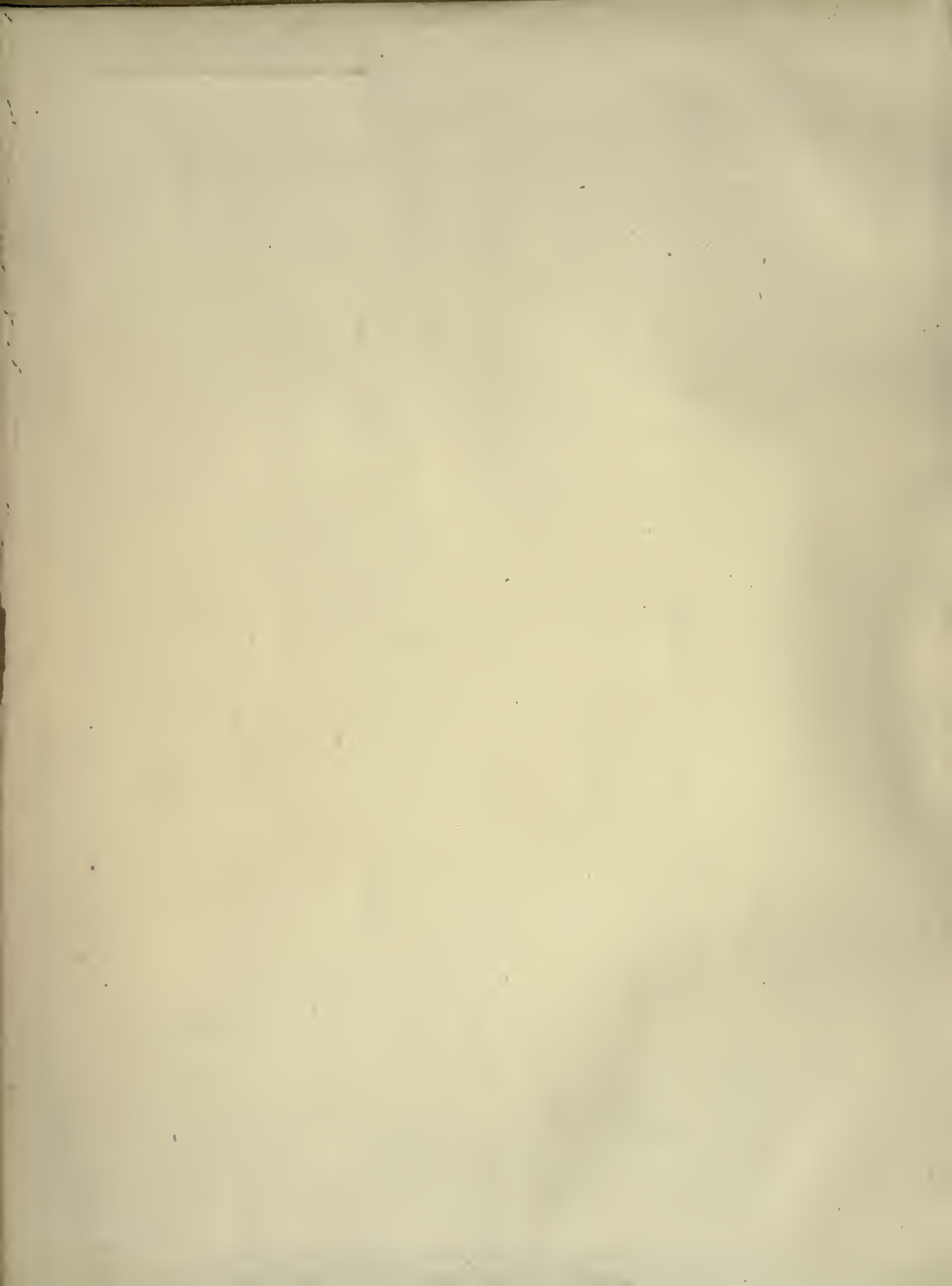




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Volume X, First Quarter, Number 1

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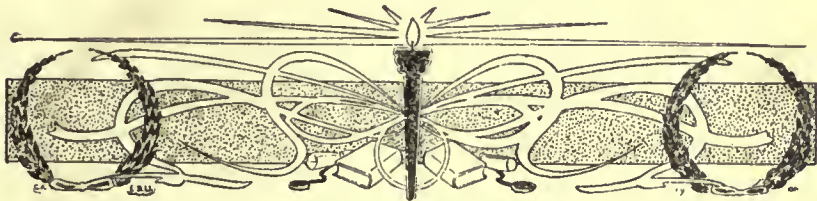
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Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness Among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity. The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of Families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and inter-

national, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(*d*) To promote the work of preserving historic land-marks and marking historic sites.

(*e*) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the Arts.

(*f*) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire *The Journal of American History*, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(*g*) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

The Foundership-body of *The National Historical Society* consists of—

(1) Original Founders, contributing five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, and thus enrolling as pioneer-builders of a great National Institution to energize the patriotism of America, preserve her records, study her achievements, and hold aloft the torch of her ideals;

(2) Original State Advisory Board Founders, contributing twenty-five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom will be elected for five-year terms the Members of the State Advisory Boards;

(3) Original Life-Member Founders, contributing one hundred dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom will be elected the Grand Council of the Vice-Presidents, a number representing each State and each foreign country, particularly all the American Republics.

The Founders form the Phalanx of Honor around whom *The National Historical Society* is working to coordinate the patriotic forces of All-America.

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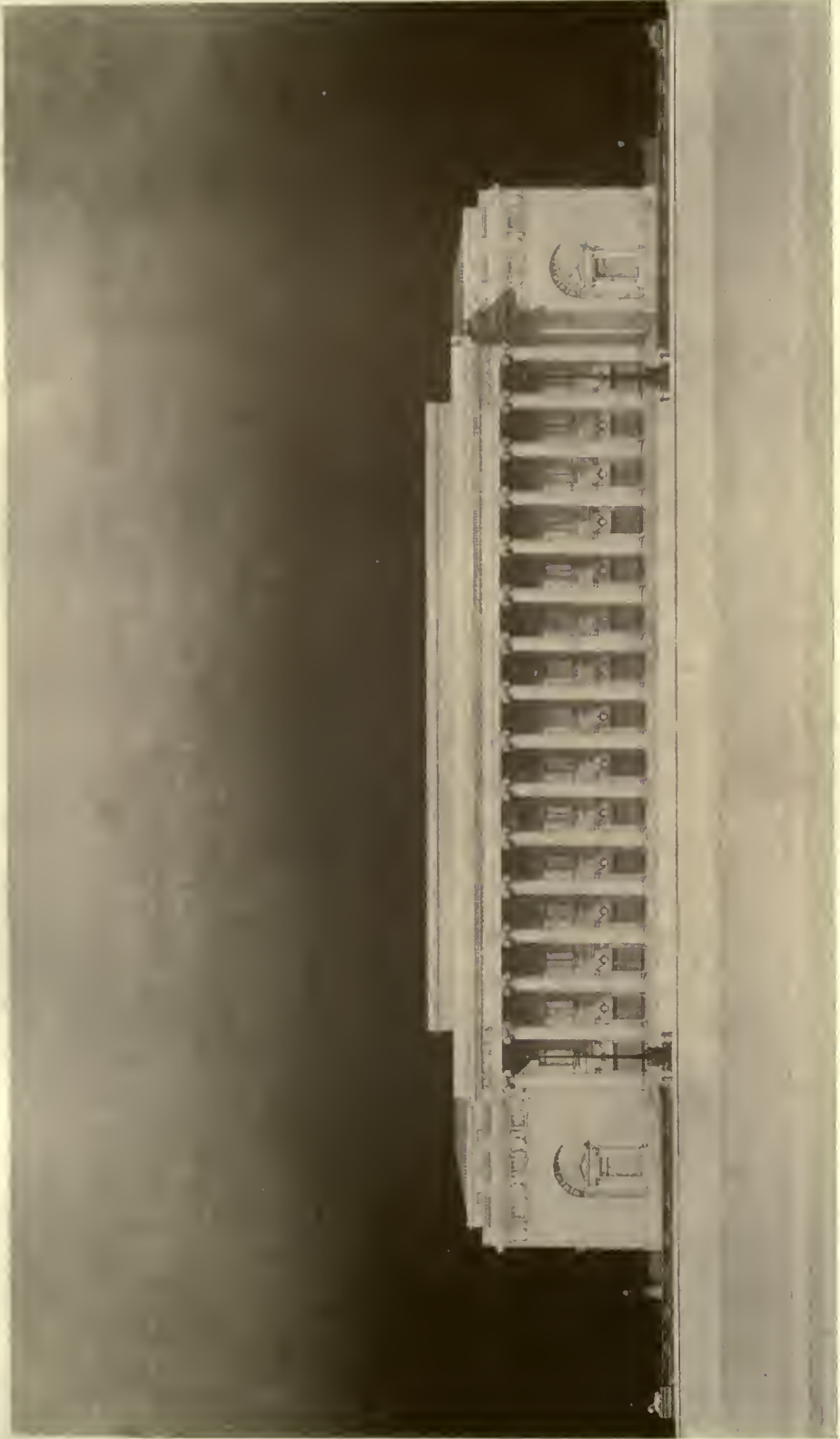
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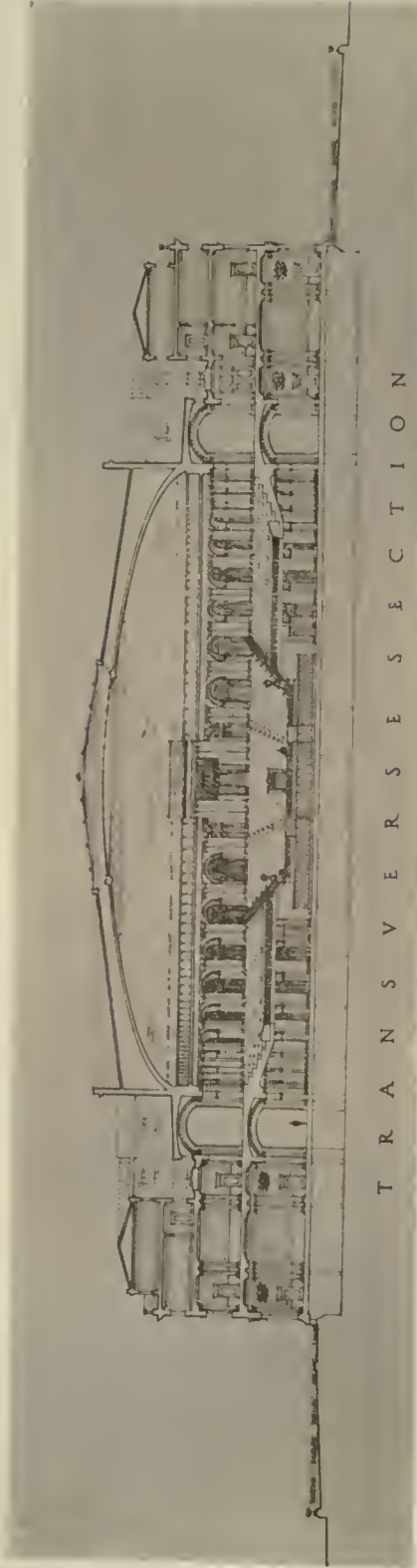
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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING—FUTURE HOME OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY



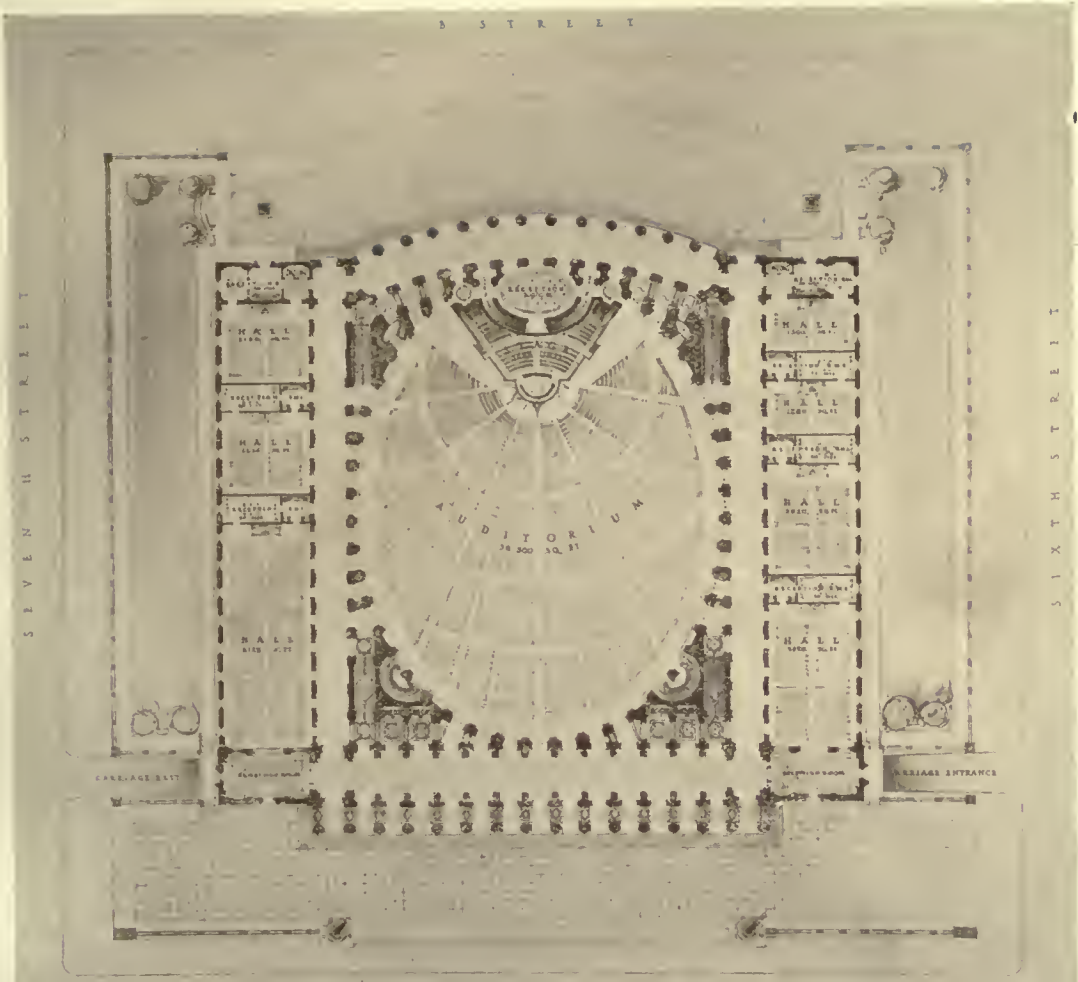


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Memorial to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence





Susan Whitney Dimock

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The Journal of American History

VOLUME X
NINETEEN SIXTEEN



NUMBER 1
FIRST QUARTER

The National Historical Society and the Splendid Memorial Building to be Erected in Honor of the First Presi- dent of the United States by the George Washington Memorial Association

The Inception and Organization of a Great National Movement to Ex-
tend the Ideals of American Patriotism Maintained by The Journal of
American History and To Broaden Opportunities for Patriotic Ser-
vice. The First Great National Enterprise Undertaken by the New So-
ciety. Assistance in Interesting all Americans who Revere the name of
Washington in the Erection, in His Honor, of a Beautiful Memorial
Building, in the Capital of the Nation he Brought into Being

BY

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



HIS NUMBER of The Journal of American History, the First Number of the Tenth Volume, is notable in the history of the Magazine. When the Magazine began its career in 1907, presenting our history in an entirely new and fascinating way, in a setting of interesting and valuable historical illustrations, unaccompanied by the ordinary magazine pages devoted to commercial advertising, it was generally feared that such a Magazine could not find sufficient sup-

port to establish itself and live. There was reason for this fear; but I do not propose here to go into the story of the struggle of The Journal of American History "for existence" during the nine years just past.

