AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS—VOLUME I.
1892.

Prospectus of the American Monthly Magazine ............................................. 5
Principle of Organization in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. E. H. W ........................................................... 8
A Sketch of the Life of Mrs. Harrison ........................................................... 11
Proposed Building for the Daughters of the American Revolution ................. 13
Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution .......................... 16
Our Spinning. E. H. Walworth ....................................................................... 19
Proceedings of the Continental Congress, 1892 (official) ............................. 21
Addresses of National Officers in the Continental Congress (official) ............ 28
Reports of National Officers in the Continental Congress ........................... 36
Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Board of Management ........................... 99
Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell. E. H. W ................................. 114
Turn on the Light. M. S. Lockwood ............................................................. 121
The Triumph of Freedom. Gerald Massey .................................................... 123
Fourth of July in Washington. Ella Loraine Dorsey ..................................... 124
Proceedings of the Continental Congress, 1892 (official) ............................. 21
American History for American Women. Jane Meade Welch ....................... 128
Destruction of the Gaspee. B. O. Wilbour ................................................... 132
Address of Hon. Geo. H. Shields ................................................................. 138
Address of Dr. Persifor Frazer ....................................................................... 140
Address of Gen'l A. W. Greely ........................................................................ 150
Welshmen of the Revolution .......................................................................... 157
Synopsis of Proceedings of the Board of Management ................................ 17

CHAPTERS:
  Providence, Rhode Island ............................................................................ 178
  San Francisco, California ............................................................................. 181
  Charlottesville, Virginia ............................................................................... 183
  Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ............................................................................ 184
  Atlanta, Georgia .......................................................................................... 185
  Editor's Note Book ...................................................................................... 187
  Abigail Adams. Susan Riviere Hetzel ......................................................... 193
  Bombardment of Bristol. Emma Wescott Bullock ....................................... 207
  Maryland Revolutionary Monument. William Ridgeley Griffith ............... 212
  Biographical Sketch of Eugenia Washington. E. H. Walworth .................. 216
CONTENTS.

Page.
A Morning Gallop. Cecil Hyde ........................................... 222
Proceedings of the Continental Congress (official) .............. 223
Maryland. Annie W. L. Kerfoot ........................................ 223
Debit and Credit. Marion S. Thompson ............................. 234
Daughters of American Revolution as Represented in Georgia. Mrs. Hugh Hagan ........................................... 239
Wyoming Massacre. Elizabeth H. Rockwell ......................... 244
Virginia Women in the Revolution. Mary Stuart Smith ........... 252
Early History of Pittsburg. Julia Morgan Harding ............... 258
Peace and Liberty, the Legacy of our Forefathers. Mrs. Mitchell
Nevin ................................................................. 267
Colonial Virginia. Josephine Mandeville Rozet .................... 270
Heroic Women of the Revolution. Janet Elizabeth Richards ..... 278

CHAPTERS:
Cleveland, Ohio ................................................................... 293
Richmond, Virginia ........................................................... 294
San Francisco, California .................................................... 295
Editor's Note Book ............................................................ 296
American Society. E. H. Walworth ..................................... 301
Graves of Revolutionary Heroes. Mrs. F. G. de Fontaine ........ 315
A German Regiment. Kate T. W. Tittmann ......................... 322
Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Hubbard ............................... 325
Hymn of the Vestal Virgin. Julia S. Holmes ....................... 328
The Liberty Bell. Minnie F. Mickley ................................. 330

ANCESTRY :
Catharine Hithcock Avery .................................................. 333
Catharine Searle McCartney .............................................. 339
Mrs. Louisa Rochester Pitkin ............................................ 340
Anne Mercer Slaughter ..................................................... 341
Mrs. Mary Washington ..................................................... 342
Mrs. Charlotte Louise Lawrence ........................................ 342
Colonel Selden's Powder Horn. -Susan Riviere Hetzel.......... 343
To an Adirondack Camp. Cecil Hyde ............................... 348

OLD LETTERS AND HISTORY OF FIRSIDES :
Edward Eggleston's Letter ............................................... 349
Letter from Bristol, England, 1776 .................................. 350
Letter from New York, 1776 .............................................. 350
Journal of Lieutenant David Dimmock, 1776 ...................... 353
My Grandmother's Looking Glass .................................... 354
A Colonial Family. Mrs. James B. Baylor ......................... 356
Connecticut in the Revolution. Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim ... 362

CHAPTERS:
Wyoming Valley, Wilkesbarre, Pa ..................................... 368
Mercy Warren, Springfield, Mass .................................... 374
Green Mountain No. 2, Arlington, Vt. .............................. 375
CONTENTS.

CHAPTERS—Continued.

Bristol, Rhode Island ........................................ 376
Kingston, New York ........................................ 377
Editor’s Note Book .......................................... 379
Battle of Bladensburg and Dolly Madison. Emily L. Sherwood 385
Reference to the Battle of Bladensburg. Reuben Hyde Walworth 396
Mrs. Dorothy Payne Madison. E. H. Walworth ........ 398
Dolly Madison’s Flight to Virginia. Ida P. Bell .... 414
Freedom. Alfred Tennyson ................................ 417
Our National Holidays From a Religious Standpoint. Frances Bacon Hamlin .... 418
Mrs. H. V. Boynton. M. G. H ................. 422
The First Passage at Arms During the Revolutionary War. Albert Brackett, U. S. A .... 424
An American Woodcut. Mrs. Clarke Waring .... 427
ANCESTRY: 
Ida P. Bell .................................................. 444
Mrs. Miranda Tullook .................................. 448
Mary Desha ................................................ 450
OLD LETTERS AND HISTORY OF FRIENDS : 
The Scarlet Cloak. Francis S. House .................. 453
In Turkey-Foot. Felicia Ross Johnson .............. 454
The Native Pepper and Salt Pantaloons. E. M. H. Richards 456
Letters of Benjamin Harrison. Rose Wright Smith 457
The Two Balls. Mrs. Devereux .......................... 459
CHAPTERS:
Mary Washington. Washington, D. C ............. 466
Dolly Madison. Washington, D. C. ................. 469
Liberty Bell. Lehigh County, Pennsylvania .... 470
Albemarle, Virginia .................................... 473
John Marshall. Louisville, Kentucky ............... 477
Minneapolis, Minnesota ................................. 477
Donegal, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania .... 478
Chicago, Illinois ......................................... 483
Atlanta, Georgia ......................................... 484
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ................................ 485
Sequoia, San Francisco, California .................. 486
Augusta, Georgia ........................................ 488
Proceedings of the Board of Management. .... 489
Eligibility (A Statement). E. H. W ................. 493
Its Various Aspects. Dr. Persifor Frazer .......... 496
Lineal Descent .......................................... 499
Mother of a Patriot. Mrs. H. V. Boynton ....... 500
Editor’s Note Book ...................................... 503
In Memoriam. Caroline Scott Harrison ............ 506
Christmas 1776—Battle of Trenton. Janet E. H. Richards 533
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncle Enoch's Story. Clements Markham</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographical Sketch of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Fancies. Reubena Hyde Walworth</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Half-Forgotten Chapter of Georgia History. Elizabeth Andrew Hill</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. James H. R. Washington. Hugh V. Washington</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Tree. Anna Platt</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. M. Newport. Ada Walker Adams</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. G. Brown Goode</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toboggan Night. F. H. W</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Meeting of Patriotic Societies</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sons of the American Revolution</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Persifor Frazer</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCESTRY:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Sanderson Morgan</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Newton</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lucy Parlin</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Very Dark Spot in Our Country's History. Charles C. Leigh</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Truest of the True. Ruth Lawrence</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLD LETTERS AND HISTORY OF FIRESIDES:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of Colonel George Johnston, Jr.</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of Colonel Seth Warner, 1776</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracts from Diary of Gideon Danforth</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Old Deed and a Prayer of Uriah Oakes</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies Hermitage Association</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of George P. Healy</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland, Chapter</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, Georgia</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Madison Chapter</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICIAL:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Board of Management</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Committee of Fund for Mrs. Harrison's Portrait</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary Anniversaries</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIGIBILITY:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to &quot;Mother of a Patriot&quot;</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's Note Book</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLUSTRATIONS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women of the Revolution, 1776</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Falls</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Miss Eugenia Washington</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

**ILLUSTRATIONS—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Trees</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. H. V. Boynton</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Dolly Payne Madison</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. Madison</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral Tribute</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. E. T. E. Newport</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Crossing the Delaware</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of a Part of New Jersey</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington at Princeton</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Fancies (four illustrations)</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenelworth Castle</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Mrs. Mary A. Washington</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Diagram, Descendants of Peter Folger</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga Toboggan Slide</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of Dr. Persifor Frazer</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fac-Simile of an Old Deed</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
At a meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington, D.C., on the 7th of May, 1892, the following resolution was passed: "That the Board of Management publish a monthly magazine which shall contain the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from time to time the proceedings of the Board of Management, and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters, all to be under the charge of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, subject to the supervision of the Board of Management."

This action was not the result of a sudden impulse, but of a long-deferred plan which had been well considered. The need of a means of communication between the Board of Management and the Chapters and the individual members of the Society has been seriously felt.

Cordial invitations have been extended to the Board by periodicals of good standing to occupy a department of their publications for the official and general business of this Society. While appreciating the generosity of such offers, it has appeared to the Board to be for the better interest of the organization to wait until a favorable opportunity would open to issue a magazine devoted especially to the cause of a true and liberal Americanism. This would open the way to that educational propaganda which, in the constitution of the Society, is declared to be one of its leading objects, viz., "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results. 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.'

Various causes have led to an opinion that the time has arrived to issue the contemplated magazine. The steadily increasing membership of the Society, the establishment of a fund for a building to be the National House of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the widely-awakened interest throughout the whole country in the objects and work of the Society, and the necessity of publishing the proceedings of the Continental Congress, with many other reasons which will suggest themselves to the members of the Society, indicate the propriety of this decision. It is desired and expected that every member of the Society will encourage and sustain this magazine, which belongs essentially to the Society as a whole.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Board of Management by the Editor and Manager accepting this responsibility may give a further explanation of the purpose of the publication: "I will endeavor to make the magazine a bond of union between the Board, the Chapters and the individual members of the Society. It is my purpose also to endeavor to enlist the interest of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, that we may enlarge our circulation, our sympathies and our field of usefulness, and receive also from the 'Sons' the benefit of their experience and assistance.

"The proceedings of the Continental Congress, the published proceedings of the Board of Management, as also the reports of officers and their official suggestions, and the reports received from Chapters and from State Regents will be issued as Official. A larger liberty than would be suitable under such restriction will prevail in the remaining pages of the magazine. It is desirable that articles of a general character should be sent in at an early day by members of the Board of Management and officers of the Chapters, that the active spirit of these 'workers' may permeate the first numbers issued."
"I earnestly ask for your cooperation in the business management of the periodical, both in regard to subscribers and advertisers."

This last request is an important one, as upon its financial success must depend the continuance of the magazine. The expense of publication can be borne in part by the general fund, thus rendering the subscription price nominal, that is, one dollar a year. The patriotic, historical and educational objects which the Society has in view will be advanced by a large circulation of the magazine, and a cordial interest in its success will be an encouragement to the Board and the Editor to make the publication progressive in matter and in style; we therefore earnestly urge the assistance of every Daughter of the American Revolution, and ask them all to consider this appeal as an invitation to State Regents, officers of Chapters and members of the Society to send official and miscellaneous material to the Editor of the magazine, and also to send to her their subscriptions, with one dollar enclosed, and the subscriptions of as many friends as they can secure.

Space will soon be given to notices of various Historical and Patriotic societies. A department of notes and queries, and one of book reviews will soon be introduced, with other interesting features, which now give place to the Proceedings of the Continental Congress.

Address Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Editor.
June to October, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
October to June, 1505 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.
PRINCIPLE OF ORGANIZATION
OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The main motive of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is love of country, and the leading object of its effort is to perpetuate a spirit of true Americanism, which has been aptly defined by ex-President Cleveland. He says: "The descendants of the Pilgrims will fail in the discharge of their highest duty if, yielding to the temptation of an un-American tendency, they neglect to teach persistently that in the early days there was, and that there still ought to be, such a thing as true and distinctive Americanism. This does not mean that a spirit of narrowness or proscription should be cherished, but it does mean the insistence that every transfer of allegiance from another government to our own should signify the taking on at the same time of an aggressive and affirmative devotion to the spirit of American institutions. It means that with us a love of our government, for its own sake and for what it is, is an essential factor of citizenship, and that it is only made full and complete by the adoption of the ideas and habits of thought which underlie our plan of popular rule; — it means that our government is not suited to a selfish and sordid people, and that in their hands it is not safe. We should teach that this heritage of ours has been confided from generation to generation to the patriotic keeping and loving care of true Americanism, and that this alone can preserve it to shelter a free and happy people."

To the Daughters of the American Revolution an effort to emphasize and perpetuate this spirit of true Americanism is a mission, upon which they enter with enthusiasm and yet with humility.

A display of vanity and braggadocio regarding the privileges offered by our free government has been so long exhibited that earnestness in the expression of patriotic sentiments invites ridicule: Fourth-of-July orations and some other national demonstrations have become synonyms for bombast and folly.
To preserve the dignity of virtue, to rescue a noble sentiment from degradation is a worthy task, and when considered in its relation to the safety and welfare of our country, it should stimulate the highest action. Such action, calculated to counteract the selfish and sordid spirit which endangers a respect for the elementary principles of our government, comes most appropriately from those men and women in whose veins courses the blood of the founders of the country—the conquerors of monarchy, the heroes of republicanism—"the men and women who rendered material aid to the cause of Independence." It is with such views of the duty of Americans that this Society has been founded. It is unique in its organization, because it embodies and illustrates in an unusual and forcible way a profound principle of our republicanism—that principle which has been gradually evolved from the sentiments and action of the best leaders of political opinion in this country from the days when Jamestown and New Amsterdam were settled, and the Pilgrims landed from their fateful journey, to the present time; that principle which Lincoln expressed with the graphic force that belongs only to the poet and the philosopher when he said, that ours is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." Thus he indicated the sovereignty of the individual, which alone expresses the full development of the American idea. The Federal power cannot be sovereign, neither can the State power be sovereign, but all sovereign power reverts back to the people—to the individual. The development of this principle has been progressive in our government, and it exists but vaguely in the minds of many good citizens.

In the various societies which have been founded for patriotic, fraternal and other purposes, the conception has prevailed of independent parts or divisions held together only by some common bond of interest, as the Thirteen Colonies were combined under the old Articles of Confederation before their union under a constitutional and national government.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, after much consideration, adopted a different method; one which was thought to be in full harmony with the elementary principle of individual responsibility. Thus one National Society pervades
the whole union of States and Territories, each member being responsible to the National Society; and each one, by her vote for delegates to the Continental Congress, being represented in that law-making body.

For convenience the Society is divided into Chapters, whose officers again are responsible to the National Society. These Chapters, at the Continental Congress, elect a State Regent, who represents their interests in the Board of Management,—every State Regent being by the constitution a member of that Board. These Regents have an influence and supervision in the organization of Chapters, but no independent control, as there are no State societies.

It is not to be inferred that the Daughters of the American Revolution have attempted to imitate the government of the United States, but an effort has been made to embody the spirit of the government in a way that would bring home to each member of the Society a realization of her individual allegiance to its interests and labors, and the necessity for her to sustain the usefulness and dignity of the Society as one National American body. The espirit de corps is to be national, as it is in the army and navy, where men are sworn to sustain the government, regardless of party or prejudice.

It is natural that some questioning and criticism should have arisen in regard to this plan of organization, but this indicates only the active and intelligent interest aroused in regard to such important questions as come from a discussion of the problems of government.

If it is considered arrogant to claim that this body of women have illustrated the strongest element of our Americanism, whereby the two principles for which our fathers fought—the right of local self-government and the right of that union which creates the nation—is emphasized, we may refer to the words of Senator Hoar, who says: "That having spent a greater part of my life in studying and watching the administration of justice, and trying to learn the qualities which fit men to take a part in it, I am thoroughly convinced of the superiority of instinctive and intuitive judgment over the logical method; this is illustrated in the combined wisdom of jurists, which in so many cases puts the jury in the place of judgment
rather than the judge, thus representing the intuitive sense in
the law.

As women are admitted to possess this intuitive and instinctive judgment in an extraordinary degree, it may be found that there is wisdom in their selection of this most democratic principle of Americanism, the sovereignty of the individual, as the keystone of their organization.

E. H. W.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Caroline Scott Harrison, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, the daughter of John Witherspoon Scott and Mary Scott, granddaughter of George McElroy Scott and Annie R. Scott, great-granddaughter of John Scott and Jane M. Scott, and great-great-granddaughter of Robert Scott, who was a member of the Scottish Parliament before the union of the Crown. Her great-grandfather, John Scott, was Commissary General of the Pennsylvania Line, and rendered efficient service in the Revolutionary struggle for Independence. Her father, Dr. John Witherspoon Scott, was a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church, and educator at Oxford, Ohio. He was the President of a well-known Young Ladies' Academy at that place, where his daughters were educated. It was here that Benjamin Harrison, then a student in Miami University, met our President-General. Gen. Lew Wallace, in his life of Harrison, says: "It happened that President Scott had a daughter—girlish, intelligent, witty and attractive—in whom the young man quickly discovered all the qualities that entered into the composition of his ideal of a perfect woman. Suddenly he gave up attentions to the gentle patrons of the Academy in general, and became more a slave to his books than ever. For a season there was much wonder over the change. At length it was explained—he was engaged to marry Miss Caroline W. Scott, the President's daughter. The contract argues great courage and confidence in his future, when it is remembered that he was poor and just out of the junior class, and but eighteen years of age." They were married at Oxford October
20, 1853, and removed to Indianapolis in 1854. Mrs. Harri-
son's life during her husband's struggles for success as a lawyer,
legislator, soldier and statesman was that quiet, home-life
which is so characteristic of American homes, the influence of
which is clearly manifest in the character of our American cit-
izens—in their thrift, energy, and progress. During all these
years she showed herself the self-sacrificing, self-denying wife
and mother. In every position she has filled, whether as the
wife of the poor lawyer, the daring soldier, the Senator, or the
President of the United States, she has displayed rare adapt-
ability. The wife of the President of the United States is by
virtue of her position "the first lady of the land." In this po-
sition the opportunities for showing true womanhood are of
daily occurrence. No one, unless acquainted with official life
in Washington, can fully realize the difficulties of her position.
Questions of rank, precedent, and official etiquette; questions
arising from envy, jealousy, and the ambition of those who
seek preferment; appeals for charity and assistance for those
who have real as well as fancied wrongs; the public duties of
social life, and the demands of her own family occupy the atten-
tion and time of the wife of the President. To meet all these
is a crucial test of a woman's character, bringing forth all her
qualities and abilities.

Mrs. Harrison has met these demands with wonderful suc-
cess. She has endeared herself to all who know her by her
unostentatious, natural womanliness. Her great common sense
and tact enables her to solve all difficulties, and we find her in
the White House as efficient and lovable as she was in her
home in Indiana. On October 11th, 1890, she was unani-
mously elected as the first President-General of the Daughters
of the American Revolution, and has taken great interest in
the organization. During the early difficulties of the Society,
consequent upon the inexperience of the members and the per-
plexities of organization, her advice and good judgment, and
kindly consideration of the feelings of others, have materially
aided in bringing about a happy solution. At the Continental
Congress in February, 1892, she met delegates from all parts
of the country, and by her courtesy and prompt decision won
the hearts of all. A Northern delegate asked one from the
South: "What do you think of our Caroline?" "She is simply splendid," came the quick reply, and she voiced the sentiment of all. She was again unanimously elected as President-General by a rising vote of the Congress.

Mrs. Harrison is much interested in the proposed Memorial Building in Washington. Just before her illness she was perfecting plans to make it a success worthy of the women of the land. She also proposed a course of study for the Chapters during the coming winter, and is fully alive to the importance of making the Society practical. Her patriotic feelings are intense, and the National Society will always have cause to be proud of its first President-General.

AN OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY:

THE PROPOSED BUILDING

FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Great forces, it is said, move slowly; the patriotic Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is already a great force for good, and is to be yet greater in the immediate future. The first eighteen months of the existence of this Society have been devoted, as should be the first months of every living organism, mainly to growth. Now, with a membership of nearly eighteen hundred intelligent and earnest women, with a modest but sound exchequer, and a well methodized plan of organization, the Society is prepared to take up its next most vital interest—a home.

It needs a permanent assembling place for its members; offices for the transaction of its business; a place of security for its records and valuables—in short, a home centre for its many and diverse interests.

As early as October 7, 1891, this subject was brought to the attention of the Board of Management and visiting Regents by the Vice-President General Presiding, Mrs. William D. Cabell, who in a brief address, reviewing past occurrences and outlining future work, strongly urged the importance of providing an adequate and attractive building for the use of the Society.
On October 10th the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, gave notice of a motion which she proposed to make at the next meeting of the Board, to the effect that all fees received in payment of life-membership should be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund.

On October 24th the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth offered a resolution for the founding of a Home for the Society, which might also answer the purposes of a memorial hall, and might be called the Memorial Manor of the Daughters of the American Resolution—and asked for the appointment of a committee to consider the ways and means for erecting such a building. The lateness of the hour caused Mrs. Walworth's resolution to be postponed, and prevented action on Mrs. MacDonald's motion.

