Revolution.
> Tree two hundred years old.

Fifty dollars was given for a scholarship in the American International College, Springfield, Mass; $50 to the Southern Industrial Educational Society for a scholarship; $50 to Miss Martha Berry's school for a scholarship; $10 to Springfield's Independence Day Association for a safer and saner celebration; and $6 for a picture, "Inspiration" which was framed and hung in the new building for the boys' club.

Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell, entertained a grammar school class at Spalding House, the home of the chapter, gave them a supper, and explained the antiques and relics in the house; a picture has been

presented to a grammar school and money from members of the chapter has been sent to Miss Martha Berry's school in Georgia.

Nemasket Chapter, Middleborough, contributed $15 to Continental Hall fund and $16 to Miss Martha Berry's school, Rome, Ga. A list of the names of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been marked follows:

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers on which the Sons of the American Revolution markers have been placed.

CEMETERY AT THE GREEN.

Atwood, Ichabod.
Barrows, Abner.
Bennett, Ebenezer.
Bourne, Abner (Capt.).
Briggs, Ebenezer.
Clark, Joseph.
Cobb, Andrew.
Cobb, Ebenezer.
Cobb, John.
Cox, Elisha.
Cushman, Joseph.
Cushman, William.
Darling, Nathan.
Eddy, Joshua.
Eddy, Seth.
Ellis, John.
Elms, Eliphalet.
Finney, Nelson (Lieut.).
Freeman, Elisha.
Gisby, Edward (Capt.).
Hackett, George.
Harlow, John.
Harlow, Josiah.
Harlow, William.
Howland, Isaac.
Littlejohn, William.
Lovell, Joseph.
Miller, Isaac.
Miller, Peter.
Miller, Seth.
Miller, Elias (Lieut.).
Morton, John.
Paddock, Elisha.
Paddock, Zachariah.
Porter, Jonathan.
Pratt, Ebenezer.
Palmer, James.
Raymond, Samuel.
Rider, Isaac.
Shaw, William (Capt.).
Smith, James (Lieut.).
Smith, Samuel (Capt.).
Soule, Isaac.
Soule, Jacob.
Soule, John (Capt.).
Sparrow, Edward (Col.).
Thomas, Churchill.
Thomas, David.
Thomas, Ephraim, jr.
Thomas, Israel.
Thomas, James.
Thomas, Jacob (Capt.).
Thomas, Jeremiah.
Thomas, Levi.
Thompson, Benjamin.
Thompson, Francis.
Thompson, Isaac.
Thompson, Jacob (Capt.).
Thompson, William.
Tinkham, Silas.
Vaughan, Ebenezer.
Weston, Edmund (Lieut.).
Wood, Ephraim.

NEMASKET HILL CEMETERY.

Bryant, Jesse.
Bryant, Micah.
Reed, Samuel.
Snow, Samuel.
Southworth, Gideon (Capt.).
Thomas, Benjamin.
Thomas, Samuel.
Tinkham, Elisha.
Tinkham, Hazael.
Tinkham, James.
Tinkham, Seth.
Warren, Nathan.
Warren, Sylvanus.
Wilder, Nathaniel (Capt.).
Wood, Ebenezer.
Wood, Edmund.
Wood, Elnathan.
Wood, Ichabod (Lieut.).
Wood, Jacob.
Wood, Thomas.

WARRENTOWN CEMETERY.

Cushman, Jabez.
Darling, Benjamin.
Phinney, John.
Tucker, Daniel.
Thomas, Enoch (Capt.).
Thomas, Hushai (Capt.).
Thomas, Edward.

NORTH MIDDLEBORO CEMETERY.

Beals, Solomon.
Hathaway, Joseph.
Kingman, Abner (Lieut.).
Leonard, Joseph.
Leonard, Jonathan.
Leonard, Perez.
Pratt, William (Capt.).
Shaw, John (Lieut.).
Shaw, Zephaniah.
Washburn, Jonathan.

PURCHADE CEMETERY.

Alden, Elijah.
Green, Jabez.
Jackson, Joseph.
Lyon, Jeddediah.
Murdock, John (Lieut.).
Weston, David.
White, Silas.

CENTRAL CEMETERY.

Leonard, George.
Leonard, Samuel.

CORNER OF WOOD AND GROVE STREETS.

Tinkham, John, Jr.

SOUTH MIDDLEBORO CEMETERY.

Benson, Asa.
Benson, Consider (Lieut.).
Benson, John.
Cushman, Isaac.
Holmes, John.
Le Baron, James.
Le Baron, John, Jr.
Smith, Daniel.
Smith, Samuel.
Thomas, Sylvanus (Lieut.).

OLD ROCK CEMETERY.

Clark, Elisha.
Cole, Archipus.
Macomber, Joseph (Lieut.).
Nelson, Samuel (Rev.).
Peirce, Arodi.
Perkins, Isaac.
Rider, Elisha.
Shaw, George.
Shaw, James.
Thomas, Joseph.

THOMASTOWN CEMETERY.

Cobb, James.
Thomas, Eleazer.
Thomas, Perez.
Thomas, Seth.

NECK CEMETERY.

Peirce, Abiel (Capt.).
Read, Ichabod.

Old Blake House Chapter, Dorchester, contributed $5 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall, and has organized a society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Old Concord Chapter, Concord, purchased for a chapter house an old landmark, 202 years old, situated in the center of the town of Concord. The chapter purchased it March 27, 1909, and has been raising money for the repairs and part payment of the mortgage.

Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, contributed $20 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall.

Old South Chapter, Boston, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, $25 to Frances Willard Settlement, Boston, $50 to Miss Martha Berry's school, at Rome, Ga., and $10 toward the Old Concord Chapter house.

Paul Revere Chapter, Cambridge, contributed $50 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall. On the 19th of April of each year the chapter places a wreath on the grave of Paul Revere. The chapter has assumed a scholarship for a boy's education in Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., of $50, and gave $50 toward the Frances E. Willard Settlement.

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, contributed $5 toward the education of the mountaineers in Kentucky; presented two pictures on patriotic subjects to the public school, and gave a flag to a public school.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, contributed $10 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall. Annually the chapter decorates 30 Revolutionary soldiers' graves in the old Burying Ground with Betsey Ross flags and laurel wreaths. A free lecture on "Conservation of forests," by the State forester of Massachusetts was given on May 16, 1910. On September 1, 1910, for the second year the amount of a scholarship in Miss Martha Berry's school for mountaineers, in Rome, Ga., was given. The flag was raised on the liberty pole erected by the chapter on the town common in observance of historic days, as has been customary for the past 10 years.

Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, reports eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked with Revolutionary markers and flags: Thomas Freelove, Col. Joseph Durfee, Thomas Durfee, Ephraim Boomer, Benjamin Weaver, Benjamin Peck, Elisha Casswell, Robert Erving. Contributions have been sent to Miss Martha Berry's school, Rome, Ga., and an illustrated lecture on historic Boston was given on May 25, 1910, the anniversary of the battle of Fall River.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, contributed $5 toward the bronze doors in Continental Hall, $5 to the Valley Forge memorial, $50 to the school at Hindman, Ky.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown, contributed to Miss Martha Berry's school, Rome, Ga., and toward a "safe and sane" Fourth of July. The chapter created a fund for furnishing and maintaining a room in the Watertown Home for Old Folks, and contributed to the George Washington Memorial Association. A chronological table of special events in the history of the town is now in course of preparation to be placed in the public schools. The chapter also contributed to the Royall House fund.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford, has contributed $5 to the fund for the bronze doors, $10 to the Boys' Union of Medford, besides

giving its moral support and individual aid, and $5 to Miss Martha Berry's school.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven, gave a lecture on Andrew Jackson, and one on experiences of teaching in the Philippines. The chapter gave $25 to the work among the southern mountaineers, and $5 as a prize for the best essay on some patriotic subject, written by the pupils of the public school. The chapter has a flag which is raised every day, with suitable exercises, to set an example in patriotism.

MICHIGAN.

Three hundred and six new members have been added to Michigan's roll, on which are the names of 12 Real Daughters. Michigan has 36 chapters, 3 of which have been added during the past year. These chapters are the Chippewa Chapter, Iron Mountain; the Petesega Chapter, Petoskey, and the Elijah Grout Chapter, Leslie. The Michigan chapters have united in furnishing the room, which they finished two years ago in Memorial Continental Hall. The cost of furnishing the room was $1,666.75.

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, Allegan, reports that in the family burying ground on Selkirk Lake are the graves of two soldiers and patriots; a Revolutionary record states Jeremiah Selkrig was aide de camp to Washington; his son, the Rev. James Selkrig, a soldier of the War of 1812, was an ordained Episcopal minister, doing heroic work converting the Indians. He was a good scholar also, as he translated the Episcopal Common Prayer into the Indian language, he was the only white man in this Indian settlement. The chapter has provided a standard, Daughters of the American Revolution, marker to place upon the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, and having learned that the Government provides marble headstones for all who have fought for their country's honor, on receiving proper proof, such proof was furnished and two headstones of marble have been constructed and delivered. These will be placed in position as soon as the weather permits. On Flag Day, June 14, 1909, the father of the regent, to celebrate his eighty-ninth birthday, presented the chapter with a flag 18 feet by 9. Plans have been made for an entertainment to be given on February 12, 1911, called "Our flag's career," the funds raised to be used for the equipment of a playground. The annual competition for prizes for the best essays is established in the high school, every pupil is obliged to write upon a subject chosen by the patriotic committee—half write on Revolutionary history and the lives of patriots, and half on modern inventions.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund.

Battle Creek Chapter, Battle Creek, contributed $20 toward furnishing a room in Continental Hall, and also reports prizes have

been given to the children of the public schools for the best essays on a given patriotic subject.

Big Rapids Chapter, Big Rapids, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, Hastings, contributed $5 to Continental Hall fund and has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers with marble slabs: Amos Ingram and John Quick. A framed copy of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the high school for the best essay written by a pupil on "How Michigan became a State."

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, and has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers: Joshua Chamberlin, at Oak Hill Cemetery, Pontiac, Mich., and Benjamin Grace, at Clarenceville Cemetery, Clarenceville, Mich.

Lansing Chapter, Lansing, contributed $50 toward furnishing a room in Continental Hall.

Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, Adrian, has contributed $50 toward the furnishing of a room in Continental Hall. Two Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Oakwood Cemetery, Adrian, Mich., have been marked: John Barber, born September 19, 1757, died June 24, 1840, and Jeduthan Uroso, died August 21, 1839, age 76. The chapter presents a prize in gold for the best essay on "Historic Linawee" written by a high-school student. Miss Ferry of the State Pioneer Society with the regent and chairman of the chapter committee on patriotic education visited the schools of the city, speaking on "Early Michigan history."

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, Cadillac, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund.

Marquette Chapter, Marquette, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and during the past year presented a medal to the boy and one to the girl of the eighth grade in the public schools of Marquette presenting the best paper on a patriotic subject. The chapter also sustains a scholarship of $50 in Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Mary Marshall Chapter, Marshall, contributed $10 toward furnishing a room in Continental Hall.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. One set of slides, "Landmarks in history," from Mrs. Bowron, chairman, the "Interchangeable bureau lectures and slides," were shown with accompanying lecture to the eighth-grade and high-school pupils of the city. A contribution of $10 was sent to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Ann Arbor, contributed a desk valued at $110 for the room being furnished by the chapters of Michigan in Continental Hall. The general work for the year has

been patriotic education. The chapter has organized a club of Children of the Republic with 15 charter members, and they have chosen to be known as the "George Washington Club." It assisted or rather took the initiative in having a "safe and sane" Fourth of July, and on that occasion presented to the Island Park of Ann Arbor a large flag to be used in the park on festal days. The chapter contributed the sum of $25 to Miss Berry's school for boys at Rome, Ga., and has given books as prizes in the public schools and to the student having the highest standing in history in the high school.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, Ionia, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. The grave of William Pangborn, a veteran of the War of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, was marked by the chapter with a bronze Sons of the American Revolution marker May 22, 1910. Impressive ceremonies marked the event. The grave is situated in a neglected cemetery at Snows Corners, 7 miles from the city of Ionia, which is the home of the chapter. The neighboring farmers helped in clearing up the grounds, which were overgrown with weeds and shrubs. The chapter raised the old and sunken headstone which marked the grave and had it reset in a cement base, so that the inscription is now legible. It reads as follows:

William Pangborn
died
March 10, 1852
aged
110 years, 3 months.

He fought under Washington through the Revolution; again through the War of 1812 to obtain independence and to preserve it, he devoted his best years. A grateful country guard his mortal remains.

The chapter obtained from the Adjutant General's Office the certificates of his service and from the Pension Department the record of his Revolutionary pension. He enlisted in a New York regiment, becoming a member of Capt. Dunscomb's company, Fourth New York Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Frederick Weissenfels, and became a part of Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois. He fought in the battles of Chemung (or Newtown) and Geneseo. In January, 1781, he was transferred to Capt. Theodosius Fowler's company, Second New York Regiment, commanded by Col. Philip Cortlandt, and while serving in this command he was made a prisoner near Fort Stanwix, and so remained till the end of the war. The record of his service in the War of 1812 is also in the hands of the chapter. The chapter has offered in the high school a prize for the highest standing in United States history and one for the best essay on the subject "Woman's work in the Revolution." Both these prizes were awarded in June, 1910. A flag was presented to the local militia company, known as Company A, Signal Corps, to be

used on the armory. The presentation was made on Flag Day, June 14, 1910. The chapter is now working for the safe observance of next Fourth of July.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti, reports a contribution of $10 was made to Continental Hall. The chapter has joined the Ann Arbor Chapter in reclaiming the Emily Whittemore Pioneer Park Cemetery, located between the two towns, and containing graves of some Revolutionary soldiers. Memorial services were held Sunday, May 29, 1910. Ypsilanti Chapter this year furnished the program.

Sophie De Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids, observed Founder's Day, June 23, 1910. At the request of and under the auspices of the chapter, the Sons of the American Revolution placed a tablet in the National City Bank, bearing this inscription:

> On this site Joel Guild erected the first frame house in Grand Rapids, August, 1833, in which the first township election was held April 4, 1834, and the first white wedding was celebrated April 13, 1834. Placed by the Michigan Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Founder's Day, June 23, 1910.

The chapter has contributed $415 to Continental Hall fund; three prizes—$4, $6, and $10—for the three best essays written by the pupils of the public schools on "The Ordinance of 1787;" presented a State flag to the Michigan Newsboys' Association on Flag Day; dedicated the Junior Circle playground in Madison Square with a flag raising and flag drill in the interests of a "safe and sane Fourth of July;" and took part in the historical pageant during "home-coming week." A lecture was given under the auspices of the chapter by Mrs. James P. Brayton, State regent, on the "Evolution of the flag," in the public schools and Bissell Home.

"LEST WE FORGET."

[The Michigan flag law—Act 98 of 1901, Public Acts, p. 139.]

AN ACT To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

SECTION 1. Any person who, for exhibition or display, shall place, or cause to be placed, any words, figures, numbers, marks, inscriptions, picture, design, device, symbol, token, notice, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any words, figures, numbers, marks, inscriptions, pictures, designs, device, symbol, token, notice, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, defy, defile, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The words flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, as used in this act, shall be construed to include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any representation or picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of or upon any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, showing or displaying the national colors, the Stars and Stripes.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall this act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag, disconnected from any advertisement, or the vignette of any political ballot.

SEC. 4. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days in the county jail of the county in which such conviction is had, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Approved May 1, 1901.

MINNESOTA.

The chapters in this State number nineteen, constituting a membership of 1,030. The chapters have worked in conjunction to restore the Sibley Mansion at Mendota, the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. It is the first stone house built in Minnesota in 1835, and was the residence of the first governor of the State, H. H. Sibley, and the official and social center for some years. The contract is for $1,600, of which one-half has been paid; it will require several thousand dollars more before it can be refitted and made the historical museum which is the plan adopted by the chapters. The property was a gift from Archbishiop John Ireland in April, 1910. The **Nathan Hale** Chapter of St. Paul erected some time ago a monument to the above-named hero, in a conspicuous place. The **Keewaydin** Chapter, Minneapolis, has raised money this year for a tablet with an inscription quoted from Daniel Webster, to place in West high school. The Minneapolis chapter planted a tree in Loring Park, the roots of which were placed in earth gathered from twenty-seven historic spots. The Minneapolis and St. Paul chapters united in acting as hostesses for the two weeks in March, 1910, for the annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society. The State regent and officers entertained at a reception the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and all visiting guests to the conservation congress. At the State conservation congress, March, 1910, the governor of Minnesota appointed many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution as delegates, and one as a vice president.

Capt. Richard Somers Chapter, St. Peter, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and $5 to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga. Books on patriotic subjects have been placed in the library and a story hour will be started in connection with the public library.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, contributed $175 for a stairway in Continental Hall, and intends to complete its gift to Continental Hall before subscribing money to the Sibley House. Four patriotic meetings were held in as many different missions. Members of the chapter aided the women's committee of the city in giving the children of Minneapolis a sane Fourth of July. The regent of the chapter gave a flag for Sibley House.



SIBLEY HOUSE, OWNED BY THE CHAPTERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MINNESOTA.

Fergus Falls Chapter contributed $15 the first year and $10 each year since its formation to Continental Hall fund. Last year the chapter contributed $50 to the Southern Industrial Educational Association to be used for a scholarship for a Revolutionary descendant; the money was sent to Hindman, Ky.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $10 toward a scholarship for the "mountain whites" through Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, contributed $63 to Continental Hall fund, which completes the chapter's payment toward a staircase to be given by the chapters of Minnesota.

Rochester Chapter, Rochester, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, and **Wenonah** Chapter, Winona, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund.

MISSISSIPPI.

Benjamin G. Humphreys Chapter, Lexington, sent $20 to the fund for marking the Natchez Trace and a contribution to Continental Hall fund.

David Reese Chapter, Oxford, contributed $15 toward the marker for the Mississippi-Alabama line of the Natchez Trace. The chapter located the grave of Col. Samuel Johnston, Kyatira, Tale County, near the "Hornell Old Place." The chapter has just bought a flag for the public school of the town of Oxford.

Horse Shoe Robertson Chapter, West Point. The proverbial "good luck" that the name implies has certainly been the chapter's in its growth. From a membership of 15 it has grown to 38. A medal was presented in June to a young girl of the public school for the highest average in United States history. The chapter has given three of these prizes and hopes to make the offer permanent, as it has awakened the interest of the pupils in the history of this country. A contribution of $5 was sent to Continental Hall fund. The chapter sent $20 to Mrs. Egbert Jones, chairman of the Natchez Trace Committee, to be expended on a bowlder to be placed at Washington, Miss.

Nahoulo Chapter, Laurel, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, and $14 toward a bowlder to mark the Natchez Trace.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, contributed $75 toward the gift of the reporters' table and chairs from the chapters in the State to Continental Hall. The chapter maintains a young girl at the Industrial Institute and College of this State; and gives a medal to a pupil of the junior class at Millsaps College for the best essay.

Shuk-ho-ta-tom-a-ha Chapter, Columbus, contributed a sum toward the furniture (table and chairs) presented by the chapters in Mississippi to Continental Hall.

MISSOURI.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Liberty, offered three medals for the highest standing in American history in the schools of Liberty.

Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter, Richmond, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and offered a medal to the pupil of the public school receiving the highest average for the year in United States history.