Along with the needs of the Magazine, to place it upon a basis of permanency, there was also recognized the great need of a national historical organization to carry on, more perfectly, the popular, patriotic and historical work begun by The Journal of American History. It was realized that the Magazine would be the ideal official organ of such a society, through which its activities could be carried on, and that the support of such a society would in turn insure the continuance of the Magazine. This situation was placed by me before the subscribers of The Journal of American History, in several circular letters sent out in December, 1914, and the early part of 1915, and, in numerous responses received, the organization of a national historical society, to take over The Journal of American History, was enthusiastically urged with promises of hearty co-operation.

Acting upon the various suggestions offered, the work of enrolling Founders of such a national organization was begun, and such progress was made that The National Historical Society was incorporated at Washington, D. C., under the laws of the District of Columbia, on April 26, 1915. Elsewhere in this Number are printed the objects of this society taken from the Articles of Incorporation, one of its objects being "to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society." By November, 1915, the Foundership body of The National Historical Society had become so considerable that the Executive Committee decided to take over The Journal of American History, in accordance with the wishes of the Society's Founders, and this was accordingly done. With the present Number, therefore, the Founders of The National Historical Society are receiving the first Issue of their own Magazine.

All those who have joined in the notable patriotic work of founding The National Historical Society will have their names permanently enrolled upon the Society's books, and recorded in The Journal of American History, as Original Founders of The National Historical Society. It is also deemed advisable that the period of enrolling Original Founders be extended, throughout the formative period, until The National Historical Society shall have acquired as its permanent home suitable national headquarters.

A prospect of ideal national headquarters is held out to us in the

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

George Washington Memorial Building, spacious and beautiful designs for which have been accepted, to occupy a site provided by Act of Congress in "The Mall," near the National Capitol Building, in Washington, D. C.

Immediately following is a letter, written while in Washington last December, when the need for the George Washington Memorial Building was so painfully apparent in the lack of facilities for the congresses and conventions then meeting in that city. This letter was published in the Washington Star on January 1, 1916, and is here given for the information which it contains concerning the Building. A view of this Building, reproduced from the accepted designs, appears on the front cover of this Number of The Journal of American History, which also contains other views, including some of the internal details. The entire Building, designed to carry out desires expressed in Washington's will, not alone will be a beautiful memorial to Washington, the father of all our patriotic efforts, but the large Convention Hall, supplying a need which the City of Washington now lacks, will be a special Memorial to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, who now are without a memorial of any kind in Washington.

Besides providing conventional facilities for Washington, D. C., in its great Convention Hall, seating 7,000 people, and its six or seven smaller convention halls, seating from 600 to 2,500 people each, the George Washington Memorial Building, with its hundreds of rooms and suites, will provide permanent national headquarters for all the national patriotic, scientific and artistic societies that wish to take advantage of these facilities. By reference to the Articles of Incorporation it will be found that one of the objects of The National Historical Society is "to provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism."

The natural relation of The National Historical Society to the George Washington Memorial Building is thus apparent. This beautiful Memorial Building will be the material expression in Washington of that affiliation and co-operation between all patriotic forces of the country which it is one of the chief objects of The National Historical Society and The Journal of American History to promote, the Build-

ing providing headquarters and facilities for all such activities. Under these circumstances I trust that every Founder of The National Historical Society will do everything possible to further and hasten the erection of this Memorial Building.

For the splendid beginning in this direction already made, the entire Country owes a debt of gratitude to the George Washington Memorial Association; to its patriotic and devoted President, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who is also one of the Vice-Presidents of The National Historical Society, and to whose remarkable efforts the great success obtained is principally due; and to other officers and members of the George Washington Memorial Association, who have been Mrs. Dimock's devoted helpers in this great enterprise.

The time has arrived for the Nation, as a whole, to rally to the support of this labor of love of patriotic and far-seeing American women, and as the beginning of a national movement to this end we have made this Number of The Journal of American History a special George Washington Memorial Number. In this Number will be found a double Roll of Honor. In one list appear the names of the Founders of The National Historical Society, complete up to the time of going to press. In the other list will be found the names of Members and Contributors of the George Washington Memorial Association. Those whose names are enrolled in both causes are to be especially congratulated; and in future Numbers of The Journal of American History we shall be glad to add the names of others who join these Honor Rolls by contributing to The National Historical Society or the George Washington Memorial Building.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING
FACILITIES FOR ALL SOCIETIES

IN A LETTER TO THE WASHINGTON STAR, THE PRESIDENT OF THE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
GREAT BUILDING PLANNED FOR CONVENTIONS IN
WASHINGTON AND FOR PERMANENT HEAD-
QUARTERS FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES

To the Editor:

The make-shifts to accommodate the Congresses and Associations now meeting in Washington impress all with the tremendous need for convention facilities in Washington. The crisis in Europe has aroused every Western Nation, the resulting conferences have only just begun, and Washington must prepare as the intellectual capital and meeting-place of the Western Hemisphere.

Within a few days question concerning a convention hall has been raised and a Women's Auxiliary Pan American Building has been suggested. Should we not remind ourselves, therefore, that a convention building is already planned, architect's drawings accepted, a site in the Mall provided by Congress, and more than a quarter of a million of dollars raised, largely by patriotic women? A united effort by the patriotic forces of the whole country, or of Pan America, is alone needed to increase the present fund to the million dollars required by act of Congress before work is begun, and the foundations may be laid by next Spring.

I refer to the George Washington Memorial Building, which will at the same time be a Memorial to Washington and carry out the desires expressed in his will and elsewhere to promote "the diffusion of knowledge in all lines of human activity that will conduce to the advancement of the welfare of mankind."

The architects' accepted plans reveal an exquisite building, unsurpassed by anything in Washington, the beautiful. The large Auditorium will seat 6,000 people on the floor, 1,000 in the gallery, and 350 on the stage, while grouped around this will be 6 or 7 other convention halls, accommodating from 600 to 2,500 persons, each hall with two committee or reception rooms.

The other floors will contain a large banquet hall and hundreds

of rooms, or suites, which may become permanent national headquarters for the scientific, historical, educational, patriotic, literary and art associations of the country.

Many organizations have passed resolutions strongly endorsing the plan and purpose of the building, while a number have already perfected arrangements to make it their permanent headquarters. It has been suggested that each State and American Republic have a special room. Just as the building as whole is a memorial to Washington, the large Auditorium is to be a special memorial to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Might not each State here commemorate its great men, and each American Republic its national heroes?

Director-General Barrett has just called attention to the remarkable social intimacy which the whole Western Hemisphere is now representatively enjoying in Washington. The George Washington Memorial Building presents an opportunity for the close linking together of the co-operative associations of the New World, as intimate neighbors, gathered beneath the name of Washington under one roof. Shall not, then, All-America join hands in completing this much-needed memorial building? Then, as the Pan American Building is the material expression of co-operation of our Republican Governments, the George Washington Memorial Building will be the material expression of co-operation in all the internal activities of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Officers of The National Historical Society, of which I am President, regard the completion of this building as so desirable, as so timely a service to all our American peoples, that we have decided to devote our energies as largely as possible in its behalf; and through your columns I respectfully urge the merits of this great patriotic undertaking upon all the societies and individuals who are now, like myself, enjoying the hospitality of Washington.

FRANK ALLABEN.

Washington, D. C., December 28, 1915.

Achievement in Patriotic "Good Works" by a Patriotic American Woman

The Splendid Service of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock in Arousing Nation-Wide Enthusiasm for the Erection of the George Washington Memorial Building & Her Work for the Preservation of American Colonial Records

BY

FRANK ALLABEN



WHEN the George Washington Memorial Building stands complete, in Washington, D. C., a Memorial to George Washington and the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a home, the meeting-place, and national headquarters for the patriotic activities for the entire Country, this magnificent structure, the plans for which are said to provide for the most beautiful building so far designed for Washington, will also be a memorial to the inspired initiative and untiring zeal of a devoted band of American women, preëminent among whom is Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, of New York and Washington.

Some years ago Mrs. Dimock accepted the Presidency of the George Washington Memorial Association, at a time when the prospect seemed hopeless of achieving the purpose of the Association to provide some Memorial to George Washington which would carry out the desires in behalf of the American people expressed in his will. In Mrs. Dimock's mind the conception of the George Washington Memorial Building took shape and grew until she had a clear vision of a great and beautiful building which should afford the entire Country the convention facilities so much needed in Washington, while at the same time providing permanent national headquarters for the patriotic, scientific and artistic organizations of the Land.

This conception inspired the Association with renewed zeal and enthusiasm; an architectural competition to secure the best plans was inaugurated; the exquisite designs submitted by Tracy & Swartwout, New York City, were accepted; the interest and endorsement of the most distinguished public men were obtained; an ideal site in the Mall, at Washington, was secured by special Act of Congress; and the work of raising funds was prosecuted with such energy and success that already more than \$260,000 have been provided toward the building's erection. This is the achievement of women, and the supreme achievement of Mrs. Dimock.

The fact that Mrs. Dimock's life has been filled with the arduous burdens and responsibilities of a "society woman" has not kept her from undertakings which we are not accustomed to associate with "society" nor to expect from those engrossed by the constant demand of social functions. Her remarkable success in organizing and directing the energies of the George Washington Memorial Association have revealed a "business woman," with an astonishing talent for executive generalship; her conception and elaboration of the plan of the George Washington Memorial Building disclose a woman of inspired vision and imagination; while the perfect character of her technical historical work in connection with the South Coventry Town Records, eliciting the unqualified admiration of the highest experts and specialists, has manifested the rarest aptitude for detailed and painstaking application in historical research.

Suffering in 1897, so as to be almost an invalid, Mrs. Dimock spent that and succeeding summers in the house where her husband was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, which town was also the birthplace of the famous patriot spy of the American Revolution, Nathan Hale. Well or ill, it is not in Mrs. Dimock's constitution to be idle, and she interested herself in the Town Records of South Coventry, which date from early in the Eighteenth century. The records of those early times are often extremely difficult to decipher; and, in order to extract the complete records of births, deaths, and marriages, to which task Mrs. Dimock set herself, it was necessary to read entire tomes, from cover to cover, as the vital records are often found in small paragraphs concealed among the longer documents—the doings at the town meetings, the numberless cattle-brandings registered by the owners of herds, etc.

By indefatigable labor Mrs. Dimock transcribed exactly all the vital records covering a period of 140 years, arranged them alphabetically, and at her own expense published them in a work of which 250

ACHIEVEMENT BY A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN WOMAN

copies were printed and donated to public libraries throughout the country. This valuable volume is now difficult to procure, and upon its appearance was recognized by the New England Register, organ of the New England Genealogical Society, as containing historical work of the highest order of its kind which had anywhere appeared in print.

Mrs. Dimock's work did not stop here, however; but, as the compiler of the South Coventry vital records, she found herself appealed to from all parts of the Country by those with genealogical puzzles who implored her, for \$25, \$50, \$100, any amount, in reason, she might wish to charge, to render assistance. Imagine a wealthy society woman importuned as if a professional genealogist. But appeal was not made to her in vain. Although the petitioners retained all their fees, Mrs. Dimock freely devoted her time and expert knowledge to resolve their difficulties, and straightened the crooked trunks and wandering branches of a large number of family trees for anxious descendants in all parts of the Country.

But all this involved new original research. Mrs. Dimock soon recognized that the required solution of problems could only come, very largely, from the additional information stored up in old deeds, and in order to work out suitable Indexes of Grantors and Grantees, she read, page by page, some 19 volumes of the local records, transcribed every name appearing in the deeds, with whatever context gave genealogical information, and arranged them alphabetically. She then copied, or had copied, the inscriptions from nine or ten cemeteries; employed the Town Clerk of the neighboring Town of Mansfield to transcribe the births, deaths, and marriages, of that town, and took transcriptions of the records of the two neighborhood churches; all of which she printed for distribution.

She also had the genealogical information from the Mansfield deeds, covering 150 years, extracted, as she had taken it from the South Coventry deeds had this indexed alphabetically, and placed on record in the office of the Town Clerk of Mansfield for easy access to any applicant; while she also had the cemetery inscriptions copied throughout the town of Mansfield.

She thus made herself *the* authority on South Coventry and Mansfield genealogy; from which it may be inferred that Mrs. Dimock does not lightly drop any work which she takes in hand. These characteristics not merely suggest a peculiar appropriateness in her selection for the patriotic task of serving the entire Country as President of the George Washington Memorial Association, but also indicate, we judge,

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something of that tremendous energy, perseverance, thoroughness, and talent for organizing the efforts of others which have enabled her first to plan a great patriotic creation, and then to secure, already, more than a quarter of a million of dollars to carry it into execution. Such an effort will assuredly be supported by the patriotism of the American people as soon as its character and importance are generally realized.



Practical Ways to Help in Bringing to the Goal of Success Two Great Patriotic Enterprises

BY

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE JOURNAL OF
AMERICAN HISTORY



IN THIS NUMBER of The Journal of American History we present the claims of two great patriotic causes; and if you contribute to them your contribution will be a permanent investment, turning itself over and over, and yielding constant returns in the support and encouragement of our highest American ideals.

One of these causes is the George Washington Memorial Building, for which \$2,250,000 is yet required.

The other of these causes is The National Historical Society, which requires a large permanent endowment in order to grapple with the great need to place The Journal of American History in a million homes, to inspire patriotism, and to secure the conservation of the historical and genealogical records of the country now deteriorating and in danger of total destruction.

Can you do one of the following things?

1. Can you make a considerable contribution to advance American patriotism, one-half to the George Washington Memorial Building, and the other half to The National Historical Society? If you make your contribution to the Memorial Building through The National Historical Society it will render a double service. We will forward it to the George Washington Memorial Association, which will acknowledge it, with proper certificate, to you, while The Journal of American History will also acknowledge it. But, as forwarded through us, it will also be credited toward providing suitable permanent headquarters for The National Historical Society in the George Washington Memorial Building.

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2. Can you contribute \$200, \$100 for the George Washington Memorial, and \$100 to make you an Original Life-Member Founder of The National Historical Society?

3. Can you contribute \$100, \$50 to the George Washington Memorial Building, and \$50 to make both you and some friend Original State Advisory Board Founders of The National Historical Society?

4. Can you contribute \$50, \$25 to the George Washington Memorial Building, and \$25 to make you an Original State Advisory Board Founder of The National Historical Society?

5. Can you contribute \$20, \$10 to the George Washington Memorial Building, and \$10 to make both you and some friend Original Founders of The National Historical Society?

6. Can you contribute \$10, \$5 to the George Washington Memorial Building, and \$5 to make you an Original Founder of The National Historical Society?

7. If you yourself already have contributed all that you feel you can toward these two causes, can you, and will you, bring to the attention of your friends the George Washington Memorial Building and The National Historical Society, as patriotic causes which deserve the support of every American?

William H. Way



WILLIAM H. WAY was the son of Henry D. Way and Betsy Smith Way. He was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, October 22, 1861, and died in Meriden, Connecticut, May 16, 1915.

