ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, EDITOR.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL AND ONE OF THREE ORIGINAL ORGANIZERS OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
THE MISSION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IS THAT OF RESTORATION, PRESERVATION AND EDUCATION.

Read before the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893, by Mrs. Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, representing the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.

On New England hillsides, in southern valleys, and upon western plains, with no beaten path of pious pilgrimage to point the way, covered with briars and tangled vines are the neglected, forgotten, and unmarked graves of the patriots of the American Revolution. The few stones that once recorded the story of their valor and our indebtedness are tottering, and defaced by a century’s growth of moss and lichen, or lie broken and embedded under dead grass and fallen leaves. A few more years and comparatively nothing would be left as a token that in this or that hallowed spot was laid the price of American freedom.

That these graves never have been accorded the dignity of national respect and national care, and so seldom have received any visible expression of personal gratitude—the inheritance of successive generations, and embalmed in the remembrance of each, is one of those mysteries which only a student of human motive and action can fathom. The name of every Greek who fell at Marathon was engraved upon a monument. Where is the American monument, and where the engraved names of our sires who fell on battle-fields, were starved in dungeon.
cells, or done to death on prison ships? Where the names of those who, returning wounded, or worn by those weary years of danger and suffering, of hope and despair, of victory or defeat, found the nation they had created in bankruptcy, their homes in ashes, and bitter poverty awaiting them?

It is not, however, the mission of the Daughters to arraign nor to criticize this long neglect of a sacred duty. But, because of this negligence, to us as an organization, pledged to patriotic action through our individual inheritance, is reserved the privilege of restoring to the nation the names, the deeds, and the graves of our Revolutionary ancestors which well nigh had been irrevocably lost to us and to the world.

Shall we not grasp this opportunity of accomplishing a task, the difficulties of which will require our most generous endeavor, untiring patience, personal sacrifice, and the limit of official influence; thus disproving any charge that, perchance, may be made by the unqualified and envious that our object is self-laudatory, our aim exclusiveness?

Many of us have proved ourselves expert in tracing the record of our own Revolutionary ancestor. Let us be equally so in the less selfish search for the general one. Though kindred in sentiment, we are a widely scattered sisterhood. Let the Daughters of New England carefully examine their well-kept church and State records, those of the Middle States their priceless Dutch Bibles, the sisters of the South Atlantic their cherished annals of the Revolutionary strife. The result of this concerted action would be a valuable supplement to the public archives, already completed, or in process of preparation. For, if I am rightly informed, no official rostrum of the militia—often our bravest defenders—as yet has been attempted. The task of locating the graves of all who bore arms in the common cause, and placing upon each an enduring tablet engraven with the name and Revolutionary record, would amply repay us by the object lesson such a memorial would present to our posterity. For upon it would the future student find corroborations of history, the philosopher his sequence, the patriot incentive, the poet his theme for noble song, and above all, the children who pore over the pages of the "Battle-fields and Camp-fires of the American Revolution" may verify
THE MISSION OF THE DAUGHTERS.

the thrilling story, there find proof that it is not like an Arabian Night's tale—interesting, but imaginary.

To the young people of Boston and vicinity "Paul Revere's Ride" is a reality which only a very foolish and reckless person would deny in the presence of his grave, to which any one of them could pilot the way. And as for the battle of Bunker Hill—there is the monument, and any youthful and doubting Thomas can read for himself the names of all who fell with Warren while fighting for the principle—"No taxation without representation."

It is also the mission of the "Daughters" to obtain facts in regard to all Revolutionary relics that have survived the risks of a century, and to influence the owners thereof to deposit them as permanent loans in fire-proof buildings, where they will be safe from any possibilities of accident; or, failing this, by active expression of appreciation, to enhance the value of the relic in the eyes of the possessor, and thereby ensure for it increased care and safety. A tender regard for what is valuable through association, a veneration for the links which "bind us to past generations," is a sentiment allied only to refined natures, and the woman who professes to see nothing in an ancestral portrait save the effects of time, in a rare old book naught but its musty leaves, or in a silver heirloom any value beyond its weight in coin, confesses to far more than she intends. To such is due the loss of priceless mementos of colonial years. In the hands of this type of woman was intrusted, recently, an old family Bible, containing the genealogy of three generations of its former possessors. She allowed her little children to amuse themselves with its curious, scriptural engravings, to use it as a footstool, or for any other service that occurred to them, until the venerable volume fell to pieces, whereupon she thrust it into the grate to kindle a fire. Who will disapprove that a little missionary work on the part of some local Chapter might not have made such an act of vandalism less liable, and even impossible?

It is the mission of our order to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors by educational methods and means. To us middle-aged Daughters of the American Revolution these memories were familiar in childhood. We learned the story of our
country's birth and infancy from text-books, at school, and its
details were made living pictures by wise and patriotic teachers,
until the lesson of freedom had sunk deep into our hearts and
minds, making permanent impression. Are we certain that
our children are receiving like instruction? Are we aware,
and ready to take action upon the fact that, through lack of
proper vigilance on our part, thousands of the pupils in our
public schools, all over the land, are studying their way
through the primary and grammar grades who never once hear
there of Lexington and Valley Forge, of Bunker Hill and York-
town, save through an occasional poem in their school readers?
What are these American children, quite often of native
parentage, doing meanwhile? Trying to master a foreign lan-
guage. Is the study of our national laws, our national
policy, the rights and duties of citizenship, the true meaning
of a ballot, fittingly presented in our High Schools? Is it
not time that there was more of Washington and less of Cæsar,
more of Jefferson and less of Gœthe, and would not a study of
those masterful letters by the Father of our Country be of
more practical benefit to an American pupil than the memoriz-
ing of many heathen deities?

As Daughters of the Revolution, and others of future
America, we cannot afford this great waste of opportunity.
Let us then be active in moulding popular opinion on the vital
question of patriotic education, and never again be acquiescent
or indifferent to its national need.
FRANCES SLOCUM; OR, THE CAPTIVE MAID OF THE REVOLUTION.

By MRS. MARIA FULLER RICE.

Representing the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania, in the Continental Congress, February 23, 1793.

"The proper study of mankind is man." For the Daughters of the American Revolution, fitting subjects seem to be a monument, a massacre, or a woman.

The actively participating Revolutionary women, from Mary Washington to Deborah Sampson Gannett, appear to be already bespoken. Our monument has been built; our massacre has been ably discussed on a former occasion. Yet this classic valley, so celebrated for its beauty, its bloody conflicts, its incidents, which have furnished topics for the historian, the novelist, the poet, and the painter, should appropriately supply a theme for the Wyoming Valley Chapter at the present time.

The poet Campbell, in treating of "fair Wyoming," strains his imagination, and fancies the happy shepherd swains with nothing to do, "but feed their flocks on green declivities," or "skim, perchance, the lake, with light canoe."

He represents the lovely maidens, "renewing the dance, beneath the forests brown."

There may have been a time, when the young men and maidens of this community did disport themselves after this pleasant pastoral fashion, but it is not so with either the "Sons" or the "Daughters" now, and we have reason to believe that life was very "real and earnest" for the early inhabitant.

About 894 B.C., the Syrians went out by companies, and brought away captive from the land of Israel a little maid. In the year of our Lord 1778, a foe as cruel as the Syrian, came down upon the home of Jonathan Slocum, and took away captive a little maid, his daughter Frances. Mr. Slocum was among the heroic men, who, disregarding the discomfort and peril of the way from wild beasts and wild men, came from
Rhode Island to the Wyoming Valley in 1777, with his wife and nine children. Special mention should be made of this family in refutation of the Baconian theory: "He that hath a wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief." Arduous as the journey was from Rhode Island to Pennsylvania in 1777, it would doubtless have been preferred by Mrs. John Rogers to the one which she took in the year 1555, with her nine children.

The Slocums located within the now populous city of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Slocum belonged to the Society of Friends, and therefore believed himself comparatively safe from the attacks of the savages.

The North American Indian has never been distinguished as a respecter of peaceable pursuits or principles. Even the guileless youth, on a green declivity, was liable to have his quietus made with a bare tomahawk. After the massacre of July, 1778, until the conclusion of peace with England, parties of Indians were continually coming to visit the valley, for the perpetration of any atrocity opportunity might afford. On the 2d of November, 1778, three Delaware Indians came to the house of Mr. Slocum, and shot and scalped a boy who was grinding knives at the door. The members of the family who were at home were alarmed by the sound of the gun, and hid themselves, until Mrs. Slocum saw an Indian lay hold of her boy Ebenezer, who was lame. She then ran from her hiding place, crying: "He can do thee no good, he is lame." The savage dropped the boy and seized the little girl Frances, and carried her away, screaming for help, holding her curls away from her eyes with one hand and stretching out the other to her mother. The fort was near by, an alarm was immediately given there; but the enemy fled so swiftly, and hid so securely that no trace of them could be found.

A few weeks later, while Mr. Slocum and his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, were feeding cattle, they were fired upon by Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead. Mr. Tripp was wounded, speared, and tomahawked. Both were scalped.

"How strange it seemed, with so much gone,
Of life, and love, to still live on."
The desolation made by the death of those who were safe from future harm was easier to bear than the suspense and terror as to what might befall the missing child. The flight of time did but increase the bitterness of the mother's sorrow, for she always felt convinced that Frances was yet alive. Every grief and disappointment the child had ever borne was lived over and over. One little matter never ceased to give distress. Frances had a pair of new shoes, which, for economical reasons, had been laid aside for cold weather. The sight of the little shoes, the thought of the aching, bleeding feet, which must have wandered over rough roads, through frost and snow, were causes of anguish as long as the mother lived.

The brothers, as they grew to manhood, made every possible effort to ascertain the fate of their lost sister. The mother went down to her grave sorrowing. Her dying request to her sons was that they would never give up the search. They continued to spend time and money, to perform long journeys, to offer large rewards, and to follow up every possible clue.

After many years, it came to pass that Colonel Ewing, a gentleman connected with the public service among the Indians, in one of his journeys among them, came to the Deaf Man's Village, near Logansport, Indiana. He took shelter for the night in an Indian dwelling, whose mistress told him that she was a white woman; that her father had lived near a great water; that she had been carried away by the Indians when she was very young, and adopted by an Indian family who had lost a child. She had been kindly treated by them. When grown up she had married a chief. Her Indian name was Maconaqua, Young Bear. She had never told her history for fear that she might be taken away by her relations. Now her husband was dead; she herself could not hope to live long, and she was willing, if any belonging to her were still alive, that they should know where she was. After considerable delay, this information reached her brother and sister, and they lost no time in setting forth for the Deaf Man's Village.

Nearly sixty years had passed. The little sister, whom they had mourned so long, would be an old woman now. How would they know her? There was an unmistakable mark of identification. Before she was carried away, she had received
a blow from a hammer upon the fore-finger of her left hand; the bone was hurt and the finger permanently injured.

Time fails us to enter into the details of the meeting, of the infallible proofs by which they knew they had found Frances. At first she received them coldly; afterwards told them regarding her own life, and listened with a degree of interest to the history of her family after her capture.

Her brother and sister entreated her to go back with them. They would share with her all they had. She could not go. She had lived long with the Indians. The Great Spirit had allowed her to live with them. They had been kind to her. She had house, lands, two daughters, a son-in-law, three grandchildren—everything to make her comfortable. Her husband, when dying, had charged her not to leave the Indians. Her husband and boys were buried there. She wished to live and die there too.

"All was ended now, the hope, the fear, and the sorrow; All the aching of heart, the restless unsatisfied longing."

Sadly the brother and sister returned home, feeling that "their lives henceforth had separate ends and never could be one again." Subsequently, she was visited by the brother and sister and other members of the family. This time she received them with pleasure, and tried to persuade her brother to live with her, promising him half her land if he would do so.

When the Government made arrangements to settle the Indians of Indiana west of the Mississippi, through her brother’s efforts, Congress passed a resolution exempting her and her family from the obligation to remove to the far West with the rest of the Indians.

Her last illness was of short duration. She refused all medical aid. "Her people were gone; she did not wish to live longer." Through the teachings and influence of her nephew, the Rev. George R. Slocum, she was brought to realize the comfort of the Christian religion. She died on the 9th March, 1847, aged seventy-four years. She received a Christian burial. Her funeral sermon was preached from the text: "I am become a stranger unto my brethren, and an alien unto my mother’s children." In the Indian burying ground, by her
husband and sons, she "sleeps the sleep that comes to all." A number of her relatives (all collateral) live in the Wyoming Valley, and have in their possession portraits of the size of life, and smaller, and many interesting relics of Frances. There are some lineal Indians, but it is not now possible to enlarge upon their characteristics or whereabouts.

In order to compress this account of Frances Slocum within the prescribed limit, it has been necessary to hack and mutilate after a truly Indian fashion. In this process of condensation, the narrative has lost life and interest, so that doubtless those who hear are ready to say that, like the wound of Mercutio, "it is enough."

We leave her with regret that it has not been possible to do her justice, but in the belief that the family, so sorrowfully separated, who never could be re-united on earth, now meet in harmony in the "better country, that is a heavenly"

"For the former things have passed away."
AN OLD CONNECTICUT TOWN.

Read by Mrs. E. J. Hill, representing the Chapter of Norwalk, Connecticut, in the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893.

The modern railway train passes with rapid flight over much that is historic ground, as it closely follows the southern shore of Connecticut in its direct way from New York to its terminal point at Boston. The way lies through a busy section of one of the busiest States, and in frequent view of the blue waters of Long Island Sound. It is full of Colonial memorials and of Revolutionary reminiscences.

For nearly two hundred years before the iron horse of modern invention had made its advent, this same route of travel was used and known as the Boston Post Road. For generations the familiar sight of the four-horse stage coach, with its load of dusty travelers, varied the monotony of life in the dwellings along the way, and the blast of the tin horn, announcing its approach, was always a most welcome sound to the inhabitants of the provincial towns. Travelers of distinction were frequent passengers in these lumbering coaches, and many an ancient hostelry still standing has sheltered such famous men as Washington and Lafayette, Adams and Franklin, in their journeyings between Boston and Philadelphia. There was a time, too, when the British regulars were a familiar sight, as they marched along this road in their pursuit of the elusive Provincial soldier. Near this highway, also, in 1779, General Putnam took his famous horseback ride down the face of a rocky ledge to escape capture by the British troops, who were close upon him.

If to-day we leave the railway train and follow the old turnpike for a leisurely trip through this beautiful section of the State, we will find many charming old towns, which proudly look back upon a local history which dated from the infant life of the colony, and, continuing on to the days of the Revolutionary War, became immortalized in the annals of the State.
To-day they are the landmarks of valiant deeds, and the last resting-place of many a hero. In some of these localities, life has gone on with quiet pace in the last hundred years, and left unchanged many an old homestead, which, with its quaint architecture and well-kept surroundings, testifies to the thrift and local importance of the preceding generations.

Reaching a point about forty miles from New York, we pass over one of the many ridges of ground which run from the north and terminate at the shore of the Sound. The panorama of Nature's loveliness which is suddenly revealed from this eminence will cause us to pause to enjoy for a few moments the beauty of the scene before us. This is a locality which has its place in history; for before us lies the harbor and the town, which since its purchase from the Red man, in 1649, has been called by the Indian name of Norwake, or Norwalk. To the south and east are the bright and sparkling waters of the Sound, dotted with the snowy sails of passing vessels, and far in the southern horizon rise the blue hills of Long Island. Along the shore and in front of the harbor are a number of lovely islands, at once its beauty and protection. Close at the base of the ridge is the valley of the Norwalk River, where lies this ancient and typical New England town, with its long lines of broad and beautiful elm-shaded avenues, its historic old mansions, and its wealth of modern homes. Some of these old family homesteads occupy the same ground which was allotted to their ancestors in the original purchase of the land and which has only passed by inheritance to its successive possessors. In many of these old homes are the treasured heirlooms of their honored ancestors. Homespun linens, delicate embroideries, and quaint old silver are among their treasures. The carved furniture and brass-ornamented chiffoniers are frequent reminders of the century gone, and reverent hands will show you costumes worn in the time of Martha Washington and the Empress Josephine.

The old cemeteries, too, speak of ancient worthies who, in their day and generation, deserved and won respect and honor. The most ancient burial plot in the town is in full sight of the trains which thunder past so constantly, and contains the many-pillared tablet covering the tomb of Thomas Fitch,
Connecticut’s last Colonial governor. Near the railway, also, on the eastern side of the harbor, is the place where, in 1649, the first little company of settlers pitched their tents; and close beside the spot where the railway arches the beautiful East Avenue (so full of Colonial reminiscences) is the spot where the first church of Norwalk was located—that visible evidence of the integrity of their intentions first required of the early Colonists. Like many another old town, it is rich in its associations and historic memorials.

Its first purchase and occupation by the English dates back to the year when Charles I of England was dethroned and beheaded. At that time there were but few inhabitants in the whole region; and only fifteen years had elapsed since the white man had first occupied any part of the wilderness now forming the State of Connecticut. From New Haven to the port of New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson River, only a few settlements had been made, and it required brave hearts and enduring courage to face the dangers of life in such an isolated locality. The story of these people was much like that of many of the Colonists. It was not poverty which drove the larger part of the early settlers to the shores of New England. The cause of civil and religious liberty, for which they had striven, seemed worthy and certain of success.

We can now scarcely imagine the zeal and heroism that impelled the first settlers of our country, who had passed their earlier years in cultured France or England, to voluntarily lay aside all that one naturally holds most dear for the uncertain results of life in a new country.

Many of the leaders in the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies had been educated at Cambridge or Oxford, and were possessed of large estates and honored names. Yet such was their character, that their influence led large numbers of the best of England’s people to leave their homes, and to take, with their inheritance, their traditions, and ideas, with which to begin life in New England, amid these inhospitable surroundings. History has preserved to us the story of the hardships of these brave men and women, who, in their conquest of the wilderness, suffered a two-fold danger—that of the ravenous wolf, and the still more relentless enemy, the treacherous and
AN OLD CONNECTICUT TOWN.

One hundred and thirty years had gone by since first the little band of planters had come to this lovely harbor and built their homes upon its shores. One after another the generations had lived, wrought, and suffered, and had passed away. The valley had become a prosperous town. From the times of Cromw ell, which began with the year of their settlement, and through the stormy years of Charles II down to the reign of George III, the people of Connecticut had maintained with the other Colonists the attitude of loyalty and adherence to the English crown. But the pulse of freedom there also beat high, as they joined the alliance in 1775 for liberty and independence.

In this old town of Norwalk the country’s call for aid was answered then, as ever since, with willing service, and many of her sons were soon in the ranks of the patriot army. The year 1779 was everywhere a year of discouragement and disaster; and while the army was engaged in campaigns at remote points, the British, under Generals Garth and Tryon, executed a series of raids upon the defenseless coast of Connecticut, which were hardly within the pale of civilized warfare. As in the British incursion in the Southern colonies of the same year, the inhabitants of the towns destroyed met with the same treatment which had characterized their earlier and more savage foes. On the 7th of July the week of terror began; when, with a force of 3,000 British and Hessian troops, Generals Garth and Tryon landed in New Haven harbor and began their work of devastation in that beautiful city. Pillage, vandalism, and destruction were committed everywhere, and many citizens were killed or wounded. The beautiful town of Fairfield was next visited by the fleet, and churches, stores, and private dwellings were soon enveloped in flames, and human life was not spared. The wanton destruction of so many homes of wealth and refinement carried with it an irreparable loss; as countless records of great historic value and an immense amount of personal property was thus utterly lost. The direful news was

cruel Red man. But one day in the history of this old town of Norwalk stands out in startling interest from that of all others. It is a day from which most of its present architecture is dated, and one long remembered by those who suffered from its horrors.

One hundred and thirty years had gone by since first the little band of planters had come to this lovely harbor and built their homes upon its shores. One after another the generations had lived, wrought, and suffered, and had passed away. The valley had become a prosperous town. From the times of Cromwell, which began with the year of their settlement, and through the stormy years of Charles II down to the reign of George III, the people of Connecticut had maintained with the other Colonists the attitude of loyalty and adherence to the English crown. But the pulse of freedom there also beat high, as they joined the alliance in 1775 for liberty and independence.

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carried along the coast, and the doomed inhabitants prepared in haste to abandon their homes to the relentless enemy. Hundreds of homeless people were scattered over the adjacent country without food or shelter, with none to offer them assistance. On Saturday night of the same week, the dreaded fleet, consisting of twenty-six sloops and transports, under General Tryon, appeared in the quiet harbor of Norwalk, on their fiendish errand. With the early dawn of the Sabbath morning, the British troops, numbering about 1,500, disembarked, and, with tumult and the firing of cannon, began the work of destruction. It was a reign of terror. As the troops advanced up each side of the river, the torch was applied to every building; and, in a few hours, every vessel in the harbor, the two churches, and nearly every building in the town was consumed by the destroying flames. Six houses only, the homes of pronounced Tories, were saved. Only a feeble resistance could be offered in the face of such numbers; and, after a brief but plucky fight, the handful of patriots retreated. A commanding eminence near the village green is still a dismal landmark of the day; for there, surrounded by his officers, General Tryon sat and directed the work.

After such a glorious victory the valiant General Tryon ordered a retreat; and, with his troops, he sailed away across the Sound to his headquarters at Huntington Bay.

Soon by courage and perseverance, a new town arose on the ashes of the old. Life resumed its wonted aspect, as the people repaired the waste places and began life anew. Success attended their efforts, and the town soon became more prosperous than before. To-day, the same streets that once were the lines of march for those British troops, in their wanton raid, resound to the tread of a busy and prosperous community. Many of the old families of the town bear the same honored names as those of the early planters, and are animated with the same spirit. The bustling life of to-day has not succeeded in casting the veil of forgetfulness over those early and courageous souls, to whom our present century owes so much. We honor ourselves in like manner as we honor them.
REVOLUTIONARY LOVE-MAKING.

Read before the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893, by Mrs. Mary Harrison Severance, representing the Chapter of Minnesota.

"That which has been is that which shall be," but, with all respect to the wise man, there is one new thing under the sun—the eternal lover.

"This is he who, felled by foes,
Sprung harmless up refreshed by blows;
He to captivity was sold,
But him no prison bars would hold;
Though they sealed him in a rock,
Mountain chains he can unlock;
Thrown to lions for their meat,
The crouching lion kissed his feet;
Bound to the stake, no flames appalled,
But arched o'er him an honoring vault."

Indestructible, omnipresent, is this lover, and how we love him! For does he not add another mite to the sum of sweetness, romance, and inspiration which saves the sordid earth? The memory of a stupid great man is cast aside like a tattered garment. The lichens erase the name from his reeling headstone, and posterity asks, hesitatingly, if he were the man who won this battle or overturned that empire; or was he, after all, the one who invented the new philosophy? But Romeo, Dante, John Alden, Leandér, and Petrarch—no need of musty dates to mark their existence, for it is writ deep in the world's tenderness. No period of history or mouldering tomb holds them; theirs is a perpetual existence of joyous youth.