Anne Helm Chapter, Macon, gave $35 toward the furnishing of the room in Continental Hall, undertaken by the chapters in Missouri. An illustrated lecture on "our flag," obtained from the national committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, "interchangeable bureau lectures and slides," was given on June 14, 1910. Seven dollars and fifty cents was presented as first and second prizes for essays written by the pupils of the public schools on a patriotic subject. Five dollars was contributed to Miss Martha Berry's school, and the annual amount of $5.60 toward the scholarship in the school in the Ozark Mountains.

Columbian Chapter, Columbia, reports a contribution of $200 was made to Continental Hall fund, and $75 toward the furnishing of the room in Continental Hall, undertaken by the chapters in Missouri. The **Columbian** Chapter has verified the records and obtained from Washington headstones for six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Boone County, Mo.: John Connelly, Robert Lemon, Isham Burke, Radford McArgo, William Armstrong, and Samuel Elgin. The chapter gives a prize of $5 every year to the student in the Columbia High School who makes the best average in United States history. Ten cents per capita has been given every year (for nine years past) toward a scholarship in Forsythe Mission School in the Ozark Mountains in Missouri. The chapter showed pictures of the evolution of the flag, accompanied by a patriotic story to the school children on July 4.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, $5 toward the education of a boy at the Ozark School at Forsythe, Mo., and assisted by gifts and individual contributions in the establishment of a playground in Jefferson City to be kept open during the summer months.

Jemima Alexander Sharp Chapter, Boonville, contributed $1 to Continental Hall fund, and has given a scholarship of $70 to the school for southern mountaineers at Hindman, Ky.

Noah Coleman Chapter, Rolla, contributed $20 toward the room furnished by the chapters in Missouri in Continental Hall, presented a large flag to the New Ward School of Rolla on the Fourth of July with appropriate ceremonies, and maintains a $50 scholarship in the Ozark School, at Forsythe, Mo.

O'Fallon Chapter, O'Fallon. The O'Fallon Chapter has for its chapter house a room in the historical old home of Col. Nathan and Mrs. Rebecca Webbs Heald of Fort Dearborn fame. The building, erected in 1790, was built of logs hewn from heavy oaks and held in place by large wooden pins instead of nails; the old rock chimneys are in an excellent state of repair and the inner fireplaces stand unchanged; the beam ceilings of real oak, the heavy old doors where the latch string hangs on the outside, and even the portholes under the eaves remain just as they were a century ago. This property is owned by descendants of Col. Nathan Heald, who are loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, Springfield, reports the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers have been located, but not yet marked—Nathan Clifton (data not yet received). James Barham: Date of enlistment, January 1, 1781; length of service, nine months three weeks; rank, private; officers under whom service was rendered, Capts. Jesse Whitehead, Davenport, John Taylor, Myrick, Newson, Cols. Blount, Meriweather, Parker; battle engaged in, Petersburg; died, Flag County, Ky., January 8, 1865; buried in Green County, Mo.

MONTANA.

Oro Fino Chapter, Helena, purchased a chair as its contribution to Continental Hall. The chapter held a meeting of all the public-school children above the third grade in the large auditorium on April 19, 1910. A most interesting program was given, with addresses by prominent local speakers on the meaning of the day, with an illustrated reading of Paul Revere's Ride, a touching recitation of "Old Glory," and music by the United States military band. The Star Spangled Banner and America were sung by the entire audience, accompanied by the band. This was the first observance of Patriots' Day ever held in Helena, and a great deal of enthusiasm and interest was shown.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, reports a mahogany chair was given for Continental Hall, and that the chapter is assisting in the restoration of Old Fort Benton at Fort Benton, Mont.; a subscription of $100 was made and one-half has been paid. An entertainment, consisting of an illustrated lecture on "The flag," obtained from the interchangeable bureau, national committee Daughters of the American Revolution, was given on Flag Day for the school children of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

The membership in Nebraska has reached 145, and with two new chapters organized effective work is anticipated.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, and on June 3 made its annual presentation of a gold

medal to a senior of the high school writing the best historical paper on an assigned subject.

Margaret Holmes Chapter, Seward, contributed 45 cents per capita to Continental Hall fund.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha, supports three scholarships among the southern mountain whites, and each year presents a gold medal for the best essay written by a student of the senior class of the Omaha high school, the subject of the essay being an historical event or the life of some person connected with the Revolutionary period.

Quivera Chapter, Fairbury, contributed $26.50 to Continental Hall fund, presented two large flags to two different schools, and a framed picture of Washington to another.

St. Leger Cowley Chapter, Lincoln, contributed $13.50 to Continental Hall fund, and a scholarship of $50 to Miss Martha Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

During the year just completed the membership in New Hampshire has increased by 188 members, making a total of 1,375. Two new chapters have been formed during the year, making 26 organized chapters, and regents have been appointed in two other towns. The chapters have completed the fund for a portrait bust of Gen. John Stark and presented it informally to Memorial Continental Hall. A mahogany chair was presented for the platform of Memorial Continental Hall, bearing a silver plate with the inscription stating that the chapters of the State present it in honor of their State regent, Mrs. Charles Clemence Abbott. Four scholarships have been sent to Miss Berry's school in Georgia and another will be completed within a few weeks.

Anna Keyes Powers Chapter, Hollis, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. A tablet erected by this chapter in 1908 was dedicated August 24, of this year; it was erected to mark the site of the first home in Hollis, built in 1730 by Capt. Peter Powers; it is called the "Peter Powers memorial tablet," and is inscribed:

Here in 1730
The first home in Hollis
was established by
Capt. Peter Powers
and his wife
Anna Keyes Powers.
He and three of his sons
served in
The French and Indian War
and four of their sons
were soldiers
In the Revolutionary War.
Erected 1908 by the
Anna Keyes Powers Chapter
and Friends.



SITE OF THE FIRST HOME IN HOLLIS, N. H., ERECTED BY ANNA KEYES POWERS CHAPTER AND FRIENDS.

Twenty-three of the Government stones have been put in place to mark the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers that were unmarked. The names follow: Benjamin Abbot, William Adams, Jonas Blood, Ebenezer Ball, Josiah Bruch, Josiah Davis, Daniel Blood, Joseph French, Timothy French, Ephraim How, Joseph How, Jonathan Hobart, Thomas Jaquith, Nathaniel Leeman, Asa Lovejoy, Benjamin Messer, John Phelps, Jacob Spaulding, Ashel Twiss, Solomon Wheat, Thaddeus Wheeler, Solomon Pierce, Joseph Stearns. Five dollars has been contributed to Miss Berry's school, and three prizes to pupils for the best patriotic essays in the high and grammar schools were given. The chapter has had printed and placed in every schoolroom in the town a list of all the days on which the flag should be raised.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Littleton, erected a bowlder with a tablet inscribed: "This tablet marks the site of the first meeting house built in Littleton, 1812. It was used by all denominations, and for 30 years after being abandoned as a church it continued to be used as a town house. Erected by **Ellen I. Sanger** Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, July, 1908." The bowlder was not dedicated until October 1, 1910. The chapter gave $20 toward the work of Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham, reports $50 has been given to Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga., in the name of the regent of the **Elsa Cilley** Chapter, of Nottingham, N. H., by a friend.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter, contributed $10 toward the portrait bust of Gen. Stark placed in Continental Hall. The inscription on the tablet on the grave of the Rev. Samuel Dudley was restored by the chapter in 1909. It reads:

Rev. Samuel Dudley
son of
Gov. Thomas Dudley
Born in England, 1610
Pastor First Church, 1650–1683.
Died in Exeter, Feb. 10, 1683.
This tablet was restored
by
Exeter Chapter, D. A. R.
1909.

Granite Chapter, Newmarket, contributed $5 toward the work of Miss Martha Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $2.90 to the Francis Scott Key memorial. Thirteen volumes of tales of patriotic nature have been presented to the public library for the use of the children (valued at $5).

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover, reports the sum of $25 was given toward the work of Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Mary Torr Chapter, Rochester, sends a list of the names verified of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been marked:

Col. John McDuffee, Rochester, N. H.
Simon Torr, Chestnut Hills, Rochester, N. H.
Capt. Daniel McDuffee, Rochester, N. H.
Capt. John Brewster, Rochester, N. H.
Bart Blummer, Milton, N. H.
Enoch Wingate, Milton, N. H.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua, reports a small granite monument has been placed in the oldest cemetery in honor of the eight Revolutionary soldiers who are resting there. The graves could not all be located and the stone is inscribed to the known and unknown soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. The cost of the stone was $90. The chapter contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund to place the name of its honorary regent upon the roll of honor book. Three prizes, one of $10 and two of $5 each, were given for the three best essays on "New Hampshire's part in the American Revolution," written by pupils of the Nashua High School. The chapter contributes to the support of a Real Daughter.

Milford Chapter, Milford, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $10 to the work of Miss Berry's school.

Molly Reid Chapter, Chester, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, $3 toward the amount necessary to preserve the home of Francis Scott Key, and $5 to Miss Berry's school in Georgia.

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund and $50 to Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga. The chapter is helping to support one of the last Real Daughters in the State.

Mount Lebanon Chapter, West Lebanon, presented pictures to the graded public school and contributed toward the support of a Real Daughter.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport, gave one lecture upon civic reforms, free to the public. Five dollars has been raised toward building the wall around an old cemetery.

Rumford Chapter, Concord, sent $10 to Miss Berry's school and gave a prize of $3 to a pupil of the public school for writing the best composition on a patriotic subject.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund and reports four graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked: Abraham Fisher, John Sprague, Ebenezer Sperry, Roswell Clapp. Fifty flags were purchased for Memorial Day and placed on the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in three cemeteries--two in Claremont and one in West Claremont.

NEW JERSEY.

Annis Stockton Chapter, Palmyra, contributed $50 toward the painting of the portraits of the five signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, which are hung in Continental Hall, in the room furnished by the chapters in New Jersey; $3 was contributed for the frames and $5 to Continental Hall fund. The chapter owns a full set of flags, 38 inches long, with standard, copied from colored plates of those that have been used at various times from the time Columbus left the shores of Spain to the present time. These flags are rented, together with a play written for children, introducing the flags, with the description of the time and place when flags were used. Twenty-five children are needed to make the play brilliant, and 40 could be used with good success. The chapter charges $10 for rental, one-half to go toward Continental Hall fund.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, contributed $100 to Continental Hall fund and reports a tablet to Hannah White Arnett was unveiled in the "Old First" churchyard November 3, 1909, at Elizabeth, N. J., inscribed as follows:

> Near here rests
> Hannah White Arnett,
> Died 1823, aged 90 years.
> Her patriotic words, uttered in the dark days of 1776 summoned discouraged men to keep Elizabethtown loyal to the cause of American independence.
> Erected by Boudinot Chapter,
> Daughters of the American Revolution, 1909.

The chapter also gave two scholarships in Mr. Messler's school at McKee, Ky.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, reports the committee on educational work has placed over 900 books in one of the public schools. Two patriotic entertainments were given to about 500 parents and children—one on Lincoln's Birthday, the other on Bunker Hill Day. The entertainments in the afternoon consisted of folk dancing, games, and patriotic singing. The work of the summer school carried on by the chapter opened June 29 and closed September 2. There were eleven instructors—supervisor, physical director, industrial, domestic science, manual training teachers, playground assistants, and nurses. The number of pupils enrolled was 680. The gardens were a new feature; 65 were made, and the children worked most faithfully and raised crops of potatoes, corn, tomatoes, beans, etc. In speaking of the summer, the principal of the public school,

where the summer school was held, says: "It is impossible to estimate the benefits derived from such a work as has been carried on by the **Eagle Rock** chapter to the children of a neighborhood such as this." The amount of money raised by the chapter was a little over $1,400.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville, gave prizes of $5 to each of the three schools, viz, public school of Somerville, public school of Raritan, and St. Bernard's Parochial School (Roman Catholic), of Raritan, N. J., for proficiency in American history. Also $20 to the Southern Industrial Educational Association for the education of two children in the schools of the southern mountaineers. (This is to be an annual contribution and is pledged for 10 years.)

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and $10 toward the support of a boy at Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield, gives a prize each year for the best patriotic essay written by a student of the high school, and is educating a little mountain girl in South Carolina.

Nassau Chapter, Camden, is educating one day scholar at Sulada, N. C. Her four years end with the school term this year.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton, has done very little general work, as all of its efforts have been devoted to the preservation of the Rocking Hill headquarters. This house, about 3 miles from Princeton, was occupied by Gen. Washington for three months in the autumn of 1783, when Congress was holding its sessions in Nassau Hall, having been driven from Philadelphia by a threatened mutiny of the unpaid soldiers. This house is in a very good state of preservation and was purchased by the regent, Mrs. Swan. Many interesting Revolutionary relics are collected there. The sum of $5 was sent to the southern mountaineers.

Trent Chapter, Trenton, gave one lecture in Italian to an audience of 300, and contributed $50 for a scholarship in the school for southern mountaineers at Hindman, Ky.

NEW MEXICO.

The State regent reports the formation of one new chapter at Carlsbad and adds three new chapters are in process of formation. The patriotic spirit of our Revolutionary ancestors is certainly coming to the front in this far-away State.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, has, as usual, accomplished more active work for the good of the Commonwealth than any other chapter in New Mexico. It has kept its Daughters of the American Revolution park in order, has furnished a room in one of the old wigwams which were presented to it, as a meeting place, and has been

unusually energetic in all public improvements in this remote little city. It also presented a mahogany chair to Continental Memorial Hall.

The Lew Wallace Chapter, Albuquerque, has continued its good work in circulating a library through the rural districts of the county in which it is situated. It celebrated "Guadalupe-Hidalgo," or New Mexico day, on February 2 with patriotic exercises in all the schools of the county. It presented a mahogany chair to the Eighteenth Continental Congress for use on the platform at Continental Memorial Hall.

The Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, Santa Fe, has during the past year purchased several books of reference on genealogical matters, and presented a mahogany chair for use on the platform at Continental Memorial Hall.

NEW YORK.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, marked the graves of five Revolutionary soldiers in Eatonsowsh cemetery. Three lectures were given under the auspices of this chapter on historical subjects.

Battle Pass Chapter, Brooklyn, has contributed $5 to Continental Memorial Hall fund. This chapter also supports an 11-year-old girl in a day school at Quaker Meadows, 5 miles from Morgantown, N. C. The work is under the management of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, of Washington, D. C.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $50 to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Bronx Chapter, Mount Vernon, presented a chair to the room furnished by the chapters in New York State and reports in old St. Paul's church yard, Eastchester, the graves of six Revolutionary soldiers were properly marked on July 4, and a sandpit, the grave of forty-odd soldiers, whose skeletons were exhumed at Tuckahoe two years ago, was marked. The names of the six soldiers mentioned are as follows: Maj. Samuel S. Pell, Maj. Charles Turnbull, Col. Daniel I. Pell, Philip Pell, Isaac Ward, and Daniel Seering. In midwinter, a lecture on "Colonial history," illustrated with colored slides, was given to the school children by the chapter regent, at the Carnegie Library. Two handsome flags were presented as prizes for the best essays on historical subjects, written in the eighth year, first and second grades of the public schools. The chapter is much interested in playgrounds; a subscription was made toward the work among the Southern mountaineers, and a flourishing Society of the Children of the Revolution has been organized.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, has continued its patriotic educational work by giving its illustrated lectures on American history to the foreigners, either in the language of the audience or in English, 30

lectures being given each season to an average attendance of 350. Two large boxes of good literature have been sent to the hospitals for the soldiers in the Philippines, and one box to the Tuscarora Indian Reservation in western New York. Bronze markers have been placed upon the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers, in addition to a large number already placed: David Wisner (1758–1840); Cornelius Phelps (1759–1844); Cyrus Fillimore (1758–1846); Jacob Pettengill (1764–1842); Joseph Sternberg (1759–1843); Hezekiah Seamans (1763–1835). A systematic search of the cemeteries of Erie and Niagara Counties has been carried on for some years—the entire number visited thus far numbering 81. The little 4-acre cemetery at Sardinia yielded 11 Revolutionary soldiers of known records, for whom markers have been ordered. Nine inscriptions of men of suitable age, but whose records have not yet been completed, were also noted for future work. In this cemetery were found inscriptions over the graves of 153 persons who were born before the year 1800. This chapter has followed the example of the **Kanisteo** Chapter in printing the New York State law concerning the care of old or abandoned cemeteries and the responsibilities of the towns with regard to them. These have been sent to the supervisors of the various towns in the two counties, calling attention to badly kept cemeteries and is already bearing fruit in the efforts being started to care for these forgotten burial places.

The Buffalo chapter cooperates with the Niagara Frontier Landmarks' Association and this fall a delegation from the chapter was present when the Landmarks, together with representatives from the United States Army, reinterred the bodies of 11 soldiers found while excavating on the battlefield of Lundy's Lane. These were placed beside the remains of Capt. Hull and nine soldiers who were buried in Lundy's Lane cemetery, and a suitable inscription placed on the monument. During the past year an association has been formed on the Niagara frontier to commemorate the 100 years' peace in 1815. This chapter will cooperate with the association in this celebration.

Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, New York, gave a private lecture on practical forestry, rented from the Interchangeable Bureau of Patriotic Education. The honorary president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, was the guest of honor, and a number of distinguished people interested in forest conservation were present. The chapter also gave two parlor lectures for its members and guests.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley, in February, 1910, sent $25 to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New Berlin, has given one prize of $5 to the high-school graduate doing the best work, one of $5 to the eighth-grade pupil doing the best work, $10 to the Southern Educational Association, and $25 to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams, for several years voted to give annually $6 for the purchase of markers for soldiers' graves. Six graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked with tablets as follows: John Bishop, Jason Crittenton, John Haskins, Silas Stevans, Clement Tubbs, and Solomon Tracy.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia, reports the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers have been marked, that of Thomas Chaddock, in a rural cemetery between Batavia and Stafford, and that of Humphrey Willard in Alexander. Patriotism is thoroughly taught in all of the public schools, all of the national holidays are observed, a programme is carried out in which the pupils take part with patriotic songs and recitations. The flag is saluted every morning in each room by all the pupils of whatever nationality, and the oath of allegiance given. Two prizes of $5 each are given annually for the best regent's examination paper on American history. A flag was presented to the public library, and a scholarship of $50 is maintained in Miss Martha Berry's school for mountaineers, at Rome, Ga.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter, Canajoharie, will erect a mountain during the coming year to mark the continental road which has a terminus at Canajoharie. On July 26, 1910, at Spraters, the chapter marked in a suitable manner the grave of Andrew Mitchell, a Revolutionary soldier.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, on June 14, 1910, raised a flag at Fort Bull.

Fort Washington Chapter, New York. On Wednesday, November 16, 1910, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Washington, a monument (bowlder) marking the American redoubt at Fort Washington was dedicated to New York City. The bowlder, weighing about 3 tons, suitably inscribed, is erected on the identical spot where a fort or redoubt was constructed in 1776. The regent of the chapter presented the monument to the city of New York; it was accepted for the city by the president of the park board. Four hundred United States troops, assigned by Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, participated in the parade. The chapter is interested in preserving the Billop House, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y., where on September 11, 1776, a conference was held between Lord William Howe and a committee of Congress consisting of Franklin J. Adams and E. Rutledge, Esq.; the preservation of the Gen. Herkimer house, Herkimer, N. Y.; and establishing a military highway between Yorktown, Va., and Jamestown, Va., via Williamsburg, Va., where William and Mary's College is located. All of these projects, being either local or approved by Congress, are open to subscription from all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville, has given two prizes of $10 each to the schools of the city; one prize to a pupil of the high school for the best essay on a Revolutionary historical subject; the other for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject by a pupil in the grammar department.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur, reports a copy of the speech of Lincoln at Gettysburg, in the form of a tablet, was placed upon the walls of the high school. A broken stone marking the grave of John Garret was put in good condition, and plans are in progress for placing markers upon the few Revolutionary graves in the local cemetery. Two handsome flags were presented to the Gouverneur Reading Room Association, a prize of $5 was given for the best essay by a high-school student on a topic to be selected by the chapter, and a contribution of $10 made to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Glens Falls, is composed of members from Glens Falls, Hudson Falls (formerly Sandy Hill), Fort Edward, and two or three other local towns, and has scattered members in several States. Funds are being raised for the erection of a bowlder to mark the site of old Fort Edward. Fifty dollars was contributed for a scholarship in Miss Berry's school, at Rome, Ga.

Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown, reports in the old Colonial Cemetery in the heart of the city, founded by Sir William Johnson, baronet, 1760, a granite cross, marking the site of the first church north of the Mohawk River, built by Sir William. There are 14 Revolutionary and 1812 soldiers buried in this cemetery. Ten dollars has been contributed to the Southern Industrial Educational Association, also $10 as a prize for good scholarship in the Johnstown High School.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornell, reports only one monument, a bowlder, has been erected by the chapter. This bowlder is on the armory grounds, and on a bronze tablet is the inscription: "Erected in memory of the soldiers of the upper Canisteo Valley." A contribution each year is made to Continental Hall. Hornell was outside of the struggle in the Revolutionary war, but just outside the city, near where the Canisteo River rises, the Indians made and started their canoes. These tribes went down the Canisteo, Chemung, and Susquehanna and participated in the massacre at Wyoming. It is expected that this chapter will mark this spot in the near future. The graves of six Revolutionary soldiers have been marked recently. There are two patriotic societies of the children—the Olive Franklin Society, of Canisteo, and the Christopher Hurlburt Society, of Hornell—though neither can be called a club of the Children of the Republic.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, and $7.50 for prizes in the high school for the pupil having the highest standing in American history.



BOWLDER ERECTED ON HUNTINGTON VILLAGE GREEN BY KETEWAMOKE CHAPTER, HUNTINGTON, N. Y.

Ketewamoke Chapter, Huntington, erected a tablet inscribed as follows:

1653 1909
Huntington Village Green
On which stood the block house
For protection from the Indians
Here the early town meetings were held
and
Militia drilled in Revolutionary times
Erected by
Ketewamoke Chapter D. A. R.
A. D. 1909.

A framed copy of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Huntington High School.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, reports two graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked as follows: Asa Eggleston, ——— Dorchester. On October 29, 1909, an entertainment consisting of patriotic songs and recitations by the children was given; prizes have been given to students in the public schools for essays on American historical subjects, and a contribution of $10 was sent to Miss Berry's school.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, maintained a playground during the summer of 1910, and reports one young woman has been educated at Lincoln University and a second one holds a scholarship there.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, has contributed $100 to Continental Hall fund, and reports the position of the third line of defense at the Battle of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, has been carefully established and marked by a tablet, placed on a building at the corner (southeast) of Broadway and One hundred and fifty-ninth Street, inscribed as follows:

This tablet marks the third line of defense and
commemorates the bravery of Colonel Robert Wagner and
his three thousand men at the battle of Fort Washington,
November 16, 1776.
Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.

Two scholarships were given for southern mountaineers.

Minisink Chapter, Goshen, dedicated on October 10, 1910, a monument on Beacon Hill tower of Goshen. This is the last hill on the west side of the Hudson where the signal fires were used during the Revolution. On October 9, 1909, a beacon fire was kindled to celebrate the close of the Hudson-Fulton celebration; the monument was dedicated on the anniversary. Fifty dollars was contributed to the room furnished by the chapters in New York State as a memorial. The grave of William Knapp, a Revolutionary soldier, located on a

farm plat near Chester, was marked. Ten dollars was given to the high school as prizes to pupils for competitive essays on patriotic subjects, and $10 was given to the Southern Industrial Educational Union.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion, sends a list of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the town of Columbia, Herkimer County, N. Y.: Thomas Smith, Andrew Miller, Jonas Miller, Jacob Miller, John Miller, Jacob Barringer, Johannes Getman, Frederick Getman, John Jost Hess, Joseph Moyer, Marks Grant, Lieut. George F. Helmer, Conrad Orendorf, Simeon Remington, Gershom Skinner, Josiah Webster, Abram Woleben, Christian Warmuth. Headstones were placed for the following: Johannes Getman, Frederick Getman, Simeon Remington, and Josiah Webster. All were marked June 29, 1910. The records were verified, the money raised, and the work all done by Mrs. Alice G. Hatch, who has since become a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and carried on a manual training school for the Italian children. Fifty dollars in money was given and members of the chapter, assisted by outsiders, taught sewing to the girls and basketry to the younger boys. The services of a regular manual training teacher were supplied to the older boys by one of the members. Twenty-four sessions were held, with a roll of 125, average attendance 62—20 boys, 24 girls, and 20 kindergarten children. An illustrated lecture on Lincoln was given in February.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport, N. Y., reports two lectures were given during July and August; the playground on the normal school campus was conducted by Mr. F. Belland, athletic instructor of the Brockport State Normal School. The games for boys and young men's league were under the supervision of the chapter. Miss Marie Galvin supervised the amusements for children and young girls. A large attendance showed the great interest in the playground which was financed through the efforts and generosity of the chapter.

New York City Chapter, N. Y., on February 22 gave a lecture, "The forest," in the interest of conservation. A number of men prominent in the colleges were present with other distinguished guests. The lecture compiled from information furnished by the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and illustrated by 80 slides, 55 loaned from the Forest Service, was highly commended. The regent and honorary president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, as usual, has presented many flags and made patriotic addresses whenever it was possible to arrange a date.

Olean Chapter, Olean, decorated, as is the usual custom, the memorial bowlder and graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in the vicintiy. Fifty dollars was contributed for a scholarship in Maryville College, Tennessee; $100 to the Children's Home at Randolph, N. Y.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, contributed $20 to Continental Hall fund, $25 was presented to a student in the history department, Syracuse University, for the best essay on an assigned subject—"John Paul Jones," and $10 was given to pupils of the grammar schools for the best essay on Revolutionary events. Both awards were made special events. At Lincoln Hall grammar school an illustrated lecture, "Why our young people should love the forests," was given. This lecture was repeated in several of the large public school buildings. Two illustrated lectures in Italian, "America of to-day" and "Our flag" was furnished to the board of education for lecture courses. All three of these lectures were procured from Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, chairman of the National Committee on Interchangeable Bureau of Lectures and Slides. Ten dollars was contributed to pay the day school tuition of a mountain white boy, under the auspices of the Southern Industrial and Educational Association.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, gave a prize of $5 to a local high-school pupil for the best examination in American history, and $50 was contributed to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, reports $10 has been contributed to Continental Hall fund; the ground gone over thoroughly last year and markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers which were to be marked. Forty dollars has been contributed to Miss Berry's school for mountain whites.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn, presented a flag to the public library on May 30, 1910.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy, has contributed $10 to the Women's Improvement League of Troy (the playground association) for a quiet celebration of the Fourth of July.

St. Johnsville Chapter, St. Johnsville, on August 18, 1910, placed a tablet on the old stone church at Palatine with the following inscription:

Palatine Church
Erected August 18th, 1770.
This tablet placed by the St. Johnsville
Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution
August 18th, 1910.

In June each year a prize of $5 is given to the student in the high school having the highest standing in American history.

Salamanca Chapter, Salamanca, has contributed $5 to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., two prizes for the best historical essays written by the pupils of the eighth grade—the first $5, the second $2.50—and has contributed to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh, reports one copy of the chapter's publication, Three Centuries in Champlain Valley, was given to Continental Hall. By the publication of this book records of numerous historic spots have been preserved. It contains 485 pages, 8vo,

and is printed on white antique paper, with eight full-page illustrations from original photographs and many small cuts, and is bound in cloth, blue and white, the colors of the national society, with the head of Champlain blind stamped upon the cover and the title in white and gold. The following temporary markers of wood, painted white with black lettering, easily read in most cases from the highway, have been erected:

(1) Ransom's Ferry.
(2) Homestead of Benj. Movers, 1794 or 5–1821.
(3) Lot No. 9, Homestead of Wm. Pitt Platt, 1793.
(4) Home of William Coe.
(5) Macdonough Farm, Gift of State of Vermont to Commodore Macdonough.
(6) Barn of Major John Addams, erected 1790.
(7) Fort 1812.
(8) Breastworks, 1812.
(9) Old Homestead of Gen. Melancton Woolsey.
(10) Homestead of Col. Marinus Francis Durand, built 1793 or 4.
(11) First Custom House, District of Champlain.

On the day of the memorial services a flag was placed above each marker at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Maj. John Addams's, on Cumberland Head, Plattsburgh (town), N. Y., was marked. Memorial services were held at the chapel September 24, 1910, at the time of the unveiling and dedication of the marker.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva, has contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, presented an American flag to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and made a contribution to Miss Berry's school of $5.

Silas Town Chapter, Mexico, reports, that Spy Island, named for Silas Town, who was a Revolutionary spy under Washington, two years ago was placed by the State in the care of the Silas Town chapter. Bushes have been cut, unsightly trees removed, grass and flower seed sown, which promises to make of it a very attractive spot. Every year prizes are given in the eighth grade of the high school for the best patriotic essays on given subjects, a first and second prize for the girls, and the same to the boys. In addition to these prizes this year a first and second prize was given in the academic department for the best standing in American history.

Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Briarcliff Manor, has contributed $15 in prizes to the pupils of the public school for the best essays on Revolutionary topics, $25 to Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga., and $10 for a student in Maryville College.

Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg, joined with chapters at Gouverneur, Lowville, and Watertown in sending $50 for a scholarship to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland, has contributed $10 to the Southern Industrial Association for work among the mountain whites.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, presented a municipal flag to the city of Binghamton July 4, 1910; also contributed $50 for a scholarship in Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, gave a prize of $5 in June to the pupil passing the best examination in United States history, $5 was contributed to Miss Martha Berry's school, and $5 to the school for the education of southern whites (mountaineers).

NORTH CAROLINA.

There are 16 chapters in the State, with 4 others in process of formation. Only 1 new chapter perfected its organization last year. The increase in membership during the year of 1909–10 was 90. The allied work of the chapters has been the payment of the balance due on the North Carolina column fund for Memorial Continental Hall, $198.25, and the erection of a granite bowlder at the birthplace of Andrew Jackson near Waxhaw, N. C. The bowlder is 4½ by 4 feet and nearly 2 feet thick. It has a log cabin carved in relief on it and below:

Here was born
March 15, 1767
Andrew Jackson
Seventh President of the United States.

The bowlder rests on a granite base, and the whole on a rock foundation, somewhat larger. In the rock foundation is inserted a slab inscribed:

Erected by North Carolina D. A. R. 1910.

The insignia is beautifully carved, and below:

These stones were part of the original house.

The bowlder cost $250.

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville, has contributed $15 to Continental Hall fund and $30 has been paid toward the scholarship at the Normal and Collegiate Institute, Asheville, N. C., for a girl of Revolutionary ancestry.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury, reports each chapter in North Carolina is to give $17 toward the erection of a marker on the site of the birthplace of North Carolina's distinguished son, Andrew Jackson. This chapter has paid the amount. The home place was donated to the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina by Mr. J. L. Rodman, with the understanding that they would erect a suitable memorial. Ten dollars has been contributed to Continental Hall. The Daniel Boone Memorial Association invited the **Elizabeth Maxwell Steele** Chapter to cooperate with them in the exercises attending upon the dedication of the Daniel Boone memorial cabin (a replica of the original)

upon the site of his first North Carolina home, and the unveiling of the Boone memorial monument at Boone's Ford, Boone township, Davidson County, N. C., April 30, 1910. Ten dollars was donated to this monument fund.

General Joseph Winston Chapter, Winston-Salem, reports more than $200 has been contributed to Continental Hall fund, and "Old Salem Tavern," where Washington stayed when on his southern tour, has been marked with an iron tablet; appropriate ceremonies were held; other patriotic societies and the children of the town were present; the tablet was unveiled by descendants of the early settlers. A scholarship has been given to a young man who is being educated for the ministry, at Plum Tree, Mitchell County, N. C., and two rooms were furnished at Glade Valley School, Alleghany County, N. C. Patriotic pictures and several libraries have been distributed among the mountain schools; the mountain people have been visited and encouraged to send their children to the schools. Illustrated patriotic lectures on American history are in course of preparation for schools and clubs. Patriotic lectures have been given to the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina and the first brass-band concert given them.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte, has contributed to the Andrew Jackson Monument at Waxhaw, $17. The chapter reports a marker is to be erected on the spot where Lieut. Locke was killed. Twenty-five dollars was contributed to Continental Hall fund, and 10 books on subjects appropriate to patriotic education have been presented to the Women's College at Charlotte, N. C.

OHIO.

There are 48 chapters in this State, with a membership of 3,246. Four new chapters have been organized: Fort Industry, Toledo; Toledo, Toledo; Mount Vernon, Kokpsing; Bellefontaine, Bellefontaine. The contributions to Continental Hall fund amounted to $906. Two hundred and forty-three graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and many of them marked. In Ohio 18 Children of the Republic clubs have been formed, 4 new ones this year. Six chapters have assisted in having passed an ordinance for a safe and sane Fourth of July. In Cleveland alone 20 lectures were delivered on the "Spirit of our national holidays," and "The flag." There are nine Real Daughters in Ohio, two having died during the year.

Canton Chapter, Canton, has contributed $40 to Continental Hall fund. The chapter assisted at the unveiling of the monument to Adam Poe. Eight or nine graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located, but not yet marked. A lecture has been given in Italian, "About America," illustrated by 40 views obtained from the interchangeable bureau, National Society Daughters of the American

Revolution. A club of the Children of the Republic started, called John Stark. One hundred and fifty flags were presented by the club to the children of the playground association at the close of the season, and 30 subscriptions, by sale of tickets, were made to the Francis Scott Key Memorial. The **Canton** Chapter has been unremitting in its efforts for a safe and sane Fourth of July and will endeavor to have an ordinance passed prohibiting the sale of fireworks and explosives.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, has contributed $25 in cash to the proposed memorial to Mrs. John A. Murphy. Two graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and will be marked later.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Fremont, on September 10, 1910, erected the following tablets, bronze, 2 feet by 1, inscribed as follows:

On the site of Ball's battle field:

Ball's Battlefield
Major Ball's Squadron
2d. Light Dragoons U. S. Army
While escorting Col. Wells
17th U. S. Infantry from
Major General Harrison's
Headquarters at Fort Seneca to
relieve Major Croghan of the
command of Ft. Stephenson for
alleged insubordination in re-
fusing to evacuate the fort, was ambushed by
Indians near this spot, but
gallantly charging them, killed
seventeen with the sabre, 30th July, 1813.
Erected by Col. George Croghan Chapter, D. A. R.

On the rock known as the General Harrison Mess Table:

General Harrison's mess table on the Indian trail leading from the headquarters of Major General Harrison at Ft. Seneca on the Sandusky river to Ft. Meigs on the Maumee river, War 1812. Erected by Col. George Croghan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both of these are on the famous Harrison Trail.

The chapter has contributed $100 toward the expense of furnishing the room in Memorial Continental Hall, undertaken by the chapters in Ohio. Five dollars has been donated toward the expense of the tablet to be placed on a monument to be erected at Port Clinton, designating the terminus of the Harrison Trail. The graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers were marked: John Waggoner, Four Mile House, Sandusky Township; Phineas Stevens, Parkhurst, Townsend Township; Daniel Bates, Dana Green, Green Creek Township; John Burkhardt, Hessville, Washington Township; Joab Wright, Gray, Green Creek Township; Nathan Goodale, Whittaker Res., Sandusky County; Allen Wattrous, Green Spring, Green Creek Township.

Delaware City Chapter, Delaware, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund.

Fort Industry Chapter, Toledo, presented the andirons for the fireplace in the room in Continental Hall furnished by the chapters in Ohio. On May 25, 1910, a lecture on "Patriotic songs of our country" was given, and on September 30, 1910, the Gen. Patrick Slevin Children of the Republic Club was organized.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, states Fort McArthur has been preserved and $10 has been contributed to the Southern Industrial School.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall and $10 to the Southern Industrial School. The following interesting historical sketch is given: In 1779 the Indians were exceedingly troublesome. In October, 1789, Gen. Benjamin Logan received command, as he was well acquainted with Indian warfare. This expedition under Logan was raised to punish the Shawnees for their many murders and cruel outrages and to keep the warriors of the Miami, Wyandot, and Delaware close at home. Among the men in Gen. Logan's expedition were Daniel Boone and Gen. Simon Kenton. From Kentucky they crossed the Ohio River, aiming to strike the first blow at the Shawnee town on Mad River, the birthplace of the great Tecumseh, about 5 miles southwest of the present site of Springfield. They entered into what is now Clinton County and encamped for the night at the point since known as "deserted camp," from the fact that during the night a Frenchman belonging to Logan's army deserted to give notice to the Indians of the near approach of the Kentuckians. The fact soon became known and the army was aroused and put in motion. The deserter had given notice, but not in time for the Indians to get away. Their towns were destroyed, fields of corn laid waste, 20 warriors killed, and 70 or 80 prisoners taken. On the county map this camp was called "deserted camp." Five military surveys call for this spot as one corner of each of these surveys. All call for its beginning at Logan's encampment in October, 1786, where a man deserted. A copy of the History of Clinton County was sent to Mrs. Amos Draper when she was registrar general, as she said reference was so often made to it. In it will be found the history of "deserted camp." It is now in the library at Continental Hall.

The graves of 16 Revolutionary soldiers have been located in the county up to the present time; all except 2 have the ordinary markers. One who is buried in the old Methodist graveyard; the other, Capt. Parrott's, who, because it was a military funeral, was not allowed burial within the walls of the old Methodist ground He was laid just over the stone wall in a woods. Since then an alley has been made through there, lots sold off the woods, and houses

built on them. Some of the old settlers who attended the funeral found part of the old stone wall. According to measurements, the grave seems to be located in the back of one of the lots. The names of Revolutionary soldiers' graves located in Clinton are as follows: Abraham Ellis, Barney Linkhart, George Hiney, John Achor, William M. Stewart, Andrew Jack, Capt. Joseph Parrott, Benjamin Fuller, Thomas Gaddis, Thomas Hardin, Andrew Irvin, Edward Roberts, Absolon Boring, David Shields, Elijah Sabin, George Byard. Two others that have been verified are George Armstrong, York Township, and David Dalyrymple, York Township. A club of the Children of the Republic has been organized by the name of Rutherford B. Hayes, named after the ex-President. The sum of $10 has been donated for the work among the southern mountaineers. Two sets of Foundation Stones of Success, by Miss Estelle Avery Sharpe, have been placed in the public school and the public-school library. Through the efforts of this chapter the "good health series," by Gulick, have been made a part of the school course.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark, is rapidly collecting funds to erect a monument to Rev. Sold, buried in Licking County. A contribution of $10 has been made to Continental Hall fund. The graves of 22 Revolutionary soldiers have been located, but as the county commissioners neglected to take action upon the chapter's petition, only five graves have been marked:

John Larabee, sr.; born, 1760, in Massachusetts; was Matross in Col. Crane's Artillery Regiment. Died February 6, 1846; buried in Lutheran Cemetery.