His parents settled in Meriden when he was four years old, he was educated in the schools there, and nearly all his life was passed there.

At the age of twenty-one he began his career as a printer in the Holyoke Envelope Company. He remained there for a few years, and then became Editor of *The Echo*, a newspaper of Huntington, Massachusetts. In 1891 Mr. Way returned to Meriden, to assume the charge of the Converse Publishing Company. On the death of Mr. A. J. Converse, the head of this organization, the business was re-established, under the name of the Curtiss-Way Company in 1899, and Mr. Way was elected Secretary and Manager. In January, 1913, he became the President of the Curtiss-Way Company, and held this office until his retirement from business, April 26, 1915, a few weeks before his death.

Mr. Way was an officer of the corporation which owned and published *The Journal of American History*, prior to May, 1911. He always retained the most sympathetic interest in *The Journal*, and when *The National Historical Society* was formed to support and extend the work of *The Journal* he was one of the first to become an Original Life-Member Founder of the Society, and he was one of the first elected to the Grand Council of the Vice-Presidents of *The National Historical Society*, representing the State of Connecticut.

He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Lena Tyler Way, a step-daughter, Miss Pearl Allen Way, and two sisters, Mrs. Elfie Roys of South Meriden, Connecticut, and Mrs. Arthur L. Clark of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Board of Directors of *The National Historical Society* passed the following Resolution as an expression of their earnest sense of loss at the death of Mr. Way.

"Whereas the sympathetic interest in the welfare and success of

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The Journal of American History, always manifested by William H. Way, who was at one time part-owner of the magazine, was indirectly a potent factor in the work of the present Editors, through whose agency The National Historical Society had its inception; and

“Whereas the same kindly consideration and spirit of co-operation was shown by Mr. Way to The National Historical Society, of which he was an Original Life-Member Founder and Vice-President; and

“Whereas the Directors of the Society feel that his counsel and friendship would have been of great service to the Society, had it been the Will of God that his life should be prolonged;

“Therefore, be it resolved, that the Directors of the Society extend earnest sympathy to the family of William H. Way in their grief at his death.

“And be it further resolved that these present resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society, and a copy thereof sent to Mrs. William H. Way.”



Henry Stephen Hawley



ENRY STEPHEN HAWLEY, Vice-President of The National Historical Society, was in a special sense a Founder of the Society. When the plans for such an organization were laid before the friends of The Journal of American History by the magazine's Editors, his wise counsel and understanding sympathy were a bulwark of encouragement, whose value will never be forgotten. He was elected an Original Life-Member Founder and a Vice-President of the Society, at its first Directors' meeting held for such elections.

By force of character he impressed himself on all with whom he had intimate relations. *The Railway Review*, in a memorial article, said: "In the death of Mr. Henry S. Hawley the world loses a man of a high type, the city of Chicago one of its most valued citizens, and the railway supply business one of its most respected leaders."

Of Mr. Hawley as an eminent business leader much might be said, for "the name of Henry Stephen Hawley stood for sparkling honesty, absolute financial integrity, and unswerving honor;" but perhaps the justest estimates of him as a man came from his associates in his spiritual life. For Henry Stephen Hawley was a strong, devoted Christian, who "lived his religion in health and strength." The Rector of the Episcopalian Church of the Redeemer in Chicago, of which he was Senior Warden, wrote: "When I think of our noble friend with the greatest help and comfort, I think of him as I used to see his fine, strong face in two particular places. One was in church, as I used to look upon him from chancel or pulpit, when seriousness and reverence mingled loftily with the keen intelligence that always characterized his features, and the other was in his home, when geniality and cordiality, generosity and kindness, beamed from every look and made him a prince of truest cordiality."

He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 12, 1851, and died at his summer home, in Saunderstown, Rhode Island, July 22, 1915. He was educated in Bridgeport, but in 1874 removed to Chicago, becoming connected with bridge construction work. He was elected President of the Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Railroad,

and later held high offices in other railroads. In 1906 he reorganized the Railroad Supply Company and became its President.

Mr. Hawley took an active interest in politics, being a member of the Republican Party. He belonged to several clubs, but his chief interest, outside of his business duties, was his church life. "He was a man of strong convictions, which he backed up courageously."

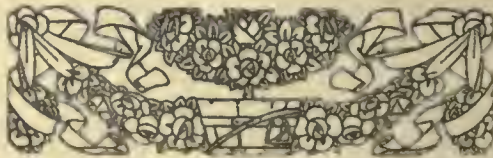
On November 3, 1880, he married Miss Lillie Leah Ferguson, who survives him, with two sons, Royal Duncan Hawley of San Francisco, and Philip Ferguson Hawley of Chicago. Another son, Henry Stephen, died in infancy.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Directors of The National Historical Society after Mr. Hawley's death.

"Whereas, The National Historical Society owes a debt of deep gratitude to Henry Stephen Hawley, an Original Life-Member Founder and Vice-President of the Society, for his cordial encouragement and wise counsel at the inception of the Society, and whereas the Directors of the Society esteem it a blessing to have had such cooperation from a man whose kindly virtues and admirable judgment were enlightened by his strong faith as a devout servant of our Lord Christ;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Directors of The National Historical Society extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family of Henry Stephen Hawley in their grief at his death.

"And be it further resolved, that these present resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society, and a copy thereof sent to Mrs. Stephen Hawley."





Henry S. Henshaw

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY



WILLIAM H. WAY, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, "FATHER OF NEW FRANCE"
Navigator, explorer, founder of Quebec in 1608, discoverer of the lake
which bears his name, splendid *Chevalier*, and noble Christian.



PÈRE MARQUETTE

Jacques Marquette, the great Jesuit missionary and explorer of the Middle West of the United States. From the statue in the Capitol at Washington.

Who Built the First United States Navy?

Joshua Humphreys, Proven by Documentary Evidence, the Designer of "Old Ironsides" and Her Five Sister Ships, "Constructor of the Navy of the United States," He Planned and Built the Frigates Which Were the Forerunners of Our Present Superdreadnaughts

BY

COLONEL HENRY H. HUMPHREYS, U. S. A., RETIRED
Great-Grandson of Joshua Humphreys



SKETCH of the designer and builder of our Superdreadnaughts of the past accompanies photographic copies of letters over one hundred years of age. One letter, dated January 6, 1793, enunciates the principles of their construction which, in spite of the derisive term applied to them of "fir built frigates," were victorious in combat. Their victories, nevertheless, caused some nations to cut down their naval ships to conform to ours. To this day our navy, with slight changes of expression, is constructed upon the principles in the letter to be set forth. Their production herewith presented in this article proves who was the designer of these vessels, will set at rest for all time the claims of others for their conception.

Daniel, the grandfather of Joshua Humphreys, Welsh by birth, in religion a Quaker, came to the Province of Pennsylvania in the year 1682, settling near Philadelphia. He married Hannah Wynne, daughter of Doctor Thomas Wynne, first Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of that Province. The subject of this sketch, Joshua Humphreys, was also a Quaker, but read out of Meeting, because of giving his aid in the Revolution of the Colonies against Great Britain. Being Welsh, he married Mary David of Welsh parentage.

Among many papers in possession of the family is one yellow with age, but the writing legible. That paper is dated the 27th day of the fifth month of the year 1683, and issued from the Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Merionethshire, Wales; is signed by sixteen persons, all Quakers, who vouch for the orderly walkings of one Elizabeth Humphreys, widow of Samuel Humphreys, and her four children, who intend to remove to Pennsylvania in America and join her son, Daniel. That paper describes the widow in this manner. "As to herself, the said Elizabeth is a woman worthy of our recommendation, for an honest faithful woman, that has been serviceable in her place, and praiseworthy in her conversations among us."

The children, Benjamin, Lydia, Amy and Gobitha, are mentioned as being educated, and as "children of honest parents and whom we have known as tender Plants, growing in that work, the knowledge of which is the truth and grace of God." Her son, Daniel, is mentioned as "already gone into Penn., about twelve months since."

Daniel had by his wife sons and daughters, one of whom, Joshua, married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Eleanor Williams of Blockley, September 11, 1742, and had among other children, one named Joshua, the designer of "Old Ironsides" and her five sister ships.

Joshua was born June 17, 1751, in the township of Merion, now Haverford, in the County of Delaware, Pennsylvania. At fourteen years of age his parents moved to Philadelphia. Joshua was apprenticed to a shipbuilder, Mr. James, or Jonathan, Penrose, "a gentleman of the highest respectability." Mr. Penrose dying before the apprenticeship of Joshua expired, Mrs. Penrose gave him his time. A vessel was then on the stocks. The owner requested the "young apprentice" to finish her which was done to the satisfaction of the owner.

Before reaching twenty-one years he entered into business with a cousin, Mr. John Wharton of Philadelphia, building several ships. Soon afterwards he received an appointment "at the Continental shipyard," to build a frigate of certain dimensions, the Randolph (of unhappy name), but according to his views of what would be correct.

He was also commissioned by "the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia" to build a galley, the first armed vessel built in the Revolution; and he was employed by the "Marine Committee" to fit out a fleet of war vessels, which sailed in 1776 under Commodore Ezek Hopkins. While Congress was debating whether a national navy should be built or not, a letter, dated January 6, 1793, addressed to

WHO BUILT THE FIRST UNITED STATES NAVY?

Robert Morris, was written by Joshua Humphreys, then an experienced shipbuilder, wherein he set forth the provisions which should govern the construction of a class of vessels not hitherto in existence. It is needless to say, those views, being sound, were accepted by the Government. Drafts and moulds of the proposed frigates were directed to be prepared and sent to selected cities for their building. (See accompanying reproduction of this letter, Document A.)

General Knox's compliments to Mr. Humphreys -
and will be happy to have a conference with
you at the War-office any time before three
o'clock this day, if it will be convenient to Mr.
Humphreys -

Thursday
Feb. 3 1794

GENERAL KNOX TO MR. HUMPHREYS
Document A

Joshua Humphreys, accepting the foregoing invitation of General Knox, relates the subjects under discussion. "I attended; the subject under consideration was the construction of a navy, whereat I set forth the principles on which I recommended frigates should be built, as expressed in a letter which I had addressed to Hon. Robert Morris. The act of March 27th, 1794, was discussed." Resuming, he says:

Robert Morris Esq.

Southwark Sandy 6. 1793

Sir

From the present appearance of affairs, I believe it is time this country was prepared of a Navy; but as that is yet to be raised, I have ventured a few Ideas on that subject.

Ships that compose the European Navy are generally distinguished by their rates; but as the situations & depth of water of our coast, & Harbours are different in some degree from those in Europe, & as our Navy must for a considerable time be inferior in number we are to consider what size Ships will be most formidable and be an over match for those of ~~an~~ ^{an} Enemy, such Frigates as in blowing weather as would be an over match for double deck Ships, & in light winds, to evade coming to action, or double deck Ships as would be an over match for common double deck Ships, ~~and~~ ^{and} in blowing weather superior to Ships of three Decks, or in calm weather or light winds to out sail them. Ships built on these principles will rend or those of an Enemy in a degree as they, or require a greater number before they dare attack our Ships.

Frigates I suppose will be the first object and I suppose none ought to be built less than 150 feet keel to carry 28, 32 pounders or 30, 24 pounders on the main gun deck & 12 pounders on the quarter deck. These ships should have scantling equal to 74th and I believe may be built of Red cedar & five Oak for about twenty four pounds of Ton Carpenters tonnage including Carpenters bill, Smith, including Anchors

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO ROBERT MORRIS

Document B

Joiners, Boatbuilders, Painters, Plumbers, Carvers, Coopers, Block
makers, Mast Makers, Riggers & Rigging, sail makers & sail clothiers
suits & chandlers bill.

As ~~these~~ such Ships will cost a large sum of money
they should be built of the best materials, that could possi-
bly be procured, the beams for their decks should be of the
best Carolina pine & the lower Futlocks & knees if possible
of Live Oak. The greatest care should be taken in the
construction & erecting of such Ships, and particularly
all his timbers should be seasoned and bolted together
before they are raised.

Frigate built to carry ~~1200~~ 1200⁸
pounds in my opinion will not answer the expedient
as contemplated from them, for if we should be obliged
to take a part in the present European War, or at a
future day, we should be dragged into a war with
any powers of the old continent, especially Great Britain
they having such a number of Ships of that size, that it would
be an equal chance by equal combat that we loose our
Ships and more particularly from the Algerians who
have Ships & some of much greater force. A moral question
will arise, whether will one large or two small frigates con-
tribute more to the protection of our trade & which will cost
the least sum of money, or whether two small ones are
as able to engage a double deck ship as one large one,
for my part I am decidedly of opinion, the large ones
will answer best.

I am very Respectfully

Joshua Humphreys

"Shortly after the passage of this act I received a letter of which the following is a copy." (See the reproduction herewith, Document C.)

Resuming, he states: "I have mislaid the copy of my letter to Genl. Knox of the 12th April, 1794, to which the preceding letter from him to me of same date replies. This must account for its omission immediately preceding his. It in effect propounds to construct the frigates on the same principles as set forth in my letter to Hon. Robert Morris of the 6. of January 1793, & propounds models for the construction of the frigates in conformity thereto, which were adopted; & the frigates with the exception of the Chesapeake, built thereon. On the 21st and 28th of June 1794, I received instructions as follows:" (See Documents D and E.)

Humphreys' pen states: "The frigate then built by me, the United States, was frequently visited during the progress of her building by President Washington, who expressed deep interest in all that related to her, & the intended navy." (Document F.)

Further instructions were received July 24, 1794. (See Document G and Document H.)

As to the title, "Constructor of the Navy of the United States," the correspondence does not show it was withdrawn during the continuance in office of Joshua Humphreys as such. From the instructions contained in the letter of July 24, 1794, Mr. Fox was not independent of his chief. From him, he received general or special directions to carry out. Possibly Mr. Fox offered suggestions in the building of the frigates which, being considered feasible, were accepted by his chief and carried out, but that Mr. Fox did build the frigates is rejected *toto*. In all business establishments one head is responsible for the success or failure of the work, not the subordinate. Blame for this or that failure can not be shifted from the shoulders of the chief, unless the subordinate did not carry out the orders received from the head.

Our frigates of forty-four and thirty-six guns in single combat were always victorious with the exception of one, the *Chesapeake*. Why was that? It is believed her loss is attributable to the following reasons.

First, there was violation of the Act of Congress of March 27, 1794, which prescribed the number of frigates, four to carry each forty-four guns, and two frigates each to carry thirty-six guns. Consequently there were three of each class. Secondly, there was radical departure in the *Chesapeake's* construction upon a new plan, differing from the one sent, which failure will be explained further on. Third,

War Department

April 12. 1794

Sir

I request that you would please immediately to prepare the models for the frame of the frigates proposed by you in your letter of this date and also that you would please to prepare an accurate draft, and models of the same, the latter to have the frame accurately described -

I am

Sir

Your obed^t Servant

A. KNOX.

Mr Joshua Humphreys

GENERAL KNOX TO JOSHUA HUMPHREYS
Document C

War department

June 21st 1794.

Sir,

The building for making the moulds being so essential no time should be lost in putting it in a train of instant execution. It ought to be framed so that if no further use should be required for it that it may be sold to the best advantage. I request that you would after negotiating with several of the most eminent carpenters for the erection of this building engage with the cheapest and also contract for the materials and I will arrange payment in the course of a few days.—

I am

Sir

Your humble servant

KNOX

Mr. Joshua Humphreys—

GENERAL KNOX TO JOSHUA HUMPHREYS
Document D

War Department, June 28 1794

Sir.