On December 14th Mrs. MacDonald introduced her resolution, asking that the Treasurer-General be authorized to set aside a permanent fund, formed from the payments of life membership and charter fees, to be applied, under instruction of the Board of Management, to the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society. Mrs. Walworth's resolution was also taken up, and both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The action of the Board showed the feeling of its members. No committee was appointed, however, and in the pressure of the work of the Society and of preparation for the Continental Congress, no active steps were taken towards furthering the building project, beyond forming the small permanent fund referred to.

At the Congress, Mrs. Cabell introduced the plan for a building into her report, urging that the work should be undertaken upon a scale worthy the purpose and the dignity of the Society, and of the great and general interest of the women of America represented in the enterprise.

Proceedings for the construction of a house were practically opened at the Board meeting, held March 19th, by the President-General, Mrs. Harrison, who was present with that object in view. She proposed that the Board of Management should proceed at once to formulate a plan for providing the Society with the necessary building; and that it should promptly consider the proper steps to bring this measure to the favorable
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

attention of the members at large. She advised that the enterprise take the form of a joint-stock company, to be managed upon sound business principles, and upon such a plan as should ensure to the stockholders a reasonable interest upon their investment, and should bring the shares within the means of all members—and, in this connection, she called attention to the success of the Indianapolis Propylæum, built and managed by women, and which had declared a dividend the first year. The Board recognized the value of Mrs. Harrison’s earnest and disinterested advice, and practical business views. On motion of Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin it was resolved to authorize the President-General to appoint a committee of ladies and gentlemen (the latter members of the Advisory Board) to prepare and submit a plan looking to the erection of a suitable building for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Harrison immediately appointed, as follows:

MRS. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman.
MRS. TEUNIS S. HARLIN,
MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
COL. AND MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS,
COL. AND MRS. MARSHALL MACDONALD,
MR. AND MRS. A. LEON KNOTT.

The Committee submitted to the Board of Management on March 28th a preliminary report which was favorably received, but referred back for further consideration. On the 7th of May the report was again submitted to the Board of Management and adopted. A copy was ordered to be sent to the Sons of the Revolution and one to the Sons of the American Revolution. The latter Society had early intimated a disposition to cooperate with the ladies in securing a suitable and convenient building for the use of the patriotic societies.

No further action has yet been taken, but it is hoped that the enterprise will be cordially sustained by the Society, and that the Chapters will unite in a concentrated effort to secure, upon the cooperative plan wisely suggested by the President-General, the building needed to give permanence and security to the Association.

AN OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL CONGRESS
OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The third annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in New York City on April 30, sent a thrill of patriotism throughout the land—the day chosen being the 103d anniversary of Washington's inauguration. Delegates were present from the thirteen Original Colonies and from other States, and met in the Governor's Room of the old City Hall, where they conferred for the good of the Society, and to encourage love of our country so wisely and heroically founded by the noble men of the period of the Revolutionary War.

The business sessions of the Congress were presided over by General Horace Porter, who was seated before the table used by Washington as President in the First Congress of the United States. Beside the table was the flag of the New York City Guard, carried in the Washington inaugural parade, April 30, 1789. Behind the presiding officer hung the famous full-length portrait of Washington, by Trumbull, while portraits and busts of other historic men ornamented the room.

The reports of the general officers of the Society showed an exceedingly prosperous organization, numbering about 3,500 lineal descendants of patriots of the Revolution. The enthusiasm created everywhere has already resulted in the erection of several monuments to mark historic places, and resolutions were adopted favoring monuments proposed in other parts of our land. In Maryland a worthy monument is to be reared in memory of the valor of Maryland's soldiers and sailors in the Revolution, to be the joint work of the Nation, the State, and this patriotic Society. Initiatory steps were taken toward the erection of a Colonial Hall, in the City of Washington, as a memorial of the Revolution and its results, to serve as headquarters for the Societies of the descendants of patriotic sires.

To bring together the membership throughout the land it was voted that a triennial meeting be held, the first to be in Chicago in 1893, during the progress of the Columbian Exposition.
A sentiment was manifest in favor of the union of the two Societies, now separately organized, but having the same object and an almost identical government. Through the conferences of a joint committee it is hoped that before many months both the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution may be united in management as well as object; and then, under their combined working, much more good may be accomplished.

A banquet at Delmonico's in the evening, given in honor of the delegates by the New York Society, closed the Congress. More than 200 men were gathered there, representing the most historic blood of our land. The flow of oratory inspired by the occasion was wisely guided by the President of the New York Society, Chauncey M. Depew, and here, as at all banquets, he proved his title, "Prince of After-dinner Orators." Other speakers were ex-Secretary Bayard, General Horace Porter, Charles A. Dana, and Edwin S. Barrett.

Jonathan Trumbull, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, and other historic patriots were represented by name as well as blood, and the spirit of "Brother Jonathan" and of the rider of the 19th of April, 1775, and the fiery oratory of Henry was felt by all present.

The general officers elected for the new year were:

**President-General** .......................................................... Gen. HORACE PORTER.
**Vice-Presidents-General** .................................................... JONATHAN TTUMBULL.
               Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.
               Judge HENRY M. SHEPARD.
               THOMAS S. PECK.
               PAUL REVERE.

**Honorary Vice-Presidents-General** ....................................... CHAUNCY M. DEPEW, LL. D.
               Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.
               HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD.

**Secretary-General** ............................................................ A. HOWARD CLARK.
**Treasurer-General** ............................................................ CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.
**Registrar-General** ............................................................. G. BROWN GOODE, LL. D.
**Historian-General** ............................................................ HENRY HALL.
**Surgeon-General** ............................................................... AURELIUS BOWEN, M. D.
**Chaplain-General** ............................................................... Rt. Rev. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D.

A SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OUR SPINNING.

Ye Daughters of Heroes come round me and hear The stories I 've pondered for many a year; My spinning is over, the sunlight is gone, We 'll talk of the time when a nation was born, While the wheel is at rest We can think of it best.

Virginia, the maid who was stately and proud, Was loving and loyal and richly endowed; She knelt to the mother far over the sea, Who was forging the handcuffs for men who were free, Her dames plied the wheel Mid the maiden's appeal.

The Puritan maiden who dwelt by the Bay, Had bent her fair brows in angry dismay; She emptied her teapots—then silently prayed That th' Redcoats, the Indians—and John might be saved; And her wheel's busy whirr Blent with sounds of the war.

The good dames who dwelt under Penn's gentle sway, Their scruples sent off on a long holiday; The men drew their money, and shutting their eyes, If 't were, used for gunpowder expressed no surprise; And fast the wheel flies Making soldiers' supplies.

Old Maryland swore that the birthright she brought From over the seas—for freedom of thought— Should shine as a star in a new field of blue, Which symbolized the nation where liberty grew, And the spinners' soft singing With freedom was ringing!

The wealthy New Yorker just then as to-day, Felt safe in his grandeur, and sure of his play— Heard sounds of the trumpet that threaten'd his ease, His manhood awoke! he would fight for release! While his wife at her wheel, Strove her tears to conceal.
And Jersey in silence awaited her fate,
As friend followed foe through her wide-open gate,
She cherished the patriots; with scorn turned away
From Tories who urged the rewards of delay,
   Her maids turned th' wheel,
   Her dames burnish'd th' steel.

For swords buckled on by the wives of that time,
Were brilliant and strong, with an edge tempered fine;
The rifles were long and the soldiers were brave,
They fought and they suffered, their country to save,
   While the women were spinning,
   And victories singing!

For freedom had triumphed on land and on sea,
And jubilant voices thrilled each colony;
The eagle soared high o'er a nation now free,
The stars and stripes waved in proud victory,
   The dames stopped their spinning,
   For th' bells were all ringing;
Thus a nation was born!

—Ellen Hardin Walworth.
OFFICIAL

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; HELD AT THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHER, CORNER 13TH & L STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
FEBRUARY 22, 23 AND 24, 1892.

FIRST DAY—Monday, February 22.

The Congress met at the Church of Our Father at 10:45 o'clock, the President-General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, in the chair.

The President-General—We will have prayer by the Chaplain-General, Mrs. Hamlin.

Mrs. Hamlin—Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, we bless and praise Thy holy name that we are indeed blessed among nations. We thank Thee that Thou art the God of nations. We thank Thee that we have lived to see Thy prophecy fulfilled, and all the ends of the earth turning to this land of light and liberty. We bless and praise Thy holy name for what Thou hast been to us, for what Thou art and art to be. We thank Thee that Thou didst uphold our forefathers and foremothers, who felt the "impulse of a nation yet to be," and "builted better than they knew."

We thank Thee for what Thou art in Thy sustaining power and presence, knowing that Thou wilt prosper that which savors of Thy kingdom, and bring to naught that which Thy pure eye may see to be of evil.

We thank Thee for what Thou art to be in the great and mighty future that spreads out before us.

We bless Thee that Thy Son came to earth to make possible this day and this hour, when we can meet together and be what we are—Christian women, in a Christian land.

And now, with all our hearts full of gratitude and love to Thee, we crave Thy care and protection on this Congress now convened. Grant that we may feel the full measure of our responsibility; that we may feel we have a holy trust committed to our care; that we may not carry it lightly, but as in Thy sight, knowing that if our institutions are perpetuated we must do our part.

Give us grace at this time, and with one accord to realize what a heritage is ours. Help us to guard with jealous care our freedom and our liberty. Grant that we may pass it unspotted to our children, and, above all, help us to teach them that only he is free indeed whom Christ makes free, and only that nation whose God is the Lord.

These blessings, with the pardon of our sins, we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.
The President-General.—We will now hear the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mrs. Shields—The Committee on Credentials beg to submit the following report: [If any names are omitted the ladies will please notify me.]

According to Article V of the Constitution, the Continental Congress of the National Society is composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State and the regents and delegates of the several chapters. Each chapter which has more than fifty members may elect a delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its regent, for each fifty members or fraction of twenty-five. The members of the Society in Washington and vicinity may also elect delegates in the same ratio of representation.

It will thus be seen that each State is represented by its State Regent, and each chapter which has less than 50 members by its Chapter Regent. In case a chapter has more than 50 members, it may elect a delegate in addition; that is, the basis of representation for delegates is 50 members, but in case it has a fraction of such basis equal to 25 members in excess of the basis of 50, it may elect a delegate for the fraction.

The practical working of this rule is as follows: If a chapter has more than 50 and less than 75 members, it elects only one delegate, because the fraction does not equal 25; if it has, then, 75 members, it may elect two delegates, because the fraction equals 25, and so on, one delegate for each multiple of 50, and one for a fraction thereof equal to 25.

The Committee respectfully report that the following ladies are present in the city, their credentials have been examined and found in order, and they are entitled to seats in the Congress:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison President-General.
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell Vice-President-General, presiding.
Mrs. Stephen J. Field Vice-President-General.
Mrs. A. W. Greely Vice-President-General.
Mrs. H. V. Boynton Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.
Mrs. G. Brown Goode Vice-President-General.
Mrs. F. O. St. Clair Vice-President-General.
Mrs. John W. Foster Vice-President-General.
Mrs. Wm. E. Earle Vice-President-General.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott Vice-President-General.
Miss Mary Desha Vice-President-General.
Mrs. Henry Blount Vice-President-General.
Mrs. Roger A. Pryor Vice-President-General.
Mrs. John Risley Putnam Vice-President-General.
Mrs. George H. Shields Recording Secretary-General.
Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth Corresponding Secretary-General.
The following Honorary State Regents are reported to be present and entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Congress, but are not entitled to vote:

Miss Rebecca Warren Brown Massachusetts.
Miss Hoke North Carolina.
The following ladies have been selected by their Chapters to read papers before the Congress:

Mrs. B. Eugene Riggs..................... St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Thomas L. Thompson................ San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Hugh Hagan......................... Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Elizabeth H. Rockwell............... Wilkesbarre, Penna.
Mrs. James Baylor......................... Richmond, Va.
Miss Julia M. Harding.................... Pittsburg, Penna.
Miss Jane Meade Welch................. New York City.
Miss Susan Reviere Hetzel............. Fairfax Co., Va.
Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot......................... Chicago, Ill.
Miss Janet E. Richards............... Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather........... Registrar, N. J. Chapter.

The Committee recommend that the courtesies of the floor, without the right to participate in the deliberations or to vote, be accorded to these ladies.

Seats have been reserved for the visitors to the Continental Congress from chapters outside the city of Washington, and for residents of Washington who are members of the National Society.

Of course, it is understood that no one is entitled to speak or vote except the regular members of the Continental Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY L. SHIELDS, Chairman.
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
MISS WASHINGTON.

On motion of Miss Desha, the report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted and approved.

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL—We will now hear the roll-call by Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. SHIELDS then called the roll.

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL—Miss Desha will now read the order of business.

Miss DESHA—Ladies of the Continental Congress, the order of business which I have the honor to report is the printed program, which I will not take your time to read.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22—10:30 a. m.

Congress Called to Order—By the President-General.
Prayer—By the Chaplain-General.
Report of the Committee on Credentials.
Roll-call.
Order of Business—By Chairman of Committee on Programme.
Address of Welcome—By Mrs. HARRISON, President-General.
Response—By Mrs. CLIFTON R. BRECKENRIDGE, Regent of Arkansas.

Reports of Officers—
Vice-President-General Presiding, Mrs. WM. D. CABELL.
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.
Secretaries-General: Recording, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS; Corresponding, Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
Registrars-General: Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON, Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.
Treasurer-General, Mrs. MARSHALL MCDONALD.
Historian-General, Mrs. M. S. LOCKWOOD.
Surgeon-General, Miss CLARA BARTON.
Chaplain-General, Mrs. T. S. HAMLIN.

National Hymn.
Adjournment.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23—10:30 a.m.
Congress Called to Order—By the President-General.

Prayer.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reports of State Regents.

Papers presented by—

Mrs. B. O. WILBOUR, Regent of Rhode Island.
Subject: "The Destruction of the Gaspee and the Reasons Therefor."

Mrs. C. EUGENE RIGGS, St. Paul, Minn.
Subject: "Welshmen of the Revolution."

Mrs. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, San Francisco, Cal.
Subject: "Debit and Credit."

Mrs. HUGH HAGAN, Atlanta, Ga.
Subject: "Daughters of the American Revolution as Represented in Georgia."

Miss ELIZABETH H. ROCKWELL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Subject: "The Wyoming Massacre."

Mrs. JAMES BAYLOR, Richmond, Va.
Subject: "Incidents in the Life of a Colonial Family."

Miss JULIA MORGAN HARDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Subject: "The Early History of Pittsburgh."

Miss ELIZABETH SHELBY KINKEAD, Lexington, Ky.
Subject: "Pioneer Women of Kentucky."

Mrs. MITCHELL A. NEVIN, Rome, Ga.
Subject: "Liberty and Peace, the Legacy of Our Forefathers."
Miss Jane Meade Welch, New York City.
Subject: "American History for American Women."

Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Fairfax Co., Va.
Subject: "Abigail Adams."

Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Chicago, Ill.
Subject: "Colonial Virginia."

Miss Janet Elizabeth Richards, Washington, D. C.
Subject: "Women of the American Revolution."

National Hymn.
Adjournment.

Tuesday, February 23—7:30 p.m.

Music—By Marine Band.
Song—By Miss Stakeley.
Address—By Dr. Persifor Frazier, Philadelphia, Pa.
   Of the Sons of the Revolution
Song: "Star Spangled Banner"—By Mr. Francis Baxter and
   Chorus.
Address—By Gen. A. W. Greely, Washington, D. C.
   Of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Song—By the Schubert Quartet.
National Hymn.
Adjournment.

Wednesday, February 24—10:30 a.m.

Call to Order—By the President-General.
Prayer.
Minutes.
Correction of error in Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution.

Election of Officers in the following order:
President-General.
Eight Vice-Presidents-General.
Recording Secretary-General.
Corresponding Secretary-General.
Treasurer-General.
Registrars-General.
Historian-General.
Chaplain-General.
Surgeon-General.

Announcement of the Election of State Regents by the Delegates
from the respective States.
Suggestions for the Good of the Order.
National Hymn.
Adjournment.
Arrangements:  
Mrs. Wm. D. CABELL, Chairman.

Credentials:  
Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Chairman.

Programme:  
Miss DESHA, Chairman.

Press and Publications:  
Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, Chairman.

House:  
Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH, Chairman.

Music:  
Mrs. T. H. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

Decorations:  
Mrs. C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman.

Badges:  
Mrs. RANDOLPH POWELL, Chairman.

Railroad Rates:  
Mrs. RANDOLPH DRB. KEIM, Chairman.

USHERS:  
Miss Hallowell,  Miss Moncure,
Miss Thompson, Miss Blount,
Miss Lockwood, Miss Keim,
Miss Ball, Miss McDonald,
Miss Walworth, Miss Huntone,
Miss Wadsworth, Miss Middleton.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:  
Mrs. Admiral Lee,  Mrs. T. H. Alexander,
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Miss E. L. Dorsev,
Mrs. General Greely, Mrs. T. S. HAMLIN,
Mrs. J. G. CILLEY, Miss CLARA BARTON.

Members of the Society can obtain badges at the Office of the Society, 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 10, second floor, on Friday and Saturday, February 19 and 20, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Regents and Delegates will obtain their badges from the Committee on Credentials, which will meet at 9:30 o'clock a.m., February 22, 1892, in the Committee Rooms, corner Thirteenth and L Streets N. W.

Regents and Delegates will wear red badges; members of the Board of Management, white; other members of the Society, blue.

No one will be admitted to the floor of the house without a badge.

No one will be entitled to address the Congress or to vote except the members thereof.

Friends accompanying members will be seated in the gallery.
Mrs. HARRISON, the President-General; then addressed the Congress as follows:

Ladies of the First Continental Congress: On the 11th of October, 1890, the anniversary of the discovery of America, about thirty women of Washington, filled with patriotic impulses, met at the Strathmore Arms and organized the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society you now represent. They framed and adopted a constitution (subject to revision), selected their officers and perfected the organization for the beginning of the work. The Constitution was amended several times, yet finding it still somewhat faulty, it was thoroughly revised by the National Society, which met May 26th, 1891. At that time the number of members was four hundred and forty. Since then the Society has grown with great rapidity, and now has a membership of over twelve hundred, comprising in its officers thirty-eight chapter regents and nineteen State regents, representing "The Daughters" in thirty-one States of the Union.

We congratulate you upon this success, and welcome you here to this the first Congress of the National Society, hoping the intercourse and consultation which you will have will strengthen and improve what has already been so well begun. There have been difficulties in the organization, and new obstacles have met the Board at many points. These troubles, perhaps, at the time caused some friction and unpleasant feeling, but in view of the great success that has attended your labors and the more brilliant future which is before you, these can be happily forgotten. It may be in the future that other difficulties shall arise—it would be a rare society if everything should move along smoothly—and I can only commend a little patience, and for a rule of action Pryor's advice to a man in the regulation of his conduct towards his wife:

"Be to her faults a little blind,
And to her virtues very kind."

We now feel that this Society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success. It remains with us all to see that it still lives and grows to greater and better ends. We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not without. It has been said "that the men to make a country are made by self-denial," and is it not true that this Society, to live and grow and become what we would desire it to be, must be composed of self-denying women? Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice. Since this Society has been organized, and so much thought and reading directed to the early struggle of this country, it has been made
plain that much of its success was due to the character of the women of that era. The unselfish part they acted constantly commends itself to our admiration and example. If there is no abatement in this element of success in our ranks I feel sure their daughters can perpetuate a society worthy the cause and worthy of themselves.

I welcome you, Regents and Delegates of the Society, to this city and to the first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the hope and desire that your conference may be one of pleasure to yourselves, having the promise of strength and progress for the future. [Applause.]

Mrs. BREECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas, responded, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as follows:

Madam President: On behalf of the first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I return you and the National Board of Management sincere thanks for the generous welcome you have extended to its members.

This Congress assembles in Washington, not only for purposes of business, but also to recall historic memories that bind us closely together, and that should perpetuate the virtues of the purest and best days of the Republic.

Our hearts thrill as we recall the brave deeds, the sacrifices and sufferings of the men and women of the Revolution, and we catch something of their lofty spirit of patriotism. At such times we love our country more and we love each other better. It is good to cultivate this spirit; to remember that this is our common country, and that in establishing our independence Connecticut and Virginia stood shoulder to shoulder, the Carolinas and Massachusetts, like brothers, fought side by side, and the whole people were welded together by the perils of a common cause.

'T is your country, Madam President, 't is my country. In our veins, whether descended from Puritan or Cavalier, flows the blood of those who gave it liberty. 'T is a country blest of God, and we have reason to love it. Happy are the people who have so noble a history; thrice happy are they if the high character, stirling virtues, simple manners, and immortal principles of their ancestors can be transmitted to succeeding generations. In perpetuating as well as in obtaining these blessings, character is the chief requisite. Those who best did their duty in the trying hours of the Revolution have left us the assurance that the spirit which gave us liberty and honor found its greatest inspiration in the mothers and daughters of that age.
At a time when we see the men of our country reviving our early history, and united in a spirit of patriotism and fraternity that perhaps has never been surpassed, it is appropriate that women should recall the examples of their mothers, and seek to foster their virtues for the common good.