Japat Mentzer; born, 1755; was private, Col. Nagal Regiment; married in this county Polly Callanhan, January 15, 1829; died September 13, 1841; buried Lutheran Cemetery.

Caleb Hill; born, New York, 1756; served in Capt. William Faulkner's company; Col. Cornbeek's regiment, as private; wife's name missing; he is buried Johnstown, Ohio.

Sergt. Elizah Adams; born at Coventry, Conn., 1755. Enlisted at Enfield, Conn., May, 1775, private, Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, Inman's regiment; had very interesting career, married Sarah Vails at Otsego, N. Y., February 11, 1798; died December 7, 1843; buried at Johnstown, Old Cemetery.

Moses Scoville, wife Rachel Baker.

Graves marked by **Hetuck** Chapter in 1908:

James Colville, Virginia (died single).
Judge James Taylor, Pennsylvania; married Mary Cully.
John McCaddon (or Cadon), Virginia and Ohio.
Capt. Archibald Wilson, Virginia; married Nancy Newman.
John Beard, Massachusetts; married Margaret Kirk.
Eldad Steele, Vermont; married Sylba Bates.
Zachariah Allbaugh, Maryland; married Elizabeth.
Elias Hughes, Virginia; scout, spy, and private (lieutenant in 1812); married ——.
Joseph Headley, New Jersey; married ——.
George Horn, Virginia; wife Elizabeth.
Herry Jolly, Pennsylvania; married ——.

Benjamin Green (married and has D. A. R. descendants).
Samuel Edman, New Jersey; married ———.
Japat Mentzer, Pennsylvania; married Polly Callanhan.
Thomas Seymore, Virginia; married Catherine Hider.
Samuel Ball, New Jersey.
John Larabee.
Samuel Elliott.

Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth, has contributed $20 toward furnishing the room in Continental Hall undertaken by the chapters in Ohio.

Kokosing Chapter, Mount Vernon. The name is an Indian name, meaning "Home of the Owl." The chapter organized May 27, 1910. Five dollars has been contributed to Continental Hall fund; several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and some marked.

Marietta Chapter, Marietta, has sent a contribution of $10 to Continental Hall fund.

Miami Chapter, Troy, reports $10 has been contributed to Continental Hall fund, and 13 graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located. On the evening of June 13, 1911, Miami Chapter presented to the board of education for the library room a large flag, and has contributed $5 toward the schools for girls in the Appalachian Mountians.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens, reports $25 has been pledged to Continental Hall fund to be paid on or before January 1, 1911. Seven graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe. A contribution of $30 has been made to Continental Hall fund and $35 to Miss Martha Berry's school, Georgia.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, has contributed $25 for furnishing the room undertaken by the chapters in Ohio in Memorial Continental Hall. One additional soldier's grave, that of Jeremiah Ladd, has been marked in Madison Township, making 88 in all. One hundred and twenty-five leaflets on "Instruction to Foreigners on Naturalization" were furnished for a night school, and $6 was sent to Miss Berry's school in Georgia.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, and reports the grave of Thomas Robinson has been located in the Presbyterian Cemetery at New Market, Highland County.

Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon, has contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and $10 to the school at Hindman, Ky., toward a scholarship for a young girl of Revolutionary ancestry.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, has contributed $325 for the room to be furnished by the chapters in Ohio in Continental Hall. The graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers have been marked: Edmund Ratleton, Gamaliel Fenton, Sylvanus Burk (marked Apr. 8, 1910), Hezekiah Ford, Sergt. Currier, John Minor, John Hall

(marked Apr. 11, 1910), John Shysard, Samuel Stewart, Elias Keys (marked Apr. 12, 1910), Josiah Wilcox, Josiah Kellogg (marked April 14, 1910), Jared Farrand, James Nicholas, Joshua Hudson, Joseph Myrick (marked May 9, 1910), John Bosworth, Lieut. Sylvanus Smith, Capt. Abner Smith, Jonathan Smith, Joseph Porter (marked May 30, 1910), Jedediah Crocker, Samuel Dean, David Foot (marked May 30, 1910).

The department of patriotic education, which formerly consisted of one committee, has recently been enlarged by the addition of a committee to encourage proper respect for the national flag, and a committee to assist in the movement for a rational celebration of Independence Day. Three petitions for the preservation of the Francis Scott Key home were circulated in the chapter and $9 forwarded to those in charge of this memorial. An appropriation of $25 was made in April for the Southern Industrial Educational Association. The Ohio law to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag has been published, and copies have been mailed to such firms as confectioners, box markers, novelty manufacturers, etc., accompanied by a card bearing this inscription:

Inclosed please find a copy of the Ohio law to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States. Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, respectfully requests your cooperation in the effort to have this law enforced.

Many individual cases of violation have been followed up. One large department store immediately discontinued using the flag in their newspaper advertising and on their wrapping paper. In this way the law has been widely circulated and copied by newspapers in different sections of the State. The flag committee cooperated with a similar committee from the Sons of the American Revolution on Independence Day to have the flag displayed on public and private buildings, and to it was intrusted the purchasing of all the flags used in the celebration. Part of the work is necessarily confined to the few weeks just preceding the Fourth of July. It is the duty of this committee to cooperate with those in charge of the celebration and to assist in every way possible. The special part assigned to it in 1910 was to distribute the thousands of small flags to the children as they formed in line for marching. This required eight automobiles, each carrying three people and many flags. A call was sent out to meet this need, and many Sons and Daughters responded. It was the privilege of the chairman to present a 4 by 6 bunting flag to each organization having 50 or more in line. A handsome silk flag fell to the lot of the Chinese, the foreign organization making the best appearance in the parade. The chapter sent $50 to the Fourth of July fund for general expenses, and individual Daughters gave $15 more. Incidentally, the Sons were called upon for a like amount and responded. To the Daughters fell also

the honor of arranging to have the Declaration of Independence read in five city parks in connection with band concerts and athletic sports. In one park the Bohemian societies were giving athletic exhibitions, and a vast throng of that nationality listened quietly and respectfully to the reading of the Declaration by a prominent clergyman. An "antifireworks" ordinance went into effect in Cleveland July 20, 1908. A safe and sane Fourth was inaugurated July 4, 1909, through efforts of this chapter. The Western Reserve chapter has copyrighted a postal card for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City Chapter, Oklahoma City, gave $10 to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association for the purchase and preservation of the historic home of Francis Scott Key. A reproduction of the original painting, "Inspiration," was framed and presented to the Carnegie Library.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, reports a list of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers marked as follows:

Barney Hasson, buried in Center County, Pa.
Michael McMullen, buried in Center County, Pa.
Michael Stiver, buried in Center County, Pa.
Eleazer Evans, buried in Patton Township, Pa.
James Harris, buried in Bellefonte, Pa.
Henry Henning, buried in Center County, Pa.

Fifty dollars was contributed to Miss Berry's school in Georgia.

Berks County Chapter, Reading, proposes to erect a granite bowlder locating the site of the Hessian camp during the Revolution near Reading by next June, the bowlder to bear a bronze tablet suitably inscribed. This chapter has a large and flourishing club of the Children of the American Republic with 72 members. A gold medal, valued at $10, was presented to the winner of the annual Daughters of the American Revolution prize essay contest in the Girls' High School February 22, 1910. Money contributed by the chapter members to the kindergarten fund was used for aiding little foreigners. The sum of $10 is sent annually to aid in the education of a young mountain girl in Kentucky, two other chapters in Pennsylvania contributing the balance.

Brookville Chapter, Brookville, reports $25 was this year contributed to Continental Hall and three graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked: Col. Porter, John (or Andrew) Barnett, and Jacob Hetrick.

Chester County Chapter, organized in West Chester, Pa., but covers the whole county. Fifty dollars was contributed to Continental

Hall. One Daughters of the American Revolution marker was placed on the grave of Samuel Johnston—a surgeon in the Revolutionary War—buried at Middle Springs Church, near Shippensburg, Pa. Prizes to the amount of $15 were given writers of the best essays on historic subjects, the prizes being awarded in May to pupils of the Kennett Square High School. This chapter has recently undertaken the education of one southern mountaineer girl in Maryville College, Tennessee.

Col. Crawford Chapter, Meadville, has contributed liberally to Miss Berry's School for Boys, Rome, Ga., and the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association, Washington, D. C. It gave two prizes for historical essays to the graduating classes of the high school.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, gave a prize of $5 for the best examination and essay on patriotic history and civics to a scholar in the graduating class of Lock Haven High School. A framed picture of the Betsy Ross house was presented to the Lock Haven High School, and a contribution was made to the Francis Scott Key fund.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, reports the sum of $25 is set aside annually to care for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Old Lutheran Church Cemetery, which was deeded to the congregation by Capt. John Conrad Weiser, who himself is buried there. Gov. Simon Snyder, a Revolutionary soldier and the "war governor" of Pennsylvania in 1812, is also buried there. The graves marked in the Old Lutheran Cemetery, Selinsgrove, Pa., are Capt. John Conrad Weiser, Lieut. Col. Peter Hosterman, Pvt. George Ulrich; in Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, Selinsgrove, Pa., the chapter marked the grave of Capt. Anthony Selin, a member of the Cincinnati, and founder of the town of Selinsgrove; in the Union Cemetery, Saleno, Snyder County, Pa., the grave of Pvt. Matthias (Michael) Schock was marked; in Tulpehocken Reformed Cemetery, near Myerstown, Pa., the grave of Sergt. Frantz Paul Zöeller was marked. A prize of $10 is given yearly to a member of the senior class of Susquehanna University writing the best essay upon some Revolutionary subject. Also a prize of $5 is given yearly to a member of the senior class of Selinsgrove High School for the best essay upon some patriotic subject.

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle, contributed $15 to the Tuesday's Club of Shippensburg to help preserve the historic spots at Shippensburg—Fort Morris, Fort Franklin, and the old Cumberland County courthouse. Fourteen dollars was given toward a scholarship at Hindman, Ky., $15 for a building for little girls at Hindman, and $25 toward the work of Miss Berry's School in Rome, Ga.

Delaware County Chapter, Philadelphia, has endowed a pew in Washington Chapel, Valley Forge, to be dedicated to a patriot of the Revolutionary War.

Dial Rock Chapter, West Pittston, reports a contribution of $10 has been made to Continental Hall fund, a bronze tablet has been erected in the main corridor of West Pittston High School building, with the following inscription:

In Grateful memory of
JOHN JENKINS
Born 1727 Died 1784
A Wyoming Pioneer,
a leading man in the community during the Revolutionary war, Judge of the County Court of Westmoreland, Representative from Westmoreland in the Connecticut Assembly, First school teacher in the Wyoming Settlement.

This tablet erected Nov. 1, 1909, by
Dial Rock Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.
[Insignia.]

Ten dollars was given to the Patriotic Order Sons of America for the erection of a flagstaff and platform in the local cemetery for the celebration of Memorial Day, and $2 to the Memorial Day fund.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, contributes $10 each year toward the education of a little girl at the Settlement School in Hindman, Ky. Two prizes of $5 each are given to the graduation classes of the high schools in Lancaster for the two best essays on patriotic subjects selected by this chapter. The Ross Monument (erected by friends of Donegal Chapter some years ago) is kept in order, and $3 was contributed to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association.

Fort Antes Chapter, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, is preparing to erect a monument on the site of Fort Antes. Fort Antes, situated on a high bluff on the banks of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, was a log stockade, built for a refuge from the invasions of Indians during the Revolution, and commanded by Col. John Henry Antes. Five Revolutionary heroes were killed within sight of the fort. The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers were marked: Patrick Hayes, Davis McMicken, and James Thompson. Two prizes have been given for patriotic essays written by two grammar-school pupils. A large flag was presented with public demonstration to the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association on February 22.

Fort Augusta Chapter, Sunbury, gives $5 yearly to Continental Hall fund and sent a contribution of $10 to Miss Berry's school.

Fort McClure Chapter, Bloomsburg, made a contribution of $10 to Continental Hall fund. The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been marked in the cemetery: Henry Ohl, Abraham Miller, and Leonard Rupert, who are ancestors of three members of this chapter. The markers are similar to those adopted by the Lewisburg Chapter.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda, presented a bronze tablet inscribed with Lincoln's Gettysburg address to the Towanda High School on February 12, 1910, with appropriate ceremony. Nine Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been marked with headstones by the chapter during the year: Amos Mix, Elisha Whitney, Samuel Woodruff, Isaac Caster, John Lent, Jesse Allen, Stephen O. Allen, James Drake, and Jonathan Stevens. Fifty dollars was sent to Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga.

Gettysburg Chapter, Gettysburg, has marked the grave of Emanuel Zeigler, a Revolutionary soldier, with a marker used by the chapters in Pennsylvania. His body lies in the graveyard connected with the Reformed Church, corner of East High and Stratton Streets. A prize of $5 was given to the student of the high school writing the best Revolutionary historical essay and a prize of $2.50 to the student receiving first honorable mention.

Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia, reports a contribution of $100 was made to Continental Hall fund. The chapter is an associate member of the Philadelphia Home and School League, and is especially interested in Jackson Centre, to which the annual contribution of $10 was made, with an extra contribution for the carnival given by the league. A generous contribution was also made to Miss Berry's school for work among the southern mountaineers and a prize was offered for the best essay on American history to any student of the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf.

Lawrence Chapter, New Castle, awarded two prizes of $10 and $5 for the best essays written by members of the senior class in the local high school on the subject of "American patriotism."

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, contributed $75 to Continental Hall fund and $15 to Miss Berry's industrial school, Rome, Ga. A gold medal, valued at $10, was presented to a pupil of the Allentown High School for the best essay on the subject "The lesson of Valley Forge." Ten dollars was also given to a pupil of the high school at Bethlehem for the best essay on "The part that Bethlehem took in the time of the Revolution"

Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, made a contribution of $50 to Continental Hall fund and marked the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers given in the following list:

Lieut. Peter Pence, Gephart Cemetery, Ranchtown, Pa.
Jacob Smith, Stone Church Cemetery, Montgomery, Pa.
John Houser, Frame Church Cemetery, near Maple Hill, Pa.
Joel B. Sutherland, Stone Church Cemetery, near Allenwood, Pa.
Maj. John Huling, Stone Church Cemetery, near Montgomery, Pa.
Sergt. James McCormick, Stone Church Cemetery, near Montgomery, Pa.
Samuel Shaffer, Stone Church Cemetery, near Montgomery, Pa.
Corpl. George Shaffer, Stone Church Cemetery, near Montgomery, Pa.
Ensign Jacob Bailey, Elmsport Cemetery, Elmsport, Pa.
Sergt. Henry McCartney, Baptist Cemetery, near Montgomery, Pa.
William Bower, Baptist Church Cemetery, Allenwood, Pa.

A prize of $5 was given to a boy and a girl in the grammar grade of the public school for the best essay on "Washington at Valley Forge." A flag was presented and a flagpole planted in the children's playground at Brandon Park, Williamsport, on July 4, 1910.

McKean Chapter, Smethport, placed a bowlder on which will be a tablet to mark the passing through McKean County of Col. Daniel Brodhead on his expedition against the Seneca and Munsey Indians in 1779. It is to be dedicated early in November. The stone is now on the ground.

Moshannon Chapter, Philipsburg, gave two prizes to the pupils in the public schools for the best work done in United States history. Lectures will be given this winter.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, has contributed $100 to Continental Hall fund. Two lectures were given, one on February 18, 1910, on "Patriotism," the second, April 15, 1910, on "Patriotic education." The chapter, through a missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, presented to all the foreign children landing at the port of Philadelphia a small American flag. The chapter has also contributed $60 this year toward educating a girl of Revolutionary ancestry in the school at Hindman, Knott County, Ky. (This is a three-year scholarship assumed in 1907.)

Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, unveiled the Maclay Monument October 16, 1908, in the Dreisbach Cemetery, Union County, Pa. Samuel Maclay was the son of the emigrant Charles Maclay; was born June 17, 1741, and educated at the classical school of Dr. J. Allison, of Middle Springs, and also mastered the art of surveying. In 1775 he was lieutenant colonel of the battalion under command of Col. Benjamin Wiser. Samuel Maclay in 1767 began his career as a statesman; was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, to the lower house of Congress, and later to the United States Senate. His congressional record shows the high esteem in which he was held, both for statesmanship and for personal worth. A contribution of $10 was made to Continental Hall fund. The Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked are as follows:

LEWISBURG CEMETERY.

Col. Henry Spyker.
Col. John Kelly.
Col. William Chamberlain.
Capt. John Brady.
Capt Samuel Dale.
Christian Nevins.
Thomas Wilson.
Hugh Wilson.

MIFFLINBURG CEMETERY.

William Lebkicker.
Martin Cronmiller.
John Linn.
George Oving.

DREISBACH CEMETERY.

Michael Hafer.
John Walter.

DRIESBACH CEMETERY—continued.

John Brown.
Hon. Samuel McClay.

LANCASTER CEMETERY.

Christian Brancher.
John Glover.

BUFFALO ROADS CEMETERY.

Col. Thomas Sutherland.
Dr. Rober Van Valzah.

RAYS CEMETERY.

Thomas Jones.

HUNTINGDON CEMETERY.

Alexander King.

A prize of $5 was given to the member of the senior class in the high school, Union County, for the best essay on a given historical subject. A card with the date of Flag Day, also the flag in colors, was given to each school in Union County.

Sidionte Chapter, Sidionte, reports a monument costing $3,000 has been erected in Warren, Pa., to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, 1775–1783. It is of Barre granite and is surmounted by a portrait statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill. On the front face of the monument is a bronze plate with the date of birth and death of Gen. Warren; on the other face is a bronze tablet bearing the names of 66 men who served in the Revolutionary War and died in Warren County. The grave of Arthur Magill, who enlisted at Carlisle, Pa., and died in Sidionte, was marked. The flag salute has been taught in the public schools, and the chapter is interested in patriotic education in general.

Thomas Leiper Chapter, Philadelphia, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, marked one grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Mark Rhodes, buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, who served as a sergeant in Capt. Jordan's company, Pennsylvania, and made a contribution of $25 to Miss Berry's school. Five dollars as a prize has been offered for the best paper on the subject "A winter with Washington at Valley Forge" to pupils of the public schools of the twenty-second ward eighth grade.

Tioga Chapter, Athens, sent a contribution of $25 to Continental Hall fund. A memorial tablet was erected June 1, 1910, to Charlotte Marshall Holbrook Maurice, founder and regent of this chapter, and placed in the colonial room of Spalding Museum Library. The Pennsylvania coat of arms was placed in the vestibule of Continental Hall in memory of Charlotte Marshall Holbrook Maurice. Prizes were given in the public schools of Athens, Sayre, and Waverly for essays on patriotic subjects. There was a large increase in the number of essays this year. A scholarship is also given to Miss Berry's school, Georgia.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, during the past year has been endeavoring to raise $1,200 for placing an appropriate marker on a spot at Valley Forge, Pa., where are buried unknown Revolutionary soldiers; $622 has been raised.

Venango Chapter, Franklin, sent $10 to Miss Berry for her school at Rome, Ga.