You are appointed the Constructor or
Master Builder of a Forty-four Gun Ship, to be built
in the port of Philadelphia at the rate of compensation
of Two thousand dollars Annunum.

This compensation is to be considered as
commencing on the first of May last, in consideration of
your incessant application to the public interests in ad-
justing the principles of the ships, drawing of drafts and
making models &c.

I am Sir,

with esteem

Your obed: Serv.

A. M. D.
J. J. J. J.

M^r. Joshua Humphreys

GENERAL KNOX TO JOSHUA HUMPHREYS
Document E

Arlington House Nov^r 18th 1944

My D^r Col^l Humphreys —

Your letter of the 31st ult^o has been too long unanswered. I have been badgered as a witness at Court in a great White Case for most of last week, & my Agent here being sick, I have been unable to now to attend to my correspondence.

I have a perfect recollection of the events attending the origin, or first organization of our present Naval Establishment, that has grown so great & glorious, from very small beginnings. — When the three Frigates viz. United States, Constitution, & Constitution were first ordered to be built, we had neither Secretary of the Navy or Naval Bureau of any sort. The matter was entrusted to General Knox then Secretary of War, Knox being bred rather in the medical than maritime line, sought the best advice touching the construction & armament of the ships, that was within his reach. Joshua Humphreys being a required distinction as a Naval Architect from his having built the Randolph Frigate, and other Men of War during the Revolution; & residing at the then Seat of Government (Philadelphia) was at once consulted on the size & armament of the

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, MARTHA WASHINGTON'S GRAND-
SON, TO COLONEL HUMPHREYS, GRANDSON OF JOSHUA HUMPHREYS

Document F

Frigates was determined upon. — With wonder
full sagacity Humphreys at once declared, that
inasmuch as we could have but few repairs for many
years to come; to cope with the maritime powers of
Europe, it behoved us to have those few of a superior
order, both as to their size, construction & weight of
metal, & thus started for the first time in the world,
the armament of the two larger frigates to be 24 pound
ers. — The idea of 24's to a single deck man of
war, was unknown till this moment, & created no
little surprise & opposition. Humphreys persisted, &
gave such excellent & forcible reasons for his plan
that the former was adopted by the Government in all
its extent. Let Victory tell the rest.

I well remember visiting with Washington the
United States Frigate at Southwark, where her keel
was laid, & stem & stern post only up. The Chief
express'd his admiration at the great size of
the Vessel that was to be. Commodore Barry was
present, & Mr. Humphreys explained to the President
several of his cabinet, and other persons who were
present, the great principles which he had originated &
was now by consent of the authorities putting into
successful practice, all of which met with Washing-
ton's approbation, & he expressed himself on his re-
turn in his coach, much gratified with all he had
seen & heard in this, his first visit to an American
Navy Yard —

Document F Continued

Surely my Dear, the grandsons of a Patriot of the
Days of Trial, & one who has done the State sacred
service, cannot be an unsuccessful applicant for
the bounty of Government. for so long as the ensign of
victory continues to float on the famed Old Wagon
~~will~~ the worth & services of John Humphreys be
"perpetually remembered". —

With many recollections of the happy days
of Juvenility, & with great regard & esteem.
Believe me my Dear
Faithfully yrs. —

Geo. M. Curtis.

John Humphreys. —

War department
The
July 24 1794

Sir,

I request that you would have the moulds for the fuses prepared with all possible dispatch for the purpose of being transported to the following places - to wit

Norfolk..... 44 Gunship..... to be addressed to William Pennock Esq
Baltimore..... 36..... d^o..... ^{James M. G. Bennett} Jeremiah Fellot
New York..... 44..... d^o..... John Blagge
Boston..... 44..... d^o..... Henry Jackson
Portsmouth..... } 36..... d^o..... ^{Jacob Neal} John Swyddon
New Hampshire }

Mr. Fox who is under your direction
will also apply himself closely to
this business

I am

Sir

Your obed^t. Servant

Knox

Mr. Joshua Humphreys
Constructor of the Navy
of the United States

GENERAL KNOX TO JOSHUA HUMPHREYS

Document G

Sir

Phil^a July 25-1797

I rec^d your letter of yesterday purporting the Sec^t of War, "being very desirous that the frigate Constellation should be launched in the safest manner and with as little expence to the United States as possible; and judging that your advice may be necessary to assist Mr Stoddard in performing that service, desires me to:"

I have waited on him, It is with pleasure & with alacrity I shall always receive and obey what in the service of the United States any order of the Secretary of War, but Sir, I cannot receive hereafter or attend to any directions from you, altho directed by the Sec^t of War - while ^{you are} Naval Constructor, you must know, that my station in the service of the United States requires no directions from a Naval Constructor, you also know that I am at the head of that Department - and when you direct a letter to me let it be done in style as Clerk of the Marine Department; whenever the Secretary ~~deems~~ ^{deems} my services no longer necessary, you may then to other persons assume such title as your Vanity may suggest -

I am &c.

J. H. Fox

Josiah Fox

Clerk in the Marine Department

War Office

there was the loss of eight guns, quite an important factor in combat. Why should not Mr. Fox be held responsible for her loss?

Humphreys, resuming, states: "I had also to provide rough moulds & instructions to Mr. Morgan, who was sent to Georgia to cut timber for the frigates. After the drafts, moulds & instructions were completed & forwarded to the different agents as directed in Genl. Knox's letter, it was found there was not any person at Norfolk supposed to be capable of building a frigate. Mr. Fox was appointed to build her. Before he arrived at Norfolk, the keel had been spliced & laid for the 44 gun ship to be built there. The keel was afterwards cut to that of a 36 gun ship, on a new draft drawn by Mr. Fox, differing from the one I had forwarded. By what authority the alteration was made I never could ascertain. The ship so built was the Chesapeake. The duties of naval constructor were performed by me, & I was in correspondence with several secretaries of the department, from my appointment in May 1794, throughout the Washington Administration, the whole period of the elder Mr. Adams' term, & for a short time under that of Mr. Jefferson. On the 29th of January, 1800, I received an order from the secretary of the navy to examine the ports of New London, Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Portland & Wicas-set in Casco Bay, for the purpose of selecting the most suitable place for a dockyard. This I performed, & duly reported upon. I was also directed to purchase the navy yard at Philadelphia & to lay out one at Washington. These things were ordered as I understood, because the elder Mr. Adams, the President of the United States, was aware of Mr. Jefferson's hostility to an efficient navy, & was resolved to secure all these points before he went out of office. On the 13th of August, 1801, I received a letter from the secretary of the navy, from which I insert the following." (Document I.)

Humphreys, continuing, states: "A short time afterwards brought me the following letter dated October 24th, 1801." (See Document J.)

In the year 1836 a letter addressed by Joshua Humphreys to Josiah Barker, naval constructor at Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts, thanks him for a cane made from some timber taken from the Constitution when first repaired there.

"Harve township, Delaware county, Pa.: Dear Sir—On my son Samuel's return from Boston, he presented me with a very handsome walking cane, made out of a part of the frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides), which was taken out of her while under your repairs. This cane

Navy dep^{mt}
13th Aug¹² 1864

Sir

I have received your letter
of the 10th & 11th inst — I consider
the employment of coppers to the
stany yard as very proper, Be
pleased therefore to continue that
employment — and you may
continue to employ a Master
workman in the repair of
the gunellation as long as
you find the same necessary —

With respect to providing the ar-
ticles for the repairs of the gun
ellation, you certainly must
be the best judge not only of

what may be wanting but of the
quantity of the articles offered - You
will therefore continue to purchase
them, giving orders on Mr. Harrison
for payment —

The Frigate Constitution has been
examined & found to be considerably
decayed particularly the ends
of her Beam - She is now under
orders for a thorough repair -

Thanking you for your suggestions
on this & other subjects which will
receive due attention, and soliciting
a continuance of your observations
on whatever points you may deem
proper or conducive to the im-
provement of our affairs,

I am first
very respectfully
y. mo. ob. Serv
R. Smith

L. H. A. Humphreys Esq

Document I Concluded

Sir

Star Sep
26th Oct 1809

As it is not intended that either of the Y^d's shall be commenced until all the timber is duly prepared & properly seasoned; the station which you hold, as Survey Constructor, has become unnecessary, and I am under the necessity, though very reluctantly, of informing you that your services will be dispensed with after the 1st of November next up to which period you will be pleased to make out your account & transmit it to the Accountant for settlement

You will I trust be duly sensible how very painful it is to me to make to you this unpleasant communication - and be persuaded Sir

ROBERT SMITH TO JOSHUA HUMPHREYS
Document J

my sensibility is increased by considera-
tions resulting from a knowledge of
your worth - & the uniformly good &
useful character you have sustained
since you have been in the employ
of this Department ... But it is hoped
that should your services be hereafter
required, that you will not withhold
them.

I have the Honor to be
with great respect

Yours most obedt.

R^t Smith

Joshua Humphreys Esq
Philad.

P.S. You will be pleased to deliver to Mr. George
Harrison all the public property of what
nature you putaining to the Navy in
your possession or under your control,
of which you will send to him a com-
plete inventory, and transmit a dupli-
cate inventory, with Mr. Harrison's receipts
for the same to this department.

R. S. Meade

Document J Concluded

is of double value to me on account of its having been taken from one of the frigates I constructed in the year 1794, forty-two years ago, under the administration of the ever memorable Washington, and General Knox, his then Secretary of War. The five frigates, the United States, the President and Constitution, forty-fours; the Constitution and Congress, thirty-sixes, were all built by the drafts and molds sent on by me to the different posts where they were to be built.

“The molds and drafts for the Chesapeake were also sent on by me to Mr. Pennock, navy agent at Norfolk, for a forty-four, the same size as the large frigates, and the keel laid. But as there was no person there who understood the drafts and molds, a Josiah Fox, an Englishman, who was in the mold loft with me, who copied some of the drafts that were sent out from here to these different builders, was sent to build her, but instead of conforming to the drafts and instructions from me, he curtailed the dimensions of that ship from a forty-four to a thirty-six; but by whose authority the alterations were made I was never able to find out. This ship always spoke for herself as well as the others did. Old fellows like myself like to tell what they did in their younger days, and I will say to you that I built the first frigate (Randolph), and fitted out the first fleet under Commodore Hopkins, that sailed under the United States, in the year 1776. The great mark of attention you have shown men in sending me so beautiful a present has made me proud, although in my eighty-sixth year of age, a time of life when I ought to be more humble. The cane I shall leave as a talisman to my grandson and namesake, son of my son Samuel, that, should he ever come into action he will recollect the bravery of the officers of Old Ironsides. Should you ever come this way I should be most glad to see you, and spend some time with us. I live in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pa., seven miles west of Schuylkill bridge. I am with very great respect, yours, etc., sd. Joshua Humphreys. Addressed Josiah Barker, Naval Constructor, Charlestown, Mass.”

These ships, commanded by gallant captains, manned by good crews, their fine sailing qualities, magnificent fighting, the universal successes which attended them in all their encounters with England and France, caused the United States to be respected abroad. Their peculiar lines and build created a revolution in all naval vessels which were subsequently built by foreign nations. Whether this Government has in its possession a model of the ships is a matter of which the writer has no positive knowledge, but the family had at its country place, Pont Reading, Pennsylvania, a model of some size of a ship in

WHO BUILT THE FIRST UNITED STATES NAVY?

wood, fashioned by the hands of Joshua Humphreys. This model hung in the mould-loft of the navy yard in Philadelphia, before its abandonment. It was sent to the family by the then chief naval constructor of the United States, Mr. John Lenthall. The model was subsequently presented to Independence Hall at Philadelphia, where it is displayed. On the back of the board to which the model is attached will be found this: "J. H. fecit 1777."

The construction of the frigate *United States*, built by Joshua Humphreys, is typical of her five sister ships with the exception of the *Chesapeake*.

The drafts and moulds for the six frigates were closely modeled after the best French practice of that time and resembled a razeed 74 gun-ship of the line, following closely that curious feature called the "tumble home," an inward curving of the sides above the water line, which secured the much desired load line beam without corresponding bulk above board. Below their water line, their lines were sharp, clean and clear, cutting the water like a rapier, which in the hands of skillful fencer glides without effort into the body of the opponent.

Of the six frigates but two remain: the *Constitution* at the Boston Navy Yard, and the *Constellation* at Newport News, Rhode Island, used as a receiving ship. The *President*, under command of John Rodgers, had the honor of firing the first shot in the war with England. When under Decatur, in the spring of 1814, near New York City, she encountered four English frigates which attacked her. After a terrific contest she was captured and taken to London, England, where she is to this day exhibited as a trophy. The *United States* won renown in action, being classed with the *Constitution* and *Constellation*. Long ago she was condemned and broken up. The *Congress*, bearing an honorable part in the war of 1812, was blown up in Hampton Roads, Virginia, in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Merimac*, March, 1862. The *Chesapeake* under Lawrence in the encounter with the *Shannon* was captured.

The following points should be noted in the construction of the frigates. Of the *Constitution*.—"Her model & armament were copied by England, & before the naval ward of 1812 had closed, as it was imperative to build something that could overtake her." (See pages 2 and 3, chap. I, "The frigate *Constitution*.") It was important in constructing the frigates to have their decks as far as practicable from eight to nine feet above the water line with a steady platform, and in that respect our frigates were superior to the English, ship for ship. Our

sailors were handy in all kinds of work; quick to repair any damage to the ship; apt in gunnery, and improvising sights for guns. The frigates were heavily sparred. The hardness of the timber and weight, with the planking, was an advantage. The frigates could go into action in weather which rolled the gun ports of the ordinary frigate and line of battleship under water. It is said that Nelson remarked on Commodore Dale's squadron, then in the Mediterranean, "There is in the handling of those trans-atlantic ships a nucleus of trouble for the Navy of Great Britain." (See page 23, chapter 1, "The Constitution.")

Can the advocates for other claimants to the building of the first American Navy produce a letter with this address, "Constructor of the Navy of the United States?" Can they produce any letter showing the plans of their clients for the construction of our navy were approved and ordered built by the authorities then in power in preference to those of Joshua Humphreys? Can they show, if their clients had plans, why those of Joshua Humphreys were accepted, and not theirs? Can they show that the duties as related in this article were not performed by Joshua Humphreys, but by them? Why were the plans of Joshua Humphreys accepted and no notice made of other plans? If their clients designed, moulded, built the first navy of the United States, why do not writers on that subject mention their names? Excepting the name of Joshua Humphreys, as the designer and builder of the navy, no other names are mentioned. Such could not have come from design.

The advocate for one claimant states: "he introduced into the service the improved mode of drafting the ships of war & likewise the manner of making the moulds & taking bevellings of the timber, & he has reason to believe he was the first person who ever directed putting together a stern frame from moulds of war before it was raised in the United States." The party states he arrived at Dumfries, Virginia, October 9, 1793.

In connection with the above claim re-read the letter of January 6th, 1793, wherein is stated: "The greatest care should be taken in the construction of such ships and particularly all her timbers should be framed and bolted together before they raised." The views just called to the reader's attention antedate the arrival of that claimant in this country over nine months.

Attention is invited to two letters from Mr. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of War, to Mr. Fox, dated May 12, 1795; also to one from

WHO BUILT THE FIRST UNITED STATES NAVY?