Let no one suppose that we are organized to mark social or national distinctions of caste. The blood of the private soldier marks the claim to patriotic descent and measures the patriot's duty to his country and to posterity as nobly as that of the General in command. Neither is it in a boastful spirit that each one records her lineage, and writes of the deeds of her ancestors. It has been well said that

"Those who on their glorious ancestors enlarge
Recount their debt and not their discharge."

Soon too, Nations of the world are to visit our land. Our own people now great in number and imperial in strength are to mingle as they witness the exposition of our growth. Let us present to the world and to ourselves that greatest of all growth, that noblest of all exhibits—a pure, orderly and loving people.

Here woman has her duty. There may be difference of opinion upon other points, but when we touch love of country, love of home, and love of God, there, woman, whether it be in the trials of war or the sweet pursuits of peace, is properly and surely to be found.

Madam President, we enter with hope and pleasure upon the work of our first Congress. We thank you again for your gracious welcome. We thank the Daughters of the American Revolution, resident in Washington, for their cordial reception, and we are happy that our fixed place of meeting is this beautiful city, in which, as the Capital of our Country, we take unspeakable pride. We consider it a happy omen that we meet now under such favorable auspices, and especially that the welcome extended to us comes from one who is known over all our land, who is universally honored and admired—our President-General. [Applause.]

The President General. Mrs. Cabell will now read her report.

Mrs. Cabell—

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:

The report of the Board of Management will be read to you in detail by the different officers charged with the duties of the several departments of business of this Society. It has occurred to me as perhaps desirable to suggest an answer.
to certain questions which have been asked very frequently by persons interested, in different sections of this country. Among these questions not one recurs more pertinaciously than this: "What is your object; what do you propose; what good will you do; what is the use of such an organization?" In the words of the cavilers of old: "What dost thou work?" is demanded again and again of every member of our society.

To this inquiry, for it is but one, expressed in slightly differing words and urged with very varied feelings, many of our Sisterhood feel constrained to return a practical and concrete answer, and are ashamed to own that after more than a year of organization, and with a truly phenomenal growth, one thousand American women are still without any definite announcement of an object for which they can collect money and by which they can show the things they do for the good of mankind, it may be, for the age, or for themselves.

To the reiterated questioning so freely urged upon our order some of us are prepared to return a wholly different response. We feel that the question answers itself—is fully answered in our beautiful name. "What must be the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution?" We reply: None of the old heroes are alive for us to nurse, to support in hospitals, to provide with pensions. The matrons who melted down their treasures of silver and pewter, and tore their linen into bandages, and stinted themselves and their families in order to feed the patriot band have gone to their long rest with their husbands, fathers and sons. The whole majestic generation has passed away. What task then has come down to the daughters of the men and women of the Revolution? The work begun in weakness by the fathers and mothers of the Republic has prospered and gained amazing strength; wise men and true women as they were "they planted better than they knew." The little federation of States has grown into a mighty Nation. Religious and political liberty, established at home, has spread from this centre over the globe. Education has become general with us. Wealth has accumulated not only in the hands of the few but in the possession of the many. The hard-handed sons of toil and the working women share with the millionaires the golden stream which has made the whole continent to blossom as the rose. Peace, safety, enlightenment, humanity, are among the blessings following in the wake of our grand struggle. Yes, my sisters, to our forefathers belongs the honor that in their victorious wrestle with the strength of the old world, with the Hessian hireling, and with the Englishman, the noble-hearted Englishman, weak only because for one sad epoch in the history of his race, his heavy sword was drawn against the principles on which his own glory rested, and rests as on a
rock—they forever set their seal upon the pretensions of tyrants to rule the consciences and control the earnings of the sons of men. The march of time is somewhat slow; darkness still wraps a portion of the globe; still in imperial Russia does the will of one poor mortal sway the destinies and command the actions of of a mighty people—one of the gentlest and bravest of peoples, but the darkness even there is breaking. American ideas can be found like American newspapers, in the remotest steppes of the imperial domain, and it needs not the princely contributions of our Western millers to carry a message of good cheer to a nation restless only because it is not free, dangerous only because its natural expressions of thought are stifled. Japan has opened her gates and moved with astonishing rapidity in the establishment of representative government. China and Corea have too widened their doors, and are gradually learning the American valuation of the individual worth of man. Everywhere upon the round globe is the historic idea of the immense superiority of one favored individual, of one superior race or family ceding to our grander conception of the universal brotherhood, the supreme dignity, the inalienable rights of him who wears upon earth the image of his Maker.

In the march of progress the American ever leads the van and directs the movement. Public opinion, he says and maintains, is wiser as well as stronger than the dicta of philosophers or the counsels of kings. More important is it, he thinks, that boys and girls should be educated to useful citizenship than that the United States should be esteemed a first-class embassy, or splendid pageantry attest the consequence of the temporary rulers of the land. Better that the car-driver, the mechanic, the apprentice, the orphaned child, the widowed woman should claim the benefits of health and comfort, good food, good books, good laws, and leisure to enjoy them, than that great armies should be maintained or costly navies flaunt our flag over the seas where our merchantmen cruise in peace. In the great Republic, in the civilization of the West, the church and meeting-house have taken the place of the temple; the library, the school-house, and the hospital have substituted the mausoleum and the pyramid, and the people enjoy in their modest homes comforts and luxuries hitherto unknown even in the palaces of the few—until recently called the great.

But in this lavish prosperity there are dangers. Our open gates, inviting to our fair estates, admit thousands not yet prepared to understand a liberty as wise as it is wide, as submissive to law as it is intolerant of tyranny. It is our boast, of course, that our institutions so grasp and envelope these dangerous elements that they become assimilated too rapidly to do us harm, and that our civilization, like the enchanted pavilion of
the Arabian, knights, can extend itself wide enough to house and comfort all who seek its hospitality. However this may be, and many of our wisest thinkers sound a tocsin calling us at least to kindle our watch-fires and post our guards, there is no doubt that these foreigners pouring in upon us, hungry for the bread of life and thirsting for the privileges of citizenship and manhood, think little of the sources of a prosperity, which they take as they find it, asking not whence it cometh, caring not whither it goeth.

Again, while we repudiate the charge, we wives and mothers of the Americans of to-day, that our nation is absorbed in an unholy pursuit of gain; while we maintain that our men are the purest, the most liberal, the most courteous, and, to borrow one beautiful word from the past, the most chivalrous of the world, we must concede that the very essence of our institutions involves great absorption in the daily affairs of life. In a country where there are no zones of caste; no lines of distinction except those drawn by ability and wealth; no marked inequalities among men; where every farmer's son may aspire to a seat in the Capitol; upon the Bench; even in that venerated white mansion where lodges the representative of the dignity of the State, there can be no criterion but success. Life under such conditions, with a people so equipped and trained for labor and effort becomes a battle of the giants in which personal prowess is as effectual as it was among the Knights of Arthur's Round Table or the Crusaders of the Lion Heart. And when each man girds himself for the bloodless contest, and taxes to the utmost his resources and strength, is there no danger that under such a strain everything not bearing directly upon the present need or ministering to the supreme purpose of the hour may be thrust aside as of little worth?

The habits of our people, moreover, are exceptionally migratory. Unlike the citizen of a Greek Republic, who belonged to his Athens, his Sparta, his Corinth, or his Hebes, or the broader Roman, whose Lares and Penates were readily moved from the original fireside, the American citizen is a citizen of the world. The New Englander transfers himself and his belongings from Maine to Michigan, or perchance to Florida. The Western cities are crowded with representatives from the original thirteen colonies. Is it not possible that under these circumstances treasures of inestimable value to the historian may be lost, which, if preserved, would keep the past ever present in our hearts? Is the traveler seeking a new home under different skies liable to preserve the antique silver, the oaken desk, the portrait of his ancestor, the minute-man, or the dispatches written to his great-grandmother by the farmer-soldier who carried a musket from Lexington to Yorktown?
We women think, judging all men by the men we know, that the possibilities I have indicated are very real. Glad to extend the generous hospitalities of our homes and fortunes to the oppressed and impoverished of other lands, we think it a duty to our generation and to posterity to preserve from foreign inundation a grateful recognition of the human source from which—all reverently be it spoken—our blessings flow. Aristocracy is not a word for our lips, as the institutions it symbolizes are foreign to our hearts, but we feel that a certain distinction pertains to those of this generation "who are sprung from and named for the god-like of earth." Loving and honoring as we do the brave and earnest men of this age who wear us like jewels nearest their hearts, and who, while they "would not ordain the winds of heaven visit one cheek too roughly," spend their lives in hard labor for us rather than for themselves; we would do our part by making the fireside the centre of all noble influences, and would bring to aid in moulding the minds of our sons each perishable memento, each sacred record of the past.

In the days when men do great deeds, historians are usually few. Unhappily, also, those who do and suffer most fall by the way, often with none to do them honor, while the flag stained with their life-blood waves its gorgeous folds to grace the triumph of those who less worthily survive them. It is in old letters and journals and documents handed down through the generations that some of the most inspiring truths and incidents must be found, and Clio no longer scorns such humble means. Turning from the long and well-worn succession of kings and presidents, of battles too vast to show individual deeds of valor, of victories and defeats, diplomatic conferences and expedient bulletins, she now finds time to consult the dusty pages of family archives, the quaint inscriptions in family Bibles, and under her skillful pencil the home-life of the cottage, the diary of some young girl, the love-letters of a forgotten beauty throw their light, soft, human and true, upon the splendid pages of history. To gather up these relics and to examine and perpetuate traditions as authentic as accepted chronicles, and often much more authentic, are among the duties of the women of our Society.

But the demand of our age is for something more tangible than any sentiment however ennobling—something more practical even than the work of conservation alluded to—and the Society, which for this moment I have the honor to represent, is prepared to meet the call, to do the lesser thing, yet not to leave the other undone. This lesser thing, ladies, this outward and visible sign of what we believe to be an inward and spiritual grace, is the building of a House—a House Beautiful—to be
the property in fee-simple of these American women calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] This house should be built upon a hill, that all may see and know it. It should be located in or near the beautiful Capital City named for Washington, the immortal. It should be the finest building ever owned by women. The fairest marbles from Vermont and Tennessee, the most enduring granite from Massachusetts and the Virginias should combine for strength and beauty in its construction. Purely American should this structure be; every fluted column, every gorgeous capital should owe its loveliness to the hand of an American artist. A great hall for lectures, addresses and general conventions of the Society is greatly needed. It could be utilized for music and oratory on many occasions—frequently enough to produce a certain income for its support. Offices and committee-rooms are required for the business of the Society, now more than a thousand in number, and soon to number many thousands. Safes are essential for the preservation of documents and relics. There should be a library unsurpassed in all branches pertaining to the records of the Society and containing the largest, most complete and most reliable collections of works upon American history and archaeology that money can purchase. [Applause.]

This building should contain also an art gallery for the benefit of American artists. Artistic talent of a high order is developing in this country, where as yet exists no gallery worthy of our place among the nations. It would be a triumph to our womanhood would this hiatus be filled through our instrumentalities. There can be no limitations of time or place thrown around genius, and yet, in the atmosphere of this home of the women of America, and with the stimulus of their enthusiasm, the delicate and subtle soul of the artist might and would be moved to seek subjects for his pencil and his brush in the unrivalled splendors of the scenery of our own continent and the homely grandeur of our historic situations.

Such an institution, managed by an able executive committee, could be made to afford occupation to a considerable number of women as employees, and to develop in the fields of art, literature, and historical research, talents cultivated to the highest degree in the colleges for women, and at present without adequate provision for their employment. The suggestion may be premature, but it appears probable that the Government of the United States would transfer from its crowded buildings and receptacles all Revolutionary relics and records to the guardianship of our order [applause] once securely established in a home of its own.
As the building proposed is to be the property of a large and influential body of women in all parts of the country; as women everywhere are to be interested in its purposes, its progress and the administration of its affairs, the plan appeals with equal force to the pride and patriotism of every chapter of the Union. It has been suggested by our honored President-General, a lady whose gentle loyalty to our interests and whose clear and sound judgment has been of incalculable advantage to us during the first year and a-half of our existence as an organization, [applause] that a joint stock company should be incorporated upon strict business principles; stock issued and shares offered in reasonable amounts. This stock taken throughout the country, would afford a basis upon which a purchase of property might be affected and a beginning made to build, if only such a wing or out-building as would temporarily accommodate the Order and from which the grander plan might be evolved as occasion justified. [Applause.] That such an enterprise would be liberally treated in the matter of endowments can be reasonably expected from the spirit of our people, and, truly, so vast an arena of usefulness in every field open to the competition of women, widens itself around this centre that enthusiasm mounts at its contemplation in the heart of every one who loves and appreciates the Being to whom patience, intelligence and physical endurance every hero of history, every demi-god of antiquity, every brave and faithful citizen of to-day owes his existence and his powers.

For the best and most immediate methods of developing the plan so crudely and imperfectly outlined, suggestions are asked and expected from the members of this Congress. As one of the women whose lives have been spent at the hearthstone, in the nursery and the school-room, whose prayer has been ever, not for more privileges, but for more strength to bear the great privileges and to discharge the awful responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, I feel impelled to advance and advocate, however feebly an enterprise, which, if properly developed, men and women will arise and call blessed because of its wide spreading influence and the magnificent possibilities it offers to our sisterhood, the patriotic, home-loving and country-loving women of America. [Great applause.]

The President-General.—We will now hear the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Boynton—

The first Chapter organized among the Daughters of the American Revolution was in Chicago, March 20, 1891, five months after the formal organization of the National Society
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

in October, 1890. In the following April organizations were reported from the cities of Atlanta, Ga., and New York. Since then the work has steadily progressed in all parts of the country.

As a rule the Chapters have taken the name of the city or county where they were formed. In some instances they are named for historic characters, historic incidents, or historic locations.

The work taken up has been in most cases something of local interest. In addition to this it seems most desirable that some one object should be proposed which would give unity of purpose. It is earnestly hoped that in the near future the Society will devote its energies to the erection of a beautiful Hall or "Manor House," in which all the States and Chapters shall own a part, and which shall stand for generations a worthy outcome of the work that American women have tried to do for America.

Our form of organization—a national society of which all are members, the Chapters being for convenience only—has proved thoroughly satisfactory. Not only does it give great scope and dignity, but makes possible a national power which we could never hold if divided into small independent organizations.

Some of the States are still in the process of primary organization, and therefore do not appear on the authorized Roll of Regencies, but in no instance have we found a State indifferent to the work, and when another Congress convenes we hope to call the name of every State and greet its representatives.

The State Regents up to date, February 22, 1892, are as follows:

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge..........Arkansas.
Mrs. A. S. Hubbard...............California.
Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam..............Iowa.
Mrs. F. S. Osborn................Illinois.
Mrs. S. B. Buckner................Kentucky.
Mrs. Samuel Eliot................Massachusetts.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott...............Maryland.
Mrs. R. M. Newport.................Minnesota.
Mrs. F. M. Cockrell.................Missouri.
Mrs. J. G. Cilley................New Hampshire.
Mrs. M. McK. Nash................North Carolina.
Mrs. Wm. Shippen..............New Jersey.
Miss Louise McAllister...........New York.
Mrs. M. P. Montgomery............Oregon.
Mrs. N. B. Hogg................Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Joshua Wilbour..............Rhode Island.
Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry..............Virginia.
Mrs. T. S.-Peck..................Vermont.
Mrs. J. C. Peck..................Wisconsin.
The Honorary Regents are as follows:

Mrs. E. R. Smith ........................................ Connecticut.
Mrs. Henry Mcl. Martin ................................ California.
Mrs. Leland Stanford ..................................... California.
Mrs. W. W. Gordon ....................................... Georgia.
Mrs. Wm. P. Breckinridge ................................ Kentucky.
Miss Rebecca Warren Brown ................................. Massachusetts.
Mrs. Henry P. Quincy ..................................... New Hampshire.
Miss Nannie C. Hoke ...................................... North Carolina.
Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton ................................... New York.
Mrs. Laura Rochester Pitkin ............................... New York.
Mrs. Wm. R. Talbot ....................................... Rhode Island.
Mrs. Wm. Ames ............................................ Rhode Island.
Mrs. J. P. Richardson ................................... South Carolina.
Mrs. Roger A. Fryor ....................................... Virginia.
Mrs. Mary H. Drewey ..................................... Virginia.
Mrs. Matthew Carpenter .................................. Wisconsin.

The Chapter Regents are as follows:

Miss Frances Irene Bocage ................................ Pine Bluff, Ark.
Mrs. David W. Northrup .................................... Middleton, Conn.
Mrs. Randolph Keim ....................................... Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Wm. Alvord ........................................... San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Henry Jackson ........................................ Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Mary Washington ..................................... Macon, Ga.
Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan .................................... Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. M. A. Nevin ........................................... Rome, Ga.
Mrs. Maria Devereux ...................................... Georgetown, D. C.
Mrs. Frank Osborn ......................................... Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edward Roby ......................................... Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henry L. Pope ........................................ Louisville, Ky.
Miss Elizabeth Kinkead ................................... Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Charles Todd ......................................... Owensboro, Ky.
Mrs. Adelaide Calkins ..................................... Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards .................................... Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. John Quincy Adams ................................... St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Thomas O. Towles .................................... Jefferson City, Mo.
Mrs. A. C. Waldron ........................................ Farmington, N. H.
Mrs. C. G. Sawyer ......................................... Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Ogden Doremus ........................................ New York City.
Mrs. M. I. Forsyth ......................................... Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Kate Batcheller ...................................... Saratoga, N. Y.
Miss Alice Seward ......................................... Geneva, N. Y.
Mrs. W. T. Stryker ......................................... Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. J. T. Swann ............................................ Princeton, N. J.
Mrs. Elroy Avery ........................................... Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Mary Elder ............................................ Lewiston, Pa.
Miss Lillian Evans .......................................... Columbia, Pa.
Mrs. Annie Childs .......................................... Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Mary K. Weidman .................................... "Berks County Chapter," Pa.
Miss Louise D. Black ...................................... "York County Chapter," Pa.
Mrs. Helene C. Beatty ..................................... "Washington County Chapter," Pa.
Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont ............................................. "Venango County Chapter," Pa.
Miss Mary R. Sherman ............................................. "Northumberland County Ch.," Pa.
Mrs. Judge Bullock ................................................... Bristol, R. I.
Mrs. Emily Durfee ................................................... Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Louise B. Kendall ............................................... Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. Sidney Fontaine .............................................. Galveston, Tex.
Mrs. George L. Patrick ............................................... Denison, Tex.
Mrs. J. W. Moran ................................................... Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. James H. Dooley .............................................. Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson ..................................... Staunton, Va.
Mrs. Anne S. Green .................................................. Culpeper, Va.

The following ladies have been appointed by the Board, and have accepted, but are not yet confirmed, as their papers have not been received:

Mrs. E. A. Crawford ................................................ Athens, Ga., Ch. R.
Miss Nannie Norris ................................................ Henderson, Ky., Ch. R.
Miss Mary S. Walker ............................................... Richmond, Ky., Ch. R.
Miss Marie Boyd .................................................... Cynthia, Ky., Ch. R.
Mrs. W. W. Powell .................................................. Paducah, Ky., Ch. R.
Mrs. F. E. McKay .................................................... Bardstown, Ky., Ch. R.
Mrs. Susan O. Green ................................................ Covington, Ky., Ch. R.
Mrs. J. S. T. Stanahan ............................................... Brooklyn, N. Y., Ch. R.
Mrs. Bayard Van Rensalaer ....................................... Albany, N. Y., Ch. R.
Mrs. — Hollister ..................................................... Rochester, N. Y., Ch. R.
Mrs. — Teale ........................................................... Syracuse, N. Y., Ch. R.
Mrs. E. H. Rollins .................................................. H. R., New Hampshire.
Mrs. Chas. A. Pearson ............................................. Concord, N. H., Ch. R.
Mrs. Edward H. Gilman ........................................... Exeter, N. H., Ch. R.
Mrs. Warren F. Daniels ........................................... Franklin, N. H., Ch. R.
Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison ......................................... Portsmouth, N. H., Ch. R.

[Applause.] I would like to add that if any names have been omitted, it is because notice has not been sent to the Committee on Organization.

On motion of Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH, the report of Mrs. Boynton was accepted and approved.

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL—We will now hear the report of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. SHIELDS—

To the members of the First Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

On the 11th of October, 1890, a meeting for the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the "Strathmore Arms," Washington, D. C., a Constitution adopted, subject to revision by a committee appointed to consider it, and the following officers nominated and unanimously elected:
President-General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. David D. Porter, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. William C. Winlock.

Secretaries-General, Mrs. E. H. Walworth and Mrs. William Earle.

Treasurer-General, Mrs. Marshal MacDonald.

Registrars-General, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Historian-General, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Surgeon-General, Miss Clara Barton.

Chaplain-General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

An Executive Committee was also selected, and an Advisory Board from the Sons of the American Revolution was appointed.

On October 18, 1890, the second meeting was held, at which the Constitution was referred to the Executive Committee for revision.

On November 11, 1890, another meeting was held, at which the Executive Committee reported amendments to the Constitution, which were accepted and adopted.

Another meeting was held December 11, 1890, at which the Vice-President-General presiding announced that the formal organization of the Society was now complete. Committees on Finance, Auditing, Printing, Constitution and Seal, Insignia, and Revolutionary Relics, were appointed, and the motto, "Amor patriae," on the seal was changed to "Home and Country."

On the 22d of February, 1891, another meeting of the National Society was held in the parlors of the Vice-President-General presiding, at which a list of honorary and State Regents and Vice-Presidents named by the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, was read. An address was delivered by Colonel Jack, of Lousiana, and other literary and musical exercises were held, the meeting being rather a social than a business meeting.