Washington Chapter, Washington, sent the annual contribution of $10 to Continental Hall fund. A number of old historic houses and sites have been marked. Prominent among them are the following: (1) House built by David Bradford, of Whiskey Insurrection fame, in 1788, and occupied by him as a residence. (2) Old Le Moyne house, built 1812, famous as headquarters of Abolition Party, and home of Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne, Abolition candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1840. He built the first crematory in America. (3) The home of James G. Blaine during his college days in Washington. (4) The site of the home of Dr. Absolom Baird, a distinguished Revolutionary surgeon, who entertained many distinguished guests at his house, among them Louis Phillipe, afterwards King of France, and Gen. La Fayette. (5) The site of the Globe Inn, opened in 1798, where five Presidents of the United States were entertained: Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Polk. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and La Fayette were also guests at this famous hostelry. (6) Auld House, built at the time the National Road was opened. It was first called "Traveler's Inn and Stage Office" but in March, 1825, Gen. Jackson was a guest there, and it was afterwards called "Jackson Hotel." (7) Site of the home of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, founders of the sect called "Campbellites" or "Christians." (8) Home of the first young woman's seminary west of the Allegheny Mountains.

RHODE ISLAND.

The increase of chapters numbers one, organized May 4, 1910, with 15 members, "The Rhode Island Independence Chapter."

Bristol Chapter, Bristol, sent $50 to Miss Berry's school.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, Portsmouth, with the William Ellery Chapter of Newport, erected a bowlder on the site of the beginning of the battle of Rhode Island.

Flint-Lock and Powder-Horn Chapter, Pawtucket, has distributed 75 copies of the Declaration of Independence among the public schools, 10 copies of the State flag laws to the schools of Central Falls, and 10 copies to the schools of East Providence. Prizes in money have been given to the public schools for historical essays.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence, has contributed $135 to Continental Hall fund. Free patriotic lectures have been given in Italian, under the auspices of Gaspee Chapter. These lectures were written in English by members of the educational committee of Gaspee and have already been given in English, Portuguese, and Yiddish. It is the aim of the chapter to present the chief events in the history of this country to the various foreign dwellers in the city. It has been

found necessary to issue tickets since the first lecture, as on that occasion an audience twice as large as could be accommodated made its appearance. The problem was solved by admitting one half the crowd, delivering the lecture, and while that audience was quietly departing by the rear door, admitting the other half which had been good-naturedly waiting. The lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. The chapter gives a prize of $40 yearly to a member of the senior class of the Woman's college (Pembroke Hall, Brown University) for the best essay on some topic in American history. The subject of the essay this year was "Rhode Island in the Continental Congress," the Rhode Island law against the desecration of the flag has been printed, framed, and placed in the public schools.

General Nathanael Greene Chapter, East Greenwich, in June, 1910, gave a prize of $10 to a pupil of the Academy School for the best historical essay and presented three pictures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence to the town school.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, has given a scholarship to Maryville College, Tennessee.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport, on August 29, 1910, united with the Col. William Barton Chapter in placing a monument on the spot where the first skirmish of the Battle of Rhode Island took place. The day was the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the battle, and Congressmen William Paine Sheffield made a stirring address. This monument is about 3 feet high and 5 feet long. The inscription reads:

In memory of those patriots who fought here in the first skirmish of the Battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778.

The chapter has given in the past year $50 (a scholarship) to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., and $75 toward a boy's education in the Worcester Polytechnic, and the Washington Post to a school in Beaufort, N. C. The chapter has also placed in the public schools of Newport, Tiverton, and Little Compton framed copies of the Rhode Island flag law.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are now in this State 29 chapters, with a membership of more than 1,000. Since October 11, 1909, three new chapters have been organized: William Jasper, at Newberry; Georgetown, at Georgetown; and William Thomson, at St. Matthews. The number of active members in the State has been increased by 147. All of the chapters are interested in educational work, many of them supporting or paying the tuition of pupils at some industrial school in the Appalachian Mountains. The chief aim of the South Carolina Daughters is to erect, at an early date, a monument to the partisan leaders of this State—Marion, Sumter, and Pickens—and their fol-

lowers. The monument is to be placed on the capitol grounds in Columbia and is to be quite a handsome one. Nearly two-thirds of the cost of the monument is now in the treasury. Numbers of neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers in South Carolina have been located and marked. During the year 1910 seven markers have been placed on graves and others will soon be attended to.

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Clemson College, contributed $2 for furniture in Continental Hall; also contributed to the flag presented to the battleship by the Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina, and sent boxes of books, clothing, and supplies to the mountain schools in North Carolina.

Cateeche Chapter, Anderson, has kept the grass plot in order around the Revolutionary cannon; contributed to the industrial school for the education of one pupil; divided expense with **Andrew Pickens** Chapter for erecting a bronze tablet at the site of old "treaty oak"; contributed toward the flag for the battleship *South Carolina;* sent a box of supplies to the mountain school; contributed toward a chair for Continental Hall, and is now working to mark the grave of Ann Kennedy and eight Revolutionary soldiers.

Daniel Morgan Chapter, Gaffney, has contributed $10 for a chair on the platform in Continental Hall. One Revolutionary soldier's grave (Dr. John Whelchel) has been marked in Hall County, Ga. (near Gainesville, Ga.), and a box of clothing sent to the southern mountaineers.

Henry Laurens Chapter, Laurens, contributed $2 toward a chair in Continental Hall and offered a gold medal to a pupil of the high school writing the best essay on a historical subject.

Hobkirk Hill Chapter, Camden, erected a monument to mark the spot where Baron De Kalb was mortally wounded at the Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780; has restored and purchased historic old courthouse, Camden, and is also restoring and preserving the burial place of Agnes of Glasgow, who came to Camden with Lord Cornwallis's army and died of fever during the siege of the town.

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester, has contributed $2 for a chair in Continental Hall and contributed $10 to Miss Berry's school in Rome, Ga.

Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg, has presented to each of the graded schools a flag of South Carolina. Each year a medal is presented to the pupil of the graduating class who writes the best essay on an historical subject assigned by the chapter. This year the subject was "Landmarks of Orangeburg County, historical and traditional."

Musgrove's Mill Chapter, Clinton, in conjunction with **Henry Laurens** Chapter of the same county, purchased the ground (1 acre) surrounding the Hayes Station monument with the intention of repairing the old broken one or placing a new one in its place. This spot was the scene of a most horrible massacre during the Revolutionary War by Bloody Bill Cunningham.

The Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, contributes annually to a monument to be erected to Gens. Marion, Moultrie, and Pickens, three Revolutionary officers. The monument is to be erected in Columbia, S. C. The appended list was collected by the members of **Rebecca Motte** Chapter from various places. The chapter has also contributed largely to a State flag presented to the battleship *South Carolina* by the chapters in South Carolina.

Among the activities of the committee on graves of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution is that of copying historical inscriptions from historic tombstones and from the walls of the old churches. Following is a list of interesting inscriptions of Revolutionary heroes gathered by the Rebecca Motte chapter of Charleston. (Inscriptions from interior of St. Michael's Church and from St. Michael's churchyard:

[Crest.]
In Memory
of
Pierce Butler, of County Carlow,
Ireland.
Major of the 29th Regt. British Army,
Resigned 1773.
Married Mary, daughter of Thomas
Middleton, Esq., of S. C.
Died June 1822
Buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia.
Member of the Continental Congress.
Signer of the Constitution of the
U. S. Senator from S. C. 1789–
1791, 1793–1796, 1802–
1806 Resigned.

Sacred to the Memory
of
Louis DeSaussure.
He was a native of Beaufort District,
and an Officer in the 3rd Regiment,
of the South Carolina line of troops
raised for Continental Service,
during the war of the Revolution.
Whilst leading on his soldiers
to the assault
made by General Lincoln
on the British lines, at Savannah,
on the 9th day of October, 1779,
he received a wound
from a musket shot
of which he died in a few days,
aged 34 years.
His body was brought home
to his afflicted friends,
and Interred in the Cemetery
of this Church.

[South Wall.]
Sacred
To the memory of
Doctor William Read,
A native of Christ Church Parish,
South Carolina,
who departed this life on the 21 April
1845,
In the 92 year of his age.
He first served his country as a volunteer
In the War of the American Revolution;
And afterwards as a Deputy Surgeon
General
In the Army, under the immediate
eye of
General Washington;
He had the high satisfaction of attracting the
personal regard, and winning the approbation
of the Father of his country.
As a physician, he was skilful and benevolent;
As a citizen, generous and public
spirited;
And as a man he lived honored and
respected by all.
For several years he was a member of
the Vestry and a communicant of
this Church.
In the cemetery of which his remains
are buried;
And at the time of his decease he was
President of the State Society of the
Cincinnati.
In temper, he was frank, manly and
sincere,
In deportment, dignified and courteous;
And in all the domestic relations of
life
Exemplary and irreproachable.
This monument is consecrated by
filial reverence
To the memory of an honored parent.

[North Wall.]
HERE LIE
the remains
of Major General
Mordecal Gist
An Officer of the Maryland Line
in the Revolutionary War.
He died 12th of Septr. 1792.
Aged 44.

Under this Marble
rests what remains
of
THE HONORABLE JAMES PARSONS, ESQR.
Late
Vice President of the State of South Carolina
And Barrister at Law
Who when alive was eminently distinguished
by
His public and private virtues
As
A Citizen A Husband
A Father and a Friend
Blessed with a heart that felt,
And with a fortune and abilities
Ever ready to relieve
The miseries and distresses
of the poor and the unfortunate
He was born in Ireland in the year
1724
And departed this life the 1st of
October 1779
Aged 55 years.

Underneath
this Stone
are deposited
the earthly remains of
Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney
son of
Charles Pinckney
and Eliza Lucas
Born 25th February 1746
Died 16th August 1825

Inscriptions from St. Philip's churchyard:
Sacred
To the Memory of
David Hamilton
Who departed this life
25th Nov. 1794
Aged 45 years.

Colonel Isaac Motte
Second in Command of
Fort Moultrie
In the Battle of the
28th June 1776
Was born in this City
in 1739
And died in May 1795

In Memory of
Col. Tho. Shubrick
A distinguished
Patriot soldier
of the
American Revolution
a gentleman
eminent for
his private Virtues
as a Husband
a Father
and a friend
He was born in
Charleston, South Carolina
December 27th 1755
and died
March 4th 1810

Edward R. Shubrick
Captain in U. S. Navy
died at sea 12th March
1844
Aged 51 years.

Inscriptions from Circular churchyard:
The Patriot
Joshua Lockwood
Who departed this
life the 5th Nov. 1809
Born in 1729
Aged 80 years.

Sacred
To the memory of
Major Nathaniel Cudworth
(An officer of the Revolutionary war)
Who departed this life
On the 21st January 1826
Aged 81 years.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Bazille Lanneau
Who was born at
Balisle N. S. 1714
In 1755 became a prisoner of war
And was transported to this City
Where he was left
A Stranger and an orphan
Where he filled with honor and integrity
Many important and responsible stations
And sustained the relation
Of Husband, Father and Friend
With distinguished fidelity
Sincere affection and benevolence
And where he died
Nov. 9th 1833
Leaving an afflicted
Widow and four children
To hold his name and his many virtues
In affectionate remembrance.

Inscription from Wando Plantation:

To The Memory of
Capt. John Blake Esq.
Who died on the 2nd of July 1810
Aged 58 years.
A patriot of the American Revolution,
A brave, active and skilful Officer
in its service.
He survived its glorious issue,
To serve his country for many years,
With eminent faithfulness and ability.

Inscription from Unitarian churchyard:

In Memory of
John Brownlee, Esqr.
An honest man, a good citizen,
A sincere Christian,
Born in Ireland 1759
He emigrated in childhood to America,
And devoted the vigour of his youth,
To the service of his adopted country.
He closed in his 69 years
A life spent in usefulness
And active duty.
Obt. Oct. 28th 1827.

Inscription from mural tablet interior First Baptist church. Inscriptions from First Baptist churchyard.

Rev. Richard Furman, D. D.
Died August 25th 1825
Aged 70 years.

Sacred
To the Memory of
David Adams
Honored and Revered
As an Officer of the Revolution
A citizen a Christian
and as
Deacon of the Baptist Church
His dying triumph was
A sinner saved by Grace
Born 8th Nov. 1753
Died 24th Aug. 1828.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Mr. Samuel Rivers
A native of Bermuda
Who died 29 of Dec. 1834
Aged 87 years,
And upwards of 68 years
A useful Citizen of this City
And one of the tried friends and
Soldiers
Of the Revolutionary War
And a member of this Church
For nearly fifty years.

Sacred to the Memory
of
COL. WILLIAM ROUSE,
who died
In Charleston 15th June 1829,
He was born in England near Leeds,
January 30th, 1756.
Arrived in this country Novr. 5th, 1774
Settled in Virginia,
Took an active part in the struggle
For American Liberty,
And
Was taken prisoner at the Siege of
Savannah.
After his release, he took up his
Residence in Charleston
Where he acquired and maintained
The Confidence of his fellow Citizens.
He was long a Member of the Legislature,
Either as Representative or Senator;
At various times a Member of the
City Council;
Twice Intendant of the City;
And for many years the active President
Of this Church.
To his family he was kind & affectionate.
To his friends ardent and sincere,
And in the Community at large,
was esteemed
An Honest, Upright, Friendly, Charitable Man.

[Coat of Arms.]
[South wall—interior church.]

COL. WILLIAM ROUSE.
Born in England near Leeds,
Jan. 30th, 1756.
Died at Charleston, S. C.,
June 15th, 1829.

[Footstone.]
Wm. Rouse.

[Walk west of church.]

Inscription from Magnolia cemetery:

WILLIAM WASHINGTON
a Native of Virginia
Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry
In the Revolutionary Army
Of the United States
Born 28th February 1752
Died 6th March 1810.

COWPENS.
[North side.]

The Remains of
Lieut. Colonel William Washington
and of Mrs. Jane Washington.
Repose in the secluded Burial Ground
Of her Family, near Rantowles
Bridge, In the Parish of St.
Paul. The Washington
Light Infantry of Charleston, So. Ca.,
the Honored Guardians of the
Standard of Col. Washing-
ton's Regiment, Received
from the hands of His Widow, on the
19th April 1827, Consecrate to
the Memory of both This
monument; a grateful
offering to Heroic, Valour, Patriotic
Virtue And modest worth.

HOBKIRK'S HILL.
[East side]
[SEAL]

This Memorial Dedicated
on 5th May, 1858,
Has been erected under a Resolution
of the Company adopted unani-
mously at their semi-centen-
nial, anniversary In, 1857.

TRENTON.
[West side]
To the memory of
GENERAL CHARLES COTES-
WORTH PINCKNEY
one of the founders of
the American Republic.
In war
he was the companion in arms and
the friend of Washington.
In peace
he enjoyed his unchanging confi-
dence and maintained with en-
lightened zeal the principles
of his administration and of the
Constitution.
As a Statesman
he bequeathed to his country the
sentiment,
Millions for defence
not a cent for tribute.
As a lawyer,
his learning was various and pro-
found his principles pure his
practice liberal.
With all the accomplishments
of the gentleman
he combined the virtues of the patriot
and the piety of the Christian.
His name
is recorded in the history of his
country inscribed on the charter
of her liberties, and cherished
in the affections of her citizens.
Obeit XVI August MDCCCXXV.
Aetatis, LXXIX.
[South Wall]

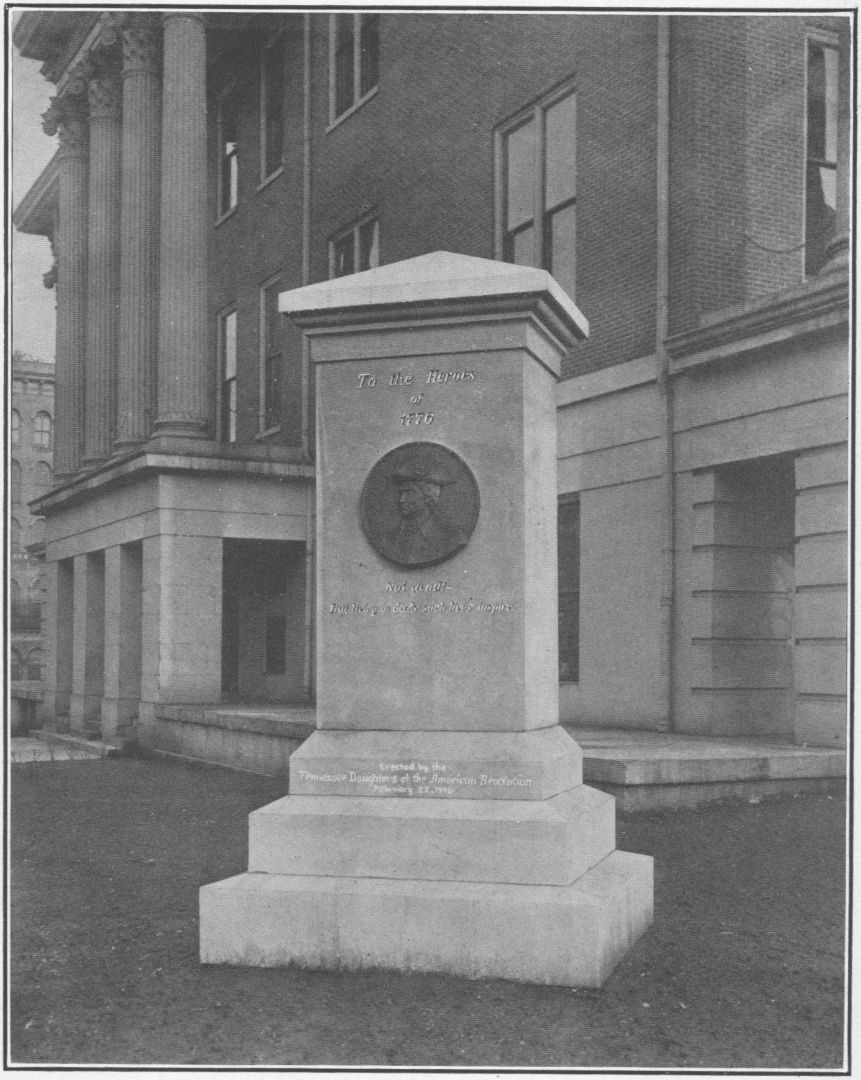
Underneath
this Stone
are deposited
the earthly remains of
CHARLES COTESWORTH
PINCKNEY
Son of
CHARLES PINCKNEY
and ELIZA LUCAS
Born 25th February 1746
Died 16th August 1825.
[Churchyard]

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HALL
born April 6th 1757
died May 1st 1814.
Buried at General William Moultrie's
place High Hills of Santee, S. C.

DR. JOHN ERNEST POYAS
Died September 17th 1821 age 65
years 9 months and 28 days.
Buried in St. Philips' Church Yard.

Star Fort Chapter, Greenwood, has contributed $2 for a chair given to Continental Hall. The grave of Elisha Brooks, First Lieut. Col. Andersson's regiment, was marked. The grave is located in Newberry County, S. C. Ten dollars was sent to Miss Berry's school, Rome, Ga., for work among Southern mountaineers.

William Capers Chapter, Columbia, contributed $15 to a monument to be erected in Columbia by the chapters in the State to Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, and soldiers of the Revolutionary War of South Carolina. Has contributed $2 toward a chair in Continental Hall and given a lecture on "Patriotic Education." A contribution of $5.60 was made to the flag for the *South Carolina* battleship.



MONUMENT ERECTED AT NASHVILLE, TENN., BY THE CHAPTERS IN THE STATE "TO THE HEROES OF 1776."