Whether or not that first courtship in the twilights of Eden was more ideal, fervent, and unworldly, it is certain that as we go back in history the lines of the romance are less blurred, and seem to stand out more vividly from the monochrome background of common life. In the beginning of our own country there must have been lovers wandering in the loneliness
of their wild Eden, whose timid courtship was far different to
the analytic, fin de siècle passion of to-day. But the historian
of Puritan times has made sure that prying nineteenth century
eyes shall not spy upon his lovers; he barely alludes to the
fact that his subject ever married at all, ignoring completely
all that went before. Stiff and uncomfortable as their own
ruffs was the pattern of their courtship. No room there for
the whims and vagaries of fancy. Fines and imprisonment
threatened that youth who should "inveigle the affections of
any mayde unless her parents and guardians should give way an
allowance in that respect." Sam Clark, in 1659, was publicly
reproved for "hankering about men's gates to draw company
out to him." If any youth took his life in his hands and
went a-wooing, he met with little assistance from the "maydes,"
for they were too busy being good to have time to be agreeable.

"Grave were their brows, and few their words,
And coarse their garb and simple;
The maiden's very cheek seemed shy,
To own its worldly dimple."

The horrible uncertainty of the soul's salvation played too
prominent a part in conversation to allow much freedom of
mind for trifles such as love. Judge Sewell writes of his
daughter, in his diary: "Bettie comes to me almost as soon
as I am up, and tells me the disquiet she had when waked.
Told me she was afraid she would go to hell, was like Spira,
not elected." Later.—"Bettie can hardly read her chapter
for weeping; tells me she has gone back; does not taste that
sweetness in reading the Word she once did." Poor Bettie
Sewell, like all other Puritan maids, her love-affair was
arranged for her on a strictly economic basis; the dower
arranged, the parents satisfied, the courtship proceeded along
prudent and formal ways. The financial proposals for the
hands of various women made by Judge Sewell are funerally
interesting. They were brief and to the point, but always
terminated by a disagreement as to settlements; the Judge
being a trifle "near" in pecuniary dealings; although, accord-
ing to his own account, lavish with oranges, sugared almonds,
and rings, which he had received as gifts at funerals. Affection
REVOLUTIONARY LOVE-MAKING.

in his case was a matter of fifty pounds, more or less. Not much frivolity could be expected of a man who writes in his diary, "Spent the day in the family tomb arranging the coffins; 'twas an awful but pleasant treat." His courtship of Madame Winthrop, after the death of his second wife, is one of the most minutely described in his journal. He says: "Visited Madame Winthrop; gave her a piece of Mr. Belcher's cake, some ginger-bread wrapped up in a clean sheaf of paper. Told her my daughter Judith was gone from me and I was more lonesome. While it was hardly convenient for me to think of marrying again so soon after my wife's death, still could not do so without consulting her." "Told her we might help one another forward on our journey to Canaan." A few days afterwards he writes her the following note: "Madame: These wait on you with Mr. Mayhew's Sermons and an account of the state of the Indians on Martha's Vineyard. I thank you for your unmerited favors of yesterday; and hope to have the Happiness of waiting on you to-morrow before Eight o'clock afternoon. I pray God to keep you, and give you a joyfull entrance upon the 229th year of Christopher Columbus his discovery." At his next visit he waxes bold and asked to remove her glove. "Enquiring the reason, I told her 'twas great odds between handling a dead goat and a live lady. Afterward I said if after a first and second Vagary she would accept of me retiring, her Victorious Kindness and Good Will would be very obliging." But Madame Winthrop, after long coquetting, refuses him, because he will neither keep a carriage nor wear a wig.

The loves of Lydia Gray and Henry Frost were all but wrecked on the thrifty tendencies of their time. Their parents quarreled and haggled over the settlements, until every spark of sentiment must have been extinguished. After a series of compromises, consent was given; the whole transaction forming an interesting picture of the time. The thrifty Connecticut planter, the London father advancing the capital; the brother helping if he can have half the profit; the maiden who yielded early in the fray being satisfied of the sum she "stood on," fifty pounds—all of these figures form a characteristic group. "Behind and beyond all, the Puritan ecclesiastical
machinery looms heavily and darkly in the background, ready to crush either parent or child should any inconsiderate impulse cross the hard iron lines of its conventional administration of social matters."

While the underlying principle of New England courtship was economic, the controlling influence was conscience. Elliott tells us of a certain minister, Clapp, who, in his private diary, says of the first wife: "I lived with her in the house near eleven years, and she was my wife almost nine, and I never once saw her in an unpleasant temper. Indeed, I took great pleasure in pleasing her in everything I thought I conveniently could," which leaves us in doubt as to whether that was or was not the ordinary attitude of the pre-Revolutionary husband. The worthy Mr. Clapp loses this "serene, pleasant, and excellent helpmeet," and makes up his mind to take unto himself a second. In pursuance of this object he indites a long prayer in which occurs this passage: "Lord thou knowest my temper and disposition, and seest how necessarily hard it would be for me to be joined to a disagreeable consort. Thou hast been pleased in Thy holy and sovereign will and pleasure to deprive me of a most dear and pleasant consort, in which I took a peculiar delight and satisfaction, and if thou shouldst now permit me to be joined to a disagreeable one, it would be hard for my nature to bear." We hope that Mrs. Mary Saltounstall, whom he soon after married, met all the requirements of her clerical lover, and that he in turn persevered in his old age in endeavoring to please her as he "conveniently could."

The brave little State of Rhode Island, that "Cave of Adullam," as the somewhat bigoted rulers of Massachusetts Bay were pleased to call her, must have fostered a more independent and humorous spirit along her borders, for in the records we read of an unattractive but rich old deacon who rode up to the door of quick-witted Bettie Lee and solemnly declared: "Bettie, the Lord sent me to marry you." The maiden, possibly seeing no fairer prospect opening to her, promptly but ambiguously replied: "The Lord's will be done."

When, however, the sentiment of the time broke the iron bonds of conventionality and expressed itself, it was in lan-
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A sample love-letter is that of a Rev. Mr. T—— to his Connecticut lady-love. He writes: "My Dove: I send you not my heart, for that I trust is sent to Heaven long since, and unless it hath woefully deceived me, it hath not taken up its lodging in anyone's bosom on this side the royal city of the Great King; but yet the most of it that is to be layde out upon any creature doth safely and singly fall to your share." This shows a strict regard for accuracy of statement, and a cautious moderation lest false hopes should be excited. But he continues: "So much my post-pigeon presents you with here in these lines. Look not I entreat you upon it as one of love's hyperboles, if I borrow the beams of some sparkling metaphor to illustrate my respects to thyself by it, for you having made my breast the cabinet of your affections, as I yours mine, I know not how to offer a better comparison to set out my love by, than to compare it unto a golden ball of pure fire rolling up and down my breast, from which there now and then flies a spark like a glorious beam from the body of a flaming sun." This metaphor surely must have satisfied the dear maid at Norwich, and consoled her for the other little part of her lover's heart, which, he intimated, was "layed" out elsewhere. These letters were written one hundred years before the Revolution, and, as communication between different localities was difficult and expensive, and changes of outward fashion and modes of thought correspondingly gradual, we may be very sure they can be taken as fair samples of the style of love-making approved by the highest social authorities of New England—the clerical aristocracy.

As Abigail Adams feelingly deplores the lack of any adequate provision for female education in olden times, we surmise that the correspondence between a betrothed couple, cruelly separated by many miles of uncertain bridle path or post-roads, must have been a one-sided affair. At least, in our researches we are placed in the position of listener to a telephonic conversation. If there was a response down the far corridor of time to the pious confidences and quaint protestations of these dignified suitors, who seem so real and present to us, the whisper does not reach us. We can imagine with what respect these
gentle Puritan maidens must have regarded their Harvard educated, diary-keeping admirers, and with what painstaking effort and reverent diction their replies must have been indited. Occasionally, we have a proof of this, as in a letter written in the early part of the eighteenth century by Abigail Davenport, of Stamford, to her ministerial fiancee at Longmeadow. She is evidently somewhat appalled by her own temerity in daring to hazard a practical suggestion to her future lord and master. She meekly writes: "Reverend and worthy sir: Missing the opportunity by our Deputies of Sending a few Lines, but willing to Gratify you in that which you was pleased when here to say, would be a particular Gratification to you, in doing of which, Good Sir, I would desire might not be for my being exposed, although there may be justly faults found by your clerical eye, yet I would, if I did but know how, Modestly crave your favorable thought, hoping that these lines may find you in good health, as at present I am, through ye goodness of God for which I desire to be thankful. * * * Please Good Sir to pardon my boldness and freedom as to one thing, which might have been spoken to, but was not when you was here. It is Customary for some to have gloves alike for color. If you pleas to have them like mine, Sir, you may get white. Valuable, Sir, be not angry, if one who desires to be made a comfort rather than a trouble to you, should desire a remembrance by you in your petitions at ye throne of grace. Suffer me to beg your pardon once again for my burdening you with such scrolls. I would not be tedious, but Subscribe, Sir, your very observant and hopefully well affected, Abigail Davenport."

Not all maidens were as humble in spirit as this one. Priscilla, the Puritan, in spite of her quaint garb and formal manner, proposed to her lover, regardless of consequences. Another maid, of later and Revolutionary date, gives a dash of piquancy to the dull, "sad-colored" Puritan background. She was a high-spirited young person, genealogically renowned as the daughter, the sister, the aunt, the cousin of as many New England Governors; being in love with her modest and reticent cousin, met him one day upon the stairs, and asked: "What did you say, cousin?" "I didn't say anything," he
A few days later she asked the same question, only to receive the same answer. Nothing daunted, she encountered him some time after on the seashore and put the same suggestive inquiry. Again he replied: "I didn't say anything." "It is time you did," she remarked, and results proved the correctness of her keen perception, for they were soon after married.

These saving examples show that there were a few blooms of romance and spontaneity not choked out by the rank growth of conscience. Moreover, some historian remarks, in a half-ashamed foot note, that from a little before sunset until the nine o'clock bell rang, gallants and their sweethearts promenaded Boston Common. Here, safe from parental and churchly criticism, let us hope that a few tender glances were exchanged while discussing the last sermon.

In New England, all tended toward utilitarianism. Women selected their gowns because they would wear; they were educated to do useful things—to spin, weave, sew, and cook. She was renowned who could do the most work, show the most meekness, and raise the largest family of children. The women of New England were more celebrated as mothers than as belles or sweethearts. In the biographies and memoirs, the mothers of distinguished men, and the mothers of their children, are written at length, but their sweethearts—never.

In later times, in New York, Philadelphia, and the South, all is different. Scarcely in any time or country has woman worship reached such a climax. In the sunshine of perpetual adoration women expanded into types of the most perfect beauty. Like the subtle perfume which clings to their old brocades, reverently exhibited from time to time by their descendants, their charm has come down to us. Our blood still thrills at the mention of Miss Chew, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Platt, and others. We do not know how they looked, what their intellectual attainments were, nor why we of to-day still worship blindly at the olden shrine. We only know that there was a charm, seemingly a lost art, which made their goings and comings a royal progress, and their homes a brilliant court. For a bow of ribbon consecrated by their touch, men killed each other with delight. To be beautiful, agreeable, and
a joy forever was the New York woman's whole creed. Parliamentary practice, reform, the club end of existence had not led her astray from her privilege—she had not exchanged her crown of brilliants for one of iron. There were women in those days worth worshipping, and their subjects did so enthusiastically.

Nor was such beauty unadorned. Brocades, laces, and diamonds, which would turn this tailor-made generation green with envy, decked the belles of that time. Church was the principal place of display. Of one couple, recently married, it is told that in the midst of the sermon they stood solemnly up in their "pue" and revolved slowly while the congregation admired their elegance. Indeed, even the noble sex was not free from the vanities of raiment. An old citizen of New York recounts in his memoirs, with refreshing naïveté: "I was dressed in a light blue French coat, with high collar, broad lapels, and large gilt buttons; a double-breasted Marseilles vest, nankeen colored cassimere breeches, with white silk stockings, shining pumps, and full ruffles in my breast and at my wrists, together with a ponderous white cravat, with a pudding in it. I was considered the best dressed man in the room. I walked a minuet with much grace with Mrs. Verplanck."

Like the stately minuet, which they danced "with so much grace," was the coquetting of these vanished lords and dames. Somewhat elephantine and long drawn out, to the rapid modern taste, these interminable advances, retreats, lingering glances, bows of devotion, and kissing of finger-tips, but passion held in, and, repressed by such formality and rigidity, found expression in daring and desperate love-making in asides. We sympathize with Major Archibald Campbell—"Mad Archie"—exasperated beyond endurance, who invited the object of his affections to ride to Goose Creek, and driving up to the rector's house, flung the reins to a servant, sprang out, and lifted out Pauline, who seemed in extreme agitation. Campbell was in great haste to be married. He had laid a wager. The lady said nothing, but seemed terribly frightened. The parson was in rare embarrassment. At last "Mad Archie" drew out a pistol. "You must either marry us directly or I will blow your brains out!" he exclaimed. There was no choice. They were
shown into the parlor, the books were prepared, and the ceremony was performed, the lady afterwards protesting that she was surprised and terrified into acquiescence.

Another youth of New Hampshire birth, enamored of a fair stranger whom he saw that day for the first time in church, could scarcely wait until the meeting was dismissed; then rushing through the crowd, he seized her in his arms, crying in anguished accents, which contained a compressed eternity of waiting: "I've got ye, you jade! I have! I have!" But these are but the exceptions to the general rule.

There is a hint in history that the New York women did not all sit waiting in their tower until their knights came a-wooing. Miss Franks writes, during the occupation of the British: "The New York maidens frequently declined playing cards for the pleasure of making love, for to all appearances it is the ladies, not the gentlemen, who nowadays show a preference. It is here, I fancy, always leap year." But this is only the testimony of one woman, and 'tis probably nothing but Philadelphia gossip caused by jealousy.

The Father of His Country, the man in whom no flaw was found, who is an ideal for all coming generations, could also serve as a pattern lover. Many and varied though his affaires du cœur were, they were never ignoble. At seventeen, a poet, pouring out his adoration and despair before his lowland beauty in indifferent verse; later, the gay soldier, faultless in dress and manner, who in spite of fêtes from the people and adoration from the combined fair sex, could tarry a little in his military operations, for the sake of one or another fair dame, but always, like the soldier in story, giving a shake to his bridle rein, he rides away. There is one instance, however, where he did not ride away (and the charming picture is cherished by all), of the young Colonel lingering in conversation with the fair widow, while hour after hour the horse and groom before the house looked at each other in dumb inquiry as to what this laxity and neglect might mean. In the perusal of this love story, which ended with his life, all the great deeds and the responsibilities of office melt away, and we see only the generous debonnaire gallant first in love as in war—"For his brows ivy and laurel were entwined with myrtle, and fame was sweetened by youth."
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However uninteresting a courtship might begin in the days of the American "table round," the climax was interesting enough to make up. If the father objected—and he nearly always did—there was a rope ladder at midnight, a quiet whisking aboard a waiting man-of-war, or a rapid ride to the magistrate, with sometimes a clash of swords in a secluded spot while the sun rose red over the Hudson. Mrs. Morris, writing Mrs. Jay, in 1780, says: "You may judge how fashionable duels have become when we have five in one week." But warlike and sensitive on points of honor as these Revolutionary heroes were, there was usually a survivor in the duel, and the weddings, or "solemnities," as Judge Sewell calls them, were occasions not to be forgotten. They must have been deeply shadowed by the gravity of the crisis, whose end it was impossible to presage. A gentleman, whose brother rendered distinguished political service to our country, and who was himself a model of private virtues and public benefactions, thus describes the wedding of his parents: "My father and mother were acquainted from their childhood, and engaged to be married some time in 1775. They kept up a correspondence through '76, when he was in New York, but on a visit to her in 1777 (his mother having advised them to be married, as Susan had better be Sam's widow than his forlorn damsel) they were married; but, while the ceremony was going forward, the signal was given to call all soldiers to their posts, and within the hour he left his wife and joined his regiment, then at Cambridge."

The New Engander, in his weddings, as his courtships, sacrificed everything, including modesty, to thrift. According to the old Colonial law, a man marrying a widow was responsible for her debts, unless she were married in her shift. Numerous marriages of this sort are recorded; the bride sometimes standing in a closet and thrusting out her hand, which the groom recklessly took, not knowing to what person it was attached—secure in the all-important fact that no debts went with it. Alice Thomas, of Plymouth, in Revolutionary times, met her bridegroom on the doorstep, saying, "I come to thee, Isaac Cushing, houseless, poor, and in my shift." She wore a long garment which really covered a shining silk gown in which she appeared at the wedding.
If the New Englander liked to appear poorer than he was, the New Yorker and Philadelphian took the occasion of a wedding to make all possible display. The wedding lasted three days, to the utter exhaustion of the wedded. Often as many as one hundred and twenty guests sat down to dinner, and the same number would stay to tea and supper. After which, it was recorded at one wedding, they danced ninety-two jigs, fifty-two contra-dances, forty-five minuets, and seventeen hornpipes. Little wonder that the New York young people so often eloped. The laws regulating social affairs contain, among other things, that if guests were unruly, swore or offered to fight, they were fined four bottles of wine—a forfeit which would not be apt to diminish the offenses.

Gay, brave, charming as this society is, we cannot linger in it. Though fantastic and amusing in some particulars, it is not in the spirit of ridicule, but with reverent hands, that we open these yellowed, mis-spelled pages; for in them are the hearts of heroes. That this generation might enjoy freedom and prosperity, they gave their lives to suffering and hardship; the peril of daily life drove from their minds all selfishness and littleness, and they loved grandly, hopefully, from great hearts. What does it help us, women of the nineteenth century, if we can spell; if we have in our heads the compiled wisdom of the ages and in our hands the reins of government; if we have gained the whole world and lost this soul of chivalry?—for we must take our backward glance with a sigh and say: "Ah! there was love in those days."
THE BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY.

By ELIZABETH SHELBY KINKEAD.

Although it is trite to speak of the love one has for his native land, and the veneration and honor he feels for his ancestors or predecessors who established its glory, yet it is far more commonplace not to be thrilled to the heart's center by the contemplation of its history and the biographies of its heroes.

If we look closely to discover what characteristic of human-ity most attracts us, I believe we shall find it to be intense sincerity of effort. In history it is the period of agitation that demands our sympathy; calm, well-regulated ages, in which the blessing of heaven seem to have descended upon the earth, have no harmonies that arouse the emotions of our nature. It is the enthusiasm of a people for an idea, a principle—striving, struggling through darkness and blindness, fighting their way up from restlessness and dissatisfaction to some high and well-defined action—that enlists our interest. We may not agree with the idea, we may differ with the principle; but the motive in the soul that impelled the conflict for it calls forth reverence and sympathy.

It is precisely this spirit of solemn, awful sincerity that draws our thoughts to Puritan New England; this earnestness of purpose in the Huguenots that makes us follow their trials with sympathetic understanding; this reality of grief that holds us breathless over the story of the lives of the sad Acadians; and so on through all the exciting times of the beginnings of our country.

The idea that created Virginia was a calm one; and, although we may not read the history of her early times with flushed cheeks and swift-flowing blood, yet the feeling we have for her is one of love and congeniality. Most of us in Kentucky are in harmony with Virginia—belonged to Virginia originally, I mean; many of us can point to a home-place there that charms
our imagination as much as the beloved lands of our native State. I, for one, have gone back with my father's memory to the stories his grandmother told him of her life in old Virginia, until I can almost see her in her surroundings, with Dabney Carr and Thomas Jefferson in the group about the fire, the one lowering his voice to read the evening prayers, or both, over their teacups, discussing the threatening storm that culminated in Boston Harbor. Those were rare days, and there were rare gentlemen and ladies then!—they wore broadcloth clothes and silver buckles or Bishop's satin gowns and laces—but they were not all heroes. Bacon was a hero, or a Thomas Hansford, who perished a martyr for freedom of government; their names will stand when many of the grand old names of Virginia have lost their aristocratic significance.

Some States among the original number were founded, perhaps, through a loftier spirit of heroism or a nobler impulse of self-sacrifice than Kentucky; but no other had so romantic a beginning or traditions so filled with novel adventure. One who reads the "Sketches" of the Rev. John McClung is almost forced to believe that the incidents therein narrated were developed alone in the fervid imagination of the author, until he looks further and finds them corroborated by such sober historians as Marshall and Butler.

We, the people of Kentucky, must look backward for our origin upon American soil to Maryland, Virginia, or the Carolinas to find our kinship to that spirit of religious liberty and political freedom which belonged to the strong and stalwart—the earnest Welshman, the Scotch-Irish, and the Huguenots, who gave greatness to the new land of their choice through the might of their trust in God and their courageous manhood.

It was the love of adventure that led, in 1769, the first pioneers to Kentucky, and it must have been a very great restlessness that induced them to exchange their "peaceable habitations," as Boone called his quiet home on the Yadkin, for this new and untried country—the favorite hunting-ground of the Indians. It was in 1755 that Christopher Gist beheld from some point on the Kentucky River the impressive and beautiful land of Kentucky stretching out before him; but eight years previous to this, Dr. Walker, of Virginia, led an exploring
party through the northeastern portion of the State and gave
the name of Cumberland to that river.

In 1775 the Land Law was passed, and the corporation of
Henderson and Company was formed under the title, "Propri-
etors of the Colony of Transylvania in America." The
Legislature of Virginia made null and void their first purchase
from the Cherokees of that vast section of country lying
between the Kentucky and the Cumberland rivers, for which
they paid £10,000 sterling, but assigned to them 200,000 acres
of land for the important service they had rendered in opening
the country. This same year George Rogers Clark made his
first visit to Kentucky, and it was due to his exertions that the
following year the County of Kentucky was established. For
this important service, he has sometimes been called the
earliest founder of Kentucky.

The year 1779 was memorable on account of the removal of
a great many families to Kentucky. This was due to the
above-mentioned Land Law. "By this law, commissioners
were to be appointed to hear and determine all disputes relative
to land claims." "The first claim to this Court," says Butler,
"was that of Isaac Shelby (afterwards twice governor of the
State) to a settlement and preemption, as it was termed, for
raising a crop of corn in the country in 1776." A settlement
was an allowance of as much as four hundred acres of land,
for which a nominal sum was paid, to any one who improved
or cultivated it before the year 1778. A preemption was the
right of such a one to further purchase land to the extent of
one thousand acres.

A portion of this vast tract of land, lying in Lincoln county
on the great highway or old Wilderness Road, is still in the
Shelby family. Here was built the first stone house in Ken-
tucky, to which Governor Shelby, in characteristic accordance
with the hospitality of his home, gave the name of Traveler's
Rest. But the adventurous spirit that led Shelby to the fertile
and romantic County of Kentucky did not long detain him
there, for he returned to his former home to enter the conflict
of the Revolution and to achieve imperishable fame for the
decisive victory at King's Mountain. He did not come again
to seek his land until 1782. It was on this journey to his new
home that he stopped at the fort at Boonesboro, and met there, for the first time, the beautiful orphan daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hart, Susanna, who afterward became his wife.

Among those families that had come to Kentucky in 1779 were the Harts. Nathaniel Hart and his brothers, David and Thomas, with two other gentlemen, formed the company of the firm Henderson & Company, proprietors of the Transylvania Colony. In the perilous condition of the country, Hart located his family at the Boonesboro fort, where he was killed by the Indians three years later. Here Isaac Shelby and Susanna Hart were married in 1783.

