

cornerstone of the National Capitol in 1793; and the date of Continental Congress was changed, in commemoration of the Battles of Concord and Lexington, to the week in which the 19th of April falls.

In 1905, the completed portion was dedicated and the fourteenth Continental Congress was held literally "within the walls" of Memorial Continental Hall. The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, who had worked with such untiring zeal for our Home of Patriotism, presided. In 1905, we find the first adequate report of the work done by the Michigan Chapters, Mrs. Chittenden then being State Regent.

The Memorial Portico was dedicated in April, 1907, Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, 1905-1909, presiding. The completion of the Hall dragged because of the shortage of funds and Mrs. McLean fearlessly suggested in April, 1908, the wise business plan of bonding Memorial Continental Hall. This was voted and bonds were later issued to the amount of \$185,000.00.

In February, 1910, Memorial Continental Hall was completed, and in April, it became the actual headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was finished, equipped and furnished under Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, 1909-1913. It is not only a Monument to the splendidly courageous men and women of the Revolution, to whose memory it is dedicated; but serves as a reminder of the vision, faith, generosity and the financial and executive ability of our membership. Mrs. Scott announced at Congress, 1910, that the dreams of eighteen years had come true. "We have erected the finest Memorial ever achieved by women alone."

Memorial Continental Hall was early exempted from taxation, on the grounds of our "aims and purposes in promoting ideals of public service and patriotism." It binds us closely by our common ownership and is hallowed by the lofty sentiment expressed in countless reports and addresses given at Continental Congress and upon other occasions when our Hall has been loaned to the government or to Civic and Patriotic Organizations.

The work broadened and deepened, during the administration of Mrs. Scott, along the lines of Patriotic Education and especially in the work of Southern Mountain Schools. In one of her addresses, she laid down as a solemn patriotic duty for the Daughters to influence the schooling of the young during the years of character building; and, in another place, Mrs. Scott made a strong plea for Americanization saying, "With the influx of the foreign-born in great numbers, it is our duty to give them our highest views and our own examples of patriotic citizenship." There were at this time