Ben Stoddard, likewise Secretary of that department, of August 1, 1798, which letters are printed on page 106, of *The Journal of American History*, First Quarter of the year 1908; also to photographic copies of letters from Humphreys' correspondence, dated August 20th, 1827; also to the letter of Humphreys to Secretary Pickering, on learning from Mr. Fox of that letter. (Documents K and L.)

Attention is directed to the same Number of *The Journal of American History*, where, on page 108, third paragraph from the top, it is said that the "State Department applied to Fox by permission of the Secretary of war to draft and direct the building of a frigate to carry 36 guns for the Dey of Algiers."

In connection with the above, there are herewith submitted photographic copies of letters dated July 19, August 11, September 1, 2 and 25; and November 6 and 10, of the year 1797. These letters pertain to the drafts, building, and equipment of a frigate, brig, and schooner for the Dey of Algiers. (See accompanying reproductions, Documents M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, and U.)

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, before a meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, held in New York, December 10 and 11, 1914, addressed that body on "Our First Frigates: Some Unpublished Facts about Their Construction." Accompanying the printed address are drawings, illustrating, first, the body plan of the frigates *Constitution*, *United States*, *Constellation* and *Congress*; elevation and one-half breadth of the *Constellation*; ditto for the *Constitution* and *United States*. These copied drawing are taken from the originals of Joshua Humphreys on file in the Navy Department of the United States.

This article treats of the Act of Congress, dated March 27, 1794, which created a navy for the United States of America and none other. It does not treat of the navy of the United Colonies, or its captains commanding their vessels of war.

The following citation of eminent works of value give to but one person the title of "Father of the American Navy," he of whom we have written: Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Volume 3, page 313; Lamb's *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, Volume 4, page 239; Scharr and Wescott's *History of Philadelphia*, published in 1884; Simpson's *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*, published in 1859, page 587; Edward S. Maclay's *History of the Navy, 1775 to 1803*, two Volumes, 1890, page 159, Volume 1.; *New International Encyclopedia*, 1907; *The Frigate Constitution*, published in the

At this time Colo Pickering
acted as Secretary at War & appointed Fox to build the 44 gun Frigate at
that place, & stated in his appointment that he Fox had a principal
share in constructing the other Frigates, on Fox shewing me his ^{appointment} ~~instructions~~
I asked him how he could receive such instructions, ^{without} without informing the Secretary that they were not correct as to his having
any thing to do with the construction of those ships; In consequence I wrote
Colo Pickering 5. June 1795 informing him that Fox had nothing to do
with planning or constructing the Drafts or Models of the Frigates but
the Copying of them &c.

The three Ships being built ^{by instructions by me} by the safe draft - while he was performing that business
I was preparing the Drafts for the 36 gun Frigate,

All the Builders
were improperly called Naval Contractors, altho none of them had any thing
to do with drafting or constructing the Frigates but myself

After the moulds in the Mould loft was finished for the six Frigates
was finished, I set Mr Fox to make four copies of the four large Frigates one to
be sent to each yard where the Frigates were to be built, ~~but he sent me~~
~~them~~ I examined & compared them with the original drafts drawn by my
self, & certified them to be correct, before they were sent on; whether he or Mr Dough
-y copied the drafts of the 36 gun Frigate, I have now forgotten. After all the
Drafts were completed, I recommended Fox to General Knox for a Clerk in
his Office, as he would be more capable of explaining any matter on na-
-val matter or Architecture, than any person he could employ, accordingly
he was taken into office.

FROM JOSHUA HUMPHREYS' CORRESPONDENCE,
AUGUST 20, 1827
Document K

Exactly at what time Fox was taken into the service I do not know. But it must have been soon after I received the letter from Gen Knowlton to prepare the draughts & Models. Fox was considered a first rate draftsman and his being late from one of the Kings Affairs in England, he was considered a great acquisition to us, I gave him directions to prepare a draught for the 4 gun ships, with Instructions in what manner to draw it; but instead of conforming to the instructions I gave him, he drew the draught according to his own Opinion, which was so far from my Ideas that I set it aside & drew another myself, by which the 11 Ships, the President & Constitution, were built; I then set Fox to lay down the ships in the mould loft, making moulds for cutting timber by, & other sets for the master builders in the different yards

Document K Continued

Wash
Sir

15 June 1794. 1000/1000/1000

Permit me to observe, on seeing your instructions to Mr Fox, that soon after the commencement of building, I was directed to prepare a Draught and Model for them, the Model was presented to the late Gen at War and is now in your office, in order to make them the most perfect ships the best Shipwrights of this port were called in to give their opinion on the Model, which they did candidly, I was then directed to make such alterations in the formation of the Trogaly body as was conformable to the general Ideas Mr Fox appointed under me to carry the same into effect, accordingly I directed him to prepare a draught agreeably to the directions I had recd. but I conceive he did not strictly conform

Informing the feet of Mr Fox's not having
 applied in consequence of the draughts

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO TIMOTHY PICKERING

Document L

to those directions in the drawing of the draught, which induced me immediately to set about drawing myself & I produced those, the Frigates are to be built by without Mr. Fox's advice or assistance, but conformable to the directions I had rec^d. While I was drawing, and making out the dimensions and size of Scantling and mode of putting the timber together & fastening it Mr. Fox was laying down the 44 Gun Ships in the mould loft - when that was finished Mr. Fox and Mr. Daugtry went to copying the Draughts to be sent to the different builders, for the 44 Gun ships & while they were about that business I was laying down the 36 Gun Ships in the mould loft these are facts I conceive had not come to your knowledge and I hope you will not consider it improper in me to state them to you at this time and altho it is so yet I do not wish to take from Mr. Fox or lessen his merit, or even give the most distant hint of his ^{want of} capability in this business, on the other hand I think there are few men in this country equally qualified & he is well informed and his judgment

I am Sir with much esteem & respect
 signed, Jas^o Humphreys,

on Fox's calling at
 Baltimore
 the 11th Dec^r
 at War

Sir
 with deference I would subjoin the propriety of Mr. Fox calling at Baltimore with a letter of Introduction in case they should want information on any point respecting the moulds or putting the frames together
 I am respectfully
 signed / Jas^o Humphreys

copy this

July 19. 1757 -

32

Dimensions of a Brig. to carry 10 Guns - on the main gun
deck for the Deu of Algiers.

75 Keel ~~head~~

27 feet Beam

12 feet hold -

5 feet tight Work fitted with a gangway - with a

long water deck and forecater - to have a tight quarters deck and
firecater - to have a light spar or Orlope deck to be laid by
the Carpenter to be fitted with a head and feet. other decorations
as may be hereafter directed, to be launched and finished to cleats
including Coppering Rums, Chipping Watery Pitch Tars, Turpentine
Resins Tallow for Launching, and all chandlery stores for the
Hull and Launching Runners, to be fitted in as compleat manner

FROM JOSHUA HUMPHREYS' LETTERS CONCERNING EQUIPMENT OF
VESSELS FOR THE DEU OF ALGIERS

Document M

as a Vessel of War and to be built agreeable to the
directions of such Superintendent as may be hereafter
appointed - and to be launched - on or before the 15th
of November next - on the shortest possible time -

Dimensions of a Schooner to carry 14 Guns on
the Main gun deck for the Sea of Algiers -

62 feet Keel

23 feet Beams

11 feet Holds

4 feet 3 in. fore want. to have a quarter

deck - or tona house as may be hereafter directed - &
"complicated as above described -

Form of a Letter for the Secretary of State for
the different builders in Philadelphia - dated July
19th 1797 -

" Enclosed I send you the dimensions of two
Vessels with the number of guns each are to carry you
will please to consider these dimensions, the proportions
with each other and how these dimensions are calculated to
carry the Number of guns annexed to each as well as how
their Sizes are adapted to the class of Shipping mentioned.
If those dimensions should not accord with your Ideas
you will please to state such as will with your
reasons why they do not - you will please to enclose
sealed, your terms as soon as, possible for building these
Vessels agreeable to the dimensions including - the
Articles mentioned and also your terms for any sized
Vessels you may think better to be adapted, including all
after bills as before mentioned -



Sir

New York Aug. 11. 1797

copy this.

I have considered the purport of your letter of yesterday, in Colo^d Hachet's proposals for building a Frigate for the Use of the Decy of Algiers, he included his terms with the number of tons the ship would contain - or he was willing to take the N^o of Tons the ship would produce by the Philadelphia or Boston mode of measurement; The Secretary accepted of the proposals, he was satisfied with the number of Tons set forth in the proposals, because it was agreeable to the mode now in practice in this Port. After maturely considering these matters I am clearly of opinion Colo^d Hachet intended & would have contracted for the N^o of Tons set forth in his proposals or the mode now in practice in this port, which amounts to the same thing, I am therefore clearly of Opinion M^r Hachet should not charge more Tons than are mentioned in his proposals -

With respect to the Head & Gallies, he was to be allowed a reasonable compensation, but the price he has charged appears to me to be too high, and in order to ascertain the amount thereof I have stated the

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO OLIVER WOLCOTT

Document N

account in detail

1 piece for deck water and Chock	30
12" for dooring	5
4 d" for Chock	20
2 Main head rails	12
2 Middle rails	3
8 timber	20
after knee	5
1 Graft piece	2
Pointers & Brackets	4
Grating	10
Supplies & haulbouts	5
	<u>116</u>

Workman's hire	116
Ant of head - dollars	<u>232</u>

Oliver W. Hale of Esq.ree

Ant of Gully	20
Stools	16
Head for scuz Gully	8
penknives	15
Freeport	2
	<u>61</u>
workman's hire	100
	<u>161</u> dollars
Ant of head	<u>232</u>
Total ant of Head & Gully	<u><u>393</u></u> dollars

44 Dimensions of Mast & Spars for a schooner of 62 feet & 2
23 feet Beam 10 1/2 feet hold & 10 feet weight

Main Mast 76 feet height 13 inches 3/4 - head 11 feet
Fore Mast - 70 feet - - 8 1/2 - - 37 - 2 - 13 1/2 -

Fore Cross Jack yard - 38 feet across 12 inches

2 tops yard - 24 1/2 - - 12 - 2 -

2 Top of yard - 17 1/2 - - 9 - 2 -

Cross Jack yard - 32 1/2 - - 12 - 2 -

Main tops yard 22 1/2 - - 9 - 2 -

m. f. g. 15 - 2 - 9 - 2 -

Fore Gaff 24 feet Main Gaff 20 feet

Bowsprit 21 feet out board

Jib Boom 23 feet - -

main Boom 10 feet over the Stern

Always Booms & yards in usual accordance to the General rule.

The dimensions of the Masts & Spars I wish you to show to Capt. Otis that he may be satisfied therewith or that he may have an opportunity of making such alterations as he ~~wishes~~ ^{wishes} that will best suit the Service. They are intended for you.

It is not necessary now to determine }
the length of Masts, Booms or Yards }

J H

I did not expect you to depend altogether on Otis as he knew in what manner this will be suit, I thought it was best to show his Opinion if that cannot be had you shall not want mine

No French Calibres

Tench Francis Esq

Richard Brown Esq. Navy Yard Sept 2. 1797 43
 copy'd

I wish you to determine about the
 Coaling and all other matters relative to the Algerian
 vessels that I have stated to you - I will thank
 you to forward this business with all possible dispatch
 Y^r S^{vc}

An Estimate of the Quantity & size of Copper, Nails, Bolts
 & Spikes for the Breech

830 feet of one inch bolts	} The some here mentioned are the sizes of the Algerian vessels wide be a little larger but are called as mentioned
283 feet of one inch & greater	
64 feet of inch bolts	
125 feet of 7/8 inch	
1100 d ^o of 7/4	
72 d ^o of composition 1/4 Bolt bolts to be used with a head and pound	
1200 eight inch Spikes	
400 seven inch d ^o	
200 six inch d ^o	
1100 sheets of copper 3=9 long by 14 inches wide of a size thinner than the Frigate of the present sheathing copper	
115,000 Copper sheathing nails of a size less than the Frigate	

Dimensions of Masts & Spars for a Breech of 75 feet
 Keel 27 feet Beam 11 1/2 feet hold 4 1/2 between deck & keel

Fore Mast 56.8	head 8.3	yard 48 feet	arm 2.3
topmast 36	5	top 36 d	2.3
top gallant 29	10	5 d 25 d	1
		Royal 20	1

Main Mast 73 feet	head 8	yard 42	1-8
topmast 33 d	4.9	33	2
top 3 mast 27 d	9	22	1

Main Boom 12 feet over stem	Royal 17	
Gaff 30 feet long	} Fore top 13 1/2 feet Main top 12 feet	
Cross pole 27 feet outside Bow		
Jubb boom 29 feet		

Stems, yards & Booms as is usual
 into the general rule

Harford Township, Humphreys Mills,
at the Nine Mile Stone on the Harford
Road - Sept: 25: 1797 -

Sir

I was in hopes of soon returning to
the City, and untill yesterday was very sanguine of
having both vessels complicated, to sail before the river
closed this season, but the unfavorable report of the
Contagion, and the number of Deaths in the vicinity
of the yard, will prevent for the present, my return
there, the number is much greater than in the year 93
I know of no family that has escaped, the Clerk of the
Yard, was taken sick on the County House and is now
dead — Mr. Hutton is driving on the small Repelle
very fast, she will be all completely timbered this week
and will begin to put on the planks and trales, if he is
fortunate enough to continue healthy she will be soon
Completed. — The Stem & Stern of the Brig will be
~~soon~~ raised tomorrow, she will progress as fast as
possible under the present calamity — I have engaged
the stuff for the gun Carriages, which will be cut
immediately and piled up to season —

Mr. Francis, nor myself, have a copy of Mr. Huttons
proposals, it will be necessary for one of us to be pro-
-spected of them, in order to know, at what time,
Mr. Hutton is to receive payment, although I know
very

very ~~great~~ near the sum and time, yet I may be mistaken
 I have drawn two orders, on Mr Francis for five hundred
 Dollars each, on account of his first payment; the first
 was paid before I left the City, the last I am not
 advised of, but have no doubt of its being paid.

I received a letter from Cap O'Brien, dated Baltimore
 11th inst: wherein he states, his being extremely ill of a fever
 any commands you may please to give, will be imme-
 diately sent to me, if they should be left at the Buck
 Tavern kept by Mr Willey on the turnpike road near
 the eight mile stone - I am with great respect

The Abbe - }
 Timothy Pickens }

Yours &c
 Joshua Humphreys

October 12th 1797
 Please to pay Nathaniel Blutton, Three hundred
 and Twenty four Dollars, Twenty five Cents, being
 the unpaid Balance of his first payment for the

copy this

Haverford Humphreys Mills
Sep: 25. 1797

Sir

Finding by a letter from Mr O'Brien that he lays extremely ill at Baltimore, and not knowing whether you have received any instructions from him respecting the Anchors and cables I enclose you a list of them that ~~I think will~~ will in my opinion be necessary for the two Vessels. I did intend to have gone to the yard to day expecting from the reports of last week, I could have gone with safety but yesterday's report being so unfavourable, I shall decline it; I have now given up all hopes of having the brig finished this fall. I shall inform the Secretary of it. I have engaged the gun carriage stuff. Gaskill who was to cut the plank for you is dead of the fever - but I expect the person who was with him will see it cut, perhaps it would be best to write about it -

	Brig for Algiers	75 feet keel	intermaze
		27	1 beam
		11 1/2	feet broad
3 Anchors	15 lb	3 Cables	12 Inch - 120 fathom
1 Stream	6 d	1 d	6 d - 2
1 Kedge	3 d	1 d	4 d - 2
1 d	- 112 lb		
1 Grapple	28 lb		

Schooner -

3 Anchors	11 lb	3 Cables	10 Inch 120 fathom
1 d	3 1/2 d	1 d	4 - 2
1 Kedge	1 d		
1 Grapple	21 lb		

J H

San Francisco Cove

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO TENCH FRANCIS
Document R

Sir

Navy Yard: Nov. 6. 1797

The Beams of the schooner are all in & the upper
work plumb'd; I have had the Beams plain'd and beaded
and shall have all under the deck made neat, —

I will thank you to let me know as soon as possible
how much I shall have the Orlope deck laid below the gun
deck, and what accommodations will be necessary and
in what manner will most accord with their Ideas
in this I wish you to be very particular and plain
as soon as I receive your instructions on this head
I shall agree with the Joiners as no time is to be lost
if she is to be sent out this season — If you
will recollect I said several matters before you
relative to the fitting three Vessels, which I wish
your Opinion on; if they were for our service
I should not be at so great a loss in fitting them.