TENNESSEE.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, was one of three chapters to erect and unveil a beautiful monument at Sycamore Shoals, near Johnson City, Tenn. It marks the spot where the overmountain men had their rendezvous and started for Kings Mountain. The chapter made its usual contribution of $50 and in addition a chair for the room furnished by the chapters in Tennessee. A course of three lectures has been given upon historic subjects. A club of Children of the Republic organized; the Gen. William Henry Knox Club, a prize of $10 presented to the pupil in the city schools writing the best essay on some historical subject, $20 to the Tennessee Mountain School, and $15 to Good Hope Cottage for Girls.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville. In 1900, acting on a suggestion of the* State regent that the chapters in the State erect a memorial to the heroes of 1776 who were buried in Tennessee, and that the names be inscribed thereon, each chapter began contributing small amounts each year, which were sent to the treasurer of the fund, and at the end of 10 years, on February 22, 1910, the monument was erected on courthouse square in Nashville, Tenn., with appropriate unveiling ceremonies. Eloquent speeches were made by United States Senator Robert L. Taylor, Gov. M. R. Patterson, and the mayor of the city. Campbell chapter contributed each of the 10 years liberally, but in 1900 gave $200. The name of each hero whose grave has been located up to this time is inscribed on this monument. During the year 1910 Campbell chapter has contributed $60 to Continental Hall fund. The graves of the soldiers of 1776 whose names have not been placed on the monument erected February, 1910, because they were handed in too late to be placed, are: John Adair, Oliver Ailsworth, James Ander, John Baldridge, Gov. William Blount, William Cunningham, John Davidson, Maj. Edward Douglas, Joshua Dallas, Darling Jones, Dr. Samuel Mayes, Rev. Nathaniel Moore, John Nelson, Andrew Russell, John Richardson, Capt. Moses Shelby, Edward Smith, William Bell White, Hon. Francis Willis, Josiah Horton, Daniel Carter.

The names of soldiers of 1776 who were buried in Tennessee and are inscribed on a monument erected at Nashville, Tenn., February 22, 1910, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State:

Gen. Evan Shelby.	Gen. G. Rutherford.	Col. J. Brown.
Gen. John Sevier.	Gen. D. Smith.	Col. D. Campbell.
Gen. James Robertson.	Gen. J. White.	Col. G. Christian.
Gen. J. Dickson.	Gen. J. Winchester.	Col. L. Cleveland.
Gen. G. Doherty.	Gen. R. Winn.	Col. J. Donelson.
Gen. J. Nichols.	Col. A. Bledsoe.	Col. W. Downs.
Gen. I. Roberts.	Col. I. Bledsoe.	Col. G. Dudley.
Gen. G. Rutledge.	Col. J. Brandon.	Col. S. Jones.

* Mrs. William S. Spencer, to whom the marble for the monument was donated, & by whose efforts three fourths of the money for its erection was raised and

Col. J. Lewis.
Col. B. McFarland.
Col. B. Martin.
Col. William Martin.
Col. H. Murfree.
Col. R. Napier.
Col. C. Partee.
Col. W. Pillow.
Col. E. Polk.
Col. J. Saunders.
Col. B. Seawell.
Col. V. Sevier.
Col. W. Snodgrass.
Col. J. Trousdale.
Col. R. Weakley.
Col. J. Wynn.
Maj. J. Buchanan.
Maj. W. Cage.
Maj. J. Cockrill.
Maj. W. Cunningham.
Maj. William Hall.
Maj. G. Hill.
Maj. J. Holland.
Maj. J. Johnston.
Maj. W. Quarles.
Maj. J. Sharp.
Maj. Evan Shelby.
Maj. D. Williams.
Capt. W. Alexander.
Capt. W. Anders.
Capt. William Batey.
Capt. T. Bedford.
Capt. T. Berry.
Capt. W. Bowen.
Capt. A. Boyd.
Capt. J. Bradford.
Capt. A. Caruthers.
Capt. J. Clack.
Capt. E. Davidson.
Capt. A. Ewing.
Capt. J. Gaines.
Capt. J. Griffin.
Capt. J. Hadley.
Capt. J. Henderson.
Capt. E. Hickman.
Capt. J. Leiper.
Capt. W. Lytle.
Capt. J. Medearis.
Capt. J. Miller.
Capt. E. Moore.
Capt. J. Morgan.
Capt. G. Parks.
Capt. J. Raines.
Capt. J. Rich.
Capt. G. Ridley.
Capt. W. Robinson.
Capt. A. Sharp.
Capt. A. Sheffield.
Capt. S. Smith.
Capt. J. Walker.
Capt. W. Walton.
Capt. R. Wilson.
Lieut. G. D. Blackmore.
Lieut. M. Brooks.
Lieut. C. N. Dibrell.
Lieut. S. Dixon.
Lieut. R. Fenner.
Lieut. S. Hadley.
Lieut. I. Lane.
Lieut. D. Larkin.
Lieut. L. Norvell.
Lieut. Jos. Payne.
Lieut. H. Perkins.
Ailesworth, A.
Allen, J.
Allen, Wm.
Allison, R.
Allman, T.
Anderson, J.
Anderson, J.
Andrews, J.
Andrews, M.
Armistead, R.
Armstrong, J.
Avery, G.
Babb, J.
Bashaw, P.
Bass, F.
Bass, J.
Barker, G.
Beard, J.
Bearden, J.
Biffle, J.
Blackburn, A.
Blanton, T.
Blakemore, G.
Bowden, E.
Burns, J.
Brevard, J.
Brooks, J.
Brown, J.
Butler, Z.
Burke, A.
Byers, Jas.
Byers, Wm.
Cable, N.
Callahan, W.
Cannon, M.
Cantrell, S.
Cartwright, R.
Caruthers, R.
Cason, J.
Champion, D.
Chapman, B.
Charman, S.
Clack, J.
Clark, B.
Clark, J.
Clyde, E.
Clinton, R.
Cobbe, N.
Coffey, J.
Cooke, R.
Cook, H.
Coop, H.
Crownover, J.
Crutcher, W.
Cryer, J.
Dale, A.
Dale, T.
Dallas, J.
Damron, T.
Davidson, A.
Davidson, W.
Davis, F.
Dew, A.
Dickey, E.
Dillon, W.
Dismukes, P.
Donelson, W.
Dudley, R.
Dunlap, H.
Dysart, J.
Echols, J.
Evans, J.
Elzey, W.
Everly, J.
Fagan, J. S.
Falls, J. W.
Fares, J.
Farrar, J.
Fisher, F.
Fite, L.
Flowers, V.
Foster, A.
Foster, J.
Foster, R. C.
Ferguson, I.
Gamble, R.
Garmon, C.
Garrett, H.
Gentry, D.

Gentry, N.
Gentry, W.
Gilliam, I.
Gillespie, G.
Goff, A.
Green, E.
Greer, A.
Greer, A., sr.
Greer, J.
Grimmer, J.
Guthrie, R.
Gwin, Jas.
Gwin, Jno.
Gwin, Wm.
Hagcey, J.
Haley, J.
Hall, T.
Hamilton, J.
Hamilton, T.
Haralson, H.
Hardison, J.
Harper, I.
Hart, J., sr.
Hartley, L.
Hart, J., jr.
Haynes, G.
Haynes, J.
Helton, C.
Hembree, J.
Henderson, A.
Henderson, J.
Henderson, S.
Henry, S.
Hill, D.
Hill, J.
Holland, J.
Hudson, A.
Hulme, G.
Hutson, M.
Hutton, J. M.
Inman, A.
Inman, S.
Ivey, D.
Jackson, A.
Jackson, M.
James, T.
Johnson, N.
Johnson, O.
Johnston, A.
Jones, R.
Kelley, D.
Kelsey, S.
Kennedy, W.
Kilgore, T.
King, J.
Kirk, G.
Knowles, J.
Knox, W.
Lauderdale, J.
Lawrence, J.
Leslie, P.
Lewis, J.
Lightfoot, T.
Ligon, J.
Ligon, W.
Lindsay, M.
Linn, W.
Lock, M.
Lockridge, W.
Long, D.
Long, R.
McBride, Jas.
McBride, J.
McBride, Jno.
McCasland, J.
McConnell, E.
McCorkle, A.
McClune, R.
McCutchen, S.
McDonald, A.
McElwee, J.
McFadden, E.
McFarland, R.
McIntosh, C.
McKissick, D.
McMahon, D.
McSpadden, S.
Mallory, R.
Marshall, W.
Marlin, A.
Malone, H.
Martin, M.
Matthews, D.
Mayberry, H.
Maynard, V.
Menees, J.
Miller, J.
Miller, P.
Mitchell, J.
Mitchell, W.
Moore, J.
Moores, H.
Morgan, B.
Morris, Ed.
Morris, L.
Murry, J.
Nailling, N. R.
Neely, G.
Osburn, R.
Osteen, D.
Parker, A.
Patrick, J.
Patterson, R.
Payne, Jos.
Pearson, W.
Peery, J.
Phillips, B.
Phillips, J.
Pillow, J.
Porter, B.
Porter, R.
Potts, J.
Powell, N.
Pratt, W.
Priest, Miles
Priest, M.
Ragsdale, B.
Ramsey, R.
Ralston, W.
Redford, W.
Reeves, T.
Renfroe, W.
Reynolds, A.
Rhea, J.
Richards, S.
Rickman, M.
Rogan, H.
Rowe, B.
Roy, J.
Royall, J. J.
Sark, J.
Shaw, C. C.
Shaw, Jno.
Secrest, J.
Scott, J.
Sledge, H.
Senter, M.
Senter, T.
Sherrill, G. D.
Shofner, M.
Smith, L. K.
Smith, R.
Smith, S.
Squires, D.
Stark, Jno.
Stark, Wm.
Stephenson, J. W.
Stone, E.
Stump, F.
Swanson, E.
Talbot, T. R.
Talbot, T.

Tankersley, J.	Turner, J.	Williams, J.
Tarver, B.	Tuggle, J.	Williford, J.
Taylor, C.	Vaughn, A.	Wilson, J.
Taylor, S.	Vernon, R.	Wilson, Z.
Templeton, J.	Vich, J.	Wood, T.
Thompson, J.	Walker, J.	Wood, Z.
Thompson, J. T.	Weathered, F.	Woodroof, J.
Tinnon, J.	Weaver, S.	Wooten, S.
Tipton, L.	White, D.	Worley, Z.
Tipton, W.	White, W. S.	Wren, T.
Towson, W.	Williams, E.	

The chairman from this chapter in charge of patriotic work among the boys of Nashville organized a class of 10 boys three years ago; during the year 1910 she has had 18 in this class, all intensely interested in becoming true, intelligent citizens of our Great Republic. These boys are taught the national songs, told stories of the history of the making of our Republic, and given extracts from noted speeches on patriotism to memorize, and are instructed in what it means to be a citizen of this country and how they should use this great privilege of citizenship. Campbell Chapter contributes an amount of money each year to purchase books, maps, flags, and at each meeting some refreshments are served to keep up the interest of the small boys of the class. This chapter contributed in 1910 $20 to the support of the school at Flag Pond in the east Tennessee mountains; also gave books and magazines to this school.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga, has erected monuments, valued at $3,500 and $50, respectively, and has united with the other chapters in Tennessee in erecting the monument to the Revolutionary soldiers by contributing this year $50 toward its completion. The monument at Nashville, in Davidson County courtyard, unveiled and dedicated February 22, 1910, is of beautiful gray Tennessee marble, a gift of the Meadow quarry, in east Tennessee. It is 12 feet high and stands on a base 6 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 4 inches. There are three large bases and a die bearing a bronze relief of a Revolutionary soldier. Under the medallion is the fitting inscription cut in the marble: "To the Heroes of 1776. Not dead, but living in deeds such names inspire." Twenty dollars was sent to Continental Hall fund. Chickamauga Chapter unites each year with the other chapters in Tennessee in supporting the Daughters of the American Revolution School for Mountaineers at Flag Pond, by a yearly subscription of $10. On October 27, 1910, this chapter formally presented a historical library of 200 volumes to the Central High School at Ridgedale, on which the committee during the summer had been at work, collecting money, preparing lists, ordering books, and making every preparation to have the books in place by the opening of school. One hundred dollars was given by the chapter for the purchase of the

books, a case given, and a donation of the Century Dictionary. A bookplate has been designed and prepared.

Commodore Lawrence Chapter, Memphis, contributed $15 toward the monument erected to "Revolutionary heroes" in Nashville, Tenn., by the chapters in Tennessee, and $5 to the school in the mountains of east Tennessee, supported by the chapters in Tennessee.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, contributed to the monument recently unveiled in Nashville. Our national flag was publicly presented to Confederate Park, of Memphis, on the 14th of June, with appropriate ceremonies. The chapter has pledged itself to do special work among the east Tennessee mountain children, having made two contributions in 1909 and 1910.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, is located in the city in which the monument spoken of is erected. Its location is historic, as it marks the site of the old Block House built by the first settlers and founders of Nashville. Of all the amounts contributed toward its erection, Cumberland Chapter's was the largest. Sixty dollars was contributed to the furnishings of the room in Continental Hall, to be furnished by the chapters in Tennessee. The Andrew Jackson Club of Children of the Republic was formed in November, 1909. Weekly meetings have been held since that time, except during the summer months, and the success of the club seems assured. The chapter cooperated with other chapters in sending two flags to the mountain school supported by the chapters in Tennessee at Flag Pond, and contributed $10 in money.

Jackson Chapter, Jackson, contributes $10 annually to Continental Hall fund and presents two gold medals annually to pupils of the high school for the best essay on a patriotic subject.

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville, assisted in the erection of a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers in Tennessee, which was unveiled in the city of Nashville February 22, 1910. A contribution of $5 was made to the summer school at Flag Pond, supported by the chapters in Tennessee.

TEXAS.

All of the chapter reports are along the lines of patriotic education and civic improvement. Most of the chapters are at present interested in establishing a Daughters of the American Revolution university scholarship fund, the interest to defray the expenses of a young girl at the Texas University.

There are 22 chapters in the State, with an increase of 190 members since October, 1909.

Col. Geo. Moffett Chapter, Beaumont, contributed $15 to Continental Hall fund and has marked the grave of Stephen Williams, a Revolutionary soldier. Two prizes are offered every year to a girl and

a boy in the public schools of Beaumont who writes the best essay on subjects given by the chapter relating to the Revolutionary period. The prizes are $10 each. Flag Day, June 14, with appropriate exercises, a large flag was presented to the city, to be raised in the city park on all historic anniversaries, and a contribution of $20 made to the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, contributes largely each year to Continental Hall fund, has formed a patriotic club among the children of the Russian and Polish Jews, expects to give patriotic lectures and show moving-picture slides for the children at the public parks and playgrounds. The city annexed one more school building, for which the usual flagpole and flag were given, the chapter also contributed to a mountain school and for a scholarship in the State University.

Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund, gave $7.50 to the public school children for the best essays on patriotic subjects, and a flag to the city park, which cost $4. Ten dollars was contributed for the southern mountaineers.

Richard Royall Chapter, McKinney, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund; presented a flag to the South Ward School, and gave a silk flag as a prize to a pupil in the graduating class of McKinney High School writing the best essay.

William Findley Chapter, Palestine, has raised $25 toward a scholarship to be founded in the University of Texas.

UTAH.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and gives a medal each year to the girl in the high school writing the best paper on a patriotic subject. A flag 12 by 18 feet, with flagstaff, was presented to the new Orphan's Home and Day Nursery. A contribution of $10 was given to the Free Kindergarten, Salt Lake City, and $10 was sent to Hindman School of Kentucky.

VERMONT.

There are 26 chapters in the State. The **Colonel Israel Converse** Chapter at Randolph was organized November 16, 1910, with 16 charter members. So far as reported the increase in membership since October, 1909, is 123. A large number of the chapters are interested in marking the Old Crown Point, or Amherst Military Road, which extends entirely across the State, but no concerted action has yet been taken. Hand's Cove Chapter this year dedicated 9 markers along this old military road, and has also erected a fine quarried granite bowlder on the village common to the memory of Col. Ephraim Doolittle, who was the pioneer founder of the town of

Shoreham. Several other chapters are planning to erect markers on this or other old military highways, of which there are several in the State. This year (1910) the chapters have given $500 to place the bust of Ethan Allen in Continental Hall; also $150 for the education of a boy at the Kurn Hattin Home.

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, and **Bennington** Chapter, Bennington, contributed $35 each for the bust of Ethan Allen for Continental Hall, and Bennington Chapter sent $5 for a scholarship at Kurn Hattin Home.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, contributed $21.78 toward the bust of Ethan Allen to be placed in Continental Hall, gave $20 toward the scholarship for a boy at Kurn Hattin Home, and $10 toward a scholarship for a girl in a school supported by the Southern Educational Industrial Association.

The names of the soldiers whose graves have been located, proved, and marked by the chapter are as follows:

Brattleboro.—Capt. Jonathan Salisbury, Sergt. Hezekiah Salisbury, John Carpenter, James Carpenter, Col. John Sargent, John Bemis, and Lieut. Benjamin Butterfield.

Vernon.—Jerijah Thayer and Stephen Johnson.

Guilford.—Lieut. David Stowell, John Kent, Manesseh Bixby, Daniel Boyden, Capt. Asa Rice, Samuel Nichols, Lieut. Edward Houghton, Ephraim Gale, and James Dennis.

Dummerston.—William Miller, Marshall Miller, Jonathan Knight, Lieut. Daniel Kathan, Capt. Isaac Burnett, and Seth Hudson.

Those whose graves have been located by the chapter and marked at the expense of individuals are:

Brattleboro.—Isaac Platts, Phillip Wood, and Reuben Church.

Vernon.—Col. Eleazer Patterson.

Guilford.—Timothy Root, John Barney, and Judge John Shepardson.

Wardsboro.—Ephraim Rice.

Lebanon, Conn.—Samuel Clark.

Conway, Mass.—Lieut. Daniel Newhall.

The three markers which have been ordered, but which have not yet been placed, are for the graves of Capt. Comfort Starr in Brattleboro, Jeremiah Graves in Guilford, and Sergt. James Charter in Newfane.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, contributed $20 toward the bust of Ethan Allen to be placed in Continental Hall.

General Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield, contributed $21.95 to the bust of Ethan Allen for Continental Hall. On the famous Crown Point Road, a short distance from the Connecticut River, there is an old burying ground where the early settlers of Springfield and the soldiers of Gen. Amherst, who were stricken with a fever while building the road, were buried. This place has had no care for over 100 years. The General Lewis Morris Chapter has applied to the town to preserve it under the Vermont laws, and then after it is properly

fenced the chapter is to place a monument to the memory of about 30 who are buried there.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, contributed $30 toward the bust of Ethan Allen to be placed in Continental Hall, and gave $20 toward a scholarship in Kurn Hattin Home.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney, contributed $12.50 to Continental Hall fund.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund, and $26 to the fund for a bust of Ethan Allen; $10 was given toward keeping a boy at Kurn Hattin Home in Vermont.

Palestrello Chapter, Wallingford, contributed $13.50 for Continental Hall fund, and $15 for the fund for the bust in Continental Hall. Four flags were given to a school.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury, contributed to Continental Hall fund $14.50.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, White River Junction, has given $5 to the Kurn Hattin Home.

William McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs, contributed $8 for the bust of Ethan Allen in Continental Hall. A tablet, 2 feet broad by 3 feet 9 inches high was attached to the bare side of an already existing soldiers' monument, on the "village green" by this chapter and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies June 5, 1910. The names inscribed are: Gideon Buel; Hezekiah Clift from Preston, Conn.; Peter Crocker from New Bedford and Barnstable Hall; Phineas Clough;[1] Beal Caswell; David Enos (fought in War of 1812 and Mexican War); Luther Filmore[1] (great uncle of Millard Filmore); David Griswold; Elisha Hutchins; Jonathan Hayes[1] from Haverill, Mass.; Benjamin Haskins;[1] Azor Perry[1] from Orange, Conn.; Francis Perkins from New London, Conn.; Thomas Morgan;[1] Philo Stoddard; Caleb Smith from Connecticut or New Jersey; Joseph Spaulding from Connecticut; David Thomas; John Woodworth; Abisha Lewis. Five dollars was sent to support a destitute orphan boy in Kurn Hattin Home.