The mind draws a pretty picture of the young girl of that time, skilled in all the womanly accomplishments of her day, as she pulled the flax, she had raised herself, to spin and weave her wedding gown with an art so clever that she could draw its widths through her wedding ring. We rarely think of the hardships and trials that were endured, nor perhaps of the maiden longing she may have felt for the gown of richest satin that might have been hers before she came to this secluded country. But we reverence this witness of her handiwork as a relic of priceless value.

"About the first of April, 1779," says Butler, "a block-house was built where the neat and beautiful city of Lexington now adorns the State with her literary and scientific institutions." Here a settlement was begun under the auspices of Colonel Patterson, the McConnels, Lindseys, Morrisons, and others; and thirteen years later there were as many as one thousand people in the village of Lexington, that became the capital of the State.

I omit any account of that lately revived and much discussed subject, the Spanish Conspiracy. On the 14th of April, 1792, there closed in Danville the eighth and last constitutional convention of the Colonial period, and on the first of June of that year Kentucky began her separate State existence.

It was appropriate that she chose for her chief magistrate one who had fought through the struggle for independence, and he was honored to have his services thus recognized by his countrymen. Colonel Isaac Shelby had been almost unani-
mously elected governor, and on the fourth of June, 1792, he took the oath of office.

It is interesting to note the imposing stateliness that was thrown about the installation of this first and highest officer of the new Commonwealth. As we read of the dignity of that occasion, the picturesqueness of which was only heightened by the contrast of primitive surroundings, it seems to us almost a pity that our democratic principles have carried us so far away from the traditions of our forefathers.

But it is indeed time that the American people should turn aside for a moment from the destroying rush of their professional activities, and the debasing greed of their commercial ventures, to take a sober look at the principles that were planted by their forefathers, to see if they are now sowing the same good truth or its corrupted semblance!
THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

By MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, of Washington, D. C.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois.

The renaissance of the spirit of 1776, in this "land of the free and home of the brave," shows that the slumbering fires of patriotism are easily kindled. The descendants of the Revolutionary sires and mothers are ready to honor the memory of that great struggle and preserve, so far as in their power, the fireside history of those dark and trying days. The Sons of the American Revolution report about 3,900 members; the Sons of the Revolution report about 1,500 members, and the Daughters of the American Revolution report about 3,300 members. All these societies are growing in numbers and influence every day and bid fair to embrace soon all the descendants of the patriot fathers and mothers of the American Revolution. The indications promise the union of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution at no distant day, and both these societies now heartily cooperate with the Daughters in all efforts to foster the American spirit in our country. Naturally, these societies are contemplating the establishment of a home or memorial building, which will furnish a permanent assembling place for members, offices for the transaction of their business, a place of security for their records and valuable relics, a center in which their many and divers interests may be conserved.

This thought early found a lodgment in the minds of the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and in October, 1891, the Vice-President Presiding, Mrs. W. D. Cabell, strongly urged the importance of founding such a memorial home. In the same month, Mrs. Marshall McDonald, the Treasurer-General, gave notice that she would move that all fees received in payment of life membership should be set apart as a nucleus of a building fund. Later in the same month, Mrs.
Walworth, Vice-President-General, introduced resolutions for the founding of such a home. It was not until December 14, 1891, that final action was taken on these resolutions, and they were adopted. The resolution provided for "the founding of a home for the Society, which shall also answer the purpose of a Memorial Hall"; and provided that a committee be appointed "to consider the ways and means of erecting such a building, and that said committee be instructed to bring an early report to the board." In addition to this, the life membership fees for Chapter charters were set aside for the purpose of creating a permanent building fund. In all these preliminary matters the board had the earnest cooperation of our late President-General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, who deemed this building one of the necessary means to make our National Society permanent.

At the first Congress, Mrs. Cabell in her report thus eloquently advocated the erection of this "house beautiful," which is to be the property in fee simple of these American women, calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution: "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 generally 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 as 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 work upon American history and archaeology that money can purchase. * * * It has been
suggested by our honored President-General, a lady whose gentle loyalty to our interests and whose clear and sound judgment have been of incalculable advantage to us during the first year and a half of our existence, as an organization, that a joint stock company should be incorporated upon strict business principles, stock issued, shares offered in reasonable amounts. The stock taken throughout the country would afford a basis upon which a purchase of property might be effected and a beginning made to build, if only such a wing or outbuilding as would temporarily accommodate the order, from which the grander plan might be evolved as occasion justified. These recommendations were hailed with approval by the first Continental Congress, and, at the first meeting of the board after the Congress, held March 19, 1892, Mrs. Harrison proposed that a plan be immediately formulated for this proposed memorial building, suggesting that it take the form of a joint stock company, and be managed upon sound business principles, so as to insure to the stockholders a reasonable interest for their investment and bring the shares within the means of all the members. She also called attention to the Indianapolis Propylæum, built and managed by women, which had declared a dividend the first year. Acting on Mrs. Harrison's suggestions, the board authorized the appointment of a committee of ladies and gentlemen (the latter from 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.

On March 28, 1892, the committee reported a plan as follows: First, that the building be built by a business corporation and not by voluntary subscriptions from the Daughters of the American Revolution. Second, that the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution be the stockholders exclusively. Third, that the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution, as such, be requested to subscribe to the stock of the corporation. Fourth, that the enterprise be carried out on the general plan of the Indianapolis Propylæum as modified in said report. Fifth, that the board of management be requested to appoint a committee to solicit sub-
subscriptions to the stock. All of these recommendations were adopted by the board, except the last, which was recommitted to the committee. On May 7, 1892, this committee made another report recommending "that the stock of the House of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be acquired and purchased by members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution only." This recommendation was voted down, and a copy of the report as adopted ordered sent to the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution. The latter Society appointed a committee to consider it. A joint meeting of the two committees was held and the subject fully discussed. It was believed that the stock plan might result, in the course of time and the vicissitudes of business, in the loss of the control of the management of the building, as the stock might, by gift, sale, or devise, pass to persons not members of the organization. The majority of the first committee finally agreed to report a plan as follows: That the respective societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation in the sum of $25,000, or enough to buy the ground on which to place the building, and then raise the amount necessary to build it by mortgage on the property. This it was thought would forever insure the management of the building to the respective organizations, except in case of foreclosure of mortgage. It was thought that contributions and revenue would finally pay off the mortgage. This plan was reported to the Board of Management of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, but no action was taken by either, so far as I am advised.

At the annual meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held April 30, 1892, in New York, resolutions looking to the building of a memorial building, and establishing headquarters in Washington, D. C., were passed. In December, 1892, the Board of Management of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution appointed a committee to prepare plans of building to submit to that Society. Ground plans of a building by way of suggestion were drawn up and submitted to the National
Congress of the Daughters February last, and also to the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The Sons of the American Revolution asked the cooperation of the Daughters and the Sons of the Revolution. Committees from these three societies, consisting of Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. W. D. Cabell, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Joseph C. Breckenridge, and Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution; Messrs. Bernard H. Green, W. C. DeCaindry, W. D. Cabell, E. M. Gallaudet, George H. Shields, and Henry Wise Garnett, representing the Sons of the American Revolution; and Judge David J. Brewer and Dr. Dean, representing the Sons of the Revolution, were appointed. Several meetings were held, and, after much discussion, at which the diverse views and interests of all were presented, a plan was formulated which, it is believed, will result in the erection of a splendid memorial building by the joint efforts of these three patriotic societies. The joint committees determined that a building adequate to the occasion could not be finished with less than $300,000; that it could not be built within a reasonable time by voluntary subscriptions, but must be organized as a business enterprise, and, if located in a proper locality, would furnish the societies with all the accommodations needed, and at the same time produce a revenue which would pay a fair interest on the investment; that the necessary funds could not be raised by limiting the stockholders to the members of the societies; that the exclusive control and management must always remain with such societies. In order to accomplish these ends they propose that a national charter be obtained from Congress with the following provisions: First, that the National Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution shall each nominate eight corporators from their respective members, from which twenty-four corporators a board of nine directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders. This board shall elect from their members the president, secretary, and treasurer of the corporation, and shall manage the affairs of the same. If the Daughters raise the largest amount of money and hold the majority of the stock, they can elect the whole board, eight of
whom may be the nominees of their own Society. If the Sons raise the largest amount, they can do the same; but to guard against the "Lords of creation" monopolizing all the directors, it is provided that at least three of the directors must be, in any event, elected from the nominees of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution unite, then this united Society can only nominate eight directors, the same number as the Daughters of the American Revolution, thus reducing the corporators to sixteen instead of twenty-four, and requiring the stockholders, no matter whether they are members of the patriotic societies or not, to always select their board of directors from the corporators named by these societies. The capital stock is divided into $150,000 of common stock, and $150,000 preferred stock, each share being $25. All the common stock must be subscribed before the preferred stock is issued. The preferred stock is to bear interest not to exceed six per cent., as the directors may determine, and is not to participate in the earnings of the company beyond the interest. The common stock will be entitled to dividends out of the earnings, after providing for the interest on the preferred stock, and suitable provisions are made for the retirement of the preferred stock on equitable terms as soon as the company can do it. By this means, all danger of loss of the building by foreclosure proceedings is avoided. The charter also provides that the property of the corporation, except its earnings, shall never be divided among the stockholders. Thus a perpetual memorial building is insured. Provision is also made for the National Societies, District Societies, and Chapters of these patriotic societies to become stockholders in their associated or corporate capacity. This proposed charter, which has the endorsement of some of our leading lawyers and devoted and enthusiastic members of the respective patriotic societies, is believed to meet as near as possible the many requirements of the memorial building. The Board of Managers of the District Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have adopted it without change, and it is to be hoped that no delay will occur in its adoption by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution. It has only to be understood to
commend itself as a happy solution of the difficulties which the peculiar requirements of the case demand. Many names were suggested, but none seemed so appropriate as "Continental Hall," which was unanimously adopted after many scattering votes on other names. A printed copy of the proposed charter is hereto attached.

In giving this historical sketch of the steps taken to carry out the idea of our deceased President-General, Mrs. Harrison, and the early formed intention of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as expressed in the resolutions and speeches above quoted, it is done with the hope that every patriotic member of each of these organizations will enter into the matter heartily and enthusiastically, and support it by action and word, with tongue and pen, and make it worthy of the cause it commemorates.

It will be several months before the charter can be obtained from Congress, but all Societies, Chapters, and individuals can immediately begin to raise funds for the memorial building. Let us see that the Daughters of the American Revolution are not outdone in this good work by their patriotic brothers of the other societies. The women of America are first in all charitable and missionary efforts. Let the descendants of the heroes and heroines of 1776 prove themselves worthy of their ancestors, and of the nineteenth century, in thus rearing a practical monument to Americanism.

**PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The National Society, Daughters American Revolution; The General Society, Sons of Revolution; The National Society, Sons of American Revolution, elect a body of twenty-four corporators, annually (being eight by each), from whom the Board of Directors is elected by the stockholders.

The stockholders elect from the body of corporators annually a Board of Directors, consisting of nine members, not less than three of whom shall be from corporators representing the Daughters, and not less than five of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Directors elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the association annually.

An Act granting a Charter to an Association for the Erection and Maintenance, in Washington, District of Columbia, of a Memorial Hall in Honor of the Statesmen, Soldiers, Sailors, and Patriots of the American Revolution, to be known as the Continental Hall Association.

Be it enacted, etc., That eight members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, eight
members of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, eight members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and their successors, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, representing the several patriotic societies and organizations above named, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Continental Hall Association, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of equity of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal and the same change at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding in Washington City, District of Columbia, real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the bodies they represent, for the promotion of the principles of the said corporation and the patriotic purposes of the societies and organizations which they represent: Provided. That said corporation shall take and hold no more land than is necessary for a site on which to erect a memorial hall in said city, suitable and convenient for the transaction of the business of the corporation and the promotion of the principles and purposes aforesaid; but this provision shall not prevent the said corporation from constructing suitable rooms and offices in connection with said hall, to rent, and renting the same, and receiving rent therefor.

SEC. 3. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but the board of directors, in order to complete the building, may issue additional preferred stock to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which preferred stock may draw interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, but shall not participate otherwise in the earnings of the corporation; but no preferred stock shall be issued until all of the common stock shall have been subscribed. The stock shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may direct.
SEC. 4. That within three months after the passage of this act, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause lists for subscriptions to the common stock of the said corporation to be open and kept open in such place or places and for periods to be fixed by said corporators, or a majority of them, public notice of which may be given by advertisement or otherwise, as said corporators or a majority of them may determine; and subscribers to the stock of the corporation shall be held to be stockholders; the National and General Societies mentioned in the first section of this act, or any State or District Society, or any Chapter connected therewith, may subscribe for and hold stock in this corporation in their corporate or associate capacity: Provided, That every subscriber shall pay, at the time of subscribing, such per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer elected or appointed by the corporators, or a majority of them, as may be required by said corporators or a majority of them; and when one-half of the common stock shall have been subscribed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within thirty days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to meet within twenty days thereafter, for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for three days in two public newspapers, published daily in Washington City, District of Columbia, or by written or printed personal notice served through the mails on each stockholder by the secretary or clerk of the corporation; and in all meetings of the stockholders, each share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

SEC. 5. That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of nine members, not less than three of whom shall be elected from the corporators representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, and not less than five of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia. Said nine members of the board of directors shall be elected by the stockholders on the first Monday in June in each year from among the corporators
named in the first section of this act, and their successors elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the patriotic societies and organizations they represent, who shall hold their offices for one year and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation, and shall elect a secretary from among their own number or from the corporators aforesaid, who shall also be secretary of the corporation, and they shall also choose a treasurer, who, if an individual, shall be required to give suitable bonds with sureties to said corporation for the faithful discharge of his trust. A majority of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors from among the corporators named in the first section of this act, or their successors, duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the societies or organizations they represent.

SEC. 6. That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper for the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the corporation, not contrary to this charter or to the laws of the United States, and shall have power to alter or amend the same as the interests of the corporation, in their opinion, may require; and the said directors shall have power to regulate the payment of interest upon the certificates of preferred stock and the dividends on the common stock that may accrue, and shall have power to provide for the purchase and retirement of the preferred stock upon fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 7. That each patriotic society or organization named in the first section of this act shall be entitled, on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and annually thereafter, to meet and select, in such manner as it may determine, eight representatives as successors to the persons then, or last, representing it as corporators whose annual term expires next thereafter, or which may have expired next before
that time: *Provided, however, That should any of the said societies or organizations named in the first section of this act from any cause cease to exist, it shall not thereafter be entitled to any representation in said body of corporators, nor shall the continued corporate existence and rights of this Association be in anywise affected thereby, so long as there remain nine corporators qualified to act as such.

Sec. 8. That this act may be altered or amended at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.
MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

In 1830, on one of the great farms of the "Blue Grass Region," in Kentucky, and close by the city of Frankfort, before a stately house, a restless horse, held by a negro, chafed and pawed the ground; he was handsomely equipped, and a pair of well-filled saddle-bags rested against his sleek sides, which possibly gave to his quick sensibilities the feeling that this was no ordinary journey on which he was to carry his young master. The family, speaking their farewells, appeared under the high columns of the veranda, the mother and young brother and sisters of the enterprising young man who had determined to leave the luxuries of home and the advantages of a professional life in his native State to start alone in a new country. This was John J. Hardin, twenty-one years of age, who had just received his license to practice law. His father, Martin D. Hardin, then deceased, had been a United States Senator and Attorney-General of the State of Kentucky, and was the most eminent lawyer of his time in that State. The son inherited the father's legal ability and devotion to the profession which at that day gave all the great leaders to the country. An easy and honorable career opened to him in his home, but, stirred doubtless by the pioneer spirit which had brought his forefathers to the new world and then to the new country of Kentucky, later developed into a separate State, this ambitious and high-strung young Hardin mounted his blooded horse on that fine summer morning, waved a cheerful farewell to his anxious but brave-hearted mother, and started off. He went to explore the States of Illinois and Missouri, to find a suitable location for the practice of his profession, and the investment of the comfortable fortune left him by his father.

After traveling through these States for some months, he was finally attracted by the fine farming country of Morgan county, Illinois, for his investment, and by the town of Jacksonville, in this county, for his home. It is not in the province of this
MARTIN D. HARDIN.

GRANDFATHER OF ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
article to trace his successful career, and how he became the trusted counselor and friend of the eminent men of the Northwest. He went to Kentucky for his bride in the next year, and, returning to Jacksonville, built the first brick house in that place. Here his oldest child, Ellen, the subject of this sketch, was born. From her earliest childhood, her life was spent under the stimulus of unusual mental and physical activity. The farm near the town and the farm ten miles in the country were her playgrounds. Fine cattle, blooded horses, and kennels of hunting dogs were about her. At five years old her father put her on a horse in one of the great pastures and said: “Now, my daughter, do not let him throw you off,” thus starting the child on her “pluck.” This experience was repeated many times, without a word said as to how she was to hold on, until the child learned to balance herself with perfect ease and confidence; then the father, attending to the minutest details of equipment before starting, and mounted on his own horse, took the little girl on horseback beside him, and day after day instructed her as to foot, and hand, and posture, and also in the nature and manner of the horses she might have occasion to manage, both in riding and driving. Such instruction in this instance but indicates the wise and painstaking method a noble and gifted man pursued in training his daughter in many directions through the happy years of her childhood; and then, when his guidance and protection were most important to her, he was sacrificed to his country. He fell in the battle of Buena Vista, while leading his regiment, when he was but thirty-six years of age. During these years in Illinois, among his political and personal friends, and those whose bearing and conversation were familiar to his daughter as frequent visitors at his house, were Lincoln, Logan, Stuart, Baker, Douglass, Shields, Judge Pope, Judge Davis, Governor Duncan, and many others whose names have become familiar to the nation. There were, also, among the treasured friends of the family, the prominent clergymen of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and the professors and teachers of the college and “Female Academy” located at Jacksonville. This little town on the western prairie then believed itself to be the “Athens of the West,” and not without cause. It had been
settled by a more highly educated and refined class of people from the border States and New England than usually migrated to the western towns unless they went in carefully selected colonies. Here the early establishment of educational institutions, following the early settlement by a few select families, had attracted people of the same class, and the intellectual and social conditions were, in fact, superior to those found in many of the new towns. A history of Morgan county at this time proves the influence of these early advantages. Its Plato Club led the philosophers of the summer school at Concord; its art association is active and of long standing; its college and academy still live and flourish, and its women have made a notable display of their work at the Columbian Exposition.

During these early years in Illinois, Ellen Hardin, or, as she was then so well known, "Nelly Hardin," accompanied her parents on their interesting and picturesque journeys, in their private carriage, and with a riding horse for the head of the family. There were two younger children, Martin D. and Lemuel; but, in fording the stream, it was always Nelly who gained the privilege of sitting or standing behind the saddle of her father on the horse's back, merry with an unalterable confidence in the infallible father; she alone among the children was old enough to remember the happy emergence from the monotonous prairie and corduroy roads of Illinois and Indiana to the smooth and white-faced turnpike of Kentucky; these led to the very gates of the homes of the two grandmothers, the one near Frankfort and, the other near Danville. Then there were royal times for the two or three weeks, when the uncles and cousins gathered about from different parts of the State to welcome the western visitors, perhaps to be drawn thither themselves. One of the visits was after the death of the maternal grandmother, Mrs. Horace Smith. A division of her estate brought negro slaves of various ages to the heirs; then the principles that had taken John J. Hardin and his young wife to Illinois were illustrated. The old negroes were set free, and comfortable provision made for them, and several of the younger ones were taken to Illinois and indentured or "bound" until of legal age. One of these negroes, true to the characteristics of the best of her race, followed the family
fortunes to the time of her death, in 1885, beloved and respected
in her humble position as truly one of the family circle. About
the time of this last carriage trip, the paternal grandmother,
Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, who had married a brother of Henry
Clay, left her home in Kentucky and moved with her whole
family to Illinois, thus transplanting all of the interests of that
branch of the Hardin family westward.

Nelly Hardin's education, carefully supervised by her
father, was carried on at the Jacksonville Academy until his
election to Congress, soon followed by his departure for Mexico.
The winter that he was away with the army was spent by his
family in Mississippi on the plantation of Abram Smith, an
eminent lawyer and Shakespearean scholar, the brother of
Mrs. Hardin. This opened a new world of observation and
experience to Nelly Hardin, her indulgent uncle taking her
to New Orleans and other interesting places in the South.
Following this was the loss of her father—one of those sorrows
that wrench the foundations of the ordinary life and place one
in a new and strange existence. Time brought its palliations,
and hosts of friends offered sympathy and protection to the
stricken family; for war had not grown familiar at that
time, and the hero's widow and children were not classed
merely as "pensioners" of the Government.

Continual school days in Jacksonville, and long journeys
with her mother during the vacations, filled the years of the
young girl until 1851, when the second marriage of the widow of
John J. Hardin to Chancellor Walworth, of New York, brought
the children of Colonel Hardin to that State. Soon after this,
the oldest son, Martin D. Hardin, was appointed a cadet at
West Point by the President, and the daughter, Nelly Hardin,
made Mansfield Tracy Walworth, a well-known writer of
fiction and the youngest son of the Chancellor; this mar-
riage took place in Saratoga Springs, July 19, 1852. For
many years the young married people lived with the Chan-
celler and his wife in the family homestead where the
parents both died. With a few absences, Mrs. Ellen Hardin
Walworth has passed her whole life since her marriage, and
her widowhood in 1873, in this historic old home. The
requirements of a large family, with constantly increasing
expenditure for education, travel, and sicknesses, have at times strained the family purse to its utmost limit, and then the energy and independent spirit of the western woman was ever ready to respond to the necessities of the time. To facilitate the education of her children and give them the advantages of first-class professors and teachers, Mrs. Walworth collected classes and engaged the best teachers to be had from Boston and New York, in special studies—music and art. She finally established a very successful boarding and day school, and enlarged the old homestead for its accommodation, letting the house during the summer vacations for a family hotel, and building herself a simple cottage in the grounds, which is still her summer home. While the school was in most successful progress, severe illness came to her family, and her oldest son, who had conducted the mathematical department of the school, died quite suddenly of acute bronchitis. Mrs. Walworth's health was temporarily affected by these afflictions, and she therefore abandoned the responsibilities of the school to spend her winters in a milder climate than northern New York. Her long residence in Saratoga and her active spirit have made her one of its honored and reliable citizens. When the call came in 1876 for funds to renovate Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and then to collect women's work for the World's Exposition, Mrs. Walworth was the person immediately called upon for this purpose. She issued a call to the women of the county, and, when they had assembled, she made a stirring address, reminding them of their gifts for this purpose when the purchase of Mount Vernon was first projected, and her mother, Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, was the first vice-president, or regent, for the State of New York. A handsome sum was raised and forwarded to the Mount Vernon Association. Mrs. Walworth then organized the women of the county in committees, and through them collected a fine display of domestic and fancy articles, pictures, and skilled work for the Woman's Pavilion of the Exhibition of 1876.

The Shakespeare Society of Saratoga is one of the oldest and most active organizations of the kind in the country. Mrs. Walworth was its president for twelve years, and, she was also president for several years of the Art and Science Field Club
of Saratoga. Both of these organizations had as members many old and honored residents of Saratoga, not only the prominent women, but professional men, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and professors were always among the active participants in the work and pleasures of these clubs.