I hope I shall here from you by the return
of the post

I am with Respect
Y^r H^{ble}

Richard O'Brien Esquire

Dear Sir

Navy Yard Nov: 10. 1797 63

On very mature deliberation, and with the advice and assistance of Mr. Wilson Downer, and old experienced sea men, as well as from comparative calculations; I am induced to differ with Capt. O'Brien with respect to the length of the schooner's masts, as well as from a former statement I sent you, and that, the difference is not very great, yet if I should conform to his dimensions, and the masts prove too short, as I believe they will it will be a difficult matter to remedy, but if they are made to my directions and prove too long they may be cutt with little expense and altho you have desired me to proceed, I cannot, without consulting you, having before received Capt. O'Brien's opinion which differs from my own —

Mast must not be less than 76 feet and the fore mast less than 72

Enclosed you have Mr Downer's bill for the sail cloth wanting for the schooner, as well as a statement of what cloth he has on hand, some of which is difficult to be procured elsewhere. I have not made any agreement with him about the sails, he informs me there is a ~~regulated~~ regulated price with the sail makers as to their charges yesterday Mr De Costa and myself went on board a Armed Brig: at Mr. Willings wharf and found she was armed with English & ten 1/2 pound powder, four & half feet long, what length we have concluded would answer for the schooner of what size he is now preparing a draft — He observes if three guns are to be cast in sand, it will take four months to complete them, but if moulded in clay they may be done in two; he wishes you to require the foundry immediately to procure a good moulder in clay, he thinks there is one may be had from Hughes work. I wish you to take these matters seriously into consideration and let me here from you soon, I shall meet you at any time & place you may appoint —

Tench Francis Esq:es

J H

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO TENCH FRANCIS

Document T

Mr. Tho' Truxton

Navy yard Sept. 6. 1797 — 4

Sir

I received your favour of the 27th Inst. this day I hope before you receive this you will have the Frigate safe in the water — altho' I know this must be a very busy time with you I cannot help calling on you for an indent of the size, length and number of cables & the wt of Anchors for two vessels of war for Algiers, one of 75 feet 27 feet Beam 11½ feet hold & 4½ feet Tight waist to carry 18 Six pounders for a Brig, and one of 62 feet Keel 33 feet Beam 10½ feet hold & 4 feet belled out tight waist to carry 6 Guns four pounders for a Schooner I will thank you to state what spare sails Rigging what quantity of small arms and of all kind of stores, in fact I wish you to state every thing necessary to equip them for vessels of war in the most complete manner, I should not have troubled you on this subject if I had been competent to the business, and knowing of no persons who have made it their stud, but yourself I could not feel confidence in applying to any other person

Wishing you health & success in launching I remain &c

J. H.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS TO THOMAS TRUXTON
Document U

WHO BUILT THE FIRST UNITED STATES NAVY?

year 1890, chapter 2, page 33; Battles of the British Navy from the Year 1000 to the Year 1840, by Joseph Allen, Esq., of Greenwich Hospital, London, England, pages 369, 370, 371.

From the last authority cited is taken the following: "The American Navy insignificant, yet as a whole was composed of large & heavy frigates. Describes a 44 gun frigate; for many years their actual force remained a mystery & would probably have never been accurately determined but for praiseworthy patriotic research & inquisitiveness of the late Mr. James. The added four feet to the extreme breadth of the President (one of the six frigates built upon the plan of Joshua Humphreys), makes her a larger ship than the generality of British 74s, her yards are square, her masts as stout as theirs. Some idea may be formed of the size & formidable appearance of the American 44 gun frigate. In scantlings also, that which the American acknowledge to be the slightest built of the frigates (the President) is at least equal to a British 74 of the largest class." Mr. James proceeds to prove his case and is successful, winding up with this conclusion. "In fact the American gun frigates were as they were aptly named by British Officers, line of battle ships in disguise."

Mr. Upham, the biographer of Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of War, in Volume 3, page 154, quotes a letter from that Secretary, dated March 14, 1795, which is addressed to President Washington, and here condensed. The letter states, the carved work for the frigates should be relative to their names; but a single carver here competent (probably W. Rush, marine sculptor), for the work of the frigates building at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk; the captains with Mr. Humphreys (Joshua), represent the necessity for an early designation of the names of the frigates; submits to Washington twenty-one selected names in which those of the *United States*, *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *President* and *Congress* appear. In reports of the Secretary of War in January and June, 1797, the names of the first three frigates mentioned above are applied to them. (See American State Papers, Naval Affairs, Volume 1, pages 25 and 31.) In the Journals of the United States Senate and House of Representatives for those years those names are used in proceedings relative to the Navy. From the above-mentioned letter, it is assumed President Washington approved the names of the first three frigates, and probably those for the other two.

Authority for the above is a letter in possession of the writer of the present article, received from the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., dated February 23, 1915.

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Born in Canada, 1645, where he died in 1700, he was one of the most daring and successful of the French voyageurs.

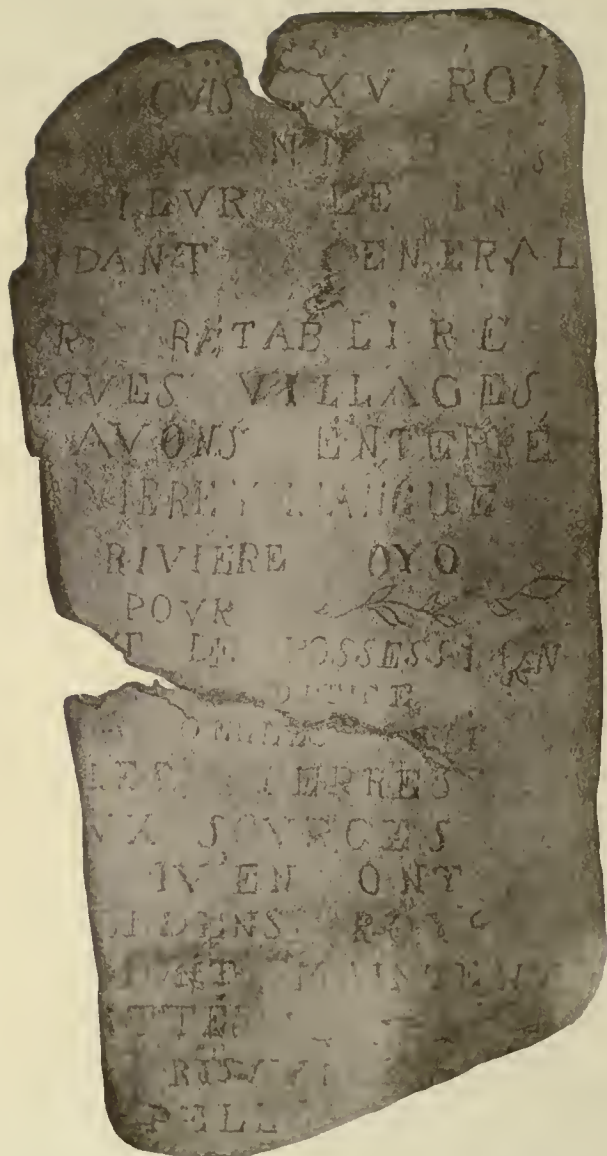


JEAN NICOLET, COMPANION OF CHAMPLAIN, LANDING ON THE SHORES OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, ABOUT 1637

Nicolet was seeking a route to China through the Northwest Passage, and, believing that he was to find Asiatics, instead of Indians, he came arrayed in gorgeous robes and with ceremonial pomp. The Red Men were deeply impressed, and it was not long before a French mission, settlement and fort were established.



DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY PÈRE MARQUETTE AND JOLIET, 1673
The first discovery of "The Father of Waters," by white men, was made by Hernando de Soto in 1541. Some historians think that Alonzo Pineda entered the mouth of the river in 1619. The French discoverers entered it from the mouth of the Wisconsin River.



LEAD PLATE BEARING THE CLAIM OF FRANCE TO THE OHIO COUNTRY, 1749
This plate, discovered in 1798, was buried at what is now Warren, Pennsylvania, by Captain Bienville de Celoron, and bears his inscribed statement that he had taken possession for the King of France, of the Ohio River, the rivers emptying therein, and the lands up to such rivers' sources.

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Rawolle, Mrs. Frederick, Greenwich; Raymond, Mrs. Irving E., Stamford; Ridington, Mrs. Joseph A.

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Thorne, Miss Emma, Greenwich; Thorne, Mrs. Lavinia, Greenwich; Travelers' Club, Danbury; Trowbridge, Mrs. Rutherford, New Haven; Tucker, Mrs. Mary Bayliss, Stamford. Weed, Mrs. Samuel Richards, Norwalk.

Delaware

Ash, Mrs. Charles G., Delaware City.

Bringhurst, Frederick, Wilmington; Bringhurst, Mrs. Edward, Wilmington; Bringhurst, Miss Mary T., Wilmington.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Claymont; Causey, Mrs. John W., Wilmington; Churchman, Mrs. Caleb, Claymont; Colonel Haslett Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dover; Crawford, Miss A. L., Wilmington; Crawford, Miss Florence M., Wilmington.

Delaware Federation of Clubs, Wilmington; Dover Century Club, Dover; Du Pont, Mrs. L., Jr., Wilmington.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Smyrna.

General Dabney H. Maury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Wilmington.

Mendinhall, Mrs. W. G., Wilmington.

Tunnell, E. W., Georgetown.

Wilmington Century Club, Wilmington; Wilson, Miss Elizabeth E., Newark.

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Baker, Doctor Frank, Washington; Bates, Mrs. A. E., Washington; Bates, Ralph, Washington; Becker, Conrad, Washington; Bell, Miss Aileen, Washington; Bell, Alexander G., Washington; Bell, Mrs. Alexander G., Washington; Bell, Charles J., Washington; Bell, Mrs. Charles J., Washington; Belrose, Mrs. Louis, Washington; Bigelow, Professor Frank H., Washington; Boal, Mrs. Mary A. B., Washington; Boardman, Mrs. W. J., Washington; Brown, Mrs. George W., Washington; Brown, Mrs. H. K. Bush, Washington; Bugher, Mrs. Frederick, Washington.

Capehart, Mrs. B. Ashbourne, Washington; Carroll, Miss Grace E., Washington; Carroll, Mrs. James M., Washington; Carroll, Mitchell B., Washington; Carroll, Mrs. Mitchell B., Washington; Chew, Mrs. Robert S., Washington; Church, Honorable Melville, Washington; Cissel, Mrs. George Washington, Washington; Clover, Mrs. Richardson, Washington; Codman, Miss Martha C., Washington; Coffey, Mrs. Titian J., Washington; Cole, Mrs. Charles C., Washington; Cole, Mrs. Theodore L., Washington; Copelin, Miss Elizabeth Guthrie, Washington; Coville, Frederick V., Washington; Crawford, Mrs. Joseph, Washington; Crane, Mrs. Murray, Washington; Cropper, Mrs. John, Washington; Cross, Mrs. Whitman, Washington.

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Janney, B. T., Washington; Janney, Mrs. B. T., Washington.

Kibbey, Miss Elizabeth C. E., Washington; Kober, Doctor George M., Washington.

Larcombe, John S., Washington; Larcombe, Mrs. John S., Washington; Larner, John B., Washington; Larrabee, Mrs. Charles F., Washington; Lee, Mrs. S. Perry, Washington; Ludlow, Mrs. Nicoll, Washington; Lundgren, Waldemar, Washington.

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Woman's Club, Rome.
Xavier Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rome.

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Eigenmann, Mrs. Carl H., Bloomington.
Fairbanks, Mrs. Charles W., Indianapolis.
Harcourt, Mrs. Alice F., Terre Haute.
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Michigan

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Dyar, Miss Clara E., Detroit.

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Biddleman, Mrs. John H., St. Paul; Bishop, Mrs. Judson W., St. Paul.
Distaff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Paul.
Grover, Miss Myra, St. Paul.
Hills, Mrs. Henry, Minneapolis.
Kenyon, Mrs. Sophie Greve, St. Paul.
Smith, Reverend Samuel G., D. D., LL. D., St. Paul; Stickney, A. B., St. Paul

Missouri

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Calhoun, Miss Josephine Giles, St. Louis; Carr, Mrs. Payton T., St. Louis.
Emmott McDowell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sedalia.
Kehlor, Mrs. J. B. M., St. Louis.
Lucas, Mrs. Joseph D., Kinloch.
Stilwell, Arthur E., Kansas City.
Whittaker, Mrs. James T., St. Louis; Wyeth, Miss Sarah Corson, St. Joseph.

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Homer Club, Butte.
Largey, Mrs. P. A., Butte.
Noyes, Mrs. John, Butte.
Rosecrans, Miss Anna D., Helena.
Wethey, Mrs. A. H., Butte; White, Mrs. J. M., Butte.
Young, Mrs. John R., Helena.

Nebraska

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Bryan, Mrs. William, Lincoln.
Conard, Henry Ward.
Dickinson, Edward, Omaha; Dickinson, Mrs. Edward, Omaha.
Lomax, Edward Lloyd, Omaha; Lomax, Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Omaha.
Thurston, Honorable J. M., Omaha.
Wessels, Mrs. Francis W.

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Bellows, Mrs. Josiah G., Walpole.
Fuller, Mrs. Thomas, Lakeport.
Gargan, Mrs. Henri Lucien, Lakeport.
Morrill, Mrs. Jennie Folsom.
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Bayonne; Athenian Club, Rahway.
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Yardley, Mrs. Charles B., East Orange.

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Clare Guilford Academy, Santa Fé.

Prince, Mrs. L. Bradford, Santa Fé.

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DANIEL BOONE

Reproduced from the portrait, painted from life, by Chester Harding, when the great pioneer and Indian fighter was over eighty years old



THE GREAT CHIEF OF THE OTTAWAS, LEADER OF THE INDIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR



COLONEL ROBERT ROGERS, LEADER OF THE EXPEDITION, IN 1760, TO RECEIVE THE FORTS SURRENDERED BY THE FRENCH, ON LAKE ERIE AND THE WESTWARD, AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR



THE MEETING, IN NOVEMBER, 1760, AT THE MOUTH OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER, BETWEEN COLONEL ROBERT ROGERS AND PONTIAC, WHEN THE PEACE PIPE WAS SMOKED AND THE INDIAN CHIEF CONSENTED TO THE PASSAGE OF THE AMERICANS THROUGH THE SAVAGE COUNTRY, ON THEIR WAY TO THE SURRENDERED FRENCH FORTS.