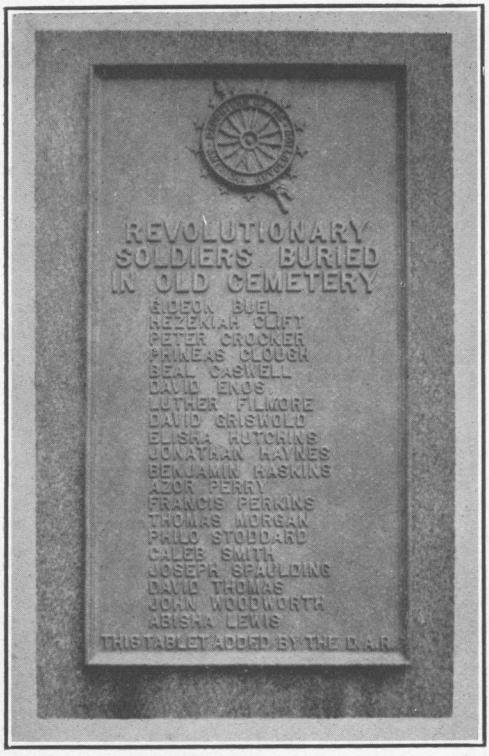
VIRGINIA.

There are 23 chapters in the State and the increase in membership for the year ending October 1, 1910, is 123. All of the chapters are interested in and working for the Maury monument, and for the building of a military road connecting Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Jamestown.

Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund and is making plans to put up a tablet to the memory of the founder of Lynchburg.

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[1] These fought in the battle of Bennington, Vt.



MEMORIAL TABLET PLACED BY WILLIAM MCKINLEY CHAPTER, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

Fairfax County Chapter, Vienna, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. A gold medal valued at $13.50, made by Caldwell & Co., was given in the cause of patriotic education, and a flag was presented on Flag Day to one of the schools in the county.

Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. The headquarters of Gen. Lafayette in 1781 were marked with a large bowlder by the chapter in 1909. This site is about a quarter of a mile north of the Appomattox River, overlooking Petersburg, and was occupied by Gen. Lafayette and his army while he was bombarding the town then occupied by the British under the command of Gen. Phillips, who at that time was ill with fever in the old Bolling House here. He died there and was buried in old Blandford Churchyard, where his remains rest to-day. A granite tablet on an old stone wall marks Fort Henry. It has the following inscription:

On this site stood
Fort Henry
Built 1645–6
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter
D. A. R.
1909.

A granite tablet marks:

Site of the Trading Station of
Major Peter Jones
about 1675 owner of Peters Point afterwards Petersburg
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, D. A. R.
1909

This chapter educates two boys in the ragged mountains of Virginia.

Front Royal Riverton Chapter, Front Royal, contributed $5 toward the room furnished in Continental Hall by the chapters in Virginia.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and $20 for a scholarship in the South.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund and toward a day scholarship in the Southern Industrial Education Association. A gold medal was given to a pupil of the Roanoke High School for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject. The chapter assisted the Civic Club of Roanoke in the playground work.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg, sent a contribution of $15 to Continental Hall fund. A lecture on the "Life and times of Patrick Henry" was given, and a medal awarded for proficiency in American history to a pupil of the public school.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange, has held three lectures in the year, as follows: "Social conditions in this country during the period follow-

ing the Revolution," "History in the South and the South in history," and "Jamaica."

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, contributed $25 to Continental Hall fund; $10 in prizes were awarded pupils in the public school who made the best average in United States history; $10 was donated for educational work among the southern mountaineers.

WASHINGTON.

The chapters of this State have raised and paid to the treasurer general the money for the bust of Washington to be placed in Continental Hall, and the bust is completed. Last year the chapters were wholly occupied with paying for the bronze statue of Washington which was placed on the grounds of the State university at a cost of $20,000, and in building and maintaining a Daughters of the American Revolution house on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. There are nine chapters in the State, one being organized since October, 1909.

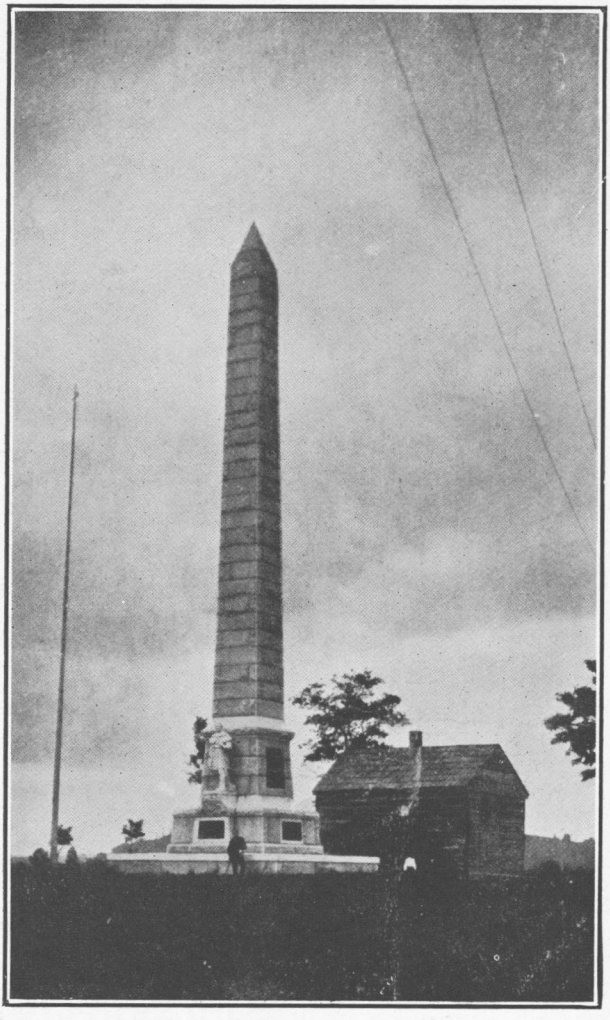
Lady Sterling Chapter, Seattle, contributed $27 to the Washington monument erected on the university campus at Seattle and $40 toward the fund for Washington's bust. A contribution was made to the fund for the preservation of Hungerford Inn, Rockville, Md., and to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Society for the preservation of the home of the author of the Star Spangled Banner. The chapter assisted in decorating Washington's monument on the university campus February 22, 1910.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, contributed $50 toward the portrait bust of Washington in Continental Hall.

Seattle Chapter, Seattle, contributed $1 per capita toward placing bust of Washington in Continental Hall.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant, contributed $25 toward the room in Continental Hall furnished by the chapters in West Virginia. A monument was erected in 1909 commemorating the battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, by citizens of the State of West Virginia and National Government. The grounds were dedicated by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, October 10, 1901, and called "Tu Endie Wei Park." The monument was dedicated October 9, 1909, the West Virginia Masonic Grand Lodge, Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, and children participating. On February 17, 1908, the Congress of the United States made an appropriation of $10,000 for "a bill to aid in the erection of a monument or memorial at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to commemorate the battle of the Revolu-



MONUMENT ON BATTLE MOUNTAIN, POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.
ERECTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF COL. CHARLES LEWIS
CHAPTER.

tion fought at that point between the colonial troops and Indians, October 10, 1774." This battle being prior to Lexington is thus officially recognized as the first battle of the American Revolution. While the monument is a very handsome shaft of Balfour granite, 84 feet high, an application was made to Congress for additional funds with which to build a handsome base, with the result of an additional appropriation of $500, which will be used to add a suitable base. The coming session of the West Virginia Legislature will be asked to appropriate additional funds with which to grade and beautify the grounds and preserve the river fronts.

James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, contributed $10 to Continental Hall fund. The chapter in the interest of patriotic education gave an entertainment on February 22, 1910, at which time two lectures were given, one on "Washington," the other on the "Preservation of historic spots." Patriotic songs were sung by an audience led by the high school orchestra. Fifty dollars has been appropriated toward the work among the southern mountaineers.

John Hart Chapter, Elkins, reports a medal was presented to a pupil of the senior class of the high school for the best standing in American history determined by the examinations near the close of the school. The medal is presented during the commencement exercises. George Washington buttons were sold among the school children to help raise the funds for the erection of the so-called children's wing to the George Washington Memorial Building. The chapter is now taking up work to raise funds to contribute toward the education of southern mountaineers.

WISCONSIN.

Several chapters have erected monuments and bowlders to mark spots of the early pioneer period. The State has 25 chapters, two having been added since October, 1909; the increase in membership is 102.

Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Grand Rapids, contributed $10 toward Continental Hall fund. **La Crosse** Chapter, La Crosse, is doing civic work in connection with the Humane Society.

Fon du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac, contributed $10 toward Continental Hall fund, and **Plymouth** Chapter, Plymouth, contributed $5 toward Continental Hall fund and $7 to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association.

Marshfield Chapter, Marshfield, contributed $10 toward Continental Hall fund.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun, contributed $10 toward Continental Hall fund and sent contributions to the Francis Scott Key fund.

WYOMING.

There are only two chapters in the State; a third will soon be organized in Sheridan. A chair was given to Continental Hall to be used on the platform, and it was marked by a tablet bearing the name of the State.

Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne, contributed $5 toward a chair for Continental Hall. April 15 a flag 8 by 4 feet was presented by the chapter to the Johnson School. Hon. W. A. Chaplin, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, made an appropriate presentation speech.

PART III

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(The national officers and the society regents are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution)

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HONORARY OFFICERS.

FOUNDER.

Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP, The Wayside, Concord, Mass.; Winter address, The Somerset, Boston, Mass.

(Elected 1901 honorary president for life, with full power to vote in all meetings of the national board of management and annual convention.)

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 2005 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(Elected 1903 for life.)

Mrs. JULIUS C. BURROWS, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(Elected 1905 for life.)

Mrs. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS, Blackfoot, Idaho.

(Elected 1909 for life.)

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT.

(Elected for period of five years with year of election.)

1906. Mrs. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB, Groton, Conn.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Mrs. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, 2339 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and Des Moines, Iowa.

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDING.

Mrs. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, 317 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Mrs. FRANK BOND, 3127 Newark Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. JOSEPH PAUL, Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. JOHN TWEEDALE, 1725 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. GEORGE W. BAIRD, 1505 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. GEORGE MARSH, St. James Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. HERSCHELL B. MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. CHARLES C. DARWIN, 1524 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. JOB BARNARD, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. FRANK MONDELL, The Cairo, Washington, D. C., and Newcastle, Wyo.
Miss ELIZA C. TULLOCH, 937 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
Miss MARTHA N. HOOPER, 1735 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL RECORDING SECRETARY.

Miss KATHERINE CUSTIS, 912 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mrs. ELLIS LOGAN, 1253 Irving Street NW., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL REGISTRAR.

Mrs. J. B. G. CUSTIS, 912 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TREASURER.

Mrs. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL HISTORIAN.

Mrs. WALTER ROGERS BEACH, 209 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN.

Mrs. G. M. BRUMBAUGH, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATE DIRECTORS.

Alabama.....Mrs. Rhett Goode, 60 St. Emanuel Street, Mobile.
Colorado.....Mrs. E. E. Griswold, 316 East Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut.....Mrs. Frederick B. Street, 629 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Summer address: East Haven.
Delaware....Mrs. George C. Hall, St. John's Rectory, 2300 Boulevard, Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hansmann, 1449 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Illinois.....Mrs. Frank Barker, Rochelle.
Indiana.....Mrs. Frank Felter, 58 William Street, Huntington.
Iowa.....Mrs. Charles B. Van Slyke, 1416 Braver Avenue, Des Moines.
Kansas.....Miss Nellie B. Nichol, Alta Vista Farm, Wilder.
Kentucky.....Mrs. John A. Larrabee, 971 Baxter Avenue, Louisville.
Maryland.....Mrs. Neilson Poe, jr., 146 West Ganvale Street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....Mrs. Alvin Bailey, 13 Richardson Street, Newton.
Michigan.....Mrs. William Frederick Church, Marshall.
Missouri.....Mrs. Western Bascome, 3759 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
New Hampshire.....Mrs. Sarah F. S. Dearborn, Simcook.
New Jersey.....Mrs. Charles Thomae, Bound Brook.
Honorary State Director,
Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, 112 Summit Avenue, Jersey City
New Mexico.....Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter, Silver City.
New York.....Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, 512 James Street, Syracuse.
North Dakota.Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo, and The Oneonta, Washington, D, C.
Oregon.....Mrs. Francis James Bailey, Hotel Nortonia, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....Miss Sarah E. Gable, 514 Greenwich Street, Reading.
Rhode Island.....Miss Edith Edwards, St. James Hotel, Woonsocket.
Summer address: Quisisana, East Woonsocket.
South Carolina.....Mrs. Hugh B. Buist, Rock Hill.
Texas.....Mrs. J. C. Canty, 1117 Avenue I, Galveston.
Wisconsin.....Mrs. Waldo Sweet, Fond du Lac.
Wyoming.....Mrs. H. B. Patten, 314 East Eighteenth Street, Cheyenne.

WORK OF LOCAL SOCIETIES CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ALABAMA.

Paul Revere Society of Opelika (Mrs. Minnie Spinks, president) was organized April 15, 1910, by Mrs. Persia U. Thomasen with 30 members and has increased its membership to 40.

Instructive meetings were held during the summer months. Thomas Jefferson's Birthday was celebrated and Flag Day was observed.

A committee of three was appointed to carry flowers to the sick in the city.

The **Paul Revere** Society has offered $2 in gold to pupil in the sixth and seventh grades in public schools for the best final examination in American history at end of school term.

Meetings of the society are held monthly.

CONNECTICUT.

Amos Morris Society of Ansonia (Mrs. Sherman B. Law, president) has held four meetings during the year.

The annual meeting was held at Trinity Cottage, where the election of officers took place. It was decided at this meeting to send $25 to Maryville for the tuition of Lydia Boone at the Maryville College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Capital Society, of Washington, D. C. (Mrs. Carlotta E. Quirollo, president) has a membership of 59 and 3 honorary members. Meetings are held during the winter months.

A Christmas fête was given for the poor. Washington's Birthday was observed.

A pin was presented to the district director. Flags were given to Hero Club, Y. M. C. A., March, 1910, and to Drum Corps, South Washington. Flowers were sent to Children's Hospital; sent wreath to Mount Vernon for the tomb of Gen. Washington, also wreaths and flags for Revolutionary heroes in Statuary Hall, United States

Capitol (May 30, 1910), and a wreath and flag for the grave of David Moise. This young man was a most earnest and active member of the society, whose sudden death by drowning was greatly lamented.

Flowers were sent to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.

Yorktown Day (October 19) was observed.

Contributed to Mrs. Lothrop's portrait.

Medicine and coal are given the poor during the summer.

Aim of society: Patriotism and charity.

Elbertine Burns Van Ness Society of Washington, D. C. (Mrs. J. E. Smith, president) began last season with 15 members; 4 have dropped out, leaving 11 in good standing. Six meetings were held during the year, one being particularly entertaining. Mr. Richard Edmonds, the comedian, gave character sketches in appropriate costumes.

The society contributed $10 toward a child's bed in the Mary Washington Hospital, Fredericksburg, Va.

St. John Shaw Society of Washington, D. C. (Mrs. Morton Bartow Mercer, president) was organized May, 1910, with 15 charter members and has added 2 new members to its roll. It is still in its infancy and has not been able to accomplish much.

The society desires to express a word of thanks to the district director, Mrs. A. E. T. Hansmann, for her interest and cordial cooperation in its organization.

George Washington Society of Washington, D. C. (Miss Susanna G. Hickey, president) held 12 meetings during the year and has gained 5 new members. Several dollars were sent to the Children's Hospital at Fredericksburg.

The society also sent materials for sloyd and a number of valuable school books to one of the mountain schools of the South.

ILLINOIS.

Hickory Grove Society of Rochelle (Mrs. James C. Fesler, president) has a membership of 23. This society tagged more than 500 citizens on Flag Day (June 14). A cart, beautifully decorated with national colors, flags, and banners, was driven through the principal streets by five boys, each taking his turn in blowing the horn which served notice to the citizens that it was the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes" by the Continental Congress just 133 years ago.

Each worker carried a small safe for the convenience of the purchaser, who deposited any amount he chose to pay for the flag.

Mrs. Fesler offered a handsome silk flag as a prize to the one whose safe contained the largest amount. The prize was won by Helene Stocking.

The sales amounted to $33, which will go toward purchasing a flag for the new south side public school.

Illinois Day (December 3) was observed.

The Rev. Bannen, of Rockford, delivered an interesting address on "Our aim in life" in the high-school room.

A number of excellent papers have been read at the different meetings.

At the April meeting there was a flag-guessing contest of flags of all nations.

June 14 closed the year's work.

Zeally Moss Society of Peoria (Mrs. Henry Mansfield, president) has a membership of 28. Only two meetings have been held during the year owing to illness of the most active members.

Both meetings were pleasant and profitable.

Sinissippi Society of Rockford (Miss Katharine Keeler, president) sent $2 and a box of clothing to a mother whose three sons were killed in the Cherry Mine disaster.

An entertainment was held for the benefit of the Children's Home at which $25 was realized and sent to the home. Money was also given to the Boys' Club.

John and Dolly Scott Society of Quincy (Mrs. Frances E. Woodruff, president). The origin of the name of this society will be found in Dorothy Quincy's D. A. R. Year's Book. During the year there were 45 admitted members.

Five dollars has been contributed to the C. A. R. Room, Continental Memorial Hall.

A Christmas gathering was held, when each child present received a toy to give to some poor child, thus fostering the joy and spirit of giving to those who were not so well cared for.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a banquet. Each child brought 10 cents, which was dropped into a "cocked hat" as a birthday gift to George Washington, who was personated in costume by one of the members.

A circulating library of historical (Revolutionary) books are going the rounds, afterwards to be given in the name of the **John and Dolly Scott** Society to the Public Library.

Flag Day was celebrated at South Park with the D. A. R.

INDIANA.

Elizabeth Zane Society of Madison (Mrs. M. C. Garber, president) completed its organization November 1 with 11 accepted members. Initial work was begun in October, 1909. Officers were elected and the same reelected November 1, 1910.

Severe bereavement in the home of the president prevented any active work until this time.

Eight meetings were held during the year.

The study "Twenty-one American Republics," will be continued.

The Pan American Bulletin forms a circulating library in the society; each member has a country for whose reports she is responsible.

An associate membership has been instituted. The society decided "the day we celebrate" shall be Vincennes Day (February 23) in memory of Hamilton's surrender to Gen. Clark at the close of his heroic march with his gallant 200.

Fort Steuben Society of Jeffersonville (Mrs. Nathan Sparks, president) has a membership of 21. Nine meetings have been held. The society unites with Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R., in all public work.

They remembered each inmate of the Old Ladies' Home with an Easter card and contributed a small sum to help endow a child's free bed in the Mary Washington Hospital, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The study for the year was "A century of American song" and was much enjoyed by the children, to whom many of the old songs were new.

IOWA.

Rebecca Bates Society of Marshalltown (Mrs. William Beckford Kibbey, president) was organized 1900 under the auspices of the Spinning Wheel Chapter, D. A. R., of Marshalltown. It has a membership of 25. The program consists of singing the national airs, "Salute to the Flag," and patriotic exercises.

KANSAS.