In 1880, when the law of New York made women eligible to serve on Boards of Education, Mrs. Walworth was requested to allow the use of her name as a trustee. She replied that, if Mrs. James M. Andrews, Sr., and Mrs. Mary Lee Hurd would accept nominations also, she would consent. A spirited contest ensued, and the women were elected triumphantly by the votes of the most reliable but hitherto indifferent citizens of the place. During the three years of service, these women, with the cooperation of some able men on the board, thoroughly renovated and reëstablished, as it were, the school system of Saratoga. The course of instruction was improved, and, after a long contest on the part of Mrs. Walworth, a suitable recognition was given to the study of American history. A new high school of artistic and fine proportions was erected, and many of the other school-houses were enlarged and improved. Much attention was given to the sanitary condition of the schools, and to the welfare and instruction of the primary pupils. Mrs. Hurd made persistent efforts to introduce sewing and other manual training, and Mrs. Andrews kept a close scrutiny of the finances. Mrs. Walworth served actively on the committees on teachers and buildings; she attended every monthly meeting, and made a careful study of parliamentary rulings, that the women might the more readily present and carry their plans forward for the advancement of the schools.

As one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Decorative Art in New York City, she established a successful branch of that Society in Saratoga. A well-known writer says:

"Mrs. Walworth, also, has, as a valued trustee of the 'Saratoga Monument Association,' for many years devoted herself both to the completion of the Saratoga Monument, and to the erection of granite tablets which mark the site of the several objects of interest on the battle-fields of Saratoga. Upon this last-mentioned work, especially, she has, as chairman of 'the committee on tablets,' expended a vast amount of time, as
well as of personal expense; and by her pen, not only in different publications, but in her latest and most invaluable monograph upon 'The Saratoga Battle-Fields and Surrender Grounds,' she has contributed most effectively toward inciting an interest in the monument in the minds of the public. Mrs. Walworth is not what, in the language of the day, is termed a woman of 'elegant leisure,' and, therefore, when it is considered that all of this patriotic work has been done by her purely con amore, while having to attend to other duties incident upon heavy cares, the wonder is that she has been able so successfully to carry out this work. She, together with Mr. Wm. L. Stone, the secretary of the 'Saratoga Monument Association,' was a trusted lieutenant of the late Governor Horatio Seymour, for so long a time president of that body; and, in his plans for the ultimate success of the Saratoga Monument, he always looked to her for advice and counsel. She has been for several years, also, chairman of the committee in charge of the Monument.

"It is very true that Mrs. Walworth comes from good old Revolutionary stock, and it is also true that her great-grandfather, Colonel John Hardin, was a prominent actor under General Gates, in the movements which finally culminated in the surrender of Burgoyne to that General; but, while this fact was undoubtedly an incentive towards Mrs. Walworth's interest in this movement, yet, when it is considered how many of the descendants of our Revolutionary sires have shown themselves, if not, indeed, degenerate sons, at least to be totally indifferent to the obligations which such ancestry imposes, it is still more in her favor that she has always felt bound to act on the motto, noblesse oblige.

"To sum up, therefore, this phase of Mrs. Walworth's character, it is not too much to say that to her indomitable industry and energy, overcoming all obstacles, is due, in a large measure, the interest which, of late years, has been taken in the plan of perpetuating, to generations yet unborn, the surrender of Burgoyne—an achievement which shall for all time, at least so long as unwritten memorials shall exist among civilized nations, perpetuate the crowning event in the struggle of republican against monarchical institutions."
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth has, since 1876, been a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, taking an active part in the geological section, this historic side of science appealing to her mind, which has so strong a bent in the direction of history. She has been long a life member of the American Historical Association, and read a paper on the "Value of National Archives" before that dignified body of historians, at the Literary Congress of the World's Fair Auxiliary, on July 12, 1893, and in the same Congress was read a paper by her on "Colonial Women" before the section of Colonial History. She is also a member of the Historical Society of New York, and of the Association of American Authors.

Mrs. Walworth's untiring and unselfish devotion to the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution since July, 1890, when, with its other two originators, she threw the enthusiasm of her patriotism into its objects, is too well known to need expression here; enough to say that for the first three months, unaided, she performed all the labor of General Secretary, and was assistant to every other officer of the Society, as occasion demanded, and for a year longer she was Corresponding Secretary, and since then, as Vice-President, has never flagged in her labors for the organization to whose high objects her life is largely devoted.

J. C. M.
THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

By MRS. JAMES S. PECK, of Milwaukee, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Read before the Congress of Representative Women at the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois.

So many points in connection with the proposed Continental Hall have already been touched upon, that one feels inclined to leave the little remainder unsaid, were it not that I have been requested to speak from the standpoint of experience, on account of my connection with the formation of the first woman's stock company, for the erection of a building, which was projected by the Woman's Club of Wisconsin in 1886, but since incorporation, known as "The Athenæum" of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The desirability of securing a building on the stock company plan, in Washington, may be considered a self-evident proposition; the feasibility of three organizations of a similar aim uniting in its construction, is accepted by many, but there is a preeminently practical phase of the subject, on which the inception of the enterprise hinges, mainly the securing of the means to erect this Continental Hall.

For while a patriotic sentiment may play an important part in the plan, there are other needed factors, and personal experience would place work and enthusiasm in the front rank for the preliminary labor of securing subscriptions as the basis of the future stock of the corporation, for two-thirds of the full amount must be pledged before incorporation can take place.

To aid the securing of subscriptions, make the business features of the scheme prominent, so that the word investing money will be heard oftener than giving it. Next, the kind of a building must be carefully considered, as it must be so arranged as to yield a revenue aside from its legitimate object of furnishing a home for three organizations, as there will be running expenses to be met, repairs, etc., also interest on the
money invested, in the shape of future dividends for the stockholders.

And here is where the wisdom of the progenitors will be severely taxed, for it must be a wise decision to insure permanent success. Various plans will be urged; the one now offered, by way of suggestion, a *corporation home*, has been well tested and with the best results. First, secure a location, sufficiently central, without being in the business portion of the city, avoid stores or offices in your plan for securing a revenue, as they will detract from a certain environment needed for the Continental Hall, in order to make it attractive for the entertainments now usually held in Washington, in fashionable drawing rooms, and make the Hall less elegant for the social purposes later enumerated.

Have other rooms of various size (aside from those specially assigned for the use of the three organizations) suitable for gatherings of different kinds, as musicales, lectures, amateur theatricals, the largest assembly room to be used for a ball-room when desired, a smaller one for classes, meetings of different organizations. A large room more elaborately furnished for the reception of guests, a well equipped dining-room, which, with the kitchens, store-rooms, furnace-room, etc., will occupy the basement, and the "Hall" will be available for every variety of literary or social purpose, from an afternoon tea, to a large reception with the accompaniment of a ball. Have your corporation home as well equipped as a private home (even to the possession of silver, glass, linen, and china). You will thus be able to secure capable women as caterers, who, in a short time will establish a reputation superior to that of the professional caterer, and this will materially aid the enterprise from a financial standpoint. Then with an executive committee of practical women, an efficient superintendent who would grace a home, and an energetic janitress (who need not reside at the "Hall"), and you have all the requirements of a corporation home, without in the least detracting from the dignity of the organizations which have brought it into existence.

And the (now termed) Continental Hall will soon have become also a literary, musical, and social center, and in the process have insured the desired financial success, even in an
incredibly short time to the payment of yearly five per cent. dividends.

The picture drawn is not an improbable one, but the actual experience of the Pioneer Woman's Stock Company, evolved step by step, it is true, as it was at first only an experiment, but it soon became a practical object lesson to organizations desiring a permanent home.

From observation it is believed Washington is a better field to mark out the problem than was Milwaukee, hence we earnestly urge a careful consideration of the corporation home plan on both the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, together with the Sons of the Revolution.
THE NATIONAL HYMN.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women, before the Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 12, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. Ariana Trail Bell, of Baltimore, Maryland.

It is with regret mingled with mortification that we are obliged to admit to ourselves that we have no hymn which can be truly called "The National Hymn." In proof of this let any one ask among a company of people for our national hymn, and a number of songs will be suggested, such as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "God Bless Our Native Land," "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail, Columbia! Happy Land," etc. So many anecdotes have been related of Americans who could not sing the words of any of these songs when unexpectedly called upon, that we blush for ourselves as a people, and feel that the time has come when a national hymn shall be decided upon, and made familiar to everyone fortunate enough to be a citizen of our world-renowned republic. About a year ago an account was given of a dinner to a Harvard team by an English team in England. The English were to sing "God Save The Queen," and their guests were requested to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." It was found that no Harvard man or his friends knew the words of this song. A pupil of a public school writes that no hymn was ever sung as the national one. She was taught the "Marseillaise" for the French guests, and asked to sing "Hail to the Chief" when the President visited the school.

Ten Americans were once asked if any one could tell the commencement of the second verse of our national hymn. Two of the company did not know that we had a national hymn, and two declared it to be "God Save the Queen," and that we had no right to the tune. Schubert's Musical Dictionary and other German authorities give Dr. Henry Carey as the author of the English national hymn, "God Save the King." He was born in 1696, in London, and composed the words and music on the occasion of a birthday celebration of George II. It is said that the Germans have no distinctively national song, but burst out with a new song at every new
national event. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was written by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., a Baptist minister, graduate of Harvard, 1829, and of Andover, 1832, and a resident of Newton Center. The tune he found in a German music book. "God Bless Our Native Land," by Dwight, is to be found in the Episcopal Hymnal. Another good national hymn, not so well known perhaps, by Francis Scott Key, is also to be found there. As his ashes lie buried in the beautifully situated town of my birthplace, Frederick, Maryland, also the home of Barbara Fritchie, his grave being marked by a simple headstone with a small United States flag by its side, this hymn appeals to me with peculiar significance. This poet has given us two inspiring songs, and it is to be hoped that an appreciative State will in the near future see fit to erect a suitable monument on the spot now so unobtrusively designated. The hymn reads:

Before the Lord we bow,  
The God who reigns above,  
And rules the world below,  
Boundless in power and love;  
Our thanks we bring,  
In joy and praise  
Our hearts we raise  
To heaven's high King.  

The nation Thou hast blest  
May well Thy love declare,  
From foes and fears at rest,  
Protected by Thy care,  
For this fair land,  
For this bright day,  
Our thanks we pay—  
Gifts of Thy hand.

May every mountain height,  
Each vale and forest green,  
Shine in Thy word's pure light,  
And its rich fruits be seen;  
May every tongue  
Be turned to praise,  
And join to raise  
A grateful song.  

Earth! hear thy Maker's voice,  
The great Redeemer own,  
Believe, obey, rejoice,  
And worship Him alone;
Cast down thy pride,  
Thy sin deplore,  
And bow before  
The Crucified.

And when in power He comes,  
O may our native land,  
From all its rending tombs,  
Send forth a glorious band;  
A countless throng  
Ever to sing  
To heaven's high King  
Salvation's song.

"Hail, Columbia" was written by Joseph Hopkinson, 1770-1842, whose father was Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At this joyful time, when every heart is filled with a patriotic sentiment, it has never felt with such force before, when the American woman comes to the front, and shows the world what she has been steadily and successfully doing during this wonderful nineteenth century, can we not prevail upon her to give us a new and characteristic national hymn? The music need not necessarily be original, some fine imposing air might be selected without great labor, but it should be something not connected at all with any other national tune of any country. The words should be new and suited to the age. Cannot the Daughters of the American Revolution offer a creditable prize for the best national hymn by a woman of our own land? The men confess that they have failed. Edward H. Maynard says that he wrote several articles upon the subject at the time of the Centennial, and an interest seemed to be awakened, but died away without any result:

As the world still generally believes that a woman is at the bottom of everything, let a woman be at the bottom of this, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will see that she comes out at the top. Then will the children of the coming generation be taught both words and music, and, whenever our national hymn is called for in the future, such a volume of patriotic melody will burst upon our ears that no one will ever be heard again to ask, What is the national hymn?
DANVILLE, KY., 10th October 1822.

TO GENL. M. D. HARDIN

My Dear Sir I have at length received papers containing Wm. C. Preston's piece with my letters, &c., &c. One of them is more harsh than I expected to find it. It has been a very foolish and imprudent act to publish them, confidential letters like private conversation should be held sacred and not slightly spoken of.

Before I determine on the course I will pursue, I must send to Missouri, for the testimony of a man there, who if alive is as well acquainted with the circumstances as I am myself. I shall send also to Tennessee to get some further proofs of my statements, &c., and after all I shall feel great reluctance even with the most authentic testimony, in disturbing the ashes of the dead. But as soon as I have proved them I will send them to you for your perusal and advice. I remain with respect

Your Obt. Servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

The above letter is the beginning of the controversy concerning the battle of King's Mountain.
AN OLD LOVE LETTER.

Dear Molly

This Brings tidings which I Suppose if you have that Regard for me which you pretend will not be Verry agreeable, that I am Going to Cape Breton—tis not my Inclination to go but my agad father to whom I owe my utmost Service is going and Insists upon my accompanying him. Tis impossible for me to Express the uneasiness I have on your account. I find I Love you with a Love almost as strong as Death for the Publick calls of my Country the Voice of Nature and the Command of a Father can scarcely Persuade me to Leave you and even tho I do Consent with my Lips yet my unconsenting Heart Dwells with you My Soul Hovers over you as loath to Quit its world or part with the Dearest Object of all its hopes and Wishes—I confess there is something Bewitching in that thing Call’d Honour.

But what is war or Glory what to me,
Or why Reflects my mind on aught but thee.
Can thy Dear Image from my Soul Depart
Long as the vital Spirit mooves my heart—
If in the melancholly Shades Below
The flames of Friends and Lovers cease to Glow
Yet mine shall Sacred last, mine undecay’d
Burn on through Death and animate my Shade.

But why should I pretend to Describe a passion too big for words: if you have felt what the word Love imports and the dear disquietude the Kind tormenting uneasiness the Care the fears and anxiety which a Breast fill’d with That Tender Passion suffers—you may guess the present State of my mind and what my Soul Suffers For you. I trust our Cause is Just and that we have indeed a Call from God and if we Go forth in his name and trusting in his power I hope he will Give us Success if not his holy will be Done.

What Designs God may have in thus Hedging in our way and Checking our prospects of Happiness I Know not nor what farther Tryalls we are either of us farther to meet with but tis worthy of our observation that I should be called away just at the time we had appointed for our Marriage.—but tis the Lord Let him do what Seemeth him Good and Let neither
of us murmur at his Dispensations this Disappointment may
turn out finally to both our advantage.

My Dear my verry Soul yearns for you and forms a Thou-
and wishes and prayers for your temporal and everlasting wel-
fare for whether I live or die I wish you best Good—I hope
as our Rendezvous is to be at New Lond’n to see you in a short
time.

I heartily thank God for your Goodness to me in times past
which I hope God will give me opportunity to Requite, if not
may the Good God himself Requite Sevenfold into your own
Bosom all your Kindness and Labour of Love. May he have
you continually in his Keeping and Crown all your future
days with honour and happiness, May he confirm his Covenant
with your Soul and finally admit you to the Complet Enjoy-
ment of himself in Glory,

So wishes and so Prays
Your Sincere Friend and
Faithfull Lover till Death

ALEX: WOLCOTT.

A LETTER TO OLIVER WOOLCOT.

To my Dear Woolcot in his calm retreat
My soul revives her long forgotten heat;
Would the same Power that wakes the spark Divine,
In your bold numbers, once enkindle mine.
I'd rise superior to the chills of fear,—
Touch the pure notes that speak the heart sincere;
Your happier genius that delights to rove
On wings Seraphic to the realm above
Borne by the Muses to that blest abode,
Where radiant smiles invest the tuneful God
would fondly deign on humbler wit to gaze
And own true merit in the simpler lays.
On me cold poverty's increasing care,
Casts a thick vail and shrouds me in despair.
No glimpse of science through the mist appears,
No happier prospect calms my rising fears;
Here, here, I sleep forsaken and alone,
My friends all absent,—and the Missis gone.
Oft when I view my prattling throng at school,
And strive for hours to make them lisp by rule,
I mourn that human bliss no longer last,
And envy them the hours myself have past.
But shall those scenes I've oft in raptures viewed,
Shall those blest scenes, Oh never be renewed?
When Yale's bright walls shall charm the list'ning throng,
And science melt from each instructor's tongue,
Or far remote, in some secure retreat,
May my dear class-mates find a happier seat,
Grant me, ye Powers, a few short months to spend,
Dwight for my teacher, Woolcot for my friend;
But should hard fate, the dear delights prevent,
My last great refuge is to be content.
There is a Power Supreme to mortals given,
The noblest blessing of indulgent Heaven,
Which wealth hath ne'er bestowed, nor pride hath seen;
It is our power of happiness within.
Whatever ills are kept for me in store,
Grant me contentment and I ask no more.
How does my friend the lingering hours employ?
In calm retirement, and domestic joy?
Does philosophic ease his mind controul,
Give passion laws, and rectify the soul?
Dost the blest Misses hail you to the bower,
Find sweet employment for your vacant hour,
Give wings to Genius, teach it where to rove,
Bind the stout heart and melt the soul to love?
These are fit subjects for a mind at ease,
These form thee judgement, and the fancy please.
May my dear friend, to whom is kindly given
A taste refined, a temper smooth and even,
Feel all the pleasure science can impart,
Know the just worth of every curious art,
And when in these perfections he shall find
One dearest bliss, to all his bliss be joined
Some angel's brightness in a female mind
Where fancy blooms and judgement sits refined,
In whose fair face ten thousand charms appear,
And whose fair bosom dares to be sincere;
There all your joys and all your cares impart;
In that dear mansion, lodge your willing heart.
If other bliss on earth your passions move,
And friendship claim some tender share with love,
Then hear me Heaven, while yet my heart is free,—
Grant him a friend,—and let that friend be me.

JOEL BARLOW.

Novb'r 5th 1795.

[Original letter in the possession of Mrs. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, Georgia, the great-great-great-granddaughter of Roger Wolcott, the first Governor of Connecticut.]
DEPARTMENT CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in connection with the World's Congress of Representative Women, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The Congress was opened by Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, President-General of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, at 10 A.M., Friday, May 19.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bullock, after which “America” was sung, led by Mrs. Clara Cooley Becker, of the Chicago Chapter.

In the absence of the National Secretary, Mrs. Mary Spalding Brown was asked to act as secretary for the Congress.

The secretary read an invitation from General and Mrs. Hardin, asking the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to a reception given in honor of his sister, the Vice-President-General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth; Mrs. Stevenson, President-General, and Mrs. Cabell, President Presiding, to assist in receiving the guests, Saturday afternoon, May 20, at their home, 538 North State street.

Mrs. Stevenson welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution from all parts of the country assembled in the Congress, and in a brief address congratulated the society upon its success and remarkable growth, and, in closing, urged a greater emulation of those ancestors whose heroic devotion to country had been the inspiration of our nation’s life.

Mrs. Stevenson introduced Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Regent of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who welcomed the visiting members of the society in the name of the local Chapter, and gave a brief resumé of the work of women in the conduct of the World’s Columbian Exposition, especially mentioning the names of Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and Mrs. Chas. Henrotin, Acting President of the Women’s Branch of
the World's Congress Auxiliary. Mrs. Shepard concluded by giving great praise to Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell for her most efficient work as President-General Presiding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, President-General Presiding responded for the National Society, and extended greeting to all "Daughters." Mrs. Cabell spoke enthusiastically of the Congress of Representative Women, with its remarkable series of meetings going on simultaneously in different parts of the building; and suggested the thought, that while most of these meetings emphasized the progressive work of women, this Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was unique, it alone having its foundation and receiving its inspiration from the past—from the heroic ancestors who shed their blood to preserve our national life, and closed, prophesying that the Daughters of the American Revolution were truly, and would more and more become, as the years passed, the representative women of our country.

Telegrams were read, one from Washington, as follows:— "Members of the National Board resident in Washington unable to be present. Send greeting to Society assembled in Chicago."

Another from Mickleys, Pa.: "Cannot possibly come. Liberty Bell Chapter sends greeting."
(Signed) MINNIE T. MICKLEY.

"Hail Columbia" was sung by the audience. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York was then introduced, who read a paper on "THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE," the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent for Tennessee, spoke on the same subject, endorsing the MAGAZINE and recommending it to every member of the Society.

Mrs. Putnam, State Regent of Iowa, spoke briefly and enthusiastically of the MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington, moved that the sense of the meeting be taken by vote as to whether the Society wished to have a magazine and would support it. The motion was seconded.

Mary Lynde Craig (San Francisco, California), Historian of the Sequoia Chapter, endorsed the MAGAZINE most heartily.
Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, spoke in the affirmative, and suggested methods which she had found successful in obtaining subscriptions.

Miss Lunt, of Chicago Chapter, spoke strongly in the affirmative, and urged that every member should feel it her duty and privilege to subscribe for and read the Magazine.

The vote resulted in the unanimous action of the Society upon the motion, viz.: That it was the sense of the meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution that a magazine was needed and should be supported.

In the absence of Mrs. George H. Shields, of Washington, her paper on "The Continental Hall" was read by Mrs. Benj. F. Fessenden, Regent of North Shore Chapter, of Illinois.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge being unable to attend the Congress, her paper on the subject of a home for the Daughters of the American Revolution, was read by Mrs. Clara Cooley Becker, of the Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. J. Wilbour, Vice-President, from Rhode Island, and Mrs. Albert H. Cox, Vice-President-General, Atlanta, Georgia, each read papers on the same subject, in which the necessity of a Memorial Hall was eloquently brought forward. Mrs. James S. Peck, of Milwaukee, State Regent for Wisconsin, followed on the same subject, adding to her plea for a Memorial Hall some practical suggestions as to the manner of its building and its furnishing.

As the hour for adjournment had passed, it was, on motion, Resolved, That the discussion on the subject of a Continental Hall be omitted. The Society then adjourned to a reception given by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, in the Woman's Building on the Exposition Grounds, at three P. M., in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other guests of the Congress of Representative Women. Miss Floride Cunningham presented Mrs. Moran's book, which she said would be on sale at the Fair Grounds.

M exile Spalding Brown, Secretary pro tem.
The second session of the Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was opened by Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, President-General Presiding, Friday, May 19, at eight p. m., in the Art Palace, at Chicago.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. As in the morning session, the singing was led by Miss Clara Cooley Becker, a member of the Chicago Chapter, who presided at the piano, accompanied by a cornettist.

The presiding officer introduced Mrs. J. Ogden Doremus, Chapter-Regent, New York City, who read a paper upon "The Proposed University of the United States."

In the absence of Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Chapter-Regent, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Seymour, of Buffalo, read her paper upon the University, who was followed by Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam, State Regent for Iowa, upon the same subject. All these papers endorse the project of a National University to be located in our National Capital, which was the dream of Washington a hundred years ago, but which for various reasons had never reached fruition.

In the absence of Miss Helen Strong Pitts, Mrs. Mary Spalding Brown read her paper on the "National Hymn," and followed it by a few remarks upon the subject.

Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington, then spoke upon the same subject, after which she read a poem by Mrs. W. Ross Browne, of Washington.

Some informal discussion followed upon the subject of our National Hymn, in which various opinions were expressed, the majority seeming to feel that, of all the patriotic hymns, no one was sufficiently satisfactory, or distinctively American, for the Daughters of the American Revolution to endorse or recommend as the National Hymn.