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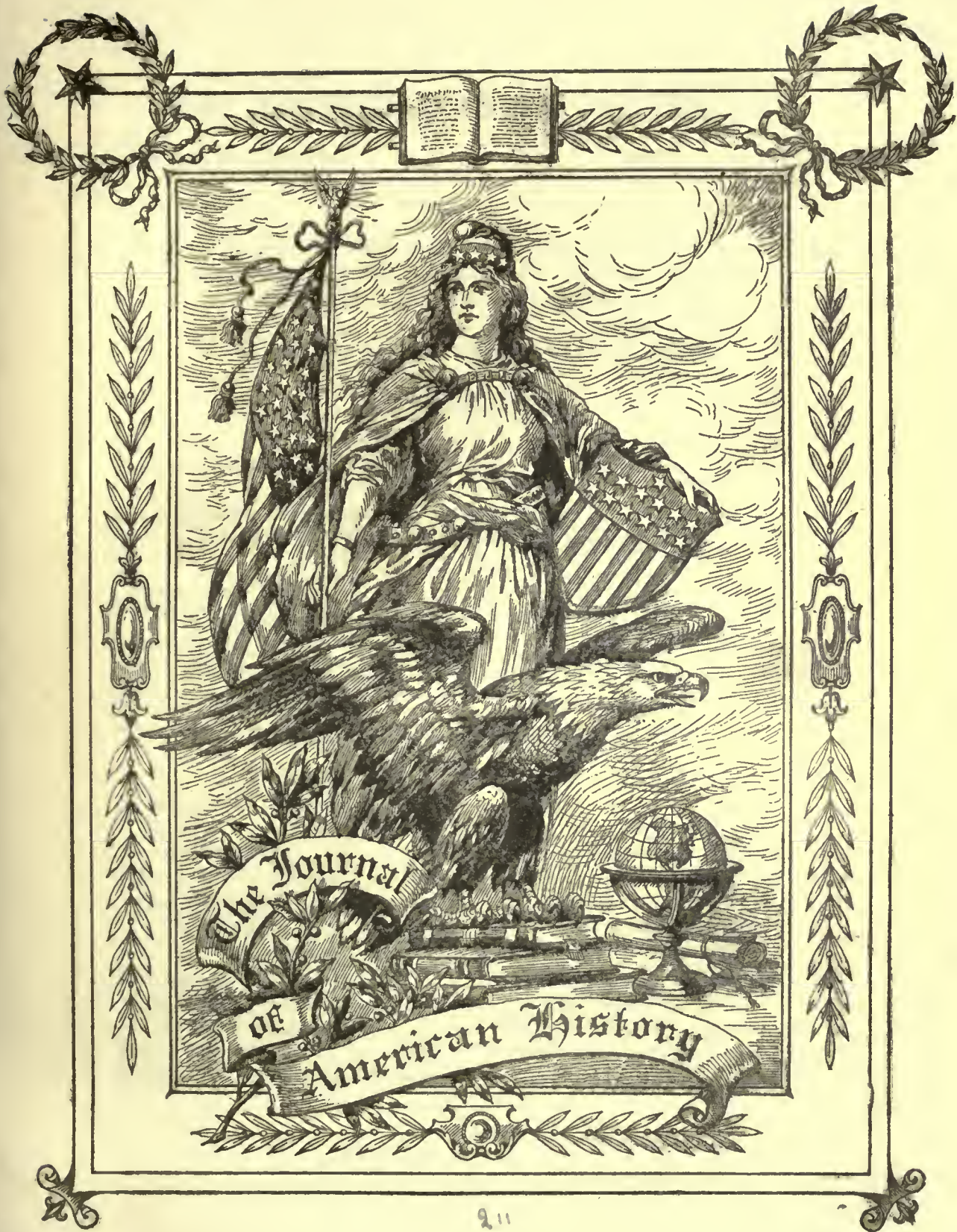


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Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness Among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity. The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of Families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and inter-

national, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(*d*) To promote the work of preserving historic land-marks and marking historic sites.

(*e*) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the Arts.

(*f*) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(*g*) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

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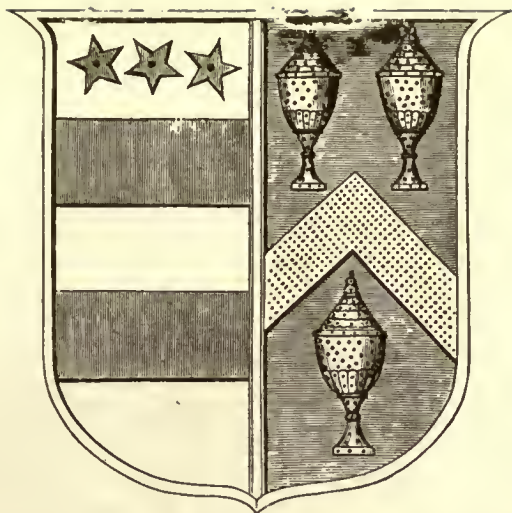
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THE OLD WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE, ENGLAND



WASHINGTON ARMS FORMERLY ON THE GARDEN MANOR HOUSE, NOW ON A FARM
HOUSE THREE MILES DISTANT



HERE·LIETH·THE·BODI·OF·LAVRENCE
 WASHINGTON·SONNE·&·HEIRE·OF
 ROBERT·WASHINGTON·OF·SOVLGRAE
 IN·THE·COVNTIE·OF·NORTHAMTON
 ESQVIER·WHO·MARIED·MARGARET
 THE·ELDEST·DAVGHTER·OF·WILLIAM
 BUTLER·OF·TEES·IN·THE·COVNTIE
 OF·SVSSEX·ESQVIER·WHO·HAD·ISSV
 BY·HER·8·SONNS·&·9·DAVGHTERS
 WHICH·LAVRENCE·DECESSED·THE·13
 OF·DECEMBER·A·D·Nⁱ: 616

THOV·THAT·BY·CHANCE·OR·CHOYCE
 OF·THIS·HAST·SIGHT
 KNOW·LIFE·TO·DEATH·RESIGNES
 AS·DAYE·TO·NIGHT
 BUT·AS·THE·SVNNS·RETORNE
 REVIVES·THE·DAYE
 SO·CHRIST·SHALL·VS
 THOVGH·TVRNDE·TO·DVST·&·CLAY

ARMS AND INSCRIPTION OF LAURENCE WASHINGTON AND MARGARET BUTLER

These memorials of the grandparents of John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia, are upon a slab of blueish-gray sandstone in the parish of Brington near Althorp, Northamptonshire.



GOLD LOCKET-MEDAL CONTAINING A LOCK OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HAIR

A remarkable trophy given as a prize for marksmanship to the Light Guard, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, New York State Militia, by Mr. Perrie, a hair-dresser in Philadelphia, at the time when Washington, as President, resided in that city. The medal was won by Captain David D. Hart of New York, from whose niece, Mrs. Josephine A. Hart, it passed to its present owner, Mr. W. Lanier Washington. The medal is engraved: "The Enclosed Lock of Gen'l Washington's Hair Presented to the Light Guard by Mr. Perrie of Philadelphia"



ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, ASTON-LE-WALLS, WHERE WERE MARRIED LAURENCE WASHINGTON AND MARGARET BUTLER

It was Margaret Butler who brought Blood Royal into the ancestry of George Washington.



KITCHEN IN THE WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE



A VIEW OF THE WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE



WASHINGTON READING A LETTER

This most remarkable portrait of America's great President was painted by Alexandre Casarin and was for the first time reproduced from the original canvas owned by Mr. W. Lanier Washington, (Copyright, 1912, by Frank Allaben Genealogical Company)

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Washington's Old World Ancestry

Historic Past of the Race Which Produced the Great Patriot of America & Blood Royal of the Man Who Changed a King's Colony into a Nation, Strong and Independent & Some of the Life-Transmitting Forces Whose Analysis, Bringing a Fuller Comprehension of His Genius, Should Be Undertaken by Americans Who Recognize Their Debt to George Washington & Reproduced from The Journal of American History, Volume VI, Number 1, the Edition of Which Has Long Been Rare and Is Now Out of Print, in Response to the Desire of Those Who Cannot Now Obtain That Issue, But Who Wish This Study of Washington's Ancestry, the Evidences of Which Were First Assembled in The Journal of American History

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN



HERE IS NO AMERICAN, with the possible exception of Lincoln, whose name today means so much to his countrymen as does that of Washington. The energies of his enemies during his lifetime were unable to weaken the bond which existed between the supreme leader of our struggle for independence and the people who were freed thereby; and even the impossible tradition which has, to a certain extent, displaced the real Washington in our

minds has but placed a mist of exaltation about him as a halo. Washington, the man, we know but vaguely. Washington, the patriot, the soldier, the hero, lives forever in the visions of the people whose dream of liberty he made come true.

Yet, curiously, few Americans have any knowledge of the historic past of the race that produced George Washington. Most of us know that it was his family Coat-of-Arms which gave the *motif* for the American Flag. Even those of us who are uninterested in heraldry, perhaps considering the subject itself as outside the scope of interest for citizens of a Republic, can hardly avoid the conclusion that "the Father of his Country" possessed a right to Arms, that he exercised that right, and that the founders of the Nation bestowed upon the Armorial Achievements of her First Citizen the supreme honor in their gift.

During Washington's life, the matter of his English ancestry was of sufficient interest to evoke enquiries from Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-of-Arms, who, in 1791, wrote to the President for data on his lineage. He learned of the American ancestry of the family, which began with two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, who came to Virginia in 1657.

The Garter King-of-Arms, however, was satisfied with merely circumstantial evidence—or, at any rate, he apparently did not pursue his research after finding in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618, a John and Lawrence Washington, sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. These two brothers could not possibly have been the Virginia colonists, for, according to the Visitation, they would have been men of over sixty years of age in 1657, the year when the Virginians came over; and the latter, it is known, were young men on their arrival.

The error in identification continued to be repeated and believed until 1863, when an article calling attention to the inconsistencies in the theory was written for *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* by Isaac J. Greenwood, Junior. Three years later, Colonel Joseph L. Chester contributed a paper to *The Herald and Genealogist*, a London publication, which was later reprinted in two American magazines, this article also referring to the erroneous supposition first hazarded by Sir Isaac Heard. Colonel Chester proved conclusively that the John Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, far from being the John Washington of Virginia, was Sir John Washington of Thrapston; that both of his wives died in England, the second surviving her hus-

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

band. It is known that John Washington of Virginia was twice married, but that his first wife died in Virginia, and that his second wife, Ann Pope, who was co-executor of his will, was living in Virginia at his death and after. Sir John of Thrapston had children, Mordaunt, John, and Philip. John of Virginia had John, Lawrence, and John. In addition to this array of facts, Colonel Chester made it clear that Lawrence Washington, the brother of Sir John of Thrapston, was a clergyman of the Established Church of England, and Lawrence Washington, the Virginia colonist, brother of John of Virginia, was not a clergyman.

But these demolishers of the false theory failed to offer any evidence in support of a true theory. In 1889 Henry F. Waters published a paper in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, setting forth the results of researches made by him in England on the Washington ancestry. He found, first of all, that when Lawrence Washington died in Virginia, although his will was proved there, letters of administration on his property were granted in England, May, 1677, to Edmund Jones, and in the document it was stated that Lawrence Washington, deceased "in partibus transmarinis," was formerly of Luton, Bedfordshire, England.

The next discovery was of a bond of John Dagnall, of Grove, in the Parish of Tring, Hertfordshire, and William Roades of Middle Claydon, Buckinghamshire, dated 29 January, 1649-50, for administration of the property of Andrew Knowling of Tring, deceased, the administration to continue during the minority of Lawrence Washington, "the younger," who was stated to be at that time fourteen years old; the bond being also for their guardianship of this same Lawrence. Tring is about twelve miles from Luton, where it had been shown Lawrence Washington of Virginia had lived. The will of Andrew Knowling was then examined. It was made 13 January, 1649-50. In it is the following: "Item I will, give and bequeath unto Lawrance Washington the younger (my godsonne) All my freehould Landes and Tenem^{tes} whatsoeu^r lying and being within the pish of Tring aforesaid or else where within the Realm of England. To haue and to hould the same to him and his heires for euer. Item I give and bequeath unto Amphilis Washington my daughter in lawe (& mother of the said Lawrance, the some of Threescore poundes of Curr^t mony of England to be paid her within six months after my decease."

Further on in the will, he says: "Item I give and bequeath unto John Washington, William Washington, Elizabeth Washington, Mar-

garett Washington & Martha Washington (children of the said Amphilis Washington my daughter in Lawe) The some of Eight and Twenty poundes a peece of Curr^t mony to be paid to them att their seu'all & respective Ages of One and Twenty years," etc. He makes his Godson, Lawrence Washington, the younger, his Executor, with John Dagnall, John Lake, William Roades, and Elizabeth Fitzherbert as Administrators.

Amphilis Washington, whom Andrew Knowling calls his daughter-in-law, could hardly have been to him in the relationship we should understand by the term—wife of his son—or her name would have been Knowling and not Washington. She was evidently his step-daughter. In his will he speaks of Elizabeth Fitzherbert also as his daughter-in-law, of William Roades as his son-in-law, and leaves a bequest to the two daughters of Susan Billing, his deceased daughter-in-law, whose husband was John Billing, also deceased at the time of Andrew Knowlton's will. He gives fifty shillings to Susan Emmerton of Tring, but does not mention her relationship, if any existed, to him.

It seems evident that Andrew Knowling had married a widow, whose former married name was Roades, and that her children (and, consequently, his step-children) were William Roades, Amphilis Washington, Elizabeth Fitzherbert, and Susanna Billing.

But who was the husband of Amphilis Washington, and the father of Lawrence and John Washington of Virginia? From Lawrence being called "the younger" it seemed probable that his father had borne the same name. The Parish Registers at Tring were searched. The register of 1634 was entitled: "A Regester Booke conteaning all the names hereafter Named either Baptized, Married or Buried. Bought by Maister Andreu Knolinge, Richard Hunton," and others who are named as Churchwardens. Under the baptismal records appeared the following:

"Crisames sene our Ladie daye Anno Dom 1635 Layarance sonn of Layarance Washington June the xxiii^d"

"Baptized sene our Ladie daye Anno dom 1636 Elizabeth da of Mr. Larrance Washington Aug xvii "

"Baptized senc Mickellmas daye Anno dom 1641 William sonn of Mr Larrance Washenton baptized the xiiijth daij"

We have seen that Lawrence Washington was fourteen years old in January, 1649-50, when John Dagnall and William Roades were bonded as his guardians and as Andrew Knowling's administrators. This would make his birth about 1635, and his baptism evidently occurred soon after his birth.

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

The baptisms of John, Margaret, and Martha Washington, the other children of Lawrence and Amphilis Washington, named in Andrew Knowling's will, were not found. John was probably the eldest son, for in February, 1655-56, there were issued to him Letters of Administration on the estate of his mother, Amphilis Washington, whose burial on 19 January, 1654-55, was recorded in the Registers of Tring. From the baptismal records quoted above we have seen that Lawrence was born in 1635, Elizabeth in 1636, and William in 1641. John could hardly have been under twenty-one when in 1656 he became his mother's administrator, which would make his birth at least as early as 1634, since his brother, Lawrence, was born in 1635. He was, therefore, at least twenty-three years old when he sailed for Virginia, and Lawrence was then twenty-two.