At a meeting on February 14, 1891, of the Board of Management, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of revising the constitution, which consisted of Mrs. Cabell, Miss Clara Barton, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Walworth.
On March 12, 1891, this committee reported to the Board of Management amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which, after discussion, were adopted, and the President was requested to call a meeting of the National Society, to meet as soon as possible under the constitution, in order to consider the propriety of adopting the amendments proposed; the legal advisor was requested to report at the next meeting what steps were necessary to incorporate the Society. The constitution and by-laws as amended were ordered printed and sent to every member of the National Society, which was done.

On April 20, 1891, pursuant to a notice of thirty days, in accordance with the constitution, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, and the object of the meeting was stated by the Vice-President presiding to be the consideration of the propriety of amending the constitution and by-laws; that the Board had found great difficulty in working practically under the Constitution and by-laws, because of their vagueness and uncertainty, and that the National Board had carefully prepared certain amendments for the consideration of the Society. The Vice-President-General also stated that no vote could be taken on the amendments at this meeting, as the constitution required another meeting to be held after thirty days' notice of amendments. The constitution and by-laws as amended were then read for the information of the members of the National Society. A large number of amendments were offered by members of the Society, after which the Vice-President gave notice that there would be another meeting of the National Society to consider the amendments to the constitution May 26, 1891.

On that date the National Society met, notice having been mailed to every member thirty days before the meeting, stating that the meeting would be held to take final action on the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws. A large number of members from various States were present. Mrs. Harrison, the President-General, presided. The proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which had been printed and sent to every member of the Society thirty days before the meeting, were taken up, carefully considered, and adopted. After the several amendments were adopted, the constitution and by-laws, as amended, were unanimously adopted and form the present constitution and by-laws of the Society.

There have been no meetings of the whole National Society since May 26, 1891, as the business of the organization then became vested by the constitution in this Continental Congress and the Board of Management.
On the 1st of July, 1891, the Board of Management, for reasons which have been stated to the Society, declared vacant the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and committed the supervision of the organization of Chapters, temporarily, to a committee.

On October 6, 1891, pursuant to a call by the President-General, a conference of the Regents and the Board of Management was called, at which a large number of Chapter and State Regents were present, and the affairs of the Society were fully discussed, and the action of the National Board of Management approved.

On October 7, 1891, the Board of Management held a meeting, at which were present, by invitation, a large number of State and Chapter Regents. The report of the Committee in Charge of Organization showed that when they took charge of the work in July the work of organization was in a very confused condition, and after correspondence with all Regents who were known to have been appointed, they found thirty-one honorary, State and Chapter Regents were acting in full harmony with the National Board and desired to retain their positions as Regents.

At this meeting Mrs. H. V. Boynton was unanimously elected Vice-President in Charge of Organization, and the Committee on Organization was authorized to continue as her advisors and assistants.

At this meeting the by-laws were changed by making the Sons of the Revolution equally eligible with the Sons of the American Revolution, as members of the Advisory Board, and on the 26th of October Dr. Persifor Fraser, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Louis J. Davis, of Washington, D. C., as representative Sons of the Revolution, were elected as members of the Advisory Board.

On November 7, 1891, the Board adopted a resolution that one or more Regents be appointed in every county in each State, except in cases where it conflicts with appointments already confirmed by the Board of Management.

On December 14, 1891, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the establishing of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a permanent basis would be advanced or secured by the founding of a home for the Society, which shall also answer the purposes of a memorial hall, and which might be called a memorial manor of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

And whereas, All other patriotic projects which have been approved by the Board must necessarily be subservient to this plan, which is vital to the progress of the Society, it is therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the ways and means of erecting such a building, and that the said committee be instructed to bring an early report to this Board.
It was also ordered that the Treasurer-General open an account by which all life-membership fees in the National Society, and payments for Chapter charters or certificates should be appropriated to creating a permanent fund for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society.

The Board also adopted a resolution instructing the Vice-President-General presiding and the Corresponding Secretary-General to send a circular letter, requesting each member of the Society to send such subscriptions as she may be willing to give to the Mary Washington Monument Association on or before the 22d day of February, 1892, to be turned over as the contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Mary Washington Association.

On December 23, 1891, an amendment, correcting an error in the Constitution in Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the word "six" and inserting the word "two," to be proposed to the Continental Congress, was adopted, and the by-laws were amended to the effect that no State or honorary Regent should be appointed or elected who was not a resident of the State she represents, and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the meeting of January 15, 1892, the Historian-General was directed to condense the application histories of members for a Year-Book, the manuscript to be passed upon by the Printing Committee before filing or printing.

On April 16, 1891, a Committee of Ways and Means was elected to consider the possibility and feasibility of an exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to report its views to the Board for consideration, this committee to be continuous and become the nucleus of a larger committee to be added when needed, if it should be determined to engage in this enterprise. Mrs. Osborn was appointed as chairman of this committee. May 4, 1891, this committee was enlarged, but as yet no definite plan of action has been reported by the committee, although plans are being considered which no doubt will be laid before the Board hereafter.

The insignia of the National Society has been patented, and can only be used by consent of the Board of Management. The Board has given its consent to the use of the insignia on letterheads. The seal is used for the authentication of official papers only, and the Board, by a resolution, prohibited the use of impressions of the seal on any but official documents.

There have been twenty-four regular meetings of the Board, and many, very many questions have been discussed and disposed of, but it is unnecessary to attempt to give an outline of
them in this report. The record books are subject to the inspection of the Continental Congress, and anything will be explained if required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARV L. SHIELDS, per G. N.

[Applause.]

Recording Secretary- General.

On motion of Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH the report of the Recording Secretary was accepted and approved.

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The next thing in order on the program will be the report of the Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Walworth is absent, but Mrs. Clarke, I believe, will read the report.

Mrs. CLARKE. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, who is unavoidably absent in Florida, will be presented.

She reports that she has received and answered more than 1,800 letters relating to the business of the Society.

That she has reported to the Board of Management the death of one officer, Mrs. Polk, of Tennessee; and of five members of the Society, Mrs. Laughton, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Benedict, of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Yturibe, of Mexico; Mrs. Laird, of Georgetown; and Mrs. Caroline M. Purviance.

That of the 10,000 application blanks printed within the year, about 7000 have been distributed. Of the 2500 Constitutions printed in the same time, about 2000 have been distributed; the same number of circulars have been printed and distributed.

About 1200 insignia circulars have been printed and distributed to members of the Society. Official stationery has been supplied to officers of the Board of Management as required, and in some instances has been sent to State Regents. In two cases where there was a sudden call for it to bring a Chapter together for the first time, enough stationery for that purpose was sent to the Chapter Regents, on request.

A die of the Seal and one of the Insignia has been ordered from Gedney & Roberts for three different Chapters, the Regents paying for the same. The Seal is also in use by other Chapters.

Of the 400 Rosettes ordered from Caldwell & Co. about 350 have been sold.

The certificates and commissions which would appear from the By-Laws to be distributed by the Secretary-General Corresponding have not been in her hands. She would respectfully recommend that the By-Laws be amended so that the
Commissions shall be distributed by the Vice President-General in Charge of Organization, and the Certificates of Membership by the Secretary-General, Recording.

She would further report that, under the instruction of the Board of Management, she has communicated with the Lady Managers of the Columbian Exhibit, and has obtained from the President of that Board the offer of 1000 feet of space in the Woman's Building for an exhibit by this Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ellen Hardin Walworth,
Secretary-General, Corresponding.

The President-General. We will now hear the report of the Registrars-General, by Miss Washington:

Miss Washington—

Since elected to the office of Registrars-General, October 11, 1890, the number of applicants for membership up to present date are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 35; Connecticut, 17; District of Columbia, 338; Florida, 2; Georgia, 59; Illinois, 79; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 37; Maine, 1; Maryland, 31; Massachusetts, 27; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 45; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 7; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 45; New York, 202; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 25; Pennsylvania, 188; Rhode Island, 67; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 6; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 40; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 2; making the total number 1306 applicants whose papers have been received, examined, approved, signed, and reported to the Board of Management, elected and enrolled as qualified members. About 136 applications were returned for better evidence of Revolutionary lineage and service.

In connection with the work of the Registrars-General at least 2,000 letters have been written. The date of Charter Membership expired October 11, 1891, at which time 848 applicants had been elected. One thousand Certificates of Membership, signed and ready for distribution, 170 permits for badges sent to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

We have in this National Society descendants of many of our most distinguished men of the Revolutionary period. Of the signers of our Declaration of Independence we find upon our rolls four descendants of Benjamin Franklin, three of John Hart, two great-granddaughters of Josiah Bartlett, Samuel Chase, Robert Morris, Christopher Marshall, and Richard Stockton, while the names of Stephen Hopkins, Arthur Middleton, George Read, Francis Lewis, John Witherspoon, and Elbridge Gerry are prominent on our ancestral rolls.
Besides these we record the services of the Livingstons, Schuylers, Van Rensselaer, of Gen. Greene, Israel Putnam, Patrick Henry, and Jonathan Trumbull, and of many of the nearest relatives of Gen. George Washington. We are proud to record also the services of hundreds of officers and privates of the Revolution, whose brave deeds and sufferings both on land and sea gave America her freedom.

The records of the services of these 1,306 patriots thus preserved, form volumes of most interesting as well as valuable history. Yet this history will lose much of its value if the statements contained therein are not to be relied upon. Therefore we recommend to the Regents and delegates present, as well as to all applicants to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to give an exact as well as full statement of the ancestors' service during the war, as far as possible, the regiment and company in which such service was rendered, and authority for the statement must be given. Any interesting bit of family tradition may be added, but should be mentioned as such. For these records, we should remember, are collected not only for present use, but shall stand through future generations as monuments to our noble sires.

Respectfully submitted to the Continental Congress by
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrars-General.

[Applause.]

The PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Marshall McDonald.

MRS. MARSHALL MCDONALD—

The Treasurer-General respectfully submits a summary of receipts and disbursements as follows:

Receipts from all sources to February 15, 1892, is .......................... $3,424 14

The total disbursements on all accounts to February 15th amount to .......................... 2,297 48

Leaving a balance to the credit of the General Society on February 15th, 1892, of .................................................. 1,126 66

Since this balance was struck, made within the last week, the receipts on account of ordinary and life memberships and for annual dues have come in very rapidly, amounting approximately to .......................... 500 00

Making the actual balance to the credit of the Society on February 22d, 1892 .......................... 1,626 66

Subject to reduction by outstanding accounts, amounting to probably .......................... 200 00

Leaving as available balance in the Treasury of the General Society .......................... 1,426 66
Of this amount about $650 represents fees of life members and fees paid for chapter charters, and, under the instructions of the Board, has been set aside as the foundation of a permanent fund for the Society.

Deducting, therefore, from the available balance in the Treasury of...

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{The amount set aside as a permanent fund, viz.} & \text{650 00} \\
\text{We have a balance available for the expenses of the ensuing year of} & \text{776 66}
\end{array}\]

The Society begins its second year of existence with a permanent fund of $650, and with an available balance now in the Treasury sufficient, probably, to meet all the ordinary expenses for the ensuing year.

The expenses of the past year have been necessarily very large, especially those for engraving and printing of certificates, blanks, constitutions, and official letter-paper and envelopes. The expenses were largely those incidental to organization, and will not constitute a continuing charge.

The Treasurer-General, in her report, has thought it would be most satisfactory to the Congress to present briefly the present and prospective financial condition of the Society. Her books show in utmost detail all funds that have come into her hands as Treasurer, and her vouchers represent all disbursements made by her under the authority of the Board of Management.

We respectfully request that a committee be appointed to audit her accounts, and to report back to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. MC DON A LD,
Treasurer-General.

[Applause.]

The President-General. We will now have the report of the Historian-General, Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood is not here, and Miss Desha will read her report.

Madam President and Delegates of the Continental Congress:

A report as Historian for the first year of the organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution must necessarily be a report of what is to be rather than what has been accomplished.

The chronological history for the year could not be made until the applications for that year were closed. The work of the Year-Book, or membership roll of charter members, is now
ready to be pushed toward completion. The applications which must be used for this work have just come from the binder’s hands. The others will quickly follow. This will be the first of the series of tributes to the memory of the men and women of the Revolution. The object of this Year-Book is to keep a record of the names of the members of the Society, with the names and services of the patriots of the Revolution with whom each name is allied. Under the name of each member will be enumerated that of the ancestor from whom she derives her strongest claim to membership; and also of the collateral connections whose services she may desire to commemorate. It will readily be seen that in this manner the generations that come after her will not have to delve through the dusty archives of the past to prove their lineage. Never will the records of our ancestors be in danger after they have once been recorded in the Year-Book of the Daughters of the Revolution. [Applause.] Our children’s children will point with pride to the names of their ancestors therein inscribed.

What your Historian is very anxious to have solved is this: When all the work is done, ready for the printer, is this work to be put one side for want of funds to publish it, or are the members of this Society willing to subscribe for it? It will probably cost one dollar and a-half to three dollars a copy, if illustrated. It is hoped some decision or expression of opinion on this subject will be given before this Congress adjourns.

The next matter that lies close at heart is: How much of the unwritten history of the Colonial and Revolutionary times are we to be able to rescue from tradition and family records? Especially do we emphasize the necessity of making a record as far as possible of every heroic and patriotic deed accomplished by the women of the Revolution. [Applause.]

To do this every member of this Society must turn the leaves of the past and make a record of what she finds, that our archives may hold and protect it for all time. The best history of this country is that which is unwritten; and my prediction is that through the organization of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution this history that has for decades been buried—that has never been baptised by its induction into records we call history—will be brought to light.

When, through family letters, data, and memoranda the history of the Colonial firesides is open to us, we shall know as never before the causes that led up to the Revolution, and of the devotion to duty and principle that led to its final success. Now is the time to search for this rich legacy in the old chests and trunks of your ancestors that have kept these secrets waiting for you.
I suppose it will be my province to finish the work for the year in which I have been your historian. That I will gladly do, and it is for you to say what shall be done with the records when ready for the publisher.

This, of course, alludes only to the Year-Book. As for the other matter, that will remain to be worked up from time to time by future historians.

Respectfully submitted by

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Historian.

[Applause.]

Miss Desha—

The Historian-General asked me to supplement her report with any words of my own which I deem suitable. I would like to strike the key-note for the Congress by calling attention to the central thought of this organization—that of honoring the women of 1776:

Historians have preserved the names of the heroes of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Quebec, Brandywine, and Yorktown, and the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution will see to it that their glory is not dimmed by the rust of years. But where is the record of the heroic self-sacrifices of the women? History tells us but little of them; it is ever fonder of writing of the sudden foray, the brilliant charge, or stubborn stand. It is left for this Society to preserve the memory of those faithful women who cheered our fathers on in the strife for liberty.

Twas they who moulded the bullets that were to drive from our shores the invaders. They toiled without ceasing at the spinning wheel, loom and last, that the soldiers might be clothed. Much has been said of the plowshare left in the furrow, but who has told of the hand that guided it to the end, sowed the seed and gathered the grain that gave sinew and muscle for the long seige and hot skirmish? Who has told us of the flocks tended and shorn, wool carded and combed in the lonely winter days and nights?

In their-lonely cabins afar on the frontier there were women as fearless, with souls as faithful as ever dared death in the battle field, and it is due to them as well as to the soldier men that
the United States became a free independent nation. The whirl of the spinning-wheel was martial music as patriotic as the roll of the drum, and the distaff was a baton no less powerful than the General’s word. “The rattle of the knitting-needle sounded reveillé before the bugle call, and the crash of the loom and the shuttle’s quick recall were ‘the artillery of the reserve.’”

Far be it from us to take one jot of praise from our fathers—brave and gallant gentlemen that they were; rather let us add to their renown by showing that the women were worthy of them.

The Society is composed of the lineal descendants of those women who strove without glint of epaulettes to cheer them on, nor thought of a day when their names would be writ on the corner-stone of liberty. Let us see to it that we keep their memory green, and that we prove our lineage not only by historical reference and sworn affidavits, but by placing the good of the Society above petty personal consideration, and love of country above the love of self.

On motion it was decided to vote a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Lockwood for the very carefully-prepared report she had submitted.

The President-General. We will now hear the report of the Chaplain-General.

Report of the Chaplain-General, Mrs. Teunis T. Hamlin, who spoke extemporaneously: She said:

It is with great diffidence that I rise, for the duties of my office are such that it is nearly impossible to make a report of what I have done.

Even if I had kept an account, I could only state that a certain number of prayers had been offered, and some part taken in the discussions at the various meetings. “The things of the Spirit are spiritually discussed,” and only the Omniscient—One can tell the results of the feeblest prayer, “uttered or unexpressed,” in its influence upon the “Hand that guides the world.”

When the Chairman on Programme asked me to make a report I asked her what she expected me to say. “Oh!” she replied, “make a little patriotic speech!” It made me think of the boy who upon being asked “how old he was,” replied: “If you goes by what Muzzer says, I’se six; if you goes by
the fun I've had, I'm mos' a hundred." So with me, if you
go by the work I've done, I am one; if you go by the
patriotism I feel, I was born in 1776 and am therefore much
more than one hundred.

Therefore, being so old, and so venerable, and in virtue of
being your Chaplain, you will perhaps allow me to preach a
little! I think I can most truly say that there is nothing of
which I am genuinely proud excepting the fact of being a
native born American in the United States of America. This
is a fact that, in and of itself, is cause of congratulation and
glory! To belong to and be a part of such a Commonwealth with
such a History, and such a future as ours to-day, is sufficient
to fill any heart with zeal and fire any soul with enthusiasm;
for I do not believe we have the faintest conception of what
our country is to be in greatness and wealth; nor the least
idea of what Washington, its Capital, will become in beauty
and grandeur as a city.

Now you must remember I am very old, and have seen great
changes in one hundred years, so bear with me if I remind
you that Liberty is the foundation stone of our greatness
and that the "Price of Liberty is eternal vigilance." Now,what can we as an organization do for the best interest of the
land we love so well? If we remember this one fact, so true
as to be an axiom, "that no nation is greater than its women,"
we can do every thing.

It takes but a passing thought for us to realize that the suc-
cess of our forefathers depended quite as much upon the sacri-
fice, devotion and enthusiasm of our foremothers as upon any
other cause—and if we glance at any nation whatever, ancient
or modern, pagan or christian, we see at once that back of all
warlike glory, back of all success or defeat, back of progress
or decline, is the silent influence of its women.

No nation on earth has ever crowned womanhood as has our
own; while woman has always more or less shaped the destinies
of nations, this has not been acknowledged, but here let her
mission have the faintest excuse for existing, and she is helped
onward and upward.

This being so, is there need for the influence of the Daughters
of the American Revolution to-day? I say decidedly, Yes! I
say it reverently, but were it not that we must all feel that our
nation was born of God, and His hand has guided it through
all these years, we can but look at the millions of the poor and
ignorant pouring into our commonwealth, a steady stream, to
make us tremble for our future. Can we absorb such a hetero-
geneous mass of humanity, give them power to vote, and still
keep the purity of our institutions?
You have heard in the addresses of our loved President and Vice Presidents-General that one of the main objects of our organization is the preservation of our history, its literature, its incidents, its relics, and, as an object for immediate work, the erection of a building for the safekeeping of all these things, yet all these have to do with the past. I wish to point to the future, and, while I thank God for that past, urge you to realize that whatever future there may be for our posterity depends largely upon us women. There are grave questions that demand our influence: The entire separation of church and State, so that no public funds go to the support of sectarian objects; the preservation of our public schools, with provision for liberal education, and the teaching of Christian ethics (not sectarian), upon which our government is founded; the purity of the ballot, and last, but not least, the love of patriotism in the home.

A little boy was visiting me a few weeks ago with his mother, from the far West. I noticed when we were out that from time to time he would lift his hat. At last, knowing he had no acquaintances in the city, I asked his mother what it meant. She replied: "He lifts his hat every time he sees the flag."

It appears that in the school he attends they have a flag on the school-house, and the boys are taught to lift their hats every time they come in sight of it in coming to school. That is what we need!—a true value set on the flag and all that it means to us; to have our children know what it has cost in blood and treasure; to realize ourselves that it means more than parties or politics; that it means "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Would that our boys had been taught the orations of Patrick Henry, Pitt, Burke, and Washington's farewell address. They are old-fashioned now, called "too spread-eagle," but every boy should know them by heart and all that they mean, and every woman, especially of this organization, should see that the home she represents is filled with the knowledge of the eternal principles which gave rise to the name which she carries. Then, and not till then, will she be a true Daughter of the American Revolution.

On motion of Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith the report of Mrs. Hamlin was accepted and approved.

The President-General. I wish to state that there is a post-office near the door where the ladies can obtain their mail, or anything else of that kind.

Mrs. Smith. I would like to move, if you please, that in accepting the reports of the several officers of this Society,
they should not be accepted as a matter of course, but should be accepted with a vote of thanks, inasmuch as each one of these reports represents very faithful work on the part of the different officers during the year. I feel called upon to add the explanation that no report was offered by me.

The motion was put and carried.

Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, I would like to request all those ladies who wish to secure reduction on railroad rates to report to me as soon as possible, as I must secure the names of one hundred members before the railroad company will make the rebate.

The President-General. The meeting is open to suggestions, if any of the ladies desire to offer any.