It was moved by Mrs. Frank S. Osborn that this Congress ask the National Board in Washington to call upon the poets of America to give us a National Hymn, which, should be worthy of our country. Some discussion followed, after which the motion was carried.

Miss Desha, of Washington, then spoke of the New Liberty Bell for the Daughters of the American Revolution, which, she
said, had called forth such generous and enthusiastic response from so many of the Daughters in all parts of the country, who had sent old and historic bits of silver, or metal of different kinds, and thus, would the interest of all be united in the bell proclaiming liberty.

Mrs. Cabell made a few remarks in closing, and, after the singing of "America," the Congress adjourned.

MARY SPALDING BROWN,
Secretary pro tem.
The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee was summoned to meet in Philadelphia on their way to witness the casting of the "Liberty Bell." In compliance with such order, a large proportion of the committee convened at the Lafayette Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the evening of June 6th, at eight o'clock, where they were received in the parlors by the local committee, Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Mrs. Edward Smith, Mrs. Hood Gilpin, Miss Helena Hubbell, and Miss Minnie Mickley, the Pennsylvania State delegate, and were most cordially welcomed to the "City of Brotherly Love." The national members of the committee were Mr. W. O. McDowell, Chairman; Miss Mary Desha, Vice-Chairman; Miss Minnie Mickley, Secretary; Mrs. George Washington Gist, District of Columbia; Mrs. L. M. Gordon, Georgia; Mrs. W. H. Guerin, New Jersey; Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland; Mrs. D. B. Keim, Connecticut; Mrs. Robert Iredell, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, New York; Mr. J. H. Foote, representing Brooklyn; Mr. Josiah Pumpelley, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, from New York. A more earnest and distinguished personnel of any committee has rarely, if ever, been gathered together. After the reception the committee held a conference regarding the completion of the programme for the next day, which did not close until after twelve o'clock and during which many interesting episodes occurred.

At ten o'clock A. M., June 7th, the committee assembled in Independence Hall. Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, the chairman, presided, and, after music and prayer, made the opening address, which was intensely interesting and listened to with marked attention by the very large audience present. Hon. John Woodside made the address of welcome for the city and State to the members of the committee, the Governor and Mayor being absent. He expressed great interest in the project, and was glad that the Daughters of the American Revo-
olution should assemble in this the most fitting place in our country for them. He closed with a charming poem to that organization. In the absence of Mrs. Morris Wagner, her poem, "Liberty's Bell," was read by Mrs. Pattie Miller Stocking, a member of the National Liberty Bell Committee from Washington. Mrs. Loulie Gordon, of Atlanta, read "The New Liberty Bell," written by Howard Hawthorne McGee, of Tennessee. Colonel McClure made an address of welcome from the old Liberty Bell to the new. In a concise and beautiful manner, replete with gems of poetic and patriotic eloquence, he told the story of the old bell and all it represented up to the present time, concluding with these lines: "It is a magnificent story told by the Liberty Bell, and the Daughters of the American Revolution may well be proud of it and seek to emulate it for the future of the new bell."

In order to read the list of days on which the bell shall ring, the Chairman placed Miss Desha in the chair. This was the first time a woman has ever occupied that place in this historic building, as a presiding officer. Whether conscious of the fact or not, Miss Desha presided with dignity, and preserved most perfectly her equanimity while enforcing a parliamentary ruling some of the delegates, desiring to present resolutions, had lost sight of. After lengthy discussions as to dates on which the bell should be rung, the matter was submitted to a committee of five to decide and report upon.

A recess was taken until ten A.M., June 8th, when the committee were requested to meet in the Capitol at Albany.

At 2.30 P.M. the committee left for New York, thence by boat up the Hudson to Albany. They greatly enjoyed the bountiful supper provided on the boat. A feast of good things and sparkling bon mots held the members for two hours, when a session for business and pleasure was held in the ladies' cabin which lasted until almost midnight.

On June 8th, at ten o'clock A.M., the committee assembled in the magnificent Capitol of the Empire State and were welcomed there by the Mayor of Albany in a graceful speech. To this Mr. McDowell replied on behalf of the committee. A delegation of Daughters and of other eminent women of Albany were in the senate chamber to receive the committee, as were
also a number of officers and members of the Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston, and Mrs. Burdett, Regent of Vermont, Miss White, of Washington, and others. Mrs. Walworth, Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made the address of welcome on behalf of the New York "Daughters." She referred to the anniversary which we celebrated on that day, marked by the appointment of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence. In her usual happy manner she welcomed the committee to the State of New York, and tendered them a reception at her historic home in Saratoga.

The reports from States and Territories were read, showing great labor and marvelous results in pennies and mementoes. Just before adjourning it was announced that, on account of a breakage of machinery, the casting could not take place that day. Great was the disappointment, but it was decided to go through with the rest of the programme. A beautiful reception and collation awaited the committee in Troy, at the residence of Mr. Meneely, proprietor of the foundry where the bell was to be cast. After doing justice to the repast and resting, the committee repaired to the foundry, where they saw the broken mould, sighed deeply, and turned to view the enormous collection of material ready and waiting to be moulded into the great new bell that shall ere long ring out its responses to the old Liberty Bell, forever laid on the shelf, only to be looked at, reverenced, and emulated. May such tenderness be shown by future new members of the committee, to those of their number already in the sere and yellow leaf. Every member looked for the collections made by her and her friends, and lo! they were all there. Mountains of great big old pennies, dozens of brass kettles, hundreds of silver and gold coins, jewelry, and silver spoons, cups, and other articles lay in great piles awaiting their trial by fire. After listening to many patriotic and sacred tunes played on a great chime of bells cast for the Cathedral of New York, the committee wended their way to the last, but by no means least, event on the programme, the reception tendered them by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, at her lovely home in Saratoga. A charming evening, and a good night's rest at her hospitable abode, prepared the committee
for the return trip to New York city, where the party separated on the wide North River, whose breezes seemed to blow them away to their various homes.

Thus ended a three day's trip of unalloyed pleasure—perfect in enjoyment from beginning to end. A company of fifteen, all strangers to each other, united through one common object into a fraternal friendship that will continue through all time. The memory of that trip will be a joy forever to all who were so fortunate as to be among the number.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON GIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Unfurl! unfurl! proud banners, now;  
With every added star  
The nations all our triumph know,  
And hail us from afar.  

Art lays her trophies at our feet,  
And Science adds her power;  
Our unmatched skill and force complete  
The glory of the hour—  

The force that's born of patriot's love,  
Of early Christian prayer,  
Of blessings granted from above,  
In triumph or despair.  

Our fathers taught the lesson well,  
Who conquered tyrants first;  
And since, from every hill and dell,  
A patriot's song hath burst!  

In all the years—these hundred years  
Of growth in wealth and art,  
Learning and science—this appears  
A magic year apart.  

Like Egypt's statues, 'twill remain,  
Mysterious emblem, here;  
Yet proof of progress unattained  
If freedom be not dear.  

In awe the world doth wait, amazed  
At our stupendous plan,  
Which thus hath lit a mystic blaze  
That sea and earth can span.  

The loyal women who have shown  
How noble work and thought,  
And highest purposes have grown,  
That woman's brain hath wrought.
Let ever star send forth its light,
   As the flag doth heavenward float,
Emblazoning each woman's right
   To work, to rule, or vote.

The oldest nations had their queens,
   Who ruled by blood and pride.
All virtuous women here are queens;
   All royally allied.

Our scepter—learning, truth, and love;
   Our patriot birth our pride;
Our crown—if ours—from heaven above,
   We ask no crown beside.

MRS. W. ROSS BROWN.
The Continental Congress was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., the Vice-President-General Presiding in the chair.

The CHAIR. The Chaplain-General will open by reading a selection from the Word of God and by prayer.

Mrs. Hamlin read from the Scriptures, and prayed as follows:

"Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that the heavens do take an interest in the things of the earth, and that they do rejoice. Our Father, we thank Thee that we have witnesses around about us, and that we have ministering angels with us. We fear that our record is not always clear. Help us to realize that what we do, and think, and say, we shall be called into judgment for; and help us to realize that we are in Thy sight.

"Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all the precious promises made to us when we are trying to do what Thou
canst bless. Oh, God, our Father, it is a blessed thing to feel that the Lord hath ordained us to a special work, and given us grace to do it.

"Father, forgive the sins wherein we have erred, and, in the closing hours of this Congress, guide us in all that we may do and say. Bless each member who has been here; may her family and all her interests be dear unto Thee; may her children and her children's children be Thy children. Grant that not a son or daughter of these Daughters here assembled may be anything but the Lord's very own, and help us to realize that we do more for our Nation when we bring our children to Thee. Bless each of us in all these relations, and help us to realize more and more that it is a more blessed thing to be a Daughter of the King of Kings than a Daughter of the Revolution.

"And now bless the new officers who have come in; help them to build up and not tear down. It is not a difficult thing to tear to pieces, but it is a glorious thing to build. These things we ask for Christ's sake. Amen."

The CHAIR. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I rise to a question of privilege. As the new Board was organized last evening, would it not be proper for the new Recording Secretary to take her place at this meeting?

The CHAIR. The Chair was under the impression that the officers held during the Congress. The meeting last night was a very informal one; still, the new Board of Management was organized.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The Secretary was duly installed last evening. It was a singular thing to have the election of officers come in the midst of the Congress, but we have to abide by the results. It has been usual in every organization I have ever known to elect the officers at the close of the convention.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Madam President, the President of the United States is elected by the people in November, but he does not take his place until the 4th of March.

Mrs. WALWORTH. We are not working under the Constitution of the United States, but under the Constitution of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. SHIELDS. The Constitution of the Daughters of the Revolution gives no information on that point. I merely cite
the other to show that, in a general plan, we are working in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. However, I have no desire to vote on any question unless I am eligible.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the Recording Secretary elected yesterday take her place.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think we are working under "Roberts' Rules of Order." That authority says that in any convention the officers who have prevailed during the year hold over until that convention is closed, no matter when they are elected.

Miss DESHA. The great International Council of Women elected their officers in the midst of the convention, and they came upon the stand and were regularly installed; but the old officers held their places until the end of that convention.

Mrs. HAMLIN. If you will notice on the program, the business of this Congress was to have been finished before the Board organized.

Mrs. WALWORTH. This very unprecedented action was taken by those having control of the arrangements to introduce the election of officers for a purpose in the midst of the convention.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. While this is under discussion, we would like to know what is the accustomed way. We were told that the large convention of representative women had followed the same line pursued in this Congress; and, at the same time, it was understood, and I thought so stated, that the Board meeting last night was supposed to be an informal meeting, when the ladies were to meet and interchange a little conversation and learn one another's faces.

The CHAIR. The Chair for one moment will not recognize any one until there is less confusion. [After a pause.] In view of the importance of time, the Chair will take the responsibility of ruling, subject, of course, to the opinion of the Congress, that, considering all the circumstances of the case and the debate that has taken place, it would be wholly discourteous or unsuitable to deprive the officers, who, through the year, have carried on the business of the Society, of the ordinary privileges of such a meeting. Therefore, the Chair rules that, until the end of this Congress, the business will be conducted by the officers of the year.
Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to say that I had no intention of trying to unseat anybody; that I simply wanted to state the facts; and that I think the ruling of the Chair should be sustained by a vote of this Congress, since another Recording Secretary has been duly installed.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Unless this is my right, I accept no courtesy from this body. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I make a motion that the ruling of the Chair be sustained.

The motion was agreed to.

The Secretary called the roll.

The CHAIR. The reading of the minutes is next in order.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Owing to the prolonged session yesterday, it was utterly impossible for either myself or the stenographer to prepare minutes of the proceedings.

Mrs. BLount. I move that the minutes be referred to the Board of Management, when prepared by the stenographer.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Chair is compelled to make the statement that we are proceeding without a regular order of business, except the pleasure of the Congress. The business set down on Friday’s program, after the reading of the minutes, is “Discussion for the Good of the Society.” As the time is limited, the Chair makes a special request that there be as little interruption to business as possible. We have most important business before us, and, if the time is frittered away in unimportant matters, we shall not finish the business for which we came together. If there is any unfinished business, the Chair thinks it takes precedence. The unfinished business before the Congress is the referring of the reports of the National Board of Management to committees; also, the consideration by this Congress of the MAGAZINE. Then follows the “Discussion for the Good of the Society.” These are the three matters before the Congress.

Mrs. HAMLIN. I move that the recommendations contained in the report of the officers of the Board of Management be, in accordance with the directions of the Committee of the Whole, referred to a committee to report to the Board of Management. These reports are those of the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer. The MAGAZINE had a special order.
Mrs. Lyons. I only wish to state distinctly which of the reports. I move to amend by including the report of the Vice-President-General in charge of The American Monthly Magazine, and I would like to suggest that the committee be the Board of Management, with the understanding that the report of the Recording Secretary stand as it is, so that the minutes of the Board may be before this Congress for discussion. The proceedings of the Board of Management should be before this Congress.

Mrs. Hamlin. I accept the amendment.

The Chair. The amendment—if Mrs. Hamlin will permit me, and Mrs. Lyons correct me if I state it incorrectly—is that the report of the editor of The American Monthly Magazine be included in the reports that are referred to a committee, but that that committee be a committee composed of the entire new Board of Management, which shall act as a Committee of the Whole upon these reports, at their convenience and leisure, with the proviso that the report of the Recording Secretary shall be brought before this Congress—

Mrs. Lyons (interposing). The report so far as it refers to the minutes of the Board of Management in session since last Congress.

Mrs. Walworth. Before the vote is taken, I wish to say that Mrs. Lyons, as I understood, made the amendment with the proviso that the editor of The American Monthly Magazine agreed to that amendment. I have had no opportunity to say if I agree.

Mrs. Lyons. I did not make that statement, but I presumed she would agree, so as not to take up the time.

Mrs. Walworth. I am trying to facilitate business. The referring of those recommendations to committees was on the supposition that this Congress would have committees; but we have been so engaged on elections that we have made none. If the ladies would accept another amendment, that we have committees on Finance, on Rules, and such other committees as are suitable for reference of these reports, and refer them to such committees, it would facilitate matters.

The Chair. The Chair hopes the Congress will give attention.
Mrs. WALWORTH. I am afraid that the Magazine may be placed in such a position that it cannot come before the Congress.

Mrs. LYONS. I will have to adhere to my original motion.

The CHAIR. The amendment offered by Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia, was accepted by Mrs. Hamlin, and it is, therefore, included in the original motion, and becomes the original motion, which is to refer the recommendations—I will ask that the Chair be corrected, if wrong—in the reports of two of the officers that were referred to a committee, to the new Board of Management, elected by this Congress, to be acted upon by it as a Committee of the Whole; and that the Magazine, which was to be brought before this Congress, shall also be referred, with those recommendations in the reports, to the National Board of Management.

Miss DESHA. If it is not out of order, I move that this motion be divided, so that we can vote on the separate parts. I would like to speak on the question of the Magazine, which is a very important acquisition to our Society. I think the Congress ought to take the responsibility of the expense of publishing it. The Board of Management is always hampered with the consideration that the Congress may not approve of the way the money is spent. If the editor of the Magazine knew that she had the approval of the Congress behind her for the expenditure of the necessary money, she could proceed to much better advantage.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President, is my amendment before the Congress?

The CHAIR. The House voted to divide the motion as amended. The motion now before the House is: Shall the recommendations contained in the reports of the National officers, which were referred to a committee, be referred to the Board of Management, acting as a committee to receive them?

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. We come now to the second division of the motion, which is that the report of the Vice-President-General in charge of The American Monthly Magazine be also referred to the National Board of Management, acting in the same manner.
Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I ask, can it be referred to anything but the Board of Management? We have elected a new Board, and it seems peculiar to me if we cannot trust it. If it is proper, I would like to ask if Mrs. Walworth's wishes cannot be consulted, or is she ruled out, with all her labors on this beautiful magazine, from having any voice in the matter?

Mrs. SHIELDS. Miss Desha, who is assistant manager of the MAGAZINE, states distinctly that she prefers that the Congress shall settle this matter.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think that the Congress is equally interested in this beautiful magazine, and it is for its interest that it be continued. I hope the Congress will uphold this MAGAZINE as long as we have a Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President, we are very limited for time. Many of our ladies desire to go off in the afternoon trains, to-morrow being Sunday. It seems to me best to refer this matter to the Board of Management. The Congress, I have no doubt, will approve of all that has been done by the editor of the MAGAZINE, and I am free to state that, whatever may be done by the Board of Management, the Congress will be fully in accord with and will sustain it. [Applause.]

The CHAIR. The motion before the Congress is: Shall this report of the editor of the MAGAZINE be referred to the Board of Management?

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I did make a recommendation in my report. Your Historian-General has worked two years over the Year-Book. So far nothing has been done with it. We have elected another Historian-General, and I propose to tell her not to do anything until the work already done has been acted upon. Now, I want to know what the Congress will do with the Year-Book?

Mrs. HAMLIN. I did not include the Historian-General in my motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That matter was to have attention to-day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The proposition has been made to issue the Year-Book through the medium of the MAGAZINE. We
all know, at least a majority do, that that Year-Book should be bound separately, so that we can have it on our library shelves. We want it of convenient access.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that the Year-Book be bound separately from the MAGAZINE.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe that the Chapters should subscribe for that book, and that would relieve the Society of that expense. If any one wants it enough to pay $1 or $1.25, they can have it. I make that as an amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is the way it is done in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The motion, as amended, was agreed to.

DISCUSSION FOR THE GOOD OF THE SOCIETY.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I would like to ask unanimous consent to proceed at once to the discussion of the proposed change in the Constitution. Our hearts are full of the eligibility clause. I wish that everything else might be put aside in order that we may discuss this question. Delegates ought to have a chance to speak, and many of them wish to leave the city later in the day, to-morrow being Sunday. I suggest that, as Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California want this change, and have raised this point, they be allowed to open the discussion; then that as much time may be given to the other side. After that the roll can be called, and the different States express their opinion on the question. When I consulted several of the best parliamentarians in Congress on this subject, they said: "Oh, you just filibuster, and shut them off." I said: "That is just what we do not want to do. We want to know what the National Society wants, and that this matter be settled in a constitutional manner. We are not so devoted to a dead 'mother of a patriot' that we forget our devotion to living daughters of America!"

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California are not the only States in favor of this change in the Constitution. South Carolina and Georgia are with us. I think that maybe it would be better just to let the statement of opinion be made on both sides. I thank Miss Desha very
much, and her remarks show, what we all supposed, that
women are very much superior to men! [Applause.]

The Chair. Unless there is a single objection, the Chair
assumes that unanimous consent is given.

Miss Blount. I object, unless both sides are heard alter-
nately—not all the States for the amendment first. It would be
impossible to get through in that way, because one side might
consume all the time.

Miss Desha. I thought that the States which want the
Constitution changed ought to present the reasons why they
desire the change; then we will present the reasons why we
do not want it changed. We simply want to get this question
before the Congress. I mentioned the three States because
I regarded Mrs. Hogg as the leader, Pennsylvania first having
made objection, so far as I know. Virginia has a great deal
to say on the subject; California, also. But I think, if those
ladies will agree, it would be well for one lady from each State
to present their views; then for some one to present our views,
and, where a State is not united, let it be so stated. We want
to know what the Society wants. I move that we immediately
proceed to discussion of the eligibility clause in the Constitu-
tion. Before that discussion begins, I give notice that I
reserve all points of order.

Mrs. Shepherd. I second Miss Desha's motion. It seems
to me to be an absolutely fair arrangement.

Mrs. Hogg. It seems to me that it would be unfair to con-
fine this discussion to any limit. We can very soon stop it if
it becomes wearisome. I make the amendment that we
proceed without limitation of time.

The motion, as amended, was agreed to.

Mrs. Mather. I make the motion that no one be permitted
to speak twice until the others have spoken.

Mrs. Hogg. I offer an amendment to that—that in case any
particular point comes up requiring an answer, Congress may
grant a person the privilege of speaking again, if that privi-
lege be asked.

The motion, as amended, was agreed to.

The Chair. Ladies, the discussion on the eligibility clause
is before you.
Mrs. Hogg. Madam President, I can merely say that my views were clearly expressed in the Magazine for January, this year. We feel that it is extremely important to the future growth and well-being of this organization that the words, "mother of such a patriot," be eliminated from the Constitution. We feel that we are laboring under a misapprehension in the minds of the people. We know that it is doing us harm in accession to our numbers, and we are anxious, indeed, to have the obstacles to the present working of the Chapters in the State removed. In my own State of Pennsylvania we have eight organized Chapters. Of one Chapter I am not sure, but of the seven I can speak certainly, in saying that, while it is necessary for the Regents to have by-laws to govern the Chapters and direct them as they should go, we have not been able to form by-laws, because I was not willing to go in opposition to the Constitution, and I did not want to decide on the non-acceptability of those who wanted to join. In the seven Chapters there is not one of collateral descent. Regents write me to tell them what to do. I can only suggest. If I could refer them to by-laws, which would settle a great many little matters, causes of discussion, and which prevent the comfortable working of our Society, there would be greater harmony and a clearer path before us. Until this clause is removed, we feel that we cannot consistently make by-laws. I, therefore, make an appeal for the good of the Society.

Then we feel that we are laboring under a wrong impression regarding the truthfulness of the name of our Society. We want the Daughters of the American Revolution to be descendants of the patriots of the Revolution. We think that the line of ascent, which allows the admission of direct Tory descendants, weakens our organization. It weakens our foundation, which ought to be truth. It takes away that which ought to hold together the structure. Altogether, we feel perfectly justified in saying that, as long as that clause is in the Constitution, we cannot consider ourselves truly and really Daughters of the American Revolution. With these remarks, I merely open the discussion. I hope that those who come after me will be more clear and full in expressing themselves.
I shall be glad to hear what my opponents have to say. [Applause.]

Miss Desha. Madam President, as I am mostly responsible for putting the "mother of a patriot" into the Constitution, perhaps I had better state how it got in. This Society was formed because the Sons of the American Revolution, in Louisville, in 1890, passed a resolution excluding women from their Society, although delegations were sent there by States societies which admitted women. When I heard of it, I was so indignant that I felt like attacking every "Son" I met on the street.

Mr. McDowell, who stood for us in that convention, issued a call to the women of America to show that they had had a part in making this country. I answered the call. Three other ladies in Washington did the same, and we formed a Society and carried it on from July until October. The evening after we had our permanent organization—the 11th of October, 1890—I was talking with Mr. McDowell. He was enthusiastic about the glorious work we had done. I said: "Yes, it is glorious; but it is, after all, in honor of men only, and that takes away much of the interest to me. The Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of the Cincinnati, all the patriotic societies honor men; their names are in the archives of the nation, and I want this Society to be the one Society to honor women." [Applause.] Then he said that his daughter had suggested that we trace our line back to the "mother of a patriot," thus honoring her, and, through her, the sisters of the patriot, and admit their descendants. In this way, we could have the representatives of Washington and other childless patriots. When he said that, I replied: "And a little child shall lead them," for Miss McDowell was not eighteen, and had been made a member by special act. Miss McDowell's suggestion was accepted with enthusiasm by the Executive Committee and by the National Society, and that is the way those words got into the Constitution. We wanted to honor those women of whom we could get no record, except through the record of their sons and brothers. I went to work immediately and wrote my application, and was proud to enter the Society through the "mother of a patriot."
In regard to Tories, it never entered our minds. We say in the very beginning of the Constitution: "To perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American Independence." Tories did not "achieve American Independence," so I do not see where they could come in at all. [Applause.]