From the fact that her son, rather than her husband, administered Amphilis Washington's estate, it is apparent that she was a widow at the time of her death. The identity of her husband, father of the first Virginian Washingtons, was established as follows. As noted above, Andrew Knowling, the step-father of Amphilis Washington, in his will bequeathed a legacy to the daughters of another step-daughter, Susan, wife of John Billing. A document was found, wherein John Dagnall, brother-in-law to the deceased Susan Billing, was bonded as guardian to Susan Billing's daughters—the daughters who were legatees in Andrew Knowling's will. With this bond was discovered a little memorandum, written in Latin on a small piece of paper. It was signed "Laurentio Washington in Art: ma-gro Surro-g: Offilis" The little document showed that Lawrence Washington, Master of Arts, was at its date, 29 January, 1649-50, acting as Surrogate in the Archdeacon's Court at Whethampsted, and that he was almost certainly a clergyman, since the office of Surrogate in this Court,—an ecclesiastical one,—was scarcely ever held at that time by a layman. He appeared at the Whethampsted Court in connection with the bonding of John Dagnall as guardian to Susan Billing's daughters,—Susan Billing being Andrew Knowling's step-daughter, and the sister of Amphilis Washington. It seems clear that this Lawrence Washington was the husband of Amphilis Washington, the father of Lawrence "the younger," and consequently the brother-in-law of Susan Billing regarding whose daughters' guardianship he appeared at the Archdeacon's Court.

The only Lawrence Washington of whom any record was found, who was of suitable age to have been in 1649-50 the father of a boy

some fourteen years old, as was Lawrence, "the younger," at this time, and who held the Degree of Master of Arts, and was a clergyman, was the Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. This was the man who had appeared in the Northamptonshire Heralds' Visitation of 1618, and whom Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-of-Arms, and later genealogist, assumed to be the Virginia colonist, who came over with his brother, John, in 1657. We have seen already that the John Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, was not the Virginia colonist, but was Sir John Washington of Thrapston, who lived and died in England.

Here, then, largely as a result of Mr. Waters' indefatigable and scientific researches, was a chain of excellent circumstantial evidence which seemed to establish as all but absolutely proven the fact that John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia (the former the great-grandfather of George Washington) were sons of Reverend Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, and whose ancestry for several generations back was recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire of 1618. Yet, convincing as were the reasoning and array of evidence, there lacked the touch of finality which should forever put the subject of Washington's English ancestry beyond question.

But in 1892 Mr. Worthington Ford made a wonderful discovery. In the archives of the State Department at Washington was the will of Mrs. Martha Hayward of Stafford County, Virginia, which was proved December, 1697. In it she mentions her "two cousins John & Augustine the sons of my cozⁿ Lawrence Washington of Westmoreland County," her "cozen Lawrence Washington son of M^r John Washington of Westmoreland County," "cozⁿ Nathaniel Washington son of the said John Washington," "Cozⁿ Hen: Washington, son of the said John Washington," and "kinsman M^r John Washington of Stafford County," She also says: "Item it is my will and desire that my Exec^{trs} with all Conven^t speed send to England to my Eldest sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Rumbold a Tunne of good weight of Tobacco, & the same I give to her and her heirs forever." She bequeaths a like legacy to "my other sister M^{rs} Marg^t Talbut."

The "Cozens" referred to in her will were really nephews and grand-nephews, for Martha Hayward was before her marriage Martha Washington, and she was the sister of John and Lawrence Washington, the Virginia immigrants.

In his will, made "21st of 7ber 1675" and proved "Ye 11th Jana:

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

1677," John Washington, the Virginia colonist, says: "Item I doe giue unto my sister Marthaw Washington ten pounds out of y^e mony I haue in England w^t soeuer else she shall be oweing to me for transporting herselfe into this Country—& a year's accommodation after her Comeing in & four thousand pounds of tobb^{co} and Caske."

It will be recalled that in the will of Andrew Knowling Elizabeth Washington was the first-named daughter of Amphilis Washington, and Martha the last-named of the daughters.

Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, father of Reverend Lawrence Washington, had among other children a daughter, Margaret, who married, first, Samuel Thornton, and, second — Sandys. Samuel Thornton's will, made and proved in 1666, had for two of its witnesses, "Eliza: Mewce," and "Margaret Talbott." It was proved by "Dame Margaret Sandis als Thornton his Relict & executrix named in the will." In 1673 Dame Margaret Sandys made her will, which was proved in 1675, and in it she makes a bequest to "my dear sister Mewce," while "Elizabeth Mewce" appears as a witness. In 1676 "Elizabeth Mewce in the Co. of Middlesex, widow," made her will which was proved the same year. She refers to her sister, "the Lady Washington," her uncle, Robert Washington, her sister, "Mrs. Alice Sandys," her sister, "Mrs. Frances Gargrave," several other relatives, and bequeaths five pounds to "Mrs. Elizabeth Rumball, my niece."

As we have just seen, Martha (Washington) Hayward, sister of John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia, calls Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold her eldest sister. Elizabeth Mewce was, therefore, aunt to the Virginia immigrants, as were Dame Margaret Sandys, Mrs. Alice Sandys, Mrs. Frances Gargrave, and Mrs. Margaret Talbott. As noted above, Margaret Talbott was, with Elizabeth Mewce, a witness to the will of Samuel Thornton, the first husband of Dame Margaret Sandys, who was born Margaret Washington; and Mrs. Martha (Washington) Hayward in her will refers to her sister, Mrs. Margaret "Talbut."

There remains, therefore, but to prove that Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce, Dame Margaret Sandys, Mrs. Alice Sandys, and Mrs. Frances Gargrave,—whose niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, was the eldest sister of Martha (Washington) Hayward and her brothers, John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia,—were the daughters of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, whose lineage is traced back in the Northamptonshire Visitation of 1618.

In this Visitation, Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave and his

wife, Margaret Butler, are recorded as having the following children: William, John, Richard, Lawrence, Thomas, George, "Elizabeth, ux. Francis Mewce of Holdenby," "Joane, ux. Francis Pill of Maidford, co. Northampton," Margaret, Alice, Frances. Here then we have Lawrence (the Reverend Lawrence Washington, M. A., father of the Virginia immigrants); Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce (whose niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, was sister to the immigrants); Margaret (Dame Margaret Sandys, as is evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce was her sister); Alice (Mrs. Alice Sandys, as shown by the will of her sister, Mrs. Mewce); Frances (Mrs. Frances Gargrave, as in this same will).

In the Visitation it is shown also that Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, grandfather of the immigrants, had one sister, Elizabeth, and one brother, Robert Washington. This was the "Uncle Robert Washington," mentioned in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce. Dame Margaret Sandys, in her will, also speaks of her uncle, Robert Washington.

The ancestry of George Washington, down to the first of his line in America, is traced to the Visitation of Northamptonshire, made by the Heralds in 1618, for seven generations. It begins with John Washington of Tuwhitfield, Lancashire, who lived probably in the middle part of the Fifteenth Century. His son, Robert, lived at Warton, Lancashire. He married—Westfield, and had issue, John Washington. The latter was also of Warton. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson. Her brother was a Knight, Sir Thomas Kitson of London.

Lawrence Washington, son of John and Margaret (Kitson) Washington, removed to Northamptonshire. He was evidently engaged in the profession of the law, as the Visitation records him as of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns-of-Court of London. He became Mayor of Northampton. In 1538 or 1539 he received a grant of the Manor of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire. This land had belonged to the Priory of Saint Andrew, which had been seized by Henry the Eighth. Lawrence Washington received at the same time other land which had been the Priory's—in Sulgrave Woodford, Stotesbury, and Colton. He had also other land in Sulgrave which belonged to the Priors of Canons Ashby and Catesby. His second wife was Amy, the daughter of Robert Pargiter of Gretworth, Gentleman. She died 6 October, 1564. Her husband made his will 18 October, 1581, and it was proved 11 February, 1584-85.

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

Lawrence Washington, and his wife were buried in Saint James' Church at Sulgrave, and were commemorated by a stone with brass plates, on one of which were the Washington Arms. There were also effigies of Lawrence and Amy Washington, and of their eleven children, and an inscription relating the deaths of the husband and wife.

A son of the foregoing was Robert Washington of Sulgrave. He sold Sulgrave Manor to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace, in 1610. The latter's son, Abel, sold the Manor to Edward Plant. He disposed of it to the Reverend Moses Hodges, to whose descendants it passed down, and by them is owned at the present time. Sulgrave was listed in Domesday Book, and in 1330 was recorded as belonging to the Prior of St. Andrew.

Robert Washington's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Light of Radway, Warwickshire. He made his will 7 February, 1619-20, and it was proved the following January. His eldest son was Lawrence Washington. After the sale of Sulgrave Manor by his father he removed to Brington, a few miles from Northampton. It was through the marriage of Lawrence Washington to Margaret Butler that royal ancestry belonged to the man who, above all others, made successful America's revolt against the King of England. The outline of Washington's Butler descent, and his lineage in the other notable families brought into his ancestry through the marriage of Lawrence Washington to Margaret Butler, will appear below.

The marriage took place in Saint Leonard's Church, Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, 3 August, 1588. One of their children was Thomas Washington, who was a page of Prince Charles, later King Charles I, and died in Madrid in 1623, while attending the Prince on the latter's romantic visit to Spain to see and woo for himself the Spanish Infanta.

Lawrence Washington died 13 December, 1616, and was buried in the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Brington, where a memorial stone tablet may still be seen, recording his death, and emblazoning the Washington Coat-Armor with the Arms of his wife, Margaret Butler, impaled. In the church is also a tablet recording the deaths of Robert Washington, the brother of Lawrence, and Robert's wife, Elizabeth. Fac-similies of these two stones were in 1860 presented to Charles Sumner by Earl Spencer. The Spencer estate of Althorp is near Brington, and the family's parish-church is at Brington, many Spencer memorials being therein. Mr. Sumner gave the stones to the State of Massachusetts, and they are now in the State House at Boston.

Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence and Margaret (Butler) Washington, the father of the Virginia colonist, was matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 2 November, 1621, according to the College Registers, but it is said he entered Brasenose about two years before. In 1623 he received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later became a Fellow of Brasenose. He served as Lector of the College from 1627 to 1632, and was appointed a Proctor of the University 20 August, 1631. In March, 1632-33, he became Rector of Purleigh, in Essex. Sometime after this he married Amphillis Roades.

When the Civil War between the King's Party and the Parliamentarians broke out the Washingtons seem to have been without exception ardently loyal to the King. Lawrence Washington suffered for his convictions as to patriotism, for in November, 1643, he was ejected from his rectorship by order of the Parliament. Partisan feeling in those days, as in every age, excited men's prejudices to fever heat. In the eyes of the extremists among the Cavaliers the Parliamentarians,—practically all Puritans,—were disloyal citizens both as to Church and State. Their peculiar religious views and customs were regarded as hypocritical cant. On the other hand, the Puritans in many cases believed all King's Men to be dissolute in morals and conscienceless as to religion. Their fidelity to the Throne was called time-serving sycophancy; their conformity to the State Church was but a blind following of forms and ceremonies. Both sides were bitter and uncharitable, and it was but natural that they should be so.

So it is with understanding of this factional spirit of the times that we must read the following accusation of Lawrence Washington, the charge against him being utterly denied by other contemporary accounts. In 1643, the year of his expulsion from Purleigh Church, a violent diatribe was published by one John White and printed by order of the Parliament. It was entitled "The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests Made and Admitted into Benefices by the Prelates in Whose Hands the Ordination of Ministers and Government of the Church hath been." In this book was the following:

"The Benefice of Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh in the County of Essex, is sequestered, for that he is a common frequenter of Ale-houses, not onley himselfe sitting dayly tippling there, but also encouraging others in that beastly vice, and hath been often drunk, and hath said, *That the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies than the King had about him or in his Army, and that the Parliaments Armie did more hurt than the Cavaliers and that they did*

none at all; and hath published them to be Traitors, that lend to or assist the Parliament."

As an offset to the foregoing is this, from the contemporary "Sufferings of the Clergy," by John Walker, published in London, 1714.

"*Purleigh, R.*, one of the Livings in these Parts:

"To which he had been Admitted in March, 1632, and was Sequestered from in the Year 1643, which was not thought Punishment enough for him, and therefore he was also put into the *Century*, to be transmitted to Posterity, as far as that Infamous Pamphlet could contribute to it, for a *Scandalous*, as well as a *Malignant Minister*, upon these weighty Considerations. That he had said 'the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies, than the King had about him, or in his Army, and that the Parliament's Army did more Hurt than the Cavaliers, and that They did none at all, and had Published them to be Traytors, that lent to, or assisted the Parliament.'

"It is not to be supposed, that such Malignant could be less than a Drunkard, and accordingly he is charged with frequent Commissions of that Sin, and not only so, but with Encouraging others in that Beastly Vice. Altho' a Gentleman (a Justice of the Peace in this County) who Personally knew him, assures me, that he took him to be a Worthy, Pious Man, that as often as he was in his Company, he always appeared a very Modest, Sober Person, and that he was Recommended as such, by several Gentlemen, who were acquainted with him before he himself was. Adding withal *that he was a Loyal Person, and had one of the best Benefices in these Parts, and this was the ONLY Cause of his Expulsion, as I verily believe.* After which, he subjoyns, that another Ancient Gentleman of his Neighborhood, agrees with him in this Account. Mr. *Washington* was afterwards permitted to Have, and Continue upon a Living in these Parts, but it was such a Poor and Miserable one, that it was always with Difficulty that anyone was persuaded to Accept of it."

A letter, preserved in the Bodleian Library and written by Henry Ayloffe, says of the Rector of Purleigh: "I doe not remember that ever I knew or heard of Mr. Washington after he had been sequestered, but there was then one Mr. Roberts a neighbor of mine who was owner and patron of a parish so small that nobody would accept of his church (but with difficulty) and Mr. Roberts entertained Mr. Washington, where he was suffered quietly to preach. I have heard him and took him to be a very worthy pious man. I have been in his company there, and he appeared a very modest sober person, and I heard him recom-

mended as such by several gentlemen who knew him before I did. He was a loyal person, and had one of the best benefices in these parts, and this was the only cause of this expulsion as I verily believe."

It was this letter which was evidently the basis for the statements in the "Sufferings of the Clergy," quoted above. Mr. Waters, who found the letter, was able to make out the name of Braxted in the last paragraph, which was only partly decipherable, and this makes it very probable that Braxted Parva, in Essex, was the parish to which Lawrence Washington retired after leaving Purleigh. Thomas Roberts owned this living, which was a very small and unimportant one. But in the Parish Registers of All Saints' Church at Malden, in Essex, is recorded the death in 1652 of "Mr. Lawrence Washington," who is believed to have been the Reverend Lawrence Washington, former Rector of Purleigh.

The above-quoted letter was written by Henry Aylofffe. He was undoubtedly of the family of Sir Benjamin Aylofffe of Braxted, whose wife was Martha Tyrell. Her mother was Martha Washington, the daughter of Sir Lawrence Washington. He was the son of Lawrence Washington, whose father, Lawrence, was the great-grandfather of the Rector of Purleigh. The latter was, therefore, in the relation to Martha Tyrell, wife of Sir Benjamin Aylofffe, of second cousin once removed.

As has been seen, the Reverend Lawrence Washington married Amphilis Rodes. She died in January, 1654-55. Their children were: John and Lawrence