The National Hymn ("America") was then sung.

The President-General. Ladies, I will detain you to read a little notice that has been handed to me, which is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Linson de Forrest Jennings will give a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Monday, February 22, from three to six o'clock, at their residence, 612 Fourteenth street. Mrs. Jennings will have receiving with her Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Cilley, Miss Jane Meade Welch of New York, Mrs. George Alfred Townsend, Mrs. Senator Casey, Mrs. Senator Dolph, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Major Powell, Mrs. Judge Bentley, and Mrs. Salazar of New Mexico.

On motion the Congress adjourned at one o'clock.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, February 23.

*The papers referred to will be published in succeeding numbers of this magazine.

The Congress was called to order at 10.45 o'clock by Mrs. Cabell, Vice-President-General, presiding.

The Chair. We will have prayer by the Chaplain-General.

Mrs. Hamlin—Made a prayer and read from the Scriptures:

O, Lord, Thou art my God; I will exalt Thee, I will praise Thy name: for Thou hast done wonderful things.

For Thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat.

Praise waiteth for Thee, O God, in Sion: and unto Thee shall the vow be performed.
Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.

Watchman, what of the night?
The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed.

Arise, walk through the land in the length of it, and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto Thee.

It is a good land which the Lord our God giveth.

He hath not dealt so with any nation.

At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant: if it do evil in My sight, that it obey not My voice.

Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest?

Behold, I say unto you: Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.

Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Who, then, is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?

Behold, Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord, the king, shall appoint. And let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and Amen.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with until the next day.

The Chair. I take pleasure in introducing to you Miss Jane Meade Welch, who will give us a lecture on "American History for American Women."*

The Chair. After the able address of Miss Welch, I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, who comes first upon the program.*

The Chair. It has been decided that the paper sent by Mrs. Eugene Riggs, which is a very fine one, I understand, will not be read, but will be published in the records of the proceedings. We will pass to the next paper, sent by Mrs. Thomas L. Thompson, which will be read by Miss Dorsey.*

Miss Dorsey. I feel deeply conscious of the great honor conferred upon me by the request that I read the paper of Mrs. Thompson, and I hope I shall do justice to it.

The Chair. A few moments ago, ladies, this telegram was handed to me:

St. Paul, Minn., February 22, 1892.

Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Church, Thirteenth and L Streets, Washington:

St. Paul Chapter, in session at the residence of the State Regent, send greetings and congratulations upon the opening of the first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Newport.

[Applause.]
The CHAIR. The next paper to be read, ladies, is by Mrs. Hugh Hagan, of Georgia.*

The CHAIR. The next paper was written by Miss Elizabeth H. Rockwell. It will be read to you by Mrs. McCartney, Regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter.*

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have with me a picture of the Tory, General Butler. Any one who would like to see it after the meeting will have the privilege. We have here descendants of all the patriots who are mentioned in this paper.

The CHAIR. I had hoped that Mrs. Harrison would be here to receive in person the reports of the Regents, which should properly have come first this morning. It now lacks fifteen minutes of 1 o'clock. I hold the list of Regents in my hands. It has been suggested that it be put to the vote—if some one will make the motion—whether the Congress will receive the reports of the Regents now or take a recess and return to hear the reports this afternoon, with the remainder of the papers.

Mrs. HOGG. I move that we finish the business this morning.

Mrs. DOREMUS. I think it would be advisable to finish the business this morning. A number of the ladies have engagements for this afternoon, and will not be able to be present.

Mrs. HOGG. I think there are a number of papers yet to be read, and the members are interested in hearing them.

Mrs. DOREMUS. Could the reports be read first and the papers afterward?

Mrs. HOGG. The reports, I judge, would only take a very few moments. But I think the ladies are very anxious to hear the rest of the papers, and some of them would not be able to be present this afternoon.

Mrs. DOREMUS. Could the papers be read this evening?

The CHAIR. It can be precisely as the ladies desire. The question can be put to the vote.

Mrs. HOGG. I think it would be better, as Mrs. Doremus suggests, to receive the reports now. I accept Mrs. Doremus' amendment.

The CHAIR. You make the motion, Mrs. Doremus, that the reports be read this morning?

Mrs. DOREMUS. Yes; I move that we proceed with the business of the meeting.
The motion was put and carried.

The Chair. We will now proceed to the reading of the reports of the Regents.

One moment, ladies, before proceeding to read the roll-call of the Regents. Allow me to convey to you a message from Mrs. Harrison. She is in the hall, or was a moment since. She sends her greetings to the Congress, and greatly regrets that other engagements prevented her from being in the chair this morning.

I will read the list of State Regents as I have it. If there are any errors, kindly call my attention to them. I wish to request that the Regents present will respond to their names as I call them. It will simplify matters much, in cases where the Regents are not present, if the ladies delegated to read their reports will answer in their place. We will then know what reports we receive. In the absence of the State Regent for Georgia, will one of the Chapter Regents report upon the condition of the Chapter in Georgia?

Mrs. Jackson. I have not prepared any report. I did not know that I was expected to make a report. The Chapter is a very flourishing one, and we are doing very well.

The Chair. I will call the name of the State first, the name of the Regent afterward. Illinois, Mrs. Osborn.

Mrs. Osborn—

The D. A. R., resident in Illinois, send cordial greetings to our honored President and to the Continental Congress here assembled. As State Regent, I have the honor to submit the following report of the organization and growth of the D. A. R. within the confines of my State:

About thirty women, in whose veins courses blood derived from ancestors who fought for freedom in the war of the Revolution, met together March 20, 1891, and organized the Chicago Chapter. Prior to their meeting of organization several preliminary meetings were held, when the objects of the Society were fully discussed and the claims of various applicants for membership. Enthusiasm and patriotism made these women eager to pay the tribute of honor to those of their own blood who helped to found a nation.

Since then the enthusiasm has continued, and the Chapter evinces a steady growth with ever-increasing interest and usefulness. Eighty women have been admitted by the National
Board, while the papers of ten more applicants have just been approved by the local Registrar.

The meetings of the Chapter occur monthly. A well-formulated plan for study has been adopted, which has already earned for the Chapter considerable recognition because of its literary excellence. A strenuous effort is being made to inculcate a deeper love for American history.

To the Chapter, as a whole, the contemplated Revolutionary exhibit of the D. A. R. at the World's Columbian Exposition is a matter of keen interest. They feel that at that great exhibition, where all the nations of earth will come with their glorious trappings, there should be some spot where, standing on ground sacred to the cause of liberty and in the midst of mementoes permeated with the spirit and wisdom of a time which tried men's souls, we might do honor to the brave men and women who struggled with infinite pain for freedom and right—struggled that we might enjoy the privilege of citizenship in this grand republic.

The Chicago Chapter pledges itself to further this exhibit of the D. A. R. in every possible manner. A second Chapter will shortly be organized in Chicago, while Peoria, Springfield, Decatur, and Rockford have shown a lively interest, and Chapters will be organized in these localities, it is hoped, at an early date. The Illinois Regent is working in harmony with the Women's Exposition Clubs which are now being formed in fifteen counties of the State, and we hope in this manner to add largely to our ranks.

We are all heartily in accord with the sentiments of our Society, and deem it an especial privilege to strive to carry out the objects of our organization. In addition, in our locality the D. A. R. feel it especially incumbent upon them to spread among the foreign element, so rapidly coming among us, information and intelligence regarding the spirit of the Revolution. We do not wish to forget that we grew from mixed nationalities. Side by side representatives from the wide world over fought in our Revolution, and side by side evolved our glorious Constitution. We trust another year our growth and achievements may far exceed those of this, our initial year. In the meantime, we, Illinois Daughters, bid you all god-speed, and offer our co-operation in whatever you undertake for the love of our common country; and may the D. A. R. stand organized as one woman for the principles of our fathers and the highest interests of mankind.

Effie Reeme Osborn,
State Regent for Illinois.

The Chair. Iowa, Mrs. Putnam. Does no one report?
Mrs. BOYNTON, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. The State Regent from Iowa reports that the work in the Chapter has been delayed because of her absence in Europe, but she expects to have a flourishing one there very soon.

The CHAIR. Kentucky, Mrs. Buckner.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Buckner reports several Chapters already formed and several others forming, so that she hopes very soon to be able to report a long list from Kentucky. Kentucky has been enthusiastic from the first, and its work has gone steadily on.

The CHAIR. Massachusetts, Mrs. Samuel Eliot.

Mrs. BOYNTON—

Miss REBECCA WARREN BROWN, the Honorary Regent of Massachusetts, reports on the interest in Boston in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A branch has been organized in Boston, of which the Regent is Mrs. Samuel Eliot. The honorary Regents are Miss Rebecca Warren Brown and Mrs. Henry P. Quincy. The members are Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Alexander Cochrane, Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. J. Arthur Beebe, Miss Annie C. Warren, Mrs. Frank Sprague, Mrs. Joseph Davis, Mrs. George S. Hall, Mrs. James H. Beebe, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Thomas B. Frothingham. Several other ladies in Boston will soon become members.

The CHAIR. Maryland, Mrs. Knott.

Mrs. KNOTT. I regret that I have no report to make. Of course, my time has been limited, but I have inaugurated the good work, and hope very soon to be able to give a more satisfactory report.

The CHAIR. Minnesota, Mrs. Newport.

Mrs. BOYNTON. There is no representative here from Minnesota. They have a flourishing chapter in St. Paul, and expect to form new chapters soon in all the leading cities of Minnesota.

The CHAIR. New-Hampshire, Mrs. Cilley.

Mrs. CILLEY. In the absence of the State Regent of Massachusetts I, as the earliest appointed chapter Regent of that venerable State, am glad to say a few words in reply to the suggestion that New England has shown an apparent indifference to the superb and colossal movement of patriotism which is animating the country. The question has been asked, Have Massachusetts and New Hampshire grown dull and apathetic and, laden with past honors, are they content to live inactive? Madam President, the apathy of New Hampshire is that indifference which those reared in the lap of luxury, com-
manding every precious gift of fortune, feel for the costly robe and the beautiful surroundings which are theirs. It is that sense of rightful possession with which the child claims the mother love; not apathy, but simply holding your own as your own, without thinking how it was obtained or whence it came.

Madam President, Massachusetts and New Hampshire were two of the foremost of the thirteen Original States of our magnificent Republic. Their children, descendants from father to son, from mother to daughter, have possessed for more than two hundred and fifty years that beautiful rugged land. Our earliest ancestors endured the terrors of that most inhospitable climate. They ploughed the rocky, untilled land and leveled the sturdy, ancient pine forests, and fought the savage beasts and the more savage men. Hand-in-hand they wrought and toiled for the love of country and the love of God. A hundred years and more after, their descendants abandoned home and fortune and life while they strove for the independence of this, their beloved country, and their sons and daughters live after them. Many hundreds of New England homes to-day are beneath the identical roof tree which has sheltered six and seven, yes, and ten generations. Many a farmer to-day ploughs the same rocky acres that his father tilled more than two centuries ago. The sons and daughters of these ancestors, inheritors of such riches of virtue and prudence and wisdom, are almost unconscious of these blessings, accepting them as they accept the inspiring life, the invigorating air, the beauty of the blue ocean which laps our shores, and of our grand, gray mountains, and the verdure of our fields. Madam President, Massachusetts and New Hampshire are stronger than ever in loyal devotion to every demand of duty, but they only assert themselves with need, and although it may be that they lack the romance which fires the hearts of Virginians, Kentuckians, and the impelling enthusiasm of New York and Illinois, it is not apathy, it is simply unconsciousness; but even now they are awakening, and the interest in this splendid organization is growing surely. Chapters are forming in most of our principal cities, and when once the dear, dignified, conservative States realize that the underlying spirit of this Society is a noble sense of duty to our revered ancestors, then let our younger and more ardent sister States look well to their equipments, for New England, though lost in inauguration, may, yes, I dare say, it will be first in achievement. [Applause.]

The Chair. You observe that Mrs. Cilley has reported to you in her own right as Regent of New Hampshire, and in a representative capacity in place of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Regent of Massachusetts. North Carolina, Mrs. Nash.
Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Nash is absent. I think Miss Hoke, Honorary Regent, N. C., is here. I should like to have her respond.

The CHAIR. Is Miss Hoke present?

Mrs. BOYNTON. - The Regent for North Carolina has been appointed but her papers are not yet received. The ladies are now at work and will soon have a Chapter formed.

The CHAIR. New Jersey, Mrs Shippen.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. The first Chapter of New Jersey was organized April 15, 1891, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Revere of Morristown, New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. K. Stryker, Chapter Regent. There are now forty-two members of this Chapter. At a meeting held in Newark, on Tuesday, February 9th, Mrs. J. Thompson Swan was appointed Regent of a Chapter to be known as the Princeton Chapter. At the last general meeting it was reported that the New Jersey Chapters were in a most harmonious and flourishing condition, and it is confidently hoped that the number of members and Chapters in this State will be greatly increased during the ensuing year.

The CHAIR. New York, Miss McAllister. Mrs. Doremus will report for New York.

Mrs. DOREMUS. The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was fully organized April 19, 1891, with thirty-seven members composing the Chapter at that time. The present officers are: Regent, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus; Secretary, Mrs. Donald McLean; Treasurer, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel; Registrar, Mrs. Clarence Postley. The first officers: Regent, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor; Secretary, Mrs. John S. Wise; Treasurer, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel; Registrar, Mrs. Clarence Postley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus. The first Regent was appointed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 11, 1890. The first twelve members of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were: Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Frances Bland Pryor, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Charles Aver Doremus, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Allen C. Balsewell, Mrs Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. William Henry Harrison. The Chapter now numbers one hundred and fifty members. The honorary life members are Madam de Corcelles, Mrs. Martha Lamb, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. The Chapter has elected for its first objects: i. The collection and preservation of Revolutionary
2. A gift to the fund of the National Mary Washington Monument fund.

If agreeable to the ladies of the Congress it would please the New York City Chapter if a resolution of thanks was passed to our first Regent, Mrs. Pryor, who has almost destroyed her health in working for the Chapter, and has been commanded by her physician to withdraw from the Chapter in consequence of her ill-health. In recognition of the services she has rendered the Chapter, and the arduous duties performed by her under trying circumstances, I should be happy, if it is proper, to have the resolution passed.

The Chair. I am afraid, Mrs. Doremus, it is out of order. Personally, I should be very happy to see it done.

Mrs. Doremus. I merely wanted to ask if it was in order for the Society in Washington to take cognizance of the services rendered the New York City Chapter by Mrs. Pryor. I would like to express to the ladies of the Congress the grateful feelings of the New York City Chapter towards Mrs. Pryor, now retiring for a very bad temporary substitute. [Laughter]. I told the ladies in New York that we were like the farmer, who, his wife being dangerously ill, sent for a physician. When the doctor got there the woman was dead, and the physician said to the husband, “was she resigned?” “Yes,” the husband replied, “she had to be.” So we had to be resigned when Mrs. Pryor left us.

The Chair. I see the name of the State of Ohio here. Mrs. Kendall will report.

Mrs. Kendall. I came here under most peculiar circumstances. I came as the Vice-Regent of the Chapter. I could see nothing in the Constitution to define the duties of a Vice-Regent; but I thought that when I got to Washington perhaps some one would be able to tell me. I cannot decide in my mind whether my appointment was honorary, or otherwise. I have met people who hold that it was of neither kind. That is one way of looking at it, and the other is, that at the first meeting of the Society when they were giving offices to all the ladies, I come in late and they created the office of Vice-Regent for me. We only organized last December, and Mrs. Elroy Avery is our Regent. We have received a great many applications, and we are only waiting for the ladies to prove their eligibility. The Local Board of Management is composed of ladies of great influence and executive ability, and our Advisory Board are men of grand judgment and loyalty. We are very proud of our Chapter, and hope in the course of another year to make you feel that we are as important as we think we are ourselves. [Applause].
The CHAIR. Oregon, Mrs. Montgomery.

MRS. MONTGOMERY. It is less than a month since I was appointed; hence we have not organized. So far as I know, I have the honor of being the only member of the Daughters from the State of Oregon. When I get home I will do my best and will try to have a report next year.

The CHAIR. Rhode Island, Mrs. Wilbour.

MRS. WILBOUR.—Owing to several reasons nothing had been done in Rhode Island in relation to the Daughters of the American Revolution until after the meeting held in Washington last October. Since that time the Regent has been actively at work, using all means in her power to bring the Society before the good people of the State, by writing and having published in the public journals notices of the Society and what it is to accomplish; by sending circulars to influential citizens; by writing letters and by personal solicitation. The results that have been accomplished, while not so great as I hoped to report, have been very satisfactory and the work already done will, in the near future, add greatly to the number of members. The difficulties to be overcome were found to be a general disinclination to join a new Society until it was firmly established. This especially among those who had heard of the unpleasant experience of the Society with its first Director-General; then the difficulty of proving their eligibility to become members. While many claim to be descended from Revolutionary heroes, only a few had accurate genealogical records, and the majority knew their descent only by tradition. To encourage the latter to search the records, giving advice and assistance has been no small task to the Regent. The members in Rhode Island, including those whose applications are prepared and in transit, are about ninety. The first Chapter formed was the Bristol Chapter, organized in December last, with a membership of twenty, five of whom are life members. Mrs. Judge J. R. Bullock is Regent; Miss Clara Brownell May, Treasurer; Miss Marie Shepard, Registrar; Miss Florence DeWolf, Secretary. This Chapter though small numerically is rich historically, many of its members tracing their descent from the first arrivals in the Mayflower, the Fortune and the Ann; from the early governors of the Colony and from Revolutionary Heroes. Bristol occupies an historic spot. Within its borders is the mountain, Mount Hope, the Mantauk of King Philip, which, with the surrounding territory includes the place of his birth, the scene of his many battles and of his tragic death. Bristol suffered severely during the Revolution, and a description of the bombardment of the town has been written by Mrs. Bullock, the Regent of the Chapter, and which will be read before this
Congress. The Second Chapter formed is the Gospee Chapter, of Providence. This Chapter has more than fifty members who, as in the case of the members of the Bristol Chapter, number among their ancestors the earliest arrivals of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, Roger Williams and his associates and the early governors of the colony, as well as heroes of the Revolution. The Chapter takes its name from the schooner Gospee, burnt in the Narragansett Bay, and was organized in the room where the plot to burn the Gospee was planned. The success in organizing this Chapter is greatly due to the able and untiring efforts of Mrs. William R. Talbot and Mrs. William Ames, Honorary Regent for the State. An interesting history and description of this room has been written by Mrs. Talbot and is before this Congress.

Mrs. A. G. Durfee, Regent; Mrs. Robert A. T. Goddard, Treasurer and Miss Annie Stockbridge, Secretary and Registrar.

In Pawtucket, the second city in the State, are enough members, including five life members of the Association, to form a Chapter, and one will be organized in a short time. Great interest is manifested in other portions of the State. In conclusion, I beg to extend my thanks for the kind and generous assistance extended to me by members of the National Board, without which the success reported could not have been attained.

The Chair. South Carolina: The resignation of the State Regent of South Carolina was received just a week ago, and was accepted. I do not think that much work has been done in South Carolina.

Virginia, Mrs. William Wirt Henry.

Mrs. Henry—Mrs. Henry being absent, her report was read:

On October 11, 1891, I accepted the position of Regent of Virginia. I went at once to work and found great interest everywhere in Virginia expressed in the Society and its objects. I have established four Chapters, as follows: Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Mrs. James H. Dooley, Regent; Staunton Chapter, Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson, Regent; Charlottesville Chapter, Mrs. J. W. Moran, Regent, and Culpeper Chapter, Mrs. Annie S. Green, Regent. I am about to appoint Regents for Lexington and Lynchburg. We have selected as our object in Virginia the raising of an endowment fund for the Virginia Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution in Virginia have notified us that they will assist us in our object.
The following report was made by Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, of Lexington, Ky., concerning the Chapter organizations in Lexington:

There is at present no definite organization here of the Society, consequently we have no name nor Chapter officers. The following are the members of the Society whose applications I sent to Washington before October 14, 1891: Mrs. M. C. Lyle, Miss L. A. Lyle, Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. Edmond Shelby Kinkead, Mrs. George Blackburn Kinkead, Mrs. J. W. Sayre, Mrs. J. R. Morton, Mrs. Laura Russell Hawkins, Mrs. B. L. Coleman, Miss Mary McClellan, Miss Bessie Shelby Darnall, Miss Nellie Talbot Kinkead, and Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead. On February 18, 1892, I sent in the application of Miss Mary C. Ranck.

The following report to the Congress by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Alvord, Regent, concerning the organization of Chapters in California; was read:

As we are but twenty-five members, we are not, according to the Constitution, entitled to a delegate; and as the State and Chapter Regents are not allowed proxies, and as the Honorary Regents have no vote, California cannot be represented in the Congress at this session.

Sequoia Chapter, D.A.R., was organized at San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1891, with the following officers:

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Alvord, Regent; Mrs. Georgiana C. Ord Holladay, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mattie Spotts Blakeman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. E. A. Horsburgh, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Fanny M. Smedberg, Treasurer; Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, Registrar; Mrs. Mary Lynde Hoffman, Historian.