Then, on the question of our name. We have either to be literal or figurative. If we are to be literal, as I understand it, I am a great-great-grand-daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and, as most of us are in the third or fourth generation from the Revolution, our Society should be called "Great-Great-Grand-Daughters of the American Revolution," adding a "Great" with every generation.

Mrs. McCARTNEY (interposing). Did Miss Desha know that she had a great-grandfather, who was a soldier, when she put in her application?

Miss DESHA. I was "brought up" on grandfathers who fought in the Revolution, but I had just heard of my great-grandmother, and I wanted to come from her.

Mrs. Lyons (interposing). Why, when you found the record of the noble woman, did you not come in from her and her services? Then you would truly have been a lineal descendant of a woman who "achieved American Independence."

Miss DESHA. Because we required documentary evidence, and I have only family traditions there. She went through the Revolution, in which she lost her husband, her brother, and her son. She was for twenty years on her bed, suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, caused by privations during the war; but she never lost her "dauntless courage nor her buoyant equanimity." These words have been an inspiration to me often in the last two years. I admired her, and I wanted to come into the Society from her. I had heard of my grandfather's brave doings all my life, but I had never heard of this grandmother's heroism until I wrote to Tennessee about my pedigree.

To return to our name. "Daughters," used in a figurative sense, means descendants. We have in Tennyson the expression, "Daughters of a hundred earls," and "Daughters of the Gods;" in the Bible, "Daughters of Abraham," "Daughters of Jerusalem," and "Daughters of the land." Why going
back one generation makes us any less daughters, I am unable to see.

Then there is another point. We have been ridiculed as "so-called" Daughters of the Revolution by the Colonial Dames. We can laugh back. Is it more ridiculous to call yourselves Daughters of the Revolution, showing that you consider yourselves descendants of the men and women who achieved American Independence, than it is to call yourselves "Colonial Dames," when there has not been a Colonial dame in America for 120 years? [Laughter.]

We can, in truth, say "so-called" Colonial Dames.

Madam President, remember that I reserved all points of order. I will now yield the floor to some one else.

Mrs. LIPSCOMB, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. LIPSCOMB. Madam President, the Constitution, as it now stands, appears to me to be inconsistent with the object of the Society, which is stated in Article II, Section 1, of the National Constitution, as follows:

To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence.

It could well be that a descendant of a woman who sided with the Crown, and whose three sons were king's soldiers, but whose fourth son was a patriot, could be admitted as a member of this Society; that is, a Tory mother with a Tory husband and Tory children, who had with curses driven from home one loyal son who dared fight for liberty, could have their descendants, with only Tory blood in their veins, admitted, because, forsooth, they were descended from the "mother of a recognized patriot." To amend will make our Constitution exactly correspond with the Sons of the American Revolution, Article III, Section 1.

But it has been urged that this amendment, if made, would disturb the rights of some of the present members of this Society. Not at all; they have vested rights which cannot be disturbed. The law cannot be retroactive, and would simply apply to all future applicants. Again, if we amend the Constitution, and only admit applicants of direct lineal descent, the result would be most advantageous to the Board of Man-
agement. It is comparatively easy for them to trace the history of lineal descent, but it will give them untold trouble to establish collateral claims, and it is more than likely that they will make mistakes.

On page 10, Article IX provides how amendments may be made to the Constitution:

Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by a majority of the Board—

Miss Desha (interposing). Madam President, I rise to a point of order. Action on an amendment is not now in order.

The Chair. The point is well taken.

Miss Desha. We want the opinion of the Society on this proposed amendment. Action on an amendment can be taken only by the Board of Management.

Mrs. Lipscomb. I was only going to state how an amendment could be made. I was simply making a suggestion. As I understand it, the amendment must first be submitted to the Board of Management, then referred to the Congress, and then acted upon by that body. I would, then, respectfully suggest that the Chair put the question to the Congress, after a fair expression of opinion, and, should they decide in favor of lineal descent—and I have not a doubt they will do so—then the motion for amendment shall go at once before the Board of Management, be acted upon by that Board, and then again referred to the Congress.

The Chair. Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, is recognized.

Miss Greene. In discussing this question of eligibility, it is necessary to keep clearly in mind the distinction between lineal descent in the maternal line and collateral descent from the mother of a patriot. If you will pardon the personality, Madam President, I will briefly explain the difference by giving my own genealogy, for it is so much easier to understand a concrete instance than an abstract statement.

I am eligible to membership in the Society in three ways: First, by lineal descent, in the paternal line, from the eldest son of Colonel Christopher Greene, Colonel Commandant of the Rhode Island line of Continental Infantry; second,
lineal descent, in the maternal line, from the eldest daughter of Colonel Christopher Greene, and, in claiming a right of membership by reason of my lineal descent, I consider that I am honoring the memory of Annie Lippitt Greene equally with the memory of her patriotic husband, Christopher Greene. [Applause.]

I might, also, under the present wording of the eligibility clause, claim membership by collateral descent, being a descendant of the mother of the patriot, Christopher Greene, through her youngest son, William Greene, who himself took no active part in the Revolution. But, as this mother of a patriot died, I think, before the battle of Bunker Hill, I do not rest my claim upon her, since there are no possible means of ascertaining her loyalty or disloyalty. [Applause.] There is no need of going back to the mother of a patriot in order to honor the women of the Revolution.

The first clause of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of our National Society reads as follow:

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 Colonies or States.

Now, it is a well-established rule of construction, in construing the language of constitutions, as of statutes, that words denoting the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine gender also, unless such construction is plainly repugnant to the meaning of the instrument taken as a whole. Therefore, the word "ancestor" in this clause is reasonably construed to mean either a male or female ancestor, so that any person claiming descent from a loyal woman of the Revolutionary era is eligible under this clause. There is, to be sure, a practical difficulty in securing the necessary proof to establish the fact that the loyal woman rendered service as "a recognized patriot." Where this claim rests merely upon family tradition, the proof seems to be insufficient. [Cries of "No, no."] I may be placing a strained construction, Madam President, upon the phrase, "recognized patriot," but I think
not. The phrase seems to me to imply a certain degree of publicity, of sentiment or service, and, where only tradition, confined to the immediate family, can be adduced, there seems to be a lack of public recognition of the patriotism of the female ancestor.

But where claim is made by reason of descent from the mother of a patriot, no proof at all is now required of the loyalty of that mother. The mere fact that she gave birth to a loyal son is sufficient to admit all her descendants to the Society, without any inquiry into her own sentiments.

It has been stated (see January number of the Magazine, page 116) that this clause, "mother of a patriot," was not in the original Constitution of the Society. Whether this be the fact, I do not know. I do know that the constitution of the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, the original Constitution sent to the Chapter from the authorities at Washington, contains no such clause. The Gaspee Chapter was one of the first Chapters organized, and I hold in my hand a printed copy of the Constitution received from the National Society. I will read its eligibility clause:

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unerring 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 Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States: Provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.

We have no "collateral" members, and, under our Constitution, we cannot have, for it omits the words, "mother of a patriot." Now, here is an inconsistency. The rules of eligibility should be uniform in National Society and Chapters. To be consistent, the National Society should strike out the clause, or else the Constitution of the Chapters should contain it.

But the principal point which I wish to make relates to this matter of proof. It is neither fair nor just to require documentary proof of the loyalty of the patriot ancestor, and to assume the loyalty of the mother, and that is just what must be done under the present wording of the Constitution. The rules of proof should be the same for both men and women.
The Chair. Mrs. Walker is recognized.

Mrs. Walker. Of the forty-two "collaterals," so called, that have joined this Society, seven have lineal claims as well, but have preferred collateral claims to membership from patriots of great note. There are, then, but thirty-three who have entire collateral claims, and of those, not one whose claim is derived from a Tory!

The majority of the National Board hold that the Constitution provides for all recognized patriots, men or women—as patriot means either a man or woman—and the proof is that the descendants of female patriots always have been admitted to the Society. They also hold that the descendants of Tory mothers, or near relatives of patriots, are not admissible because such Tory ancestry renders the applicant not acceptable to the Society. The proof of this is that no descendant of such Tory relative has yet been admitted. It is the duty of every Registrar to guard against such admission. Notwithstanding this, it has been repeatedly asserted by their opponents that the descendants of female patriots were not represented, and that the descendants of Tories were.

The clause, "the mother of a patriot," was adopted so that childless patriots might be honored through their nearest relatives, and also to make the recognition of the women of the Revolution more complete. It is to be inferred that the mother of such a patriot would be a patriotic woman, for, should she be a Tory, she would be so pronounced in her views as to make it unmistakable, and no difficulty could be found in proving it, as in the case of the mother of Edmund Randolph.

I protest against the inference that the relatives of patriots are, of necessity, Tories. If they can be proven Tories, let the Registrars return the papers and say so, but do not leave patriotic fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters under such a stigma on a mere supposition because there is nothing to prove the contrary. The American law holds that "a man is innocent until proven guilty." The records of the women of the Revolution, who served their country are few in number; but Mrs. Ellett, who has done so much to collect the traditions on that subject, shows that the women she names are but instances of hundreds who would have done as their heroic friends did,
could they have had the chance. They were working them-
selves—spinning clothes for the soldiers, melting their tea
services into bullets, knitting stockings, and when they could
serve in no other way, praying for the success of the cause.
In fact, the patriotism of the women of the American Revolu-
tion—not the few who did special services only, but the many
unrecorded—was the boast of the Colonies and the wonder of
Europe. Not only were the American ballads full of allusions
to their patriotic services and sacrifices, but the French poets
made it the subject of many poems, and even on the floor of
the British House of Commons Edmund Burke said:

If they had not been rebels, I could have been lavish in praising
women, who, reduced by civil discord to the most horrid situation of
distress and poverty, had generosity and public spirit to strip the
blankets in the freezing season from themselves and their infants to
send to the camp and preserve that army which had gone to fight for
their liberty.

But it is not with the mothers of patriots that I am so much
interested as it is with the women who were not mothers and
the men who were not fathers. It is placing too high a pen-
alty on the childless. We read in the scriptures of visiting
the sins of the fathers on the third and fourth generations,
but these ladies wish to visit the sin of not being fathers on
"future generations yet unborn."

In fact, it will be necessary to still farther amend the Con-
stitution (Article II) on the "Objects of the Society":

To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who
achieved American Independence—

provided they were married, with large families and children,
grandchildren, and great-grandchildren secured to their heirs
and assigns forever—

The CHAIR. Miss Pleasants, of Virginia, is recognized.

Miss PLEASANTS. I want to speak just one word for Vir-
ginia. When we framed our by-laws in January, 1892—I was
one of the committee appointed to draw up the by-laws—we
eliminated that clause, "mother of a patriot," in ignorance of
the fact that we were doing any discourtesy to the National
Board of Management. Our eligibility clause reads (Article V, Section 1):

Any woman is eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and is of proven lineal descent 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 Colonies or States.

We Virginians would have been the last people to have put any discourtesy upon the mother of a patriot. But this question of a Tory mother did rise, and this very case of the Randolphs referred to caused us to eliminate that clause. It is well known that the mother of Edmund Randolph, when he went over to Washington's army, cursed him and never afterwards spoke to him. She had a daughter, who married an Englishman named Grimes, who was a very famous Tory, and who fought the cause with all his strength. These Grimes have a large following in Virginia, and are among our best people. Does it seem fair that in an instance of this kind, the descendants of this sister, who sided with her Tory mother, who have come down from that line, "the mother of a patriot," should be admitted to our Society simply because there was one son who was loyal to our cause? [Applause.]

Miss Desha. May I ask the lady if any of the Grimes have asked to enter the Society?

Miss Pleasants. I am not in a position to know. However, it was to cover such a point as that that we framed our by-laws. I do not know if any of that family have ever made application or not. I only say that, on account of this eligibility clause, no one has made successful application. I am not the Registrar of our Chapter (Old Dominion Chapter), and I cannot say who has been rejected. I can say for our Chapter that no collateral has ever been admitted. As to other States, I do not know directly about them; but I am informed that there have been instances of this kind in South Carolina. I do know that, if this eligibility clause stands as it now is, and is not eliminated according to the amendment offered by the Regent for Pennsylvania, which is supported so thoroughly, it will simply mean to us that there will be
descendants of many famous Tories admitted into our Society; and that is what we wish to avoid.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. AVERY. I do not think that I have many more ancestors than most women of my age [laughter], but I find that I had sixteen men and women ancestors living during the Revolutionary War. If I cannot find in that sixteen one recognized patriot, I have no right to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

The point has been made here to-day that a woman's record cannot be proved; that the law presumes all men innocent, and women also, until they are proved guilty; that all women were patriots until they were proved to be Tories. Therefore, it seems to me that all men are patriots until they are proved to be Tories, and that we all of us have a right, if we had any ancestor during the Revolutionary War, whom we cannot prove to be a Tory, to come in under him, if we have a right to come in under a woman. I say no one is eligible unless descended from a man or woman who was a recognized patriot.

The CHAIR. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The point raised by the lady who has just spoken gives the opportunity to call attention to these words of the proposed amendment, "descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence." The word "ancestor" is certainly well covered by the words "man or woman," which are in the amendment offered by the Regent from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Hills, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. HILLS. The point has been made by Miss Pleasants that descendants of Tories might be admitted in Virginia through this clause, "mother of such a patriot." I merely wish to state that a descendant of a Tory has applied for admission in my Chapter, in Griffin, Georgia, who is a descendant of a "mother of a patriot," who was the son of his Tory mother, and I was obliged to decline admission, because my Chapter has refused to admit the descendants of Tory ancestors.

The CHAIR. Miss Pike, of Washington, D. C., is recognized.

Miss LILLIAN PIKE. As the Regent of the youngest Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution, I crave the
indulgence of the Congress while I ask their attention for a short time.

While I myself am the lineal descendant of a Revolutionary patriot, this is my plea for the descendants of the "mother of a patriot." Those who wish this clause stricken out of the Constitution advance two distinct propositions which are inconsistent. One is that it will open the doors to an unlimited number of collaterals; the other that it is not worth while to retain this objectionable clause, because so few take advantage of it.

Others say that we are "so-called" Daughters of the American Revolution because we are grand-daughters, great-nieces, etc.; but daughters and sons mean descendants, just as fathers mean ancestors, when used in the generic sense. They take issue with us in regard to the Washingtons, on the ground that their descendants do not claim through General George Washington's mother, but through his sister, or brothers, or cousins.

In all ages, it has been the universal sentiment that the mere fact of giving birth to a great man is a title to reverence. Therefore, the mother of a patriot may claim distinction upon that ground alone. If Mrs. Mary Ball Washington had not been the mother of George Washington, would she have been distinguished beyond all other women of the Revolution? Does not a great man's mantle cover his mother also? Did not the Roman Senate decree special honors to the mother of Scipio Africanus? Was not Napoleon's mother honored by the State for his sake?

They say her loyalty must be proved; but how many women have left any public record of loyalty? On the other hand, why should they set her down as a Tory, because she may have had other sons who were Tories? I am not sure she sided with the Tory rather than the patriot; women are more apt to side with the oppressed than with the oppressor.

But let us consider it in another aspect. Suppose that a Revolutionary hero, who died childless, had no brother or sister living at the time of the Revolution, but had nephews or nieces—children too young to take any part in the conflict. The descendants of these would demand, and justly, their
right of inheritance in his glory through his mother. Even if she were a Tory, their right ought not to be barred, if they are patriots and claim upon his record. In fact, the very reason she should not be required to prove her loyalty is that she has proved it by giving birth to a patriot; her son is her record. To say that only lineal descendants shall be recognized is to deny the mother's share in her son's glory, since she could, in most cases, only thus prove her loyalty. Yet who can say how much the son inherits from his mother? The germ of greatness may be in her blood alone. "Who shall bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loosen the bands of Orion?"

Who shall measure the law of heredity, which manifests itself in unexpected ways, sometimes skipping generations, sometimes passing by the children and carrying that life-giving principle into a collateral stem?

Who would not rather inherit from Cromwell's mother than from his son? What would not France give for a collateral descendant of Joan of Arc? And should we not be grateful that our heroes have left us representatives of their race, whether lineal or collateral?

If we deny representation through the mother of a patriot who died childless, we lose some of the very best blood of the Revolution. To restrict our membership within such narrow limits is un-American, non-progressive, retrograding to feudalism; it is in the spirit of the old Salic law, which allowed succession only in the male line. Why should not collaterals come in on the same footing as lineals, since they are of the same stock? If it were a question of admitting an alien, or a socialist, or an anarchist, or one whose very presence would be a contamination and an injury, then we could see the wisdom of being "exclusive"; but we cannot go with them in barring out good, and true, and patriotic women, who could not claim through the mother of a patriot if they were not of his blood. And shall we deny to one of the race of George Washington, and George Rogers Clarke, and Marion, and Ezra Selden, and other heroes who died childless, that privilege which is extended to the lineal descendants of the very least and humblest who served the Revolutionary cause? It may be a source of sorrow to a man that his sceptre should pass to "an unlineal
hand, no son of mine succeeding' ; but to the Society, to the
country, it is of more importance to cherish the race, the
principle of greatness, than to establish a hereditary aristocracy.
Let us, then, attest our reverence for our noble and illustrious ancestors, not by splitting straws, not by excluding
those of our blood who may be collaterals, but by striving to emulate their example, and thus to leave to all the descend-
ants of those who succeed a right of inheritance in their
undying fame.

The CHAIR. Mrs. Boynton is recognized.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Ladies of the Congress, I have slept and
risen on this question for about six months, and have one favor
to ask of you—that you will hear me through patiently, so
that the thread of the argument may not be broken. When I
have finished, you can pick everything to pieces that you choose.

It has been charged that the ‘mother of a patriot’ was, or
might have been, a Tory. Now, one of two things is true.
Either Toryism can be proved by records—in which case it
would shut out any applicant—or it is assumed, and we can,
with equal propriety, assume her loyalty. The statement has
been made that, if she were loyal, the entire phrase, ‘mother
of a patriot,’ is unnecessary.

But, as the amendment offered fails to cover the daughters
without record, and the sons too young to serve, of loyal fam-
ilies of the Revolution, whose head through infirmity of age
or disease was unable to render active service, it is evidence
that these are shut out, if we eliminate the clause.

The charge is made that this clause admits only descendants
of mothers. As a preceding clause does admit all properly eligi-
ble, except the young sons and daughters without recorded
proofs, of loyal revolutionary families, it is evidence that there
are no others to admit. The argument that we should allow
only lineal claims because the Sons do so, requires no answer.
Each Society has a right to decide for itself.

Regarding application from Tory families, I can speak for
the National Society. We have not admitted any one with
Tory record, either proved or presumable. No such persons
have applied. Instead, they have said that they did not wish
to apply; that they were as proud of their Tory blood as we
were of our loyalty.
Let me give you an example—not a fancied one—of the kind of cases covered by the phrase, "mother of a patriot": A father too old to serve—he had six sons, five of whom were killed in battle, the other dying childless. There were two daughters in the family. One, only eighteen years old, walked one stormy night ten miles in the sleet to carry news to Washington's headquarters. That daughter died unmarried. The one remaining representative of a family that had sacrificed everything for the cause of liberty and America was a little girl six years old at that time. She grew up and had descendants. One of these applies for membership in our Society. What becomes of her? She is not descended from a recognized patriot, but from a little girl, six years old, who could have no proven record of her loyalty. Would it be a very natural thing to suppose her a Tory, with all this loyalty behind her? Is there no plea for such a case? Put yourselves in her place. Would you feel that you were justly shut out, because you could not prove lineal descent?

The question is asked: Why require absolute proof of paternal descent and admit presumptive proof of maternal descent? The answer is that, in the very nature of the case, a man's service, if anything, is active, admitting of actual proof; a woman's is almost always not active. The active patriots among women have their records, but many equally loyal women have none.

The charge that we might thus allow Tory members is without real foundation, because, where application is made from one with known Tory blood, the record shuts out the applicant, and without any such actual proof, but, instead, proof on the other side of one proven patriot, and all the presumptive proof allowed in law weighing in favor of loyalty, it is only just to allow that loyalty.

In regard to the by-laws of the Gaspee Chapter, of Rhode Island, not harmonizing with the National Constitution, I can only say that, if they do not, they should be made to do so. We must have one Constitution.

One of our Regents says she has sixteen ancestors, and that, if she cannot prove her eligibility lineally, she ought not to come in. I agree with her that it would be a very poor
family of sixteen Revolutionary ancestors with no proof of loyalty; but all ladies are not so fortunate. In some families we have but one man who could serve.

There was one new point in the last issue of the Magazine made by the Honorary Regent of Virginia. She says that lineal descendants are the only ones who properly carry on the work and promote the objects of the Society. This depends upon what the objects of the Society are. If the Society is simply a historical record—the collecting of relics and preserving locations—this is true. But if it is to promote patriotism, to spread American principles, and stimulate the growth of American institutions, it would scarcely be just to shut out any one who has any right to represent loyal Revolutionary families. If we want only descendants of active patriots, we cannot make it too strictly lineal. But that is not what we thought it to be when we met that November night in Washington. I had never met any of the ladies, but one of them handed me the Constitution. I read it over and said: "What does that phrase, 'mother of a patriot,' cover?" The answer was: "That covers the younger sons and daughters of the Revolutionary heroes who have no proven record." "What is the object of the Society?" I asked. "Is it a historical Society simply, with social organization? If it is, I have no time to give, and do not care to join." "No," was the answer; "this is to be a Society to preserve patriotism, with a foundation of descent from loyal Revolutionary stock. It is against foreign principles, un-American institutions—everything, in short, contrary to the spirit of our forefathers and the work they did."

Now, if that is what the Society is for, is it justice—on the high ground of justice, the principle of eternal right that holds throughout the universe—is it right to shut out from a Society for the promotion of patriotism and the growth of American institutions any stock, any descendants, any blood, that can lawfully come in? Is it right to limit your powers of usefulness and service to your country by any such thing as a historical record, which might make a very pleasant family affair, or city or even State affair, but will find no place in the world's library of American history.
I have been told that this is all, and only, sentiment; that it is too high ground; that it is not practical. That depends upon how much ground you want to cover. If our own lifetime is the limit, perhaps it is useless to appeal to those who have the pride of lineal descent for justice toward those less fortunate. But this must shrink and fade out of sight as the years roll on.

The question of lineal or collateral descent is, necessarily, a narrow, limited one. Who, in reading of the defense of the Pass of Thermopylae, thinks of lineals or collaterals? To the Greece of that period belongs the undying glory. Who thinks of lineals or collaterals when the palmy days of the Roman Empire pass in review before us? The imperial name of Rome covers them alike with its all-enveloping radiance. When the horrors of the French Revolution rise before us, who remembers lineals or collaterals? The world holds France responsible for that terrible carnage. So, when the future history of America shall be written, there will be no place in the great volume of the centuries for lineal and collateral descendants by the Revolutionary heroes; but, on the glowing pages which hold the imperishable records of their patriotism, their devoted service, and their unfailing endurance therein, shall appear, in letters of living light, only this—"America, 1776."