Deborah Scudder Society, of Holton (Miss Nina Birkett, president), was organized February 22, 1910, with a membership of nine; since then two new members have been enrolled.

The society has not undertaken any outside work, but has devoted itself to learning the Salute to the Flag, national hymns, and reading stories of patriotism connected with the Revolutionary War and early settlement of our country.

MICHIGAN.

John Paul Jones Society, of Detroit (Mrs. George H. Moran, president), did not hold its regular monthly meeting during the three winter months, owing to the serious illness of the president (Miss Bessie M. West) and the absence from town of the vice president occasioned by the death of her husband.

In March, meetings were resumed with the vice president presiding, and while no special work was done the spirit of the society was kept up.

In May the annual meeting was held at Fort Wayne, where the election of officers took place.

The society was delightfully and profitably entertained by Col. C. A. Booth, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding.

The State director sent to the national board the name of Mrs. George H. Moran for president.

The active committees in this society are: Flag, Manila aid, Army and Navy relief, membership, scrap book, and press.

Meetings open with Salute to the Flag, followed by the singing of The Star Spangled Banner. After this there is a business meeting conducted according to parliamentary law. A program is generally given by the members or members from other patriotic societies.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Society, of St. Louis (Mrs. Frank W. Holland, president), held its annual business meeting January 15, beginning with a new president and 22 members.

The election of officers took place. Meetings are held monthly and items of historical interest are studied.

National holidays are observed.

The Sons of the Revolution extended an invitation to the society to their Washington Birthday celebration in one of the churches Sunday, February 22. Many of the children attended.

The mother of one of the members gave a delightful Washington Birthday party to the society.

Five dollars and seventy-five cents was sent to the national society.

Three members have resigned, and the recording secretary was taken from us by death.

The Daughters of the Revolution invited the society to go with them to Jefferson Barracks, Flag Day. After this celebration the society adjourned for the summer.

NEW JERSEY.

Molly Pitcher Society, of Newark (Mrs. Herbert W. Knight, president), in 1900 gave $27.15 for books and pencil writing pads for soldiers in the Philippines; to the Trenton Barracks, $3, each child representing a brick in the barracks.

Contributed $5 to the McKinley Memorial Association (1901).

Presented a bronze tablet to Molly Pitcher—placed in the historical rooms—Newark ($60).

Donation to Continental Hall (1904), $10.

In 1906 gave bust of Washington to a public school in Newark $10; also $2 to blind babies' home in Bensonhurst.

To Continental Hall (1908), $10.

To Pocahontas Monument (1909), $10.

In 1910, Continental Hall, $10 for the silver corners on the blotter to be marked from Molly Pitcher Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Newark, N. J. (The $10 given in 1908, also marks the other corners of the blotter.)

Nathan Hale Society, of Bound Brook (Mrs. Charles Thomae, president), has 26 members. The only report of work done is the patriotic education of 10 children who have no lineage and are classed as associate members of the Nathan Hale. They pay dues and share alike with the local society, but are not represented in the national society.

NEW YORK.

Fort Herkimer Society, of Amsterdam (Mrs. Thomas M. Billington, the former president, passed away November 11, and to Miss Helen T. Driscall we are indebted for this report). This society gave a play last spring which was quite a success. The proceeds were used for a prize for the best historical essay for the high-school students. A donation was made to the Children's Orphan Home and also one for the children in need at the city hospital.

The **Iroquois** Society, of Rochester (Mrs. Robert E. Burleigh, president). Perhaps the two strongest influences brought to bear on the children of this society have been the impression of individual responsibility—first, for the patriotic spirit of the organization; and, second, for the dissemination of this spirit elsewhere. Three interesting meeting have been held; two patriotic and one social and official combined. At the latter the elections were conducted by the children, who number 110.

Light Horse Harry Lee Society, of New York City (Miss Almira E. Stewart, president), has 29 members. There have been regular monthly meetings which have been well attended. In April a dance was given for the purpose of raising money, of which $50 was used to found a scholarship in the Southern Industrial Association. The society is growing and the children are greatly interested.

Major Josiah Throop Society, of Gloversville (Miss Harriet Louisa King, president), was organized September 17, 1910, under the fostering care of the General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. There are 10 members.

Regarding the name of this society, will state that Maj. Throop's early home was a small hamlet which is now in the heart of a busy city, and his dust is interred in a burial plot which was set apart very early in the ninteenth century as a home for the dead.

The society is still in its infancy, but it hopes ere long to hold its own with the Children of the American Revolution in the Empire State.

Nathan Beman Society, of Plattsburg (Mrs. Charles J. Vert, president), now numbers 38 members—two having reached the age limit. The past year has been a prosperous one in the annals of the society. Monthly meetings were held during the winter by both the senior and junior divisions. The seniors taking up the study "Our national charges, the American Indians."

During the spring an entertainment was given at which $40 was raised. The society hopes to use the sum to erect a sanitary drinking fountain in Customhouse Park at Plattsburg, the petition being now in the hands of the Government asking the privilege.

Memorial day was observed by placing wreaths on the graves of some of the "children" who are "no longer with us," and also by sending a wreath to be placed upon the grave of Nathan Beman, in Chateauzay.

In September the society participated in the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of Maj. John Addams, on Cumberland Head.

The youngest member of this society, being a direct descendant of Maj. Addams, was chosen to assist the State regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, in unveiling the monument.

Nellie Custis Society, of Buffalo (Mrs. John Miller Horton, president). The continual and increasing interest in this society is evinced by new membership and large attendance at the meetings. There are 55 members.

One hundred and thirty dollars in the treasury, contributed.

Fifty dollars sent to the Educational and Industrial School at Rome, Ga. (Miss Berry's), for the education of Walter Johnson.

Twenty-five dollars to endow a cot in the fresh-air mission for poor children (Cradle Beach, N. Y.).

Ten dollars to the society of the blind.

Five dollars toward the George Washington memorial buttons.

Old Fort Schuyler Society, of Utica (Mrs. Willis E. Ford, president), has a membership of 35. Children absent, 21; waiting list, 10.

The members earned for the summer playground $36.19. They donated from the society fund $20 toward the marking of the site of Old Fort Schuyler. The stone was unveiled by a member of the Children of the American Revolution, Philip Van R. Schuyler, and the flag was raised on this occasion by the president of the children, Thawell Best.

Philipse Manor Society, of Yonkers (Mrs. Henry L. Howison, president). There are at present in this society 36 children; one, having reached the age limit, has left.

The children are working for the Caryl prize, a handsome silver medal, given to the society by Mrs. Caryl, who is interested in the Children of the American Revolution.

In the fall the society donated a crib and mattress to the children's ward of St. John's Hospital.

Meetings are held once a month, when a historical essay is read by the president of the society.

Schuyler Society, of Albany (Mrs. Albert Ellis Hoyt, president), has closed a very successful year. There are 31 members in this society.

Last year Mrs. Hoyt published the first yearbook that the society ever had and presented it to them. Another has been issued this year.

Last year an entertainment was given, consisting of selections by the mandolin club (of the society), piano solos, vocal selections, and a play, "The Bachelor's Reverie," illustrated by the tableaux.

OHIO.

Fort Washington Society, of Cincinnati (Mrs. David T. Disney, president). The year closing June 1, 1909, has proved a very pleasant one to the members of this society.

It began with 7 members and has increased to 17 during the year.

Eight meetings have been held.

On Washington's Birthday the children celebrated the occasion with appropriate games and songs, closing the social hour with Salute to the Flag.

(This report was not received by the historian until 1911.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Conrad Weiser Society, of Reading (Miss Sarah E. Gable, president), was the first to be organized in this country. It has held four meetings since October 31, 1908, enjoyed a picnic, and attended a church service.

Two weeks' notice of each meeting was given in the daily papers, and invitations sent to each member. Much was made of this latter feature and no two were alike.

The most attractive of all was that issued for church service, held on Independence Day. A small firecracker was attached to a post card. On the card were these words, "To get a report from this cracker pull out the fuse." On obeying this command you found the fuse to be a typewritten message containing the name of the church and hour of service.

Meetings are held in October, January, April, and September. At the first meeting the paper of the day, written by one of the older girls, was on Conrad Weiser. At the next meeting there was a bit of local history. "When Washington came to Reading" was the title of an essay written by a descendant of the man who entertained Washington while visiting Reading.

The third meeting was in celebration of the birthday of the society. The members brought an offering at this time of a penny for each year of the society's life, the money thus raised being used to purchase the wreath which was placed on Washington's tomb on April 22. Then the secretary read his essay on Lincoln, for which he received a silver medal from the Philadelphia Ledger.

The picnic held June 26 was made memorable by the presentation of a flag, being the gift of W. S. Hamaker.

Brief patriotic exercises were held, during which one member told when the flag was adopted by Congress, another the origin of the colors, and a third, their meaning; then Mrs. Lothrop's poem, The Flag of Liberty, was read in unison.

At the church service held July 4 Rev. Robert Marshall Blackburn told the story of Washington's penknife, which is now in the Masonic Museum at Alexandria. This was given to Washington by his mother, with these words: "Always obey your superiors." His text was taken from Romans xiii 1.

The meeting held in September was planned especially for the older boys.

On this occasion John Keim Stauffer, of Washington, D. C. (a member of the Sons of the American Revolution), gave an interesting talk, the gist of which was that the boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow. He had with him many fine photographs of the President and others prominent in the affairs of the Nation.

The president and three members of this society attended the national convention in Washington last April.

Twenty-two new members have been received during the year.

In spite of the many counter attractions in a city of 100,000 the members of this society have remained loyal, and all meetings during the past year have been well attended.

Enthusiasm has increased and membership so great that it was deemed best to divide the children in two sections with a total membership of 57. But in addition to this their patriotism has taken a practical form, contributing $5 to the Free Kindergarten Association of the city, which maintains a school for foreigners.

Twenty-five dollars has been contributed to pay for the president's chair in the children's room of Continental Memorial Hall.

The closing meeting was in June, at which time the children presented to their president (Miss Gable) a Daughter of the American Revolution State pin in honor of her appointment as State director of Pennsylvania.

Delaware County Society, of Chester (Mrs. Edward Tyson, president), is flourishing and growing in numbers.

Ten dollars was donated to the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be used for the pew secured by the chapter in Washington Memorial Church at Valley Forge.

This society furnished the handsome silk flag used at the unveiling of the ship's clock, presented to the scout cruiser *Chester* by the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

One member was chosen to unveil the clock; another member was sponsor when the ship was launched.

Several dozen flags were presented to the children's playgrounds.

In the early summer a trip was taken to Philadelphia, to visit Christ Church and churchyard, Betsy Ross house, the mint, university, and museum. Later in the season a pilgrimage was made to New Castle, Del., to visit Old Swedes Church and other historic places.

John Hart Society, of Pittsburg (Mrs. W. A. Smith, president), has met bimonthly in regular session with 80 members enrolled. All meetings are opened with Salute to the Flag, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison, and closed with the singing of America.

During the year the society gave in all for the benefit of other children $95.55.

Twenty-five dollars of this amount was given to the Phoebe Home for convalescent children, to help furnish a room.

Twenty-five dollars and $11 worth of material, also four days' time, were given to buy and dress 3 dozen dolls; also 2½ dozen little wagons were bought and given to the Wickersham Kindergarten, at Christmas time. A bow of the society's colors—red, white, and blue—was pinned on each doll and each wagon floated a little flag. This school is located on the south side, among the mills and foreign population.

July 4 a flag was given to the Coleman Industrial Home for friendless colored boys. This flag was presented in loving memory of Harvey Coleman Bane, a member who was drowned at Fighting Island while on his summer vacation.

In August a barrel of clothing was expressed to the Phoebe Home (valued at $34.05).

The society accepted the invitation of the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to join them in their exercises Flag Day. The children gave the Salute to the Flag, having been drilled by Rev. Dr. H. N. Cameron.

The annual picnic was held at the home of the vice president (Mrs. William H. House, of Library). The hostess was assisted by 40 friends, who greeted the society with three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue as they stepped from the car.

An enjoyable lunch was served, and everyone was the recipient of a little flag to wear.

Music was furnished by the president, and games were enjoyed by all. At 5 p. m. all separated, having had a delightful day.

Martha Williams Society, of Philadelphia (Mrs. John F. Develin, president), the first society organized in Philadelphia (February, 1898), has held six meetings during the year and made two historic pilgrimages.

February 12 the society held a Lincoln meeting at the home of the president, who gave an illustrated talk upon the life of Lincoln, from his early youth to his tragic death. Mrs. Shelly T. Jones read his famous Gettysburg address, and the children gave the musical selections, which were patriotic.

On Memorial Day the society joined the members of the Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in near-by cemeteries.

Flag Day was celebrated with appropriate exercises, and each member displayed a flag at his or her home.

The Martha Williams Society has been represented at the Children of the American Revolution congress, Washington, D. C., each year since organization.

Three members attended the last convention.

The entire society joined the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association, in order to save to posterity the house in which the Star Spangled Banner was born.

In June the society made a pilgrimage to Washington's headquarters, Valley Forge, and inspected the "round-window" room which was furnished by the Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In this room are several pieces of furniture once the property of Martha Williams, for whom this society was named.

In September the society made a pilgrimage to Belmont mansion in Fairmount Park, once the home of Judge Peters. Here they visited the English walnut tree planted by Lafayette when he was a guest of the Peters home in 1825.

This society owns a silk flag given them by the President in 1899. It was carried to the Children of the American Revolution congress, April, 1900, and to the White House by the color bearer when President and Mrs. McKinley received the children. President McKinley placed his hand upon George William Heston's head and said a few words, praising his patriotism and loyalty to the flag. (George Heston died this year.)

Each meeting of the society is opened with the Lord's Prayer, followed by the salute to the flag.

RHODE ISLAND.

Joseph Bucklin Society, of Providence (Miss Huldah C. Smith, president), held seven meetings during the year, which were well attended. After the business meeting patriotic and musical pro-

grams are given. The subjects of the meetings were "General Nathanael Greene" "The Revolutionary hero," "Spirit of patriotism in Rhode Island in 1776," "Our national flag," "The burning of Gaspee," "Battle of Concord and Lexington," and the "Rhode Island State flag."

January 22 a very successful military whist was given to replenish the treasury. On April 30 an enjoyable musical was given, and on May 28 the society held a delightful dance.

There is a membership of 46, and great interest and enthusiasm has been shown in the work the past year.

Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly (Miss Mary M. Whipple, president), has held seven meetings, with a fair average attendance. There are 20 members.

The history of Rhode Island has been taken up during the current year as the historical subject. Entertainments have been given, and the society acted as one of the hosts at a reception given in June at the Esek Hopkins house (Providence), joining with two other societies in the State.

At the ninety-first birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the honored descendant of Samuel Ward, the society sent flowers in remembrance of the event.

TEXAS.

Mary Isham Keith Society, of Fort Worth (Mrs. John E. Lydick, president). As Texas is not well endowed with Revolutionary historic spots, most of the work is educational in this society.

Contributions have been made to Continental Memorial Hall $25, to the Southern Educational Association $10, and to the Texas State University endowment for free scholarship for girls $25. Also subscription to the American Monthly Magazine.

A gold medal was awarded for the best original paper on American history prepared by pupil in the senior class of Fort Worth High School.

Mary Shelby Society, of Austin (Miss Ella Wiley Smith, president), was organized March, 1910. Seventy children were enrolled—21 accepted at Washington—others were delayed on account of no membership blanks. There are two sections, Miss Lucile Shirley being regent of both. The motto of first section is, "Behold an army that can never be conquered." Little Miss Julia Taylor is president of the second sections. Their motto is, "We shall grow up."

The society participated in the unveiling of a bronze tablet to the Texas heroes in war with Mexico, presented to the State by the Colonial Dames.

In the unveiling of a monument of granite and bronze to the Hood Texas Brigade in Civil War, the Children of the American Revolution rode in a float decorated with red, white, and blue, waving United

States flags and singing America, repeating it many times in the long march to the State capitol grounds.

A military company has been formed to entertain and instruct the boys, with an officer of the local national guard as drillmaster. The girls are given hoop drills, and taught folk dances. Lectures on some hero of the Revolution and customs of that time are given. Roberts Rules are taught and adhered to as closely as possible in parliamentary work.

Meetings open with the Lord's Prayer and the singing of America and close with the national air, The Star Spangled Banner, with the Stars and Stripes above our heads.

VIRGINIA.

Charles Lynch Society, of Lynchburg (Mrs. Charles A. H. Leys, president), regrets, owing to the unsettled condition of the society, that they have been unable to interest the children. A division of the society is under consideration.

Ten dollars has been contributed to the children's room Continental Memorial Hall.

WASHINGTON.

Kitty Livingston Society, of Seattle (Mrs. Haton Phelps, president), was begun soon after the organization of the Lady Stirling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The charter membership was large, and at one time there were more than 60 members.

The meetings were held in the Washington. Refreshments were always served, for with children it was found an added attraction and it is not easy to keep up interest so far away from historic scenes and monuments of the Revolution and its heroes.

After the business meeting there were games, historic questions, and an occasional play of one act, based on some Revolutionary incident. But the undoing of the society was the excessive and exacting school work, requiring the time and energy of the children out of school as well as during school.

The Kitty Livingston Society contributed to the children's room, Continental Memorial Hall.

The society is now only a small handful in membership, but the president deserves much credit for her untiring energy to keep the society together, and it is through her efforts alone that the Kitty Livingston is alive. To have 15 grandchildren as members of a society is a record to be proud of.

WISCONSIN.

Fond du Lac Society, of Fond du Lac (Mrs. Grace Michills Huber, president), has held regular meetings with fair attendance. Two new members have been enrolled and one dear child, the secretary, Mildred McKinney, entered into rest in January. At Christmas the children carried tiny Christmas trees to those less fortunate to make them merry.

In January the local chapter Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated their tenth anniversary entertaining the children as their guests, and the children counted themselves fortunate in having as their guest Mrs. Eimermann, the State director.

Flag Day was celebrated with a picnic in the beautiful grounds of the home of Miss Sizer.

The children have made scrapbooks for the mountain children in Georgia.

In October Mrs. Huber was reelected president.

In February the children presented their president with a Washington spoon, and the children were presented with a year's subscription to the American Monthly Magazine.

George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee (Mrs. Guy Lindon, president), has a membership of 31.

At the meeting in October officers were elected and a sum of $5 was collected to be used toward a pedestal for a bust of George Rogers Clark which the society presented to the Milwaukee Public Library a few years ago.

The members of the society pasted pictures in a scrapbook for the children in the hospital.

All meetings are opened by singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Two members have been presented with Children of the American Revolution pins which they won for attendance at the meetings.

At all the meetings the society has been busy making a large American flag. The boys cut the Stars and Stripes and the girls sew them together.

WYOMING.

Daniel Boone Society, of Cheyenne (Mrs. Rae E. Lee, president), has a membership of 20.

April 22, 1910, Arbor Day, was celebrated and an interesting program given. At the meeting in November there was a talk on the Seton scout by Mrs. Lee, followed by a scout-language contest, several readings, and music.

Balance on hand in treasury, $11.73.

No other societies than those mentioned above have transmitted reports to the national historian.

Three silver loving cups were presented at the convention in April. The one given by Mrs. Fred T. Dubois (honorary president) was won by **Little Men and Women of "'76"** Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. This society also won the cup given by Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey (State director for Massachusetts).

The cup offered by Mrs. Ellis Logan (national corresponding secretary) was won by **Governor Thomas Welles** Society, of Washington, D. C.

ANNA YEATMAN BEACH,
National Historian.

JANUARY 21, 1911.

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