The first twelve members were: Mrs. Caroline Colton Martin, Honorary Regent (life member), Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard (State Regent), Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Alvord, Mrs. Mary Lynde Hoffman, Mrs. Nancy Malinda Lynde, Mrs. Mattie Spotts Blakeman, Mrs. Leontine Spotts Keeney, Mrs. Georgiana C. Ord Holladay, Mrs. Ruth Ord Blackwell, Mrs. Fanny Maria Smedburg, Mrs. Helen Satterlee French, Mrs. Ellen Mason Colton (life member).

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, Honorary Regent (life member), came in as No. 13; and as we wished to have her name appear as an organizing member, and did not want to organize with thirteen members, we added another name, and organized with fourteen members with Mrs. Helen Colton Thornton as No. 14.

The Chapter members are: Mrs. Marion Satterlee Thompson, Mrs. Anna Lathrop Hewes (life member), Mrs. Emily
Sawyer Moore, Miss Louise Ord Holladay, Mrs. Cornelia Armistead Crux, Mrs. Hannah H. Hobbs Fernald, Mrs. Mary Hubbard Sullivan Turrell, Miss Fanny Jessup Chipman, Miss Alice M. Chipman, Mrs. Lizzie Worthington Tripp.

Sequoia Chapter has 25 members; life members, 4; active members, 21; honorary regents, 2; State Regent, 1.

For further information I would refer you to Constitution and By-Laws of Sequoia Chapter, copies of which have been mailed to Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

S. ISABELLE HUBBARD,
State Regent and Registrar of Sequoia Chapter.

Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, Regent of the State of Connecticut, offered her report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1892.

To the President General and National Board of Management,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES:—In submitting my annual report to the first Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it gives me great pleasure to announce satisfactory progress in the organization of Chapters of the Society in the State of Connecticut.

In the outset of my work in October, 1891, I encountered much embarrassment, owing to the already existing honorary membership, of eligible ladies in Connecticut, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It therefore required considerable personal effort and much correspondence in order to arouse an active interest in our distinctively National patriotic association of ladies.

It is very gratifying to be able to report the organization of the James Wadsworth Chapter, at Middletown, Conn., February 1, 1892, being the second in chronological order in New England.

The personnel of this chapter is as follows:

Regent—Mrs. David Ward Northrop.
Secretary—Mrs. Catherine Camp Elmar.
Treasurer—Miss Susan Carrington Clark.
Registrar—Mrs. Mary Root Wilcox.

The other Chapter members are: Mrs. Sara Judd Goode, Mrs. Mary Hubbard Bunce, Mrs. Louise McCoy North, Mrs. Helen Hubbard Weeks, Miss Esther M. Northrop, Miss Margaret Sill Hubbard, Miss Jessie Ward, Miss Anna Camp Sneath, Miss C. C. Clarke, delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington, D. C. February 22, 1892.

Major-General James Wadsworth led a Brigade composed entirely of Connecticut troops.
Other Chapters are in process of formation; one in Norwalk under the Regency of Mrs. E. J. Hill, and also in New London, New Haven and Meriden, the Regents for which will be announced in the near future.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers Smith is Honorary Regent for the State, residing at Hartford. The interest in this work is daily increasing.

From the simple thread of history appended to this report some estimate can be formed of the military and civic services rendered by the men of Connecticut during the long struggle from Lexington to Yorktown, resulting in the triumphant establishment of this powerful Republic, I regret to say that the services of the women of Connecticut in the Revolution in the care of the homes and labors of the spinning wheel and farms while their fathers, husbands and brothers were on duty in the Continental Battalions or in the Councils of the Colonies are not publicly known.

I propose to make it my duty to collect, if practicable, such information as can be had through family documents concerning the part taken by the women of Connecticut during the war of the Revolution.

Such a glorious roll will perpetuate their names in the Chapter designations of this Society throughout the State, and be an incentive for further historical research among unpublished family papers.

It is the desire of the members of the Organization in Connecticut to co-operate with the National Society in promoting the objects enumerated in its Constitution, Article II.

As a means of advancing these patriotic purposes the proposed erection of a Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C., as a home for the Society and for the security and preservation of historical material and relics, will be brought to the attention of the Chapters within my Regency so that the members may be fully advised and take such action, individual or associated, as they may find convenient.

We have much reason to be proud of what has been accomplished by this Society during the first year of its existence. Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim.
State Regent of Conn.

The Chair. This completes the list of reports of State Regents and of Chapter Regents where the State Regents were not present. I have a letter here that I should like to read.

A Member. Would it not be possible to read it to-morrow morning?
The CHAIR. The order of business to-morrow is essentially the election of officers.

Mrs. Hogg. I should be exceedingly sorry to miss hearing the remainder of the papers. Many of the ladies will not return after this evening. Does it not seem that a portion of the papers could be read this evening?

The CHAIR. I shall be pleased to put the motion before the Congress. There may be time for the reading of the papers this evening.

Mrs. Hogg. Could we not have the meeting a little earlier to-morrow? We might make an effort to start a little earlier.

Miss Desha. The addresses are to be very short. We might read a few of the papers to-night.

Mrs. Hogg. I will accept that amendment.

The CHAIR. Will you make the motion, Mrs. Hogg?

Mrs. Hogg. I move that some of the papers be read to-night. But that will necessitate the presence of the ladies who are to read the papers.

The CHAIR. I think so.

Mrs. Hogg. Perhaps we have struck a stumbling block, unless we know they will come.

The CHAIR. If you will make the motion, it will be put to the vote.

Mrs. Hogg. Suppose we name the ones to be read to-night. I think there are three or four.

The CHAIR. I suggest that we leave it to time and chance, and read as many as we can.

It has been moved, ladies, by Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Miss Dorsey, that those papers which have not been read, or a few of them, shall be read to-night after the regular program, and the remainder to-morrow morning, the Congress consenting to convene, perhaps, as early as 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hogg. I think that would be satisfactory.

The motion was then put and carried.

The CHAIR. I ask permission to read a letter; and the Recording Secretary General also has a communication to make, which is of interest to you. I have here a letter from Mr. A. Howard Clark, Secretary of the District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution, which reads as fol-
lows: The District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution, in annual meeting assembled, on February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, voted their congratulations to the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled, and directed the Secretary to accept with thanks the invitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the evening session of the Continental Congress on February twenty-third.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I have here some invitations that Mrs. Harrison, our President General, has extended to the members of the Continental Congress. If the ladies will kindly approach the desk I will hand them to them.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Osborn desires to have a meeting of the World's Fair Committee on Thursday morning at The Shoreham, at 10.30 o'clock.

Mrs. ROBY. Madam President, I would like to say to Mrs. Hagan that I hold here in my hand an autograph copy of "America," written by the author, and that as a daughter of Massachusetts, whose ancestors fought at Yorktown and suffered at Valley Forge, I wish to respond to the filial and patriotic utterances of my sister from Georgia, and present to her this autograph copy, to be presented by her to the Congress.

Mrs. HAGAN. I feel quite sure that Massachusetts and Georgia have not only joined hands, but hearts, in the common sisterhood of States. [Great applause.]

On motion the Congress then adjourned at 1.45 o'clock.

NOTE.—The proceedings of Tuesday evening and the addresses delivered by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution will be published in the August number of this Magazine.—Editor.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, February 24th.

The Congress was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by Mrs. Cabell, Vice-President General, in the chair.

The CHAIR. As soon as the ladies take their seats the Chaplain General will offer prayer.

MRS. HAMLIN. Let us pray.
Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, grant that in this company of women there be not one who is not Thy servant, and grant, our Heavenly Father, that being Thy servant, they will ever be ready to do Thy will, Help us to realize that if any shame can come to us it is the shame of not being a Christian in this Christian land. Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, grant that each one of us may be a Christian in heart and mind; and that, being a Christian, we may not seek the things which will glorify ourselves, but the things which will glorify Thee; grant that each one of us to-day may realize that without having the purpose in our hearts to do Thy will, we can do little for others. Oh, God, we ask that Thou wilt be with us to-day; be with us in the business we shall transact; make each woman feel her perfect responsibility to forget herself and to devise those things which will be for the best good of this Society and for the Nation which we represent. Now, dear Father, grant to be with those officers who have worked so faithfully, and grant to each of them a blessing. And, dear Father, give each one of us a special blessing; bless us in our homes; bless us in our State; bless us in relation to society; and bless us all in this grand and beautiful Nation which Thou hast given us. We ask this for our Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The CHAIR. The Secretary will now read the minutes of the first and second days' sessions.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the proceedings of Monday and Tuesday.

The CHAIR. Two poems have been offered to the Congress, one by Dr. J. H. Cuthbert and one by Rev. Dr. B. H. Cutter. Dr. Cutter is here, and if agreeable to you we will request him to read his poem.

Mrs. HOGG. We have so much to do; it does not seem to me that we have time.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I think that as this gentleman, who has been so enthusiastic over our meetings, is present, it is only right that we ask him to read his poem.

The question was put and carried, and the Chair requested Dr. Cutter to come forward and read his poem.

Mrs. OSBORN. Madam President, would it not be a happy idea of the Daughters to vote a resolution of thanks to Dr. Cutter for the poem he has written in our favor? I make the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

Dr. Cutter then presented to the Congress a book of his poems.

The CHAIR. We will now proceed to business. The Secretary will please call the roll. The ladies whose names are read by the Secretary are alone entitled to vote.
The Secretary read the roll.

The CHAIR. The first thing in order is the correction of an error in the Constitution. Will some one make the motion to take the question up.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I make the motion that we proceed to the correction of the error in the Constitution.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

The CHAIR. The error referred to, ladies, is found in Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution: "The officers of the National Society shall be a President General, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, eight Vice-Presidents General, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary General, six Registrars General, one Treasurer General, one Historian General, one Surgeon General and one Chaplain General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary."

It was not the intention to have six Registrars General. It was the intention, as generally expressed, to have two Registrars General, and it is proposed that the error in having the Constitution read "six Registrars General" be corrected.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, when that clause was put in it was intended to have an assistant committee for a time, as there was a great amount of work on hand. I think it was misunderstood, perhaps, as six Registrars General, but it should have been two Registrars General, and to change that is what we wish to do. I make the motion that we change the Constitution to make it read that way.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, we cannot change the Constitution, but we can correct an error.

The CHAIR. We only wish to correct the error.

Miss DESHA. We can correct the error, but we cannot alter the Constitution.

The CHAIR. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Lockwood's motion?

A MEMBER. What is the motion?

The CHAIR. Mrs. Lockwood, will you please state your motion?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. My motion is, that the error which causes the Constitution to say that we are to have six Registrars
General be corrected so that it shall read "two Registrars General." At a meeting of the Society it was found that the duties of the Registrars General were so heavy that the appointment of a committee to assist them was recommended—not additional Registrars, merely assistants. In some way they copied "Registrars" instead of "assistants."

The CHAIR. Of course, the Constitution cannot be touched without the consent of the Congress. Are you ready now for voting on the question?

The motion was then put and carried.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to proceed to the election of officers for the coming year. Will some one make a motion to that effect?

The motion was made by Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, and carried.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Breckinridge, will you take the chair?

Mrs. Breckinridge took the chair.

Mrs. CABELL. I rise, ladies, to claim the privilege of nominating the President General. It is unnecessary to say much upon this subject. Every one who is familiar with our proceedings during the last year and a half must be aware of the great dignity, intelligence, and unselfishness with which the office has been filled. During the early period of our organization as a Society, we suffered, of course, as most new societies do, from a lack of harmony and understanding. Through it all, the President General has held the reins of government, so far as they devolved upon her, in the most calm, unswerving, gentle, and considerate manner. She has presided over our meetings; she has given up her private engagements to accommodate us; and her influence has always been for our good. The spirit in which she has presided over us was well expressed in her few words to you the other day—words most touching and beautiful. She has been kind to all, gracious to all, and most sincerely anxious for the good of this great Society—the greatest of societies, we hope, it is to be. I take great pride and pleasure in putting in nomination for the office of President General the name of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. [Applause.]
Mrs. Hogg. In seconding the nomination, would it be in order to move that the vote be made by acclamation?

The Chair. I think it would.

Mrs. Hogg. Then I make that motion.

Miss Desha. We have to vote by ballot, according to the Constitution.

Mrs. Hogg. I do not think that I am unconstitutional in my motion.

Miss Desha. But you must be, as it has been decided by our legal adviser that the Constitution must be adhered to.

Mrs. Cabell. I should like to make one slight change, ladies, in my nomination of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. I prefer to nominate, if you will permit me to make the change, Caroline Scott Harrison. [Applause.]

The Chair. Ladies, it is moved by Mrs. Cabell, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison.

Mrs. McCartney. How is it that so many persons are nominated by acclamation, when the rule is by ballot? Would it not be better in this case to nominate our President General by acclamation? This rule about nominating by ballot is often disregarded and nominations are made from the floor by acclamation. [Applause.]

Miss Desha. It seems to me that before we nominate, or do anything, we ought to decide who is to vote. The people who are entitled to vote are named in Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, which says: "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States." And I move that all others be requested to take seats behind the ribbons.

Mrs. McCartney. It has been a matter of great uncertainty on the part of many of the delegates present, and of the Regents, to know where they were to sit. Can the Society give us some definite understanding, and let us know what is expected of us? We are here to elect officers, and we want to know whether we have a right to vote or not.
The CHAIR. Are the ladies ready for the question? It has been moved and seconded that the members of the Society who are not entitled to vote, take their seats behind the ribbons.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIR. The meeting will come to order.

MRS. CABELL. Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Continental Congress, the section in the Constitution relative to voters has been quoted to you by Miss Desha. I am about to make a motion, which I will ask you to consider very gravely before voting upon it. I hope some one will second it so as to bring it before you. I move that for this occasion, in view of the condition of the Society, and of the presence among us of so many regents of chapters not yet organized, that we deviate from the rule to the extent of allowing these regents to vote in the election of officers. I make the motion, however, with the distinct proviso that this will not be considered a precedent for any other occasion. I make the motion to bring it before the consideration of the Congress, in the hope that other ladies better versed in parliamentary laws will express their opinions concerning it.

The CHAIR. It has been moved by Mrs. Cabell that for this occasion the usual form be dispensed with.

MISS DESHA. With all due deference to our President, I wish to say that if we can change one word in this Constitution, we can change it all. [Applause.] We give in illegal votes, we give in illegal officers, we topple everything upside down, and we have confusion. Let us adhere to the Constitution. It has been gone over by people who knew what they were about, and has been pronounced all right. We cannot change a thing in that Constitution. It is illegal to do it, and if it is done now it will be done illegally. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, as I understand it, it is not a Chapter until it has been organized and made such by the National Board. I think that is the reason why the Regents of those Chapters cannot vote.

MRS. HOGG. Twelve members constitute a Chapter. It is my idea that in some cases there was not enough time to receive twelve members.
The CHAIR. We would be glad to have a free expression of opinion in regard to this matter.

Mrs. OSBORN. Madam Chairman, may I ask if it is according to the Constitution to appoint a Regent before there are twelve members—recognized members of the National Society. I know that in Chicago it was done; but can a Regent be appointed until there are twelve members in the Chapter.

Mrs. BOYNTON. In a city or town where there are no members, the Board appoints a Regent, and the Regent gathers the members.

Mrs. OSBORN. I fully understand that, Madam Chairman. I do not know whether it is generally known by the ladies, but it does not seem to be necessary to belong to a Chapter in order to become a member. Therefore, I see no reason why the Chapter should not be composed of twelve members, under such circumstances, before a Regent is appointed. Cannot twelve members get together, if they desire, and form a Chapter?

Mrs. CABELL. I rise to a point of order. The lady is not speaking in order.

The CHAIR. The question is—

Mrs. CABELL. I beg that the question will not be called for until all those who desire to do so have expressed their opinion.

Mrs. DOREMUS. Ladies, I can give an instance that will perhaps help you a little. Before leaving New York I called on Mrs. Seward. She said that the day before Mrs. Hamilton had called on her and asked her to be Regent, and form a Chapter in Geneva. She has been appointed and accepted, I think, by the Board as the Regent for Geneva. She would not come to this Congress, because she did not feel that she had been properly taken into the Society, as she had not yet gotten together the twelve members necessary to form a Chapter. It seems to me that it is necessary for the Regent to form the Chapter.

Mrs. CABELL. I am much interested, Mrs. Doremus, but I must rise to a point of order.

Mrs. DOREMUS. I think it was proposed that twelve members should constitute a Chapter.
Mrs. McCARTNEY. What is the point?

The CHAIR. The point is, whether the Congress can deviate from the strict letter of the Constitution in regard to voting.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I was trying to get at.

Mrs. CABELL. Will you permit me, Madam Chairman and ladies, to suggest that this is a legal point that should be brought before the legal adviser, who is, of course, as the adviser of the ladies, responsible for the framing of the Constitution? I should like to submit this question to him, at least for his opinion upon the subject.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I make one remark? The question does not seem to rest there, Madam Chairman. The Constitution says we must have twelve members before a Chapter can be formed. I did not organize until I had twelve members. Now it seems to me that there is something here that needs explanation, for the information of a number of ladies present who are interested in the forming of Chapters. I think it is a subject which should be fully ventilated before this Congress closes. [Applause.]

Mrs. BLOUNT. It is growing late, and it will take us until 3 o'clock to settle this question unless we keep to the point. I would suggest that the lady who made the motion to deviate from our Constitution withdraw her motion.

Mrs. CABELL. Madam Chairman, I must insist upon securing the advice of the legal adviser upon this question.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, it seems to me that we all understand one thing—we all know what is meant by regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States. I do not see why a legal adviser, or any one else, should have to explain that to us. [Applause.] It is not a legal point. It is a constitutional point. We made the Constitution, and why can't we interpret it?

Miss DORSEY. Madam Chairman, may I ask what constitutes an organized chapter? Does it not mean that twelve members shall have had their papers accepted by the National Board?

Mrs. HOGG. Madam Chairman, may I ask if there is an organized chapter in the District of Columbia, and if there is any provision for voting for its members?
Miss Desha. Yes; there is.

Mrs. Hogg. Madam Chairman, we might just as well have stayed at home when it comes to the question of voting. There are so few of us it is scarcely worth while for any of us to vote. Then the ladies who have been voting all along can do the voting to-day.

Mrs. Cabell. I insist upon my point that the question be submitted to the legal adviser. If I may properly do so I withdraw my first motion.

A Member. Will you state your motion again?

Mrs. Cabell. My motion, as it now stands, is that the point raised by Miss Desha in regard to the regents of unorganized chapters be submitted to the legal adviser.

The Chair. Are the ladies ready for the question?

Miss Desha. Call the roll. I wish to make the vote legal. We will otherwise allow members to vote who are not entitled to. We cannot have illegal votes to settle legal questions.

Mrs. Cabell. Call a vote.

Miss Desha. Call the roll.

The Chair. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. Shields. As each lady answers to her name she will please indicate her vote.

Miss Desha. We have not yet decided who our legal voters are.

Mrs. Blount. I should like to know if we are obliged to accept the decision of the legal adviser if we decide to submit the question to him. Why should we have to refer the matter to him if his decision is not to be binding upon us? Why don't we decide the question and avoid three or four hours of annoyance.

Mrs. Hogg. This is merely a question as to whether, on this occasion, we can allow regents who are here without organized chapters, but who have chapters under way, to vote.

Mrs. Cabell. It seems to me this matter could be settled in a very short time. Let the roll be called, and only the ladies who have an unquestioned right will vote.

The Chair. The Chair suggests that the Secretary call the roll.

Mrs. Shields. I am your obedient servant.
Miss DESHA. Let the Chair call upon the legal adviser to decide the question.

The CHAIR. Will the legal adviser please come forward and give his opinion upon this subject.

Gen. SHIELDS. Madam President and Ladies: You now see something of the troubles that the legal adviser has. [Laughter.] I am asked to answer two questions. One was that asked by Mrs. McCartney and the other the one put by Mrs. Cabell in regard to the voting of those regents who have not fully organized chapters but who have chapters under way. I will have to explain a little, I think, before answering these questions, as to the condition of affairs that existed at the time this Constitution was adopted. In the first place, your Constitution is drawn up for all time, subject to amendment. In the next place, it was recognized that in the beginning of any organization a great many things could not be specifically stated in a Constitution. Take the Constitution of the United States for example, although it was written years ago, and although the conditions of the country have changed very materially, yet the general principles laid down in that Constitution have not been materially changed. Now, in regard to the appointment of regents before the organization of chapters. In the by-laws we have this provision, "the president general in charge of organization of chapters shall have authority to nominate one state regent for the first year, and two honorary state regents for each state and territory, to be elected by the board. She shall have general supervision of the organization of chapters in connection with the respective state regents, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the National Board of Management. The state regents shall have power to appoint the regents of chapters in their respective states and territories for the first year, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, and be charged with the active work of organization therein, subject to the general supervision of the vice president in charge of organization of chapters."

In answer to Mrs. McCartney, it is very clear that you might never get twelve members unless you had a chapter regent to organize, and the appointment of the chapter regent for the first year is specifically given to the state regents; and the whole
organization is under the supervision of the Board of Management, who can appoint either state regents or chapter regents as the case demands. Consequently there is no illegality attending the appointment of chapter regents before the chapters are organized. On the other hand it is specifically required by the Constitution, and I think it is necessary in your work of organization.

The next question is as to who shall vote in the Continental Congress. Your constitution says: "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States." It would seem that there could be no question as to what is meant by this. "Each organized chapter" means an organized chapter, and it does not mean one which is in process of organization. It seems to me, however, that this construction now in the formation of your organization would be one where "the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive;" and, it strikes me, therefore, that while, technically, no one can vote except the regents of organized chapters, that the courtesy of the Daughters of the Revolution will permit the other chapter regents to retain their seats.