The CHAIR. Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia, is recognized.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President, in January, 1892, when we formulated our by-laws—Miss Pleasants has stated that she was one of the committee—we took the National Constitution as our guide. In reading it over, we found that Article II, Section 1, read:

To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

When we got that far, we supposed we knew what the Society was for; but on the next page we found that Article III, Section 1, read:
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 Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; or from the mother of such a patriot.

We then discovered that these two clauses were not in common; therefore, we could not form our by-laws in exact accordance with that Constitution. However, our present by-laws are practically in common with the National Constitution (with the proposed amendment), with the exception that we do not say "man or woman" in the place of "ancestor." For that reason we support the amendment of the Regent from Pennsylvania.

We also discovered that the establishment of one patriot in a family was all that was necessary to admit all the female descendants of his sisters and brothers. "The mother of such a patriot" may have been a Tory, her husband a Tory—the direct ancestor of applicant a Tory; and yet, if that mother had a patriot son, her descendants are entitled to a place with the "men and women who achieved American Independence."

We saw that we could not form our By-laws in harmony with both clauses of the Constitution, and we preferred the first.

Miss Greene (of Rhode Island). Madam President, I ask that the Congress will permit me to correct a misstatement in regard to the constitution and by-laws of the Gaspee Chapter. [After a pause, there being no objection.]

I merely wish to explain the position of the Gaspee Chapter, and to correct the misstatement of one of the last speakers (Mrs. Boynton) in reference to its action. As I stated in my address, it is the constitution of the Gaspee Chapter, the Constitution which it received from the hands of the National Board of Management, and not the by-laws of the Gaspee Chapter, which omits the clause, "mother of a patriot."

The Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, is too loyal to the spirit and aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to enact any by-laws which would be repugnant to the wish of the Society, as expressed in its Constitution. I repeat, it is the constitution of the Gaspee Chapter, not its
own private by-laws, that omits the clause, "mother of a patriot." We would not be willing to shut out the "mother of a patriot," if our Constitution made her eligible.

Mrs. Boynton. Will the Chair allow me to explain that my "misstatement" was made under a misunderstanding of what the lady from Rhode Island said about the Gaspee Chapter?

The Chair. Miss Forsythe, of New York, is recognized.

Miss Forsythe. It seems to me that, as we are a Society which bears the name "American," we ought to guard against taking any action that is not truly American. The more we restrict our membership, the less we are in accordance with the spirit of the men and women of the American Revolution. There is a point which has not been touched upon, and that is that, according to the laws of our land, inheritance does not always come in a direct line, but through collateral lines; and is it not proper that the Daughters of the American Revolution should remember that this loyal inheritance is infinitely more precious than an inheritance of money or property, and that it should not be wiped out in default of direct heirship?

In regard to the Cincinnati Society, which was formed at the time of the Revolution and survives to this day, and which is certainly one of the most exclusive of societies, it has a provision that, under certain conditions, collaterals may be admitted to its Society. We do not feel that, as a Society, we are to mount upon the noble deeds of our ancestors and push all others down; but, rather, that we stand on our vantage ground and elevate those who come to us, as best we can.

Mrs. Clarke. The question has been asked, if it is justice to allow any one to be kept out of our Society who has one drop of "patriot" blood in her veins. I say it is, if she does not meet the requirements of our eligibility clause, as only people who can claim eligibility by that clause are admitted.

I claim that our Society has nothing to do with the Society of the Cincinnati. In that organization only the first son of the first son is eligible. We take all the descendants of the 250,000 soldiers who took some part in the Revolution. I claim that there are over a million lineal descendants living to-day.
It has also been said that there are no records of the women of the Revolution. The Congressional Library furnishes volumes upon the subject. I also refer you to Mrs. Ellett's books, and to the letters of Abigail Adams, from all of which much can be proven. I speak as one who knows.

And it has been said that we allow people to enter our Society upon presumptive proof. The orders of the Registrars are plainly stated in our Constitution. There is no way by which we can admit a member from presumptive proof. One lady has said that there may have been six brothers who fought in the Revolution, and yet the descendants of a sister to those brothers would not be eligible, if this clause be eliminated from the Constitution. Such a case as that has not yet come to the Society. If such a case should come, I have no doubt that eligibility could be proved on some side of the house.

Mrs. Hamlin. I am sure that, as American women, we all believe in fair play; and "it is the spirit that maketh alive, but the letter that killeth." Now, I rise, as a Christian woman, in defense of the home. There were thousands of women of the Revolutionary times who were not written of. Those were not the days of the printing press, as is today, yet there was many an humble home, in which was an humble mother and humble sisters, who plowed the ground, who spun the yarn, who knit the stockings, and who formed the base of supplies for the army, and that humble home should be recognized. It was the day of homes; the day of small things and quiet things. It was for the home that the patriot fought—for the rights of his home. To-day the United States of America are not dependent upon the women that are here. We are dependent upon the farmers' wives, and the women who are doing the work in their homes, and are possibly unknown even in this day of the printing press. And so I advocate the "mother of a patriot," or any other form of resolution which will recognize those hitherto unrecognized women, who formed the base of supplies of the army of the Revolution.

There is not one member of the Board of Management, not one member of the Society, who would have a Tory mother recognized, when proved to be such; but I say we should recognize these women who gave birth to those children under
circumstances of the utmost privation, and gave to them, as mothers are supposed to give, more generously of their heredity. I have no time to spend in a society which may have for its object an aristocratic formation. If we want to patronize the American spirit, let us take in as much American blood as we can. There is never a person recognized or received who comes from a Tory ancestor that is known. It has been said that we would be flooded by such applications. Now, if such an emergency should arise, we could change the Constitution. I do not object to changing the Constitution, so long as it is kept broad enough. When we say "recognized patriot," we mean that quiet mother, or quiet sister, who did simple work, and who should be recognized as a patriot until she is proved not to be one. When she is proved not to be a patriot, then let us brand her as a Tory, but not brand all mothers of patriots as Tories, unless proved to be such. We want to honor the quiet woman of the Revolution in some broad way. We cannot prove, in every instance, that she did absolutely patriotic work, unless we do take this quiet work of the home. Unless we do so, it is impossible to prove that they did active service; but what can be more active than devoting one's life to the home which supports the patriot. [Applause.]

The CHAIR. Mrs. Cox, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. Cox. Permit me to read from the first clause of the Constitution:

The objects of this Society are:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; * * * by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. * * *

It seems to me that the real question is: What is the true and direct object of this organization? Is it to perpetuate the ideas and principles for which our forefathers fought? or is it to perpetuate the memory of these ancestors, these heroes, to make a record of the services of these individual men, to keep alive in the hearts of the people their individual and several efforts in behalf of liberty? If to perpetuate the ideas and principles, then there is no necessity for such an organization
as this Society, for the Government of the United States, the Constitution of the United States, is itself a monument to these ideas and principles, and, as citizens of these United States, we possess the embodiment of all this. But, if it is to be, as it were, a memorial—according to the Constitution—to perpetuate the names and deeds of our ancestors, the heroes of the American Revolution, then none but the women directly descended from men or women patriots can appreciate our objects, and are the only women eligible to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chair. Mrs. Shepherd has the floor.

Mrs. Shepherd. Madam President, I have listened with careful interest to the arguments on this question, and both sides have been presented most ably. It seems to me that the gist of the whole matter is that, out of a membership of 2,760, we have to-day 42 members, over whom we seem to have the greatest possible difference of opinion. The first thing is for us to be more harmonious ourselves. I cannot see how we can do that, if, after the second meeting of our Continental Congress, we all go home, as some one has expressed it, "eating and sleeping the 'mother of a patriot.'" We must come to some decision, and it must be a decision which will be for the best interests of the whole body. It would seem best to my Chapter to reach a decision by putting this subject to a vote in some way, the result of which will prepare us to feel more settled when we go away. If it be possible for us to come to some sort of calm and quiet state of mind by any sort of vote, I hope it may be taken. I doubt if the matter can be put any more forcibly than it has been presented.

The Chair. Mrs. Smith, Regent for Philadelphia, is recognized.

Mrs. Smith. I hold in my hand a paper representing the votes of over four hundred Pennsylvania members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, every Chapter having been heard from but one, the Regent of which gave the members no opportunity to vote. This paper is in favor of eliminating from the Constitution the words, "or from the mother of such a patriot," in the eligibility clause. The prejudice in Pennsylvania is very strong against this clause, many refusing
to unite with a Society under the provisions of a clause which admits descendants of a "mother of a patriot," who had no proven evidence of service in the cause of Independence.

Miss DORSEY. I move that a vote of the Congress be taken.

Miss DESHA. The Congress has no right to take a vote on amendments. An amendment to the Constitution properly comes before the Board of Management. I see no reason, however, why the roll may not be called, and the Delegates and Regents express their opinion as instructed. That gives us all the prestige of having eliminated from the Constitution the words, "mother of a patriot," and still complies exactly with the Constitution.

Miss DORSEY. My motion was simply for a vote to express the opinion of the Congress, not a vote on the amendment.

Mrs. PECK. I agree thoroughly with what Mrs. Shepherd has said. There is a large number of persons who recognize merit in both sides of the argument, and would be glad if, by mutual consent, a compromise could be effected. Why can we not, during the year, arrive at something of the kind? Now, I like the phrase, "mother of a patriot," myself, but I would be in favor of inserting, "loyal mother of a patriot, with presumptive proof, where real documentary proof cannot be found."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think one thing should be plain in this new amendment that will come before us in time. If the Registrars, who have gone through the papers during these two years, will give me one instance where they have found on record that a woman patriot has been recognized as a patriot, or will give any reason for us to believe that it will be done hereafter, it will make a great difference in our votes. It will broaden this field very much. If I have to go back and prove that my grandmother was a patriot, I can only say that I cannot do it. I have done this work as much as our Registrars, and there is not one case where the person comes from a woman on record as a patriot. Where is the record to come from? Mrs. Ellett is very good, but she is not official. There are a great many who could swear to what their foremothers were, but that would not be official, and we have no law by which it can be made official.

On motion, it was agreed that debate be closed.
Mrs. McLean. Madam President and ladies, as I understand, the Congress was to make no motion until the discussion was finished. Now, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Congress express, by vote, whether or not it favors the elimination from the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution (National Society) the phrase, "mother of a patriot"; and whether or not this Congress recommends to the National Board of the National Society that this phrase be eliminated.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion, it was agreed that the Secretary should call the roll, and that the ladies should vote as their names were called.

Mrs. Walker. When the Delegates come instructed, must they not vote as instructed?

The Chair. The Congress cannot settle that question.

The roll was then called.

The Chair. The Secretary reports—number ladies in favor of eliminating the clause, "mother of a patriot," 55; against eliminating the clause, 18.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, there was a resolution of thanks offered yesterday afternoon, over which a motion to adjourn took precedence. I now renew that resolution: That this Congress express its warm and cordial thanks to the retiring officers of the National Board of Management. [Applause.]

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. McCartney. It gives me great pleasure to move that the thanks of this Congress be extended to the Sons of the American Revolution for the beautiful and elegant entertainment offered to this Congress at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel, on the twenty-second of February. [Applause.]

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. Shepherd. Ladies of the Congress, on the seventeenth of June, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Chicago, have received permission from the Board of Lady Managers to hold a meeting in the Assembly Room of the Women's Building. I hope that many of you will chance to be at the Exposition at that time, and, as Regent of the Chicago Chap-
ter, I invite you now and then to come to the meeting. [Applause.]

Miss Desha. I move that the Daughters of the American Revolution connect themselves, as an organization, with the National Council of Women.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mrs. Avery. I move that a vote of special thanks be offered Mrs. Cabell for her kindness and patience in presiding over this Congress.

The Chair. The motion of the lady is entirely unnecessary. Ladies, it is the duty of the Chair to call your attention to a very important invitation that has been extended to you:

You are invited to attend the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, in Chicago, from May fifteenth to the twenty-second—the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary. Seven rooms in the Art Palace will be set aside for the use of the seven general departments, into which the work of the Congress is divided, one room being assigned to each. One room will be set apart for one day for your especial purpose. There is no expense involved in this invitation. It will give you an opportunity of presenting and discussing your Society among the prominent women who will be present at that time.

The question was put to vote, and the invitation was unanimously accepted.

On motion, which was unanimously agreed to, the thanks of the Congress were individually extended to the retiring Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Shields; and also to General Shields, for his kindness in giving his opinion in many instances of great importance to the Society.

The Chair. Ladies, we have already passed the time set for the meeting of the Board of Management, which was called for half-past one o'clock. It is now three o'clock; therefore we will adjourn the Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
The Board of Management met at 4 P. M., 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mrs. Cabell being absent, Mrs. Blount presided.

Present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dorsey, and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special business of the meeting was the consideration of the plan proposed for the erection of a Memorial Hall.

On motion of Mrs. Smith, Miss Dorsey read the prospectus and plan of organization and administration of such a Memorial Hall as was agreed upon at its meeting of April 30, 1892, by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Some discussion followed when a motion was made by Mrs. Breckenridge, "That a definite answer be given for or against the plan."

Amended by Mrs. Alexander, as follows; "I amend Mrs. Breckenridge's motion by saying that the National Board is not prepared to take the responsibility of accepting the plan submitted by the joint committee, without the plan and explanation, having first come before each Chapter, with the request that early action by Chapters be taken and the same result be submitted to the joint committee."

Amendment carried.

Mrs. Breckenridge's motion coming up for action, a discussion followed, shared in by Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. Smith.

The vote was then taken and resulted as follows: Ayes—Mrs. Breckenridge, yes; Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Alexander voted yes, "if not final." Noes—Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Geer,
Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dorsey, and Miss Washington.

Motion lost.

Mrs. Smith read Mrs. Cabell's letter apropos of the case of Mrs. Moran.

Mrs. Brackett asked if strangers were allowed to be present when official matters were being discussed in confidence.

It was explained that Mrs. Hetzel, as Honorary Vice-President, was entitled to be present, and the case was proceeded with (Mrs. Barclay in the chair).

The report of the Committee on Mrs. Moran's book was read, with letters of February 6, 1892, and December 12, 1892, and report of March, 1892, together with Mrs. Moran's report, contracts, etc.

Mrs. Barclay (with Mrs. Geer in the chair) spoke forcibly on the subject, embodying her argument in the motion, "That Mrs. Moran has the sanction of the Board of Management in offering her book 'Miss Washington, of Virginia,' for sale at the World's Fair for the benefit of the Memorial Hall: Provided, that the Board is not expected or required to become in any way financially responsible for the same."

Motion carried.

Miss Washington moved that the resolution be sent to Miss Cunningham.

Motion carried.

The Registrars reported the names of seventy-one applicants as eligible to the National Society, and they were duly admitted.

The names of the following ladies were announced as newly-appointed Chapter Regents: Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Chapter Regent of Knoxville, Tennessee; Miss Martha E. Wolfe, Chapter Regent of Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania; Miss Mary L. Atwood, Chapter Regent of Madison, Wisconsin.

The Corresponding Secretary pro tem. made a very satisfactory report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Alexander moved that the Registrars be authorized to return to the Chicago Chapter all duplicates belonging to that Chapter.

Motion carried.

The Board then adjourned.
Pursuant to call, the Board met Thursday, at 4 P. M., 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding), Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Virginia Maddox (State Regent of California), and Miss Eugenia Washington.

Moved by Mrs. Barclay that the regular order of business be suspended, and that of the MAGAZINE discussed. The Editor stated that, on account of the almost continuous trouble experienced in Washington with the printing, she had taken it to Harrisburgh, where more satisfactory terms seemed to offer, and recommending, as the trial year was now up, that after July 1, 1893, the business and editorial departments be separated, Mrs. Barclay to have charge of the former; an Editorial Committee to be authorized, composed of the Historian-General, the two Secretaries-General, and Regents of States in which there are four organized Chapters; Chapter Regents contributing special correspondence and Historians of Chapters supervising all historical articles, with the view of verifying facts therein stated.

Discussion followed on the various points involved. The Editor and Chairman of Magazine Committee explained the different propositions—the Editor to be freed from cares incident to the business department; the MAGAZINE to be printed in Washington; the whole matter to be under the supervision of the Board.

The motion was then made and carried in favor of such arrangement.

The Committee of Sons of the American Revolution on the Continental Hall was then announced (General George H. Shields and Mr. A. DeCandry), who fully explained the plan for union of three societies—Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution—for the erection of such a building. The Board moved a vote of thanks to these gentlemen for their painstaking courtesy in the matter.

The Board then resumed routine business.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood then moved that the vote of the last meeting on the subject of the Continental Hall be reconsidered.

Motion carried.

Moved by Mrs. Lockwood that an adjourned meeting be called at an early date to reconsider the subject.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Alexander moved that word be sent to the joint committee to this effect.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Breckenridge was then called to the chair, and Mrs. Cabell presented the question of the extent of authority given the Editor and Manager of the Magazine, after which she moved that the management of the Magazine, both editorial and business, be under the absolute control of the Board of Management.

Mrs. Barclay regretted that she had not been permitted to make the motion, as she wished to say that in no case would she accept the position of Business Manager unless such provision was made.

Mrs. Cabell then withdrew her motion, which was adopted by Mrs. Barclay and passed by the Board.

A motion was then made by Mrs. Smith that the Board proceed to the consideration of the next business on hand.

Carried.

Mrs. Walworth stated that an opportunity offered by which Space 31, in Women's Organization Building, Chicago, for the sum of twenty-four dollars ($24), could be used by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Fair as headquarters for the Society, where application blanks, magazines, and all official papers could be displayed. A motion was offered by her that such space be taken.

Motion carried.

A short discussion followed, and it was decided that Mrs. Shepard, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, be asked to have supervision over this space.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that the invitation of the State Regent and Chapters of Minnesota to the National Board, to attend a meeting in St. Paul, June twentieth, at 10 A.M., be
accepted, and a Committee appointed by the President-Presiding to aid in its successful consummation.

Carried.

The report of the Registrars was then received. Four papers were accepted conditionally, awaiting further action by the Registrars. The names of one hundred and fifty-six ladies were reported for membership, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for their election.

The following Chapter Regents were confirmed: Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, Brattleboro, Vermont; Mrs. Julia C. S. Conkling, Utica, New York; Mrs. Fanny M. Chandler, Manchester, New Hampshire; Miss Anna Metcalf, Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Miss J. T. Ripley, Pomfret, Connecticut; Miss Mary L. Atwood, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Mrs. Georgia Hatcher, LaFayette, Indiana; Mrs. Annie E. Witherspoon, Lancaster, South Carolina; Miss Jessie Slocumb, Brinkley, Arkansas.

The following Regents have been elected by their Chapters: Mrs. E. Delbert Stone, Arlington, Vermont; Mrs. Brent Arnold, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Jr., Savannah, Georgia.

The Board then appointed for Friday, June ninth, 4 P. M., a meeting to consider the Continental Hall, and adjourned.

**June 9, 1893.**

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 4 P. M., 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding), Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Dorsey, and Miss Washington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Discussion followed on the question of the necessity of publishing the full minutes of routine business and minor matters. It was decided to preserve them in the Minute Book only, giving to the Magazine matters of moment and interest.

Moved by Miss Washington that Mrs. Walworth be authorized to buy a National Flag for six dollars and fifty cents ($6.50), eight by four feet, of real bunting, that will stand
weather, to decorate headquarters at the World’s Fair, and after to be used in the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

Motion carried.

The plan of the joint committee on the erection of a Continental Hall was next discussed. Several points not before understood by all were explained, and it was moved by Mrs. Tittman that the plan submitted by the joint committee be approved and recommended to the Continental Congress of 1894 for adoption.

Motion carried.

Moved by Mrs. Barclay that the prospectus of the plan, with action of the Board upon it, be published in the Magazine; also, that word be sent to the joint committee regarding this action.

Motion carried.

A telegram was read from the State Regent of Minnesota, relating to the proposed meeting in St. Paul, June twentieth.

Miss Dorsey was asked to take the chair, and Mrs. Cabell read a letter from Mrs. Walworth, declining chairmanship of the committee selected to attend this meeting, for the reason that the appointment had not reached her in time. This delay was occasioned by a misunderstanding of the person instructed to write the letter.

Discussion followed touching a plan of action for the committee, and it was decided that three papers be sent from the Board, and that Mrs. Breckenridge, Chairman of Committee on Continental Hall, be requested to respond to the address of welcome.

Mrs. Cabell then presented an interesting report on the representation of the Society in the Congress at Chicago; also the report of Miss Brown, Secretary.

A motion was made by Mrs. Barclay that these reports be accepted with thanks, and expressed appreciation of the worthy representation our Society enjoyed.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Heth was called to the chair, and Mrs. Cabell moved that a vote of thanks be sent to the Chicago Chapter from the National Board.

Motion carried.
The Recording Secretary was instructed to telegraph Mrs. Shepard that Space 31 had been taken for headquarters of the Society during the World's Fair and Mrs. Walworth authorized in the matter of expenditures, for whatever was necessary; also to telegraph Mrs. Walworth concerning the required funds, and requesting these ladies to consult with each other.

Carried.

The report of the Registrars was then presented. Five papers were accepted conditionally, awaiting additional action by the Registrars. The names of eighty-three ladies were read as eligible, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for their election.

Letters were read announcing the death of Mrs. George T. Kenley and Mrs. Leila B. Clapp, and it was moved that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the two Chapters of Baltimore and Hartford.

The following Regents were confirmed: Mrs. Margaret Sterling Scott, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; Miss Lillie B. Rice, Peoria, Illinois; Miss Emily S. Fogg, Bethel, Vermont; Miss Emily L. Gerry, New Haven, Connecticut.

The report of the Vice-President in charge of Organization was presented, answering statements and questions in letter of an ex-delegate to Congress of 1893.

Accepted.

The report of Corresponding Secretary read and accepted.

Copy of Organizing Vice-President's reply to ex-delegate filed with report.

It was moved that the Executive Committee be called on June fifteenth, to consider recommendations in report of Treasurer-General for 1892.

Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Barclay that a letter be written in reply to Miss Taylor, asking her to consult with Miss Desha and, with her, arrive at some agreement.

Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that, when a fresh supply of circulars be printed, the names and addresses of State Regents shall be added to those of the active National officers.

Carried.
Moved by Mrs. Smith that the regular monthly meetings of the Board be discontinued until the first Thursday in October; that the Registrars in the meantime examine application papers received by them, and, if proven correct, notify applicants of their eligibility and that formal notice of acceptance will not long be delayed.
Carried.
Moved by Mrs. Alexander that the mallet presented by Mrs. Wilbour at the last Congress be deposited with the china in the Smithsonian.
Carried.
It was announced that the ladies of Rutland, Vermont, Mrs. Wallace, Regent, have organized their Chapter, giving it the name of "Ann Storey."
The Board then adjourned.
THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers held on
Saturday, March 4th, 1893, Past-President A. S. Hubbard
presented the following preamble and resolution which was
unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The initiatory and preliminary steps for the institution and
organization of the California Society of the Sons of the American
Revolution were taken Friday, October 22d, 1875, which fact is estab-
lished by sworn statements and documentary proof on file in the archives
of the Society (which evidence can be further supplemented by oral
testimony); Therefore

Resolved, That this Society claims October 22d, 1875, as its natal day,
and upon the papers hereafter issued by this Society shall in suitable
form appear the following statement in substance:

(CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
i instituted October 22d, 1875). The first body in inception, instituted
and organization to unite the descendants of the Revolutionary patriots,
and perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American
Revolution and maintained the Independence of the United States of
America. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted
to the past and present officers of the National and State Societies of
the Sons of the American Revolution; to all past and present officers of
the National Society and Subordinate Chapters of the Daughters of the
American Revolution; to the officers of the General and State Societies
of the Sons of the Revolution; to the officers of the General and State
Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution; to the Diplomatic Repre-
sentatives of the United States residing in foreign countries; Order of
the Cincinnati; to the American Historical Association and State His-
torical and Genealogical Societies; to the Commandery in Chief and
State Commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the
United States; to the United States Military and Naval Institutions;
General Society of the War 1812; The Aztec Society, and to such publi-
cations as are specially interested in the objects of our research and
labors.

J. ESTCOURT SAWYER,
President.

ROSCEO S. GRAY,
Secretary.
THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A resolution of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the foregoing page, shows their foundation began October 22, 1875, thus preceding other Societies having Revolutionary descent as a basis. That Society was unknown at the East, when, in the summer of 1881, in the rooms of the Historical Society of New York, on Second Avenue, I had a conversation with Mr. John A. Stevens. He told me that he intended to organize a Society of Sons of the Revolution. I exclaimed: “You will include the Daughters surely.” “Yes,” he replied; “I think that is a good idea, and if you, with a few other ladies, meet me at the Yorktown Centennial, we will have a conference on the subject.” At the Yorktown celebration, when the exercises were over, the aim of every person present was to get away as soon as possible, as there were no conveniences for board or lodging, so the proposed plan came to naught, but it had been projected, and it came back to my mind repeatedly as a desirable one to make practical. The Sons of the Revolution organized in New York in 1883; the Sons of the American Revolution in the same city in 1889. At that time they admitted women to membership; later, when assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, in April, 1890, they excluded women from all rights of membership.

In May of 1890, Miss Eugenia Washington,* in a conversation

*The great-grandfather of Miss Washington was “Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of the immortal Washington. He entered the Continental Army as Colonel in the Virginia line, and was a gallant officer to the end of the struggle for liberty. Her grandfather, Colonel George Steptoe Washington, was also an officer in the Continental Army.”


In the above-named article, the name of Samuel Washington is erroneously printed Thomas, as the fifth signer of the Address and Resolutions of the Patriots of Northern Neck, Virginia, in 1765, when he was about twenty-one years old.
MARY DESHA.

Original Organizer of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Vice-Chairman, National Committee of the Liberty Bell.
with Mrs. Flora Adams Darling in regard to the exclusion of women by the Sons, said: "Why can't we form a society of our own?" Miss Darling replied: "That is a capital idea. I will ask General Wright." When she next saw Mrs. Darling she asked what he had said, and was answered: "Wait till the Sons meet next February, and see what they will do," to which Miss Washington answered: "We will do it without asking General Wright or the Sons either." July 13, 1890, a letter appeared in The Washington Post, written by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, entitled, "Women Worthy of Honor," in which she refers to the recent organization of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Washington, and says, quoting from Senator Sherman's address as presiding officer: "He approved of any movement that would perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the Revolution, and hailed with pleasure the organization composed of men and women of the descendants of Revolutionary sires. The women, he said, might not have done any fighting, but they took an equally important part in looking after the homes," etc. "If this is the case," says Mrs. Lockwood, "why do men and women band themselves to commemorate a one-sided heroism?" If these were true, patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to take women in, too? Were there no mothers in the Revolution? This is an opportune time to bring forward some of the women of '76, lest the sires become puffed up by vain glory. Here is a true story of the Revolution which can be multiplied with scores of instances of similar patriotism displayed by women." She then gives "Hannah Arnett's Faith," a centennial story, which was written by Henrietta H. Holdrich, and may be said to have awakened the inspiration that resulted in the founding of this Society. The writer tells of the darkest days of the Revolution—December, 1776—when the hearts of our grandfathers were weighed down with doubt and despondency. Howe had issued his proclamation, offering protection to all who, in sixty days, would declare themselves peaceable British subjects and pledge themselves not to bear arms against their sovereign. To discuss the advisability of accepting such protection, a group of men met in a large, old house in Elizabethtown, New Jersey.
Of this period, Dr. Ashbel Green wrote:

I heard a man of some shrewdness once say that when the British troops overran New Jersey, in the closing part of 1776, the whole population could be bought for eighteen pence a head.

However this may be exaggerated, there were many good men who hesitated before throwing the whole of life and fortune into the venture of revolution. The debate among these men, in Elizabeth was long and grave, yet at length they agreed that the offered terms should be accepted. But there was a listener to the discussion of whom they were ignorant. Mrs. Arnett, wife of the host, in the next room, heard all that had been said, listening with intense interest to the arguments on both sides; and, when the result was reached, she could be silent no longer. Springing to her feet, she pulled open the parlor door, and confronted the assembled group of men. They started up at her entrance. A ghost could hardly have caused greater perturbation than did this little woman. Her husband advanced hastily, and urged her to go back; they were discussing business, he said—it was no place for her. But the usually docile wife seemed not to hear or see him. Her words rushed out in a fiery flood that her husband could not check.

"Have you made your decision, gentlemen?" she asked; and, without waiting for an answer: "Have you chosen the part of men, or of traitors? You have forgotten one thing which England has not and we have—one thing which outweighs all England's treasures—and that is right. God is on our side, and every volley from our muskets is an echo of His voice. We are poor and weak, but He is fighting for us. * * * And now—now, because, for a time, the day is going against us, you would give up all, and sneak back like cravens to kiss the feet that have trampled on you. * * * Oh, shame upon you, cowards!"

Again her husband interfered, and tried to lead her from the room, when she exclaimed: "Isaac, we have lived together for twenty years, and all that time I have been a true and loving wife; but I am the child of God and of my country, and, if you do this shameful thing, I will never again own you for my husband."
"My dear wife," said he, aghast, "you do not know what you are saying—leave me for such a thing as this?"

"For such a thing as this?" she cried, scornfully. "What greater cause could there be? I married a good man and true; a faithful friend and loyal Christian gentleman. I would leave a traitor and a coward. If you accept this British protection, you lose your wife, and I lose my husband and my home."

With the last words, the thrilling voice suddenly broke with a pathetic fall, and a film crept over the proud, blue eyes. Perhaps this touch of womanly weakness moved her hearers as deeply as her brave, scornful words. They were not cowards at heart, but touched by the dread finger of panic which will now and then paralyze the stoutest hearts. The words of the brave little woman aroused their better thoughts and rekindled the patriotic fires. Before they left the house that night they had sworn a solemn oath to stand by the cause they had adopted and the land of their birth, through good and evil, and to spurn the offers of her foe.

The above is a brief abstract of the story of Hannah Arnett, reprinted by Mrs. Lockwood. Upon reading this, Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, on July 21, 1890, had published in The Washington Post a letter, in which he gave some account of Hannah Arnett and her descendant, adding the following:

For a long time I have had unused upon my desk the following call to the women of America, and I have hesitated about issuing it, for I knew from the experience in organizing the "Sons of the American Revolution" the amount of work involved in making a second, and, possibly, the greater, organization; but, after reading your article, I cannot, in justice to the blood in my veins coming to me from Hannah Arnett, permit the call to remain a moment longer unused. I send it to you, with the request that you will publish it, and request the newspapers of the United States to copy it.

CALL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

On April thirtieth last, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, therefore the centennial of the Government, I was called upon to preside at the meeting of the delegates from the different States and State Societies of the Union, held in the famous "Long Room," France's Tavern, New York, while organization was effected of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
He then refers to the exclusion of women from the Society of the Sons, and recapitulates the successful patriotic work done by women in this country, and goes on to explain the various historical and patriotic objects to be attained, and closes as follows:

With this object in mind, I invite every woman in America who has the blood of the heroes of the Revolution in her veins to send me her name and address, and I will, as soon as I receive sufficient names in any State, call a meeting to organize the State Society. So soon as I can intelligently issue the invitation, a national committee will be appointed to invite a meeting in Washington, D.C., for organization by the adoption of a national constitution and the election of a board of officers, when I will pass the work entirely out of my hands into those of the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

WILLIAM O. MCDOWELL,
20 Spruce street, Newark, New Jersey.

In response to this call five women in Washington replied to Mr. McDowell—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. M. Morris Hallowell, and Mrs. Louise Wolcott K. Brown, and, in New York City, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. I will now follow mainly "The True Story of the Origin of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution," published as a pamphlet by Miss Mary Desha in 1891.

In a few days, a reply was received by Miss Desha from Mr. McDowell, asking that a meeting be called immediately, officers elected, and arrangements made for a grand meeting to be held on the eleventh of October, the anniversary of the discovery of America, a date particularly appropriate for the organization of a society of women, as it was to a woman's generosity and wisdom that Columbus was indebted for the means to fit out his fleet for his perilous voyage.

Mrs. Brown offered her house for the first meeting, and Miss Desha sent out the invitations. The ladies invited were Miss Alice E. Meikleham, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge, Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Miss Virginia Grigsby, Mrs. Elizabeth Guion Pierson, Mrs. Catherine Finnell Madeira, and Mrs. H. McL. Wolff. All of these ladies, with the exception of Miss Meikleham, who was out of the city, expressed interest and promised to be present, if possible. At that meeting it was decided to
EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL AND ONE OF THREE ORIGINAL ORGANIZERS OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
postpone any action until the early fall, when "every one" would get home again, and Miss Desha was requested to inform Mr. McDowell of that decision.

Soon an answer came, bearing the date of July 30, 1890, and urging another meeting, accompanied with a full plan of organization, a number of application blanks of the Sons, a proposed constitution, and a beautifully bound blank book for the constitution when it had been amended and approved by the ladies who would form the National Society; also Mr. McDowell's application for membership, and a check for his initiation fees and dues. This check and constitution are now in the hands of the proper officers, and are to be preserved among the archives of the Society. Immediately upon receipt of this package, a meeting was called, to be held in the room of Mrs. Walworth, at the Langham, August 9, 1890.

INVITATION TO THE MEETING WHERE THE ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS MADE, 1890.

Most of the ladies before mentioned were prevented by absence from the city, sickness, and bad weather from attending, but sent letters expressing interest and promising active cooperation in the fall.
At that meeting it was decided that the Society in Washington should be the National Society; that, in order to make a beginning, Mrs. Walworth should be Secretary; Miss Washington, Registrar; Mrs. Levi P. Morton should be asked to be Treasurer, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, President; Mrs. Mary Orr Earle, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Louise Wolcott K. Brown, Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckenridge, Miss Virginia Shelby Grigsby, and Miss Mary Desha should form a Board of Managers. Mrs. Walworth, Miss Washington, and Miss Desha accepted the appointments and immediately went to work.

Miss Breckenridge writes under date of August 19, 1890:

MY DEAR MRS. WALWORTH:

My aunt, Miss Desha, informs me that I was elected a member of the Executive Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I wish at once to signify my willingness to serve and my appreciation of the honor of the appointment. Hoping that I may be able to be of service, I am,

Very sincerely,

SOPHONISBA PRESTON BRECKENRIDGE.

Miss Virginia Shelby Grigsby replied at the same time and in almost the same words. Mrs. Earle accepted the position and promised to send the application blanks, which were to be immediately printed, to friends in South Carolina. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Wolff, being out of town, did not reply at once, but were counted in as members. Letters were sent to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick, who signified their intention of becoming members as soon as they could consult with Dr. Scott, who knew all about the service of their Revolutionary ancestors. A letter was written to Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. She replied, under date of August 22, 1890: “My own people fought and bled in the war for Independence, and my daughters are eligible through their father’s family.”

Mrs. Darling accepted in these words, in a letter to Miss Washington:

CULPEPER, VA., August 30, 1890.

I thank you for suggesting my name as one of the Board of Managers, which I accept, but remember my personal affliction makes it impossible for me to be an active Vice-President, “for the patriots in Heaven could
hear any motion that I could hear." I really have no aspirations or qualifications for any office of responsibility, and wish others more qualified to fill the offices, but if there is a position for which I am qualified it is that of historian. I am glad to become a member of the Washington Society. I belong to the Nation and am glad to enter the fold of the Capital. As our Society is the first, let it be made the Mother House, and State Societies regard us as the head.

Sincerely,

FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

Letters were written to Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, and blanks distributed to ladies in the departments, among whom were found descendants of some of the most distinguished families in America.

The following letter to Mr. McDowell gives an account of the meeting at the Langham:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. MCDOWELL:

I have postponed writing to you until I had something to tell. I took the constitution and papers you sent to Mrs. Walworth, and, after reading them over, we decided to call a meeting at the Langham, where Mrs. Walworth lives. Only a few ladies came, but we organized and elected officers. Miss Eugenia Washington was elected Registrar; Mrs. Walworth, Secretary; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Miss Grigsby, Mrs. William Earle, Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. Brown, and myself. I am acting as Secretary because Mrs. Walworth is too tired to do it. The departments are filled with women descended from the most distinguished officers of the Revolution. I found it very slow work getting around to them individually, and I put the enclosed notice in yesterday and to-day's papers. By the first of September most people will be home, and we will try to have a meeting of all the members. Thanking you for all your interest and kindness, and hoping to see you soon in Washington, I am

Your friend,

MARY DESHA.

I have written to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and Miss Washington is sending notices to a great many friends. I understand that the Sons are talking of considering the question of our admission to their Society in February. I am perfectly appalled at their sublime arrogance. I sent General Wright word that in February our Society would equal theirs and we would treat with them as equals and not inferiors.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A MOVEMENT TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF A HEROIC PERIOD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is proposed to form the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Its purpose is to gather materials for history, to preserve souvenirs of the Revolution, to study the manners and measures of those days, to devise the best methods of perpetuating the memories of our ancestors and celebrating their achievements. Especially is it desired to preserve some record of the heroic deeds of American women.

Any woman is eligible to membership who is lineally descended from an ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence during the war of the Revolution, either as a military or naval officer, a soldier or sailor, or civilian. It is most earnestly requested that those women eligible for membership will send their names to Miss Eugenia Washington, Registrar, 813 Thirteenth street northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Constitution sent by Mr. McDowell had a long preamble, followed by a copy, with few changes, of the Constitution of the Sons, and the addition of a National Orphan's Home to be established by the Daughters of the Revolution. This constitution was very carefully considered and revised, by Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha, and put into the shape in which it was submitted to the meeting of October 11, 1890. As will be seen from the newspaper article of August 18, 1890, lineal descent was considered essential, and it so remained until the meeting in November at the residence of Mrs. Cabell. Nor was there any such office as Vice-President in Charge of Organization, nor a General attached to title of national officers.

After the Constitution had been revised, the fees reduced from $5 to $3, life memberships from $50 to $25, a copy was sent to members of the Board for their criticism.

Miss Washington and Miss Desha went to the Smithsonian, saw Mr. Clarke, the Assistant Registrar of the Sons, who very kindly gave up his morning to them, advising them what steps to take to avoid the mistakes the Sons had made in their organization, suggesting the changes necessary to make the application blanks suitable for a National Society, and giving them good advice on many other subjects about which they needed information. Dr. Goode was not in, but wrote a most
kind and cordial letter, on his return promising to assist the ladies in any way in his power. This promise he has since made good, assisting them by putting at their service his library, giving them the very best advice, helping them over rough places, always kind, considerate and thoughtful.

On September 18, 1890, three hundred blanks were printed, and also the following circulars, which were small enough to be sent in a letter:

**NAME**: Daughters of the American Revolution.

**OBJECTS**: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the women and men of the Revolutionary period.

To collect and preserve historical and biographical records, documents and relics, and to obtain portraits of eminent American women.

Initiation, $1. Annual, $2. Life membership, $25.

The application blanks were distributed, letters written, friends interviewed, notices put in all papers that Miss Washington was the Registrar, and all applications should be sent to her, and preparations made for a large meeting soon to be held. Mrs. Walworth was negotiating for the use of the Arlington Hotel as headquarters for regular meetings, when, on the seventh day of October, the following letter was received:

**STRATHMORE ARMS**,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7th, 1890.

MY DEAR MISS DESHA:

Mr. McDowell will be with me at this hotel to organize the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, October eleven, 2 P. M. It is our joint request that you accept the office of President of the Board of Managers of the Society. We know of no one better equipped to fill the position than yourself, and trust you will be pleased to accept.

Sincerely, **FLORA ADAMS DARLING**.

A somewhat similar letter was written to Mrs. Walworth; Miss Washington was absent.

It is needless to say that the women who had been so active in this matter for two months were shocked and chagrined with this sudden proposition to take the matter quite out of their control. However, after counseling together they agreed that it was more important for the Society to be harmoniously started on its broader career than that they should be recog-
nized as leaders. Miss Desha had already written her reply to Mrs. Darling, in which she said that she could accept no position until the women who had already accepted places on the executive board were provided for, and she gave the name and address of each one. Mrs. Walworth hesitated and expressed her doubt of the propriety of yielding the right to call the first public meeting, but was glad to confer with Mrs. Darling, whom she had never met. The first note from Mrs. Darling to Mrs. Walworth was an invitation to consult with her and others on Friday evening. Immediately following this note was another stating that the proposed conference could not be held, but inviting Mrs. Walworth to the meeting on Saturday, the eleventh. The last note was answered briefly; Mrs. Walworth expressed her thanks for the invitation and said: "As a preliminary organization has already been made, it will be necessary to dissolve that in proper form and with due notice to the ladies taking part in it."

Miss Desha sent to Mrs. Darling the original copy of the constitution which we had revised, the application blanks we had printed, and other papers relating to the work. In reply to these, Mrs. Darling wrote to Miss Desha on October eighth: "The papers just arrived; I shall be glad to see you Friday. * * * I want to confer with the originators and understand the work, so as to have no conflict. * * * I cannot be on the Board of Managers, nor hold any office unless Historian of the order. * * * Your Board of Managers is all to be desired, and will all have places on the new Board excepting myself. I wish you would see me Thursday night instead of Friday; can you not? For you are the true head and must continue. You notify the ladies to be here Saturday to meet Mr. McDowell, and to formally organize and confirm the temporary officers chosen." * * *

The meeting took place as proposed on Saturday, October 11th, 1890, and the organization of the Society is officially dated from that time; this date would have been necessarily much later, but for the thought and labor given to the organization during the preceding months. A large part of such thought and labor, and the expenditure of money earned by her own exertions, for she proudly calls herself a working woman,
was given by Miss Mary Desha, and she has, since the 21st day of July, 1890, with untiring energy and unselfish patriotism devoted herself to the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the present time. It is true that Mrs. Lockwood blew the first blast to arouse the daughters to a memory of their mothers; that Mr. McDowell issued a more formal call for them to come together and organize, but it was Mary Desha who voluntarily took the work in hand and brought it to a successful result. Miss Washington and Mrs. Walworth sustained and helped her at every step, but her's was the unfailing vitality that creates and carries forward. She may justly be called the founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is a woman of high principle, unblemished record, and unquestioned ability in whom the Daughters of Revolutionary sires may feel a just pride.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT FUND.

Reported in May Magazine............................................. $1,446 00

JUNE, RECEIVED:

Albermarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia................................. $15 00
James Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut........................... 25 00
Mrs. Fickling, Middletown, Connecticut....................................... 10 00
Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson........................................................................ 5 00
Charter members of the Ruth Huert Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut......... 6 55
A member of Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.................................... 50
Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Savannah, Georgia........................................... 5 00
Mrs. F. W. Miller, Chicago, Illinois.................................................. 5 00
July Charter members of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut...... 5 00
Leucetia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut............................... 11 00

From the Regent of the State of Pennsylvania the following:

ALLEHENY, PENNSYLVANIA, July 8th, 1893.

DEAR MRS. WALWORTH:

Please find within, draft on New York, made payable to your order, for two hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents ($209.50), contribution from several Chapters and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania to the portrait fund. Be good enough to give credit as follows:

Berks County Chapter .......................................................... $14 00
Danville (Mrs. L.)............................................................... 1 00
Donegal Chapter ............................................................... 15 00
Duncannon (Mrs. W.)........................................................... 1 00
Liberty Bell Chapter ........................................................... 21 00
Philadelphia Chapter .......................................................... 17 00
Pittsburgh Chapter ............................................................. 89 50
Sunbury (Miss S.)............................................................... 1 00
Wyoming Valley Chapter ....................................................... 50 00

Total ................................................................. $209 50

It will give me pleasure to forward to you any other donations which may be sent me. I hope enough will speedily be pledged to enable the committee to arrange for full length portrait.

I am, very truly yours,

JULIA K. HOGG.

The John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, Kentucky, has a generous contribution under way. Besides this, New York city, Washington city, Richmond, Cincinnati, and some other important places will add to the fund in the autumn, and individual checks are coming from time to time.

E. H. WALWORTH, Treasurer,
Saratoga, New York.
EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, July 23, 1893.

To the Subscribers of the American Monthly Magazine:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: For a year we have had a fraternal and historical intercourse which to me has been a continual pleasure, because the sympathetic response from so large a number has quite overshadowed the few disappointments that have come to me in my inability to satisfy every one. There has been at times just cause of complaint; but, my friends, what work that any of us can do is perfect? and is it not sometimes sweet to cover the faults of others with the mantle of charity? I earnestly ask your support, your sympathy and your kindly criticism for the coming year. Our Society has doubled its numbers since this MAGAZINE first came to your reading table, and more than that, we, as a Society, have won recognition and influence. In these pages each one of you express your views of our purpose and our work, either through your Chapter or individually, and thus push forward the patriotic and historical objects of the organization. The question asked now is not "why are you a Daughter of the American Revolution?" but "may I become a Daughter of the American Revolution?" The women of the country see and know and feel that we are struggling for principle and right as truly as our grandfathers did. The printing press is our powder, and the MAGAZINE our weapon. If it is not sharp and bright and effective, then you, its supporters, its readers, its owners, must make it so. Write, suggest, pass resolutions in your Chapters, importune the Board of Management, vote in the Congress, scold the editor, but do not be indifferent. Subscribe two dollars for your MAGAZINE cheerfully—you often give as much for one evening's entertainment, and this should entertain you many evenings; if it does not, why then complain and insist on your right to have it made entertaining and useful. If I am not the right person for that purpose, then put some one else
in; but subscribe, read, discuss, and push forward your MAGAZINE as the very essence of your patriotism, for it should breathe the spirit of Americanism through the memories of the past by the writings of women whose inspiration is the Revolution—that Revolution which, through the baptism of war, inaugurated the era of freedom, of peace, and of the intellectual enfranchisement of woman. What psalms may we not sing in its honor; what patient toil may we not endure in searching out every detail of its history; what money should we grudge to promote its remembrance. You have, my kind friends, had more of the editor and the MAGAZINE for two months than is pleasing to the first named; it came about by request of good counselors, and now the editor and the MAGAZINE become henceforth only the vehicles of your use and pleasure, and will cease to talk about themselves, but will say one word of earnest and heartfelt thanks to each and every one of you—those who began with the first number, and those who joined us from time to time through the year—thanks for your encouragement and a hope for your continued companionship. There has been so continual a call for the early number of the MAGAZINE which contained a portrait of Miss Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General, that I am confident you will be pleased with a reproduction of it as representing one of the founders of the order.

Very truly yours,

THE EDITOR.

The department of ANCESTRY, including pedigree of Mrs. Walworth, and further proceedings in Chicago, crowded out of this number, will appear in the next AMERICAN MONTHLY.