Miss Desha. No one would be gladder than I to have these ladies vote, and I have for two months done nothing but try to get them here to vote; but I would like to know why the legal adviser advised us in all meetings of the Board of Management to "stick to the letter," and to-day insists on the "spirit." I want the ladies to vote, but I want it to go on record that I wish to adhere to the strict letter of the Constitution.

Mrs. Hogg. Would it be in order to move that we extend the courtesy of the Congress to those who are here and who have chapters in process of formation?

The Chair. I think so.

Mrs. Hogg. Then I make the motion that the courtesy of the Congress be extended to those ladies here who have chapters in process of formation.
The CHAIR. I call attention to the fact that you are about to vote whether you will take the suggestion of the legal advisor or whether you will follow the Constitution. Mrs. Hogg's motion will bring this before the house.

Miss DESHA. We will have to decide what the house is.

The CHAIR. The chair requests that no one will vote upon the question before the house except those who have an undoubted right to do so, according to the letter of the Constitution. I am sure that that can be left to the honor of the ladies.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to say one word, because I cannot give my own vote until I understand this question. In some states we have eight or ten, or twelve chapters (I am not giving any definite number in any particular state) and two, or possibly one, organized chapters. In other states we have three or four organized chapters. The point I desire to make is this, it doesn't seem just to me that a state should have ten votes unless there were ten organized chapters in the state.

The CHAIR. I beg that all ladies will attend. Make your statement, Mrs. Boynton; you probably know more of the exact status of this question than any lady upon the floor.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I will take an instance. Kentucky has but one representative. Now, Kentucky has one vote; but she should have more according to the work done there. There are other states represented here who have more chapters but do less work. It seems to me that injustice is done. All I want is that the work should be recognized.

Mrs. HOGG. This courtesy is only extended to the ladies here.

The CHAIR. I doubt the wisdom of going contrary to your Constitution.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I would like to suggest that the roll be called of people of whom there is no doubt of their right to vote, and as the roll is called that they record their vote as to whether they agree with the spirit or the letter.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Hogg's motion is before the house, that the courtesy of voting be extended to the delegates present and to regents, whether of organized or unorganized chapters.

Miss DESHA. Let the roll be called.
Mrs. Boynton. Every one knows whether they have the right to vote or not. I think we can trust the ladies, and I think it would save time.

Mrs. Shields. Miss Desha's idea is to confine it to those who have the right to vote.

Miss Desha. I want the roll called in order to find out who has the right to vote.

The Chair. I desire to say that nobody can vote by proxy. I will now ask for silence in the hall. With the consent of the Congress, I will, in order to save time, direct the calling of the roll, only those names to be called of ladies who have an undoubted, unquestioned right to vote.

A Member. Before this vote is taken I should like to say that my understanding is that if we decide to extend this courtesy, it will not be done because it is legal, but just for this occasion.

The Chair. There is no precedent to be drawn from it. You observe that only those persons can vote to legalize it who have the right to vote. Will the legal adviser please tell us if the votes cast by those ladies to whom this courtesy of voting is extended will be legal.

Gen. Shields. I desire to state distinctly that the Constitution, according to its strict letter, forbids any one voting except those who represent organized chapters. That is what I tried to state before.

The Chair. You were understood, but you have not quite answered the question. Will measures carried by those votes be the law of the Society?

Gen. Shields. There might be some question about the legality, if carried by the votes of those regents alone, but this cannot happen. I do not believe there will be much difference of opinion about the matter. It is simply extending the courtesy of the Congress to those Chapter regents who are here by invitation.

Mrs. Shields. You don't answer the question after all. We want to know if it would be legal to allow those Regents to vote on measures that are to be the law of the Society.

Gen. Shields. Yes; it would be legal if the Congress so determines.
Miss Desha. Let those who are qualified, vote whether they will stand by the Constitution or not.

The Chair. With the consent of the Congress the Chair will direct the Secretary to call the roll of the regular voters, who are entitled to vote according to the Constitution.

Miss Desha. I have tried to have the voting legal. I made a constitutional point. I carried my constitutional point, and then because I tried to extend the courtesy of the Congress, Mrs. Hogg and others say it is because I am defeated.

The Chair. Will the Secretary please read the roll.

The Secretary then read the roll, and the courtesy was extended by the legal voters.

The Chair. Those who were included in the names called are invited to take places within the ribbon. The question before you is the nomination of officers—the election of officers. The nomination was made and seconded of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The vote has not yet been taken upon that. It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. It was also moved that in voting upon the question the ladies should give a rising vote and vote by acclamation. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of instructing the Secretary to cast the ballot—all the delegates and appointed Regents of Chapters have a right to vote—will say "aye."

The motion was carried.

The Chair. The vote has been unanimous and the Secretary will cast the ballot. The next step is to vote for eight Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam Chairman, there is one officer in the Society who, by her gentle and courteous manner, has won the lasting gratitude and regard of us all. She has given strength to the Society which might well have been spent in other directions, and time so precious to her that it ran in golden sands. I nominate Mrs. Mary Cabell for Vice-President-General.

Mrs. Shields. I move that the nomination of Mrs. Cabell be made unanimous and the ladies give a rising vote, that the Secretary cast the ballot.

The motion was carried.
Mrs. Cabell took the Chair at this point.

The CHAIR. Nominations are now in order for seven vice-presidents. Before proceeding to the nominations it would, perhaps, be better to appoint tellers to distribute the ballots; and to make the explanation that the voting will be by ballot. I appoint as tellers, to distribute and collect the ballots, Mrs. McLean, Miss Harding, Mrs. Hagan, and Mrs. Alexander. Nominations are now in order.

Mrs. Osborn. I rise to nominate Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Illinois wishes in this way to testify to the valuable services she has rendered our Society.

Mrs. Keim. I nominate Mrs. William Earle.

Mrs. McDonald. I would like to nominate Mrs. John R. Putman.

Mrs. Shields. I nominate Mrs. John W. Foster.

Miss Washington. I nominate Miss Desha.

The following ladies were also nominated: Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Justice Field, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Hagan, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. St. Clair, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Swann, Mrs. Pryor, Miss Kinkead, and Mrs. Moran.

Mrs. Shields. I move that the nominations be closed.

The CHAIR. Ladies, I have been requested to explain the method of casting the ballot. There are some ladies here who are about to cast their first ballot, and they do not quite understand the method of procedure. I would ask the legal adviser to explain it to us.

Gen. Shields. It is very simple. You have already elected one of your eight Vice-Presidents. You have before you the names of your nominees. All you have to do is to write on the slips of paper you have, the names of the seven whom you prefer. The tellers will then count, and those receiving the highest number of votes cast will be elected. Of course it will be the seven ladies receiving the highest number.

The CHAIR. Will the tellers please count the votes as soon as possible?

The tellers then counted the ballots.

The CHAIR. The Congress will now please come to order to receive the report of the Secretary as to the result of the counting of the ballots.
Mrs. SHIELDS. The whole number of ballots cast was forty-five. Of these Mrs. Alexander received 34, Mrs. Lee 29, Miss Desha 26, Mrs. Greeley 26, Mrs. Goode 24, Mrs. Walworth 23, Mrs. Hagan 23. Twenty-three is the number required as a majority, and these seven ladies are therefore elected.

The CHAIR. The next vote to be cast is for the office of Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I nominate Mrs. Boynton.

The CHAIR. Any other names in nomination. It being moved and carried the Chair directed the Secretary to cast the ballot for Mrs. Boynton for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The CHAIR. The next office is that of Recording Secretary.

Mrs. General Shields was nominated.

It being moved and carried the Chair instructed the Secretary to cast the ballot for herself for Recording Secretary. Nominations for Corresponding Secretary are now in order.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith has served in that capacity and has been of great assistance to the Society, and Mrs. Walworth, on leaving for the South, asked me to see that Mrs. Smith was proposed in place of herself.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. I move that the nominations be closed, and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Smith.

The CHAIR. The next office is that of Treasurer General.

Mrs. Marshall McDonald was nominated, and Mrs. Breckinridge seconded the nomination.

The CHAIR. It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Marshall McDonald for Treasurer General.

Nominations for Registrars General are in order. The Constitution provides for two Registrars General.

The motion was made and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. A. Howard Clarke for Registrars General.

The CHAIR. Nominations for Historian General.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I nominate Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

The motion was made and carried that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.
The CHAIR. The next office is that of Surgeon General.

MRS. SHIPPEN. I nominate Miss Clara Barton.

The CHAIR. It has been moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Clara Barton for Surgeon General.

The next office is that of Chaplain General.

The nomination was made, and seconded by Mrs. Shields, of Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, and motion made that the nomination be unanimous.

The CHAIR. It has been moved that the nomination of Mrs. Hamlin be made unanimous.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIR. That closes the list of officers to be nominated.

The election of State Regents by delegates from the respective States constitutes the next business in order.

The motion was made that the election of Regents be taken up.

The CHAIR. It has been moved that the delegates from the different States now elect their State Regents for the coming year. We will take a temporary recess in order to give the ladies a chance to go into caucus and discuss the situation. I will ask you to be seated for a moment, while I read the roll of the States represented at this Congress.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE. I would like to move that this Congress request that the Board of Management elect Mrs. Henry Blount as Vice-President General. We could not do very well without her.

The CHAIR. It has been moved that Mrs. Blount be elected by the Board Vice-President General. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye."

The motion was carried.

The CHAIR. The ladies will now go into caucus. I am asked by one of the ladies what is to be done concerning the unfinished business.

MRS. DESHA. I move that we adjourn until half-past three, and then finish the business.

Motion carried.

A recess was then taken at two o'clock until half-past-three.
The Congress was called to order at 3:45 o'clock by the presiding Vice-President General.

The Chair. The business before the Congress is to receive the report of the delegates on the election of State Regents.

Mrs. Shields. I have a report in which Mrs. Hogg is recommended for State Regent of Pennsylvania.

The Chair. When there is only one delegate present as representing the State the election goes to the Board of Management. Has the Regent been elected for Massachusetts?

Mrs. Calkins. We have elected Mrs. Samuel Elliot.

The Chair. Missouri?

Mrs. Shields. Missouri elects Mrs. F. M. Cockrell.

The Chair. New Hampshire? (No response.) New Jersey?

The election of Regent for New Jersey goes to the Board of Management. Mrs. Shippen does not choose to vote for herself. New York? Are the ladies from New York ready to respond? (No response.) The subject before the house is the reports of the delegates on the election of Regents. Ohio?

The Chair. Oregon?

Mrs. Shields. Oregon names Mrs. Montgomery.

The Chair. Rhode Island?

Mrs. Shields. Rhode Island re-elects Mrs. Wilbour.

The Chair. South Carolina? (No response.) Virginia has not acted. Arkansas? (No response.) California? (No response.) Connecticut? (No response.) District of Columbia?

Mrs. Lee. We have not, yet organized into a Chapter, but we hope to do so on Monday. The members have been called together for that purpose, and we hope to have a very strong Chapter.

The Chair. Georgia?

Mrs. Boynton. The Georgia delegates have elected Mrs. Jackson.

The Chair. Illinois?

Miss Everhart. The Chicago Chapter bids me, in reporting the election of Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, to say that the Chapter owes much to the enthusiastic interest of Mrs. Osborn in its affairs. They wish to pay this tribute to her, and to honor her in whatever way it is possible.

The Chair. Indiana? (No response.) Kentucky?
Miss Desha. I recommend that the Board reappoint Mrs. Buckner.

The Chair. Maryland?

Mrs. St. Clair. I propose Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

The Chair. That completes the list of States.

Mrs. Shields. I have a resolution which I would like to offer. It is this:

_Whereas_ the Flag of our Country is the emblem of our Nation, and deserves the homage of every true American citizen; and

_Whereas_ the only distinctive national song we have is the "Star Spangled Banner"; be it therefore

_Resolved_, That we, the First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, earnestly request all American citizens, native born and adopted, whenever that song is sung or played in their presence, to show their respect and love for our country by rising and standing until it is finished.

_Resolved further_, That we also respectfully and earnestly recommend that the song be sung at least once a week in all the public schools of the United States, so that all American children may learn the words of the song, and learn to honor the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

The resolution of Mrs. Shields was adopted.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith. I would like to suggest that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution request the World's Fair Committee to invite Oliver Wendell Holmes to write and read a poem at the opening of the Fair.

Motion carried.

The Chair. I think that the regular order of business has been completed, and that we have come to that point set down on the program as "Suggestions for the good of the order."

Mrs. Hogg. May I ask that the clause in the Constitution referring to the eligibility of members be read by the Secretary?

The Chair. Mrs. Shields, will you kindly read the clause?

Mrs. Shields. "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; or from the mother of such a patriot; provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.

Mrs. McCartney. As I am about to leave, I would like to have some definite information concerning the World's Fair, if the Regent of Pennsylvania (Mrs. Hogg) does not object to the interruption. Our Chapter will not consider it, and I would suggest that the present committee be reorganized or disbanded.

Mrs. Osborn. As chairman of that committee I should like Mrs. McCartney to make a statement. We have certainly a small committee organized here, of which I have the honor of being chairman. The State Regents have been put on that committee. We have not had an opportunity to hold a meeting yet.

Mrs. Shields. I think that a great many of the ladies have been a little appalled at the amount of the appropriation that has been asked for, and they think it wise, under the circumstances, to withdraw entirely. Several have expressed that idea to me to-day.

Mrs. Osborn. I would suggest, in order to settle this matter, that we thoughtfully and carefully consider the feasibility of going on with it or dropping it now. The World's Fair Commissioners would like to know what we are going to do.

Mrs. Lockwood. I hope the ladies do not intend to let this World's Fair go without being represented at it in some way. There is not an organization in the country that has not made application for space for an exhibit of some kind. Now, I am not a stickler for having a Revolutionary exhibit, because, while I think it would be an excellent thing to do, it would be very difficult to get an exhibit of that kind together. If any one has a relic, she would hesitate about trusting it to be placed on exhibition. These are matters to consider hereafter; but I have a proposition to make, and I think that I will make it in the form of a motion; and that is, that this body shall be represented in the Auxiliary Congress.

Mrs. Osborn. If there is any feeling on the part of the ladies that it will be impossible to carry on this work, I think
we ought to drop it, and I would like to move that the matter be referred to the committee for final action.

Mrs. LEE. We are not old enough or strong enough to make any such exhibit as has been proposed. I think the Committee ought to be discontinued. We are not able yet to undertake the raising of the memorial fund, and I propose that the matter be postponed for at least a year, or until we are stronger and better able to take it up.

Mrs. OSBORN. I have a motion before the house.

The CHAIR. There is a motion before the house, and therefore it is out of order to make suggestions.

Mrs. HOGG. We can express an opinion on that motion, I understand.

The CHAIR. Do the ladies desire to express an opinion?

The motion which is before the house is, whether this important question shall be referred to the Committee, or be settled by the ladies now.

Mrs. MASON. I think the matter ought to be settled this afternoon, as quite a number of the ladies leave this evening. I therefore suggest that we consider it this afternoon.

Mrs. HOGG. As I understand it, I think the matter ought to be referred to the Board of Management.

The CHAIR. You can refer the matter to the Board of Management for their action; or the Congress can, by its vote, decide the matter itself.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. It seems to me the proper thing would be to refer the matter to the Board. At this time the Regents are away, or a great many of them, and I think it would be more judicious to leave the question with the Board.

Mrs. BOYNTON. How would it do for those members who are here to give their votes now and let them be considered at the Committee meeting. I do not see how the members who are going away can get their votes in unless it is done in this way.

The CHAIR. The members might express their opinion distinctly and leave it with the Board of Management, it seems to me.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Could we not have an opinion on this from the legal adviser.
The Chair. The legal adviser is not here.

Mrs. Shields. I do not see how we are to know what they vote until we ask.

Miss Desha. I think the voting ought to be done at this meeting.

The Chair. This Committee, ladies, is not a Committee of this Congress. It is a Sub-committee which reports to the Board of Management, and they only desire to secure the expression of the opinion of this Congress as to whether we ought to be represented at the World’s Fair, and the final decision that we arrive at will be in the shape of a recommendation.

Mrs. McLean. I think nothing should be done discourteous to the World’s Fair Committee.

Miss Desha. I wish to thank Mrs. McLean for her courtesy to the Committee. I do not think we usually consider enough of the rights of chairmen of committees.

The Chair. Will you kindly take the chair, Mrs. Lee?

Mrs. Lee took the chair.

Mrs. Cabell. Nothing could be more unseemly on the part of women of intelligence and character than to show the slightest discourtesy to a committee, but courtesy can be strained too far, and it is strained too far if great interests are allowed to suffer. Now the question of the representation of this body at the World’s Fair is of the gravest importance, and I cannot imagine any body of women better able to decide, or to express views that may result in a decision, than those I see before me. We have here women of the highest intelligence, of great influence, who come from different sections of the United States, and I feel quite sure that a moment’s reflection will convince the Chairman of the World’s Fair Committee that nothing could be less disrespectful than an earnest consideration of the subject the Committee has under its charge. It would be necessary for me to make a speech in order to fully explain the importance of this question; but I feel that it would be of great advantage, not only to the Committee, but to the Board of Management to which that Committee must report to have an open expression of opinion.
Mrs. Osborn. Madam Chairman, I simply wish to say that as chairman of this committee I fully approve of what Mrs. Cabell has said. We are a Committee of the Board of Management. I am afraid that the ladies do not fully understand that. I hope we may have a full expression of opinion, in order that the committee may be able to report definitely to the Board of Management. We do not wish to undertake anything that it will be impossible for us to carry out with dignity to our organization.

The Chair. Was a vote taken? I think it is in order to take a vote.

Mrs. Kendall. I want to know what the vote means.

Mrs. Lockwood. As I understand it, it is to decide whether this Congress will recommend the committee to drop the question of representation at the World's Fair, or to go on with it.

Mrs. Shields. The ladies will see from the records that this committee had no authority to act. It was simply to consider the feasibility of having an exhibit and report their opinion to the Board of Management.

Mrs. Cabell. I speak as a member. As I understand it, the vote as taken will be the decided expression of the Congress as to its recommendation to the Committee in regard to this subject.

Mrs. Boynton. As I understand the matter, it was proposed to have a Colonial Exhibit, and we are to decide by vote whether we will recommend the committee to proceed with the arrangements for making the exhibit or not.

Mrs. Hogg. Do we not have to vote whether we approve of having an exhibit or not?

Mrs. Cabell. The idea is for this Congress to decide whether it will or will not recommend the committee to go on and make arrangements for an exhibit by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Osborn. I think it was understood all along that we were simply a committee to consider whether it was possible for us to have an exhibit. All the State Regents are on this committee, and the desire is to find out through each State
Regent whether her respective state can make the exhibit. If they are not able to tell now, then we need more time.

Mrs. Hogg. In Pennsylvania every Chapter has a committee whose duty it is to consider the matter of this exhibit. I laid the matter before the Pittsburgh Chapter, and they decided not to take any action. Therefore, as the Regent of Pennsylvania, I shall have to give it as my opinion that it would not be well to undertake this exhibit.

Mrs. Doremus. I think some of the states intend to have individual state exhibits under the name of this Society. Now, my idea is that if the Society cannot make an exhibit as a whole it should not be made at all.

Mrs. Moran. I can only speak in regard to my own chapter. They are thoroughly opposed to the idea of an exhibit; as Virginia is going to be represented through the Historical Society.

Mrs. Osborn. As the general opinion of the Congress seems to be against having an exhibit at the World's Fair, I should like to make the motion that we decide to give up being represented at the Fair; but that if the Daughters of the American Revolution do not have an exhibit as a whole, there shall not be a state exhibit under the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Shields. I call for the question on Mrs. Mason's motion.

The Chair. Ladies, if you have sufficiently discussed the subject I will put the question on Mrs. Mason's motion, which is, if I correctly state it, to decide by vote whether we will settle the matter this afternoon or not. If you vote "aye" you vote to decide it this afternoon.

The motion to decide this afternoon was carried.

Mrs. Osborn. As long as the general voice of the Congress seems to be in favor of abandoning the exhibit, I would like to move that no state shall have a Revolutionary exhibit under the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It shall either be national or not at all.

The Chair. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Osborn's motion was carried.
Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think we should decide whether the Daughters are to be represented through the Auxiliary Congress.

Miss DORSEY. I should like to know how we are to be represented.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Either by papers or by speeches, whichever you may prefer, on the history of the organization.

The CHAIR. Do any of the other ladies wish to say anything?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I do not think the ladies fully understand. I do not.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You appoint delegates exactly as you appointed delegates to come to this Congress, and they represent the Society. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is going to have an exhibit and a convention in Chicago, and other Societies are going to be represented, and it could be the same in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. HOGG. It seems to me that these matters had better be left in the hands of the Board of Management.

The CHAIR. The Board of Management would like a free expression of opinion from all the ladies.

Mrs. HOGG. I would suggest that the motion be stated again.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The motion is that this body recommend the Board of Management to take up the question of representing this Society at the World's Fair through the Auxiliary Congress.

Miss DORSEY. I second the motion.

The CHAIR. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Lockwood's motion? If you vote "aye" you vote to recommend to the Board of Management the representation of this Society at the World's Fair through the Auxiliary Congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Of course the ladies understand that I did not say to refer it to the Auxiliary Congress, but to refer it to the Board of Management.

Miss DORSEY. Have we an Auxiliary Congress?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The Auxiliary Congress does exist, and has been very much awake.
The CHAIR. All in favor of Mrs. Lockwood's motion will say "aye."

Vote doubtful, pending a rising vote.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will not have it go out to the public that you have voted my motion down. I, therefore, ask the privilege to withdraw my motion and bring it before the Board of Management, and I will take great pleasure in sending you some literature on the subject.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I am afraid that you do not quite understand the matter.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I withdraw the motion.

The CHAIR. Is your motion withdrawn, Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My motion is withdrawn.

The CHAIR. Ladies, Mrs. Lockwood has withdrawn her motion, and with your permission, Mrs. Doremus will communicate to you the contents of a letter she has.

Mrs. DOREMUS. I have here a letter from Mr. M. B. Brady, the photographer, which I will read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22d, 1892.

TO THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

MADAM—I have the honor to beg of you, and through you, of your distinguished Society, the privilege of making a photographic group of the Society, to be added to my historical collection of the most eminent people of the world, covering the last half century. The time will be on any day and hour the Society will do me the honor to indicate.

I have, Madam, the honor to be,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  

M. B. BRADY.

Mrs. DOREMUS. Mr. Brady thinks that between the hours of 11 and 2, at his studio, will be the most favorable. I should like to have the answer of the ladies to Mr. Brady's letter.

The CHAIR. Will you put your suggestion in the form of a motion.

Mrs. DOREMUS. I make the motion that we accept the offer of Mr. Brady to make a photographic group of the Society. Motion carried.
Mrs. Hogg. I would like to speak on a subject before the house.

Mrs. Doremus. I beg your pardon. The President General asked me to make this communication.

Mrs. Hogg. I desire to call the attention of the members of the Congress to the clause in the Constitution which refers to the eligibility of members. I think that many people who read this clause do not see the ending, which says that the descendants should come from the mother. I do not think the Daughters of the American Revolution should be obliged to admit the descendants of those who fought against the forefathers whom we wish to honor. I think that we are misrepresented when we are called Daughters of the American Revolution, if we admit other than those who are the descendants of the men and women who worked for the cause of Independence. I therefore make the motion "That the Board of Management be requested to submit to the next Continental Congress (we cannot do anything officially before that, I understand,) an amendment to the Constitution requiring that only lineal descendants of patriotic men and women be admitted to our membership."

The Chair. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. Breckinridge. It seems to me that instead of striking out "mother," I would amend the Constitution so as to admit more descendants of women. A great many patriots and soldiers would have no representation at all if this word "mother" was struck out. I think we should make it so that we can take in all of the women who are descendants of the men or women who worked for the cause of Independence.

Mrs. Hogg. I said men or women who took part in the Revolution, but not the descendants of mothers simply because they were mothers of patriots. These mothers may have been Tories.

Mrs. Breckinridge. You think such men as George Washington should have no representation?

Miss Desha. I think those who could not allow such men as George Washington to be represented are too patriotic for this country.
Miss Hetzel. I think it should read, "the patriotic son."

Gen. Charles Rogers Clark was never married. His mother raised six sons. Now, should Clark be left without any representation because he had the bad taste not to marry?

Mrs. Hogg. Possibly those who oppose it are collaterals.

Miss Desha. We are not collateral descendants. We are the lineal descendants of the women of the Revolution.

The Chair. The question is, whether or not we should change that part of the Constitution relating to the eligibility of members.

Mrs. Osborn. If we admit the descendants of daughters and aunts and cousins, we will have to change the name of the Society.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President, it seems to me that is a very narrow way of looking at the matter. If we have the spirit of our Revolutionary ancestors, their love for, and devotion to America, we are its true daughters, whether or not our great-grandfathers or great-uncles fought for the country. And the question is this: If we want an exclusive social organization, make it not only lineal, but confine membership to the eldest male descendant of the eldest son; but if we want a patriotic, strong, national organization, which shall do good work for America, by and by, when an hour of peril comes, save every drop of loyal American blood throughout the country.

Mrs. Lockwood. It was moved that the Board of Management be requested to consider this matter and submit their report to the next Continental Congress. This is the time for presenting it to the Congress. If it is not done now we will have the same trouble at the next Continental Congress. And if it is in order, I move that we submit the matter to the Board of Management.

The Chair. The motion is entirely in order.

Mrs. Shields. I should like to say to the ladies that this matter has been brought up before the Board of Management already. Dr. Persifor Frazer opposed it, and the ladies voted it down without a dissenting voice.

Mrs. Hogg. I have been asked by some, what will be done about those who have come in on collateral lines. What has
been done under the Constitution remains done; but for the
sake of the future I bring this matter before the Congress.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. I venture to say that there are not
many who would remain in under these circumstances. I am
sure I should immediately withdraw, if I came in in that way.

Mrs. BOYNTON. It seems to me that it would be a terrible
loss if it were so.

Mrs. HOGG. I move that the question be submitted to the
Board of Management, and that they be instructed to consider
and report upon an amendment to the Constitution affecting the
clause relative to the eligibility of members.

The CHAIR. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. SHIELDS. As I understand, it is only to be submitted
to the Board of Management for consideration.

Mrs. HOGG. I only wish the Board of Management to take
it into consideration, and report the result of their considera-
tion to the next Congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Could you not bring it before the next
Congress at the time of its meeting?

Mrs. SHIELDS. This matter has been before the Board of
Management already.

Mrs. OSBORN. As I understand it, this clause of the Con-
stitution is to be referred to the Board of Management for re-
construction, so that the question may come up at the next
Continental Congress.

Mrs. HOGG. That is the idea.
The motion was put. Lost.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I should like to make the motion that the
Congress elect Mrs. Hetzel to the office of Honorary Vice-
President.

Mrs. HOGG. How many Honorary Vice-Presidents are we
allowed to have?

Mrs. SHIELDS. We are to have two.
The CHAIR. Mrs. Shields calls for the question on her
motion.
The motion was put and carried.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. What will become of the papers that
have not been read? Mrs. Moran, of Virginia, has her paper,
which has not been read, and Miss Hetzel also has a paper. I
move that they be printed in the proceedings just as if they had been read.

The Chair. It is moved that the papers which have not been read shall be printed in the report of the proceedings as if they had been read.

The motion was put and carried.

Mrs. Osborn. I should like to say before we leave that I was asked by the Chicago Chapter to bring before this Congress one little matter, which is very important to us. We wish to be allowed the privilege of having the election of officers in the spring. It is very inconvenient to have the election day the 11th of October and be ready for work in December. But if the Regents and local Board of Management could be elected in the spring and go at once to work, no time would be lost, and so the Chapter asked me to request the Congress to allow them the privilege of having their election in the spring.

The Chair. That is a question which does not come before the Congress.

Mrs. Shields. I have here a letter addressed to Mrs. Harrison, our President-General, from Mr. Joseph F. Sabin, which I will read:

1623 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON,
February 23, 1892.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison,

Madam: As President of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will you do me the honor to accept the first copy of a brief sketch of the historical manuscripts of the late George Bancroft. Neither time, space nor skill have sufficed to do justice to the subject, but it is humbly hoped that its examination will not be unattended with interest or devoid of information. In this collection are present the intimate thoughts of the founders of the Republic, and in their own handwriting. In conning these old letters and noting the expressions, one must be deeply impressed with the solicitude of the Fathers of the Revolution for the happiness of posterity; and the Daughters of the Revolution are dutiful in revering their memories and exciting the fine sentiment of veneration. With a sense of the usefulness of his collection as a whole Mr. Bancroft provided by his will that the collection in one lot should first be offered to the National Library.

With high respect, I am sincerely yours,

Jos. F. Sabin.

P.S. Should any of the officers or ladies of the Society like to see the collection I should be happy to arrange an opportunity within the next few days. It is in the late residence of Mr. Bancroft, 1623 H street.
Mrs. SHIELDS. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Sabin for his kind offer. Motion carried.

The CHAIR. Here is a little gavel which has been presented to the Society by Mr. Franklin A. Whelan, and which was cut from the cherry tree at Mt. Vernon. The gavel which we have been using was made from the wood of Gen. Jackson's pew at The Hermitage.

The motion was made by Mrs. Shields and carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Whelan.

Mrs. Lee made the motion that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Cabell for the very efficient manner in which she had discharged the duties of Vice-President General presiding. Motion carried.

The CHAIR. A motion is in order for adjournment.

The motion was made by Mrs. Lockwood, and carried, that the First Continental Congress adjourn for one year.

The Congress then adjourned at 6 o'clock.
SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Since the Continental Congress on February 24th, 1892.*

MARCH 15, 1892.

The new Board of Management met. Present: Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Desha, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Shields. Mrs. Boynton was called to the chair, and Mrs. Cabell was nominated and unanimously elected Vice-President presiding. Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee resigned as Vice-President to accept the regency of the Mary Washington Chapter, which was accepted. Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. John Risley Putnam, Mrs. Henry Blount, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, and Mrs. Stephen J. Field were elected Vice-Presidents of the National Society, and Mrs. Margaret P. Hetzel was elected honorary Vice-President for life. On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved:

"That all persons who were announced as having been elected state regents at the Centennial Congress are hereby elected and confirmed as state regents of their respective states for the ensuing year. Furthermore, be it resolved that unless all state regents, in a reasonable length of time, form chapters, they be requested by the Board of Management to resign the positions they occupy as regents."

On motion Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Knott, and Mrs. Cockrell were elected and

* The minutes are not given in full for want of room, but the principal proceedings are summarized for the information of the members.
confirmed as regents of their respective states. The following gentlemen, representatives of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, were elected as an Advisory Board: Hon. Marshall MacDonald, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Mr. W. D. Cabell, Dr. Persifor Frazer, Mr. G. Brown Goode, Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Hon. A. Leo Knott, Mr. William O. McDowell, Hon. George H. Shields, Mr. Marcus J. Wright, and Mr. William C. Winlock.

An Executive Committee was then elected by ballot, as follows: Mrs. W. D. Cabell, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Miss Washington, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. J. T. Alexander, and Miss Mary Desha.

The Vice-President announced the following standing committees: Auditing Committee, Mrs. Blount, Miss Desha, and Mrs. Alexander; Finance Committee, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Putnam; Printing Committee, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Cabell; Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Pryor, and the state regents from each state.

Mrs. Gessner Harrison and Mrs. Ellen Randolph Harrison, of Virginia, were elected honorary life members of the Association.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. Mary H. Drewey, Honorary Regent, Virginia; Mrs. Henry M. Shepherd, Chapter Regent, Chicago; Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, Chapter Regent, Minneapolis; Miss Alice K. Blunt, Chapter Regent, Baltimore; Mrs. E. J. Hill, Chapter Regent, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. E. O. Kimberly, Honorary Regent, Wisconsin.

On motion, the Press Committee having in charge the report of the Congress was directed, after making corrections in the grammar of the report, to place the same in the hands of the Printing Committee without the delay that would be caused by reporting to the entire Board of Management.

The applications of fifty ladies for membership were then approved.
The Board met, Mrs. Harrison presiding. Seventy-six new members were admitted. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, Honorary Regent, Vermont; Mrs. Florence Clark, Chapter Regent, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Mary McK. Nash, State Regent for North Carolina; Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, Chapter Regent, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Lillie B. Rice, Chapter Regent, Peoria, Ill., who were, on motion, confirmed.

Mrs. Marshall MacDonald resigned the position of Treasurer-General, which was accepted with great regret. Mrs. Marshall MacDonald and Mrs. Maria G. Devereux were elected Vice-Presidents.

Miss Desha reported that the bill before Congress for the national charter had been drawn up by Mr. Shields and had been sent to Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, who would introduce the same; and it was moved and adopted that the members of the Board use their influence to have said bill passed.

On motion, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Cabell were appointed a committee to formulate a course of study to be presented to the different Chapters for their use during the ensuing year.

On motion, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Miss Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Knott, and Mr. and Mrs. Shields were appointed a committee to formulate a plan to be submitted to the Board of Management concerning the Memorial Building to be erected by the National Society.

The picture of Mrs. Harrison, presented to the Society by Miss Sallie S. Mackall, was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. O. H. Tittmann was unanimously elected Treasurer-General, vice Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, resigned.
The Board met, twenty members present, Mrs. Cabell presiding. Fifty-six new members were admitted. The Corresponding Secretary reported that Mrs. Eliza M. Gordon, of Pittsburg, Pa., had notified her that she had added a codicil to her will bequeathing $2,000 to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mrs. Gordon through the Board of Management.

Miss Desha reported that the proceedings of the Congress were now in the hands of the Press Committee, and that a meeting had been called for next Wednesday evening to consider the same. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. Frank W. Rollins, Honorary Regent, New Hampshire; Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Chapter Regent, Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. Alfred N. Wildman, Chapter Regent, Danbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Ellen Wade Colfax, Honorary Regent, Indiana; and also that Mrs. R. Ogden Dorémus had been elected Chapter Regent of the New York City Chapter. On motion, the above were confirmed.

The report of the Committee to submit a plan for the erection of a building, was received and discussed. On motion, the first resolution reported, to wit, "that the building be built by a business corporation, and not by voluntary subscriptions from the Daughters of the American Revolution," was adopted. On motion, the second resolution, to wit, "that the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution, be the stockholders exclusively," was adopted. The third resolution, to wit, "that the Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution, as such, be requested to subscribe to the stock of the corporation," was adopted. The fourth resolution, to wit, "that the enterprise be carried out on the general plan of the Indianapolis Propylæum, except as modified in said report," was adopted. The fifth resolution, to wit, "that the Board of Management be requested to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions to the stock," was recommitted to the committee with instructions to make the plan more definite.
The Board met; 13 members present; Mrs. Cabell presiding. An invitation from the Sons of the American Revolution to celebrate the 19th of April by a trip to Mount Vernon was accepted. Eighty-one new members were admitted. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. Depue, Regent of the Shippen Chapter, New Jersey; Miss Annie Warren, Regent Boston Chapter; and, on motion, they were confirmed.

A request from the Chicago Chapter, asking the Board to change the date of election of officers from October to May, was denied, because such change could not be made without a change in the Constitution, which could be done alone by the Congress.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Inasmuch as the number of members of the National Society resident in Washington is more than three hundred—a large number for a single Chapter to handle conveniently—and as many ladies insist on the right of forming a second Chapter, the Board of Management authorizes the formation of a second Chapter in Washington."

On motion, the Vice-President in Charge of Organization was authorized to appoint a second Chapter Regent for New York city, upon consultation with the State Regent and the present Regent for New York city.

The applications were ordered bound in sets of two hundred for each volume.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That as the records of the ancestry of the members of the Society are of historic value, it is ordered that all application papers shall remain in the office of the Society, and, as each individual copies her own paper from the bound volumes, the clerk be directed to protect all other papers."
The board met; seventeen members present, Mrs. Cabell presiding. One hundred and fourteen new members were elected. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. Helen Ames, Chapter Regent, Evansville, Indiana; Mrs. Margaret A. Cruikshank, Chapter Regent, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. John E. Palmer, Chapter Regent, Portland, Maine; Miss Ellen Mecum, Chapter Regent, Salem, New Jersey; Mrs. E. A. Hill, Chapter Regent, Griffith, Georgia; Mrs. Georgia Wilder, Chapter Regent, Savannah, Georgia; who were confirmed. Mrs. Lewis resigned as Chapter Regent for Minneapolis, which was accepted.

On motion, it was resolved that a summary of the approved minutes be printed and sent to each State and Chapter Regent.

An inquiry whether a lady could appropriate a place in the National Society of a sister who paid dues, and subsequently died after her election, was answered in the negative.

On motion it was ordered that a circular be printed by the National Board of Management and sent to the Treasurers of local Chapters requiring them to accompany their remittances of dues with a list of the members to whom the dues are to be credited; and that Chapter Treasurers shall make formal application to the Treasurer-General, when requesting the refunding of monies, and shall send list of members on whose account the repayment is requested.

A letter written to Mrs. Cabell, and addressed to the Recording Secretary, by Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, tendering her resignation as a member of the Society, was presented and on motion laid on the table and her resignation accepted. The resignations of Mrs. Susan G. P. McLaren and Mrs. Margaret M. Nelson as members of the Society, were also accepted.

On motion, it was ordered that the charters of the Chapters be sent to the respective State Regents for signature.

The report of the Press Committee regarding the price of the work done by the stenographer at the Continental Congress was recommitted, requesting them to report what they considered a proper price to pay for the work done.
On motion, a committee was appointed with power to purchase a fire-proof safe to be the property of the Society, for the safe-keeping of the records of the organization. The Registrars were authorized to purchase the State records relating to the Revolutionary War from the respective States.

MAY 7, 1892.

The Board met; thirteen members present. The Building Committee made a report recommending that "the stock of the House of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be acquired and purchased and acquired by members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution only," which recommendation was not concurred in. The report of the Building Committee, as amended, was then adopted, and a copy of the same ordered to be sent to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution.

On motion, it was ordered that "the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution publish a magazine, which shall contain a report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and, from time to time, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters, all to be under the charge of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, subject to the supervision of the Board of Management." On motion; it was ordered that the foregoing resolution be made public through the press of the country.

The Treasurer-General was empowered to confer with Colonel McDonald regarding the permanent fund of the Society set aside for building purposes, and report to the Board of Management.

Mrs. Tittmann was elected a member of the Finance Committee.

Twenty-one new members were elected.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization announced the following appointments: Mrs. James Martin, Chapter Regent, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Warren Powell, Chapter Regent, Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. Edith C. Thornton, Chapter Regent, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. W. C. Chappell, Chapter Regent, New London, Conn., which were confirmed.
The Board of Management met. Present, thirteen members; Mrs. Cabell presiding. Mrs. Tittmann introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS Mrs. Hannah MCL. Wolff, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Cabell, as Vice-President, presiding, which letter contained her resignation as a member of the National Society, and which was afterward printed and circulated by Mrs. Wolff among the members of the Mary Washington Chapter, and made charges and reflections against the official action of the Vice-President presiding in relation to Mrs. Wolff's alleged claim to membership on the Board of Management; therefore

Resolved, That this Board of Management express their highest appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown by Mrs. Cabell, our Vice-President presiding, to all members of the Society, whether officers or not, and their gratitude for her untiring efforts to further the best interests of the Society, and that they record their belief that the charges and reflections of Mrs. Wolff are without foundation.

This resolution, and the letter to which it related, was fully discussed. Miss Washington and Miss Desha, the ladies mentioned by Mrs. Wolff, both stated distinctly that Mrs. Cabell, the Vice-President presiding, had not officially prevented Mrs. Wolff's case from being brought before the Board of Management, as claimed by Mrs. Wolff.

On motion, this resolution was adopted and a copy of the same was ordered sent to the Mary Washington Chapter, through its Secretary (which was sent).

A copy of the title page of the proposed Magazine was presented to the Board by Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth and was accepted.

An invitation from General Greely, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, to join them in an excursion to Annapolis on the 31st of May was accepted.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

"That the money known as the permanent building fund be deposited separately and the Advisory Board be consulted as to a proper investment for the same. That the National Board consider the advisability of setting aside at the end of every
six months a percentage of the balance left in the treasury after all debts have been paid, this percentage to be added to the building fund.

"It is recommended that all checks received by officers of the Society to be transferred to the Treasurer General should be indorsed with the words, 'Pay to the Order of the Treasurer General, D. A. R.,' over the signature of the officer in whose favor the check is drawn.

"That the committee are of the unanimous opinion that the plain construction of the Constitution does not authorize the refunding of any portion of the dues of the original twelve members of organized chapters, it being clearly intended that three dollars for each of these original members should be paid into and retained in the National Treasury."

This report was adopted.

On motion, the memorial spoon negotiated for by the World's Fair Committee was accepted by the Board, and the same ordered to be sold for the benefit of the fund for the House of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrars reported twenty-eight ladies as eligible to the National Society, and they were admitted into the Society.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization nominated Mrs. Katharine S. Huntington P. Brooks as Chapter Regent of Stamford, Connecticut, which was confirmed.

On motion, Mrs. Brooks' appointment was confirmed by the Board of Management.

Meeting adjourned to meet May 25th.

May 25, 1892.

The Board of Management met, fifteen members present, Mrs. Cabell presiding. The Registrars reported thirty-seven ladies as eligible, and they were admitted into the Society.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization nominated Mrs. Mary N. Thompson as Chapter Regent of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. R. A. Burnett, Chapter Regent of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Henrietta H. Holdich, Chapter Regent of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. E. H. Rollins, Honorary Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Chapter Regent of Athens, Ga.

On motion, these appointments were confirmed.
On motion, it was ordered that in compiling the Year-Book the ancestral history shall be prepared only as far back as the ancestor named in the application paper who served in the Revolution.

On motion, it was resolved that the local Chapters be requested not to take the name of the State in which they are organized, for the reason that the Constitution contemplates local Chapters in different parts of the State, and to give any one of them the name of the State would lead to confusion.

On motion, the Treasurer was authorized to pay to the Burlington Chapter $6.00, the amount paid by that Chapter in excess of its dues; also to refund to the Mary Washington Chapter the annual dues of 1892 for such members of that Chapter as have been certified to by the Treasurer and Registrar of said Chapter.

The Treasurer reported $975 in the permanent building fund to date. Mrs. Blount, chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that the books of the Treasurer for the year 1891 had been audited and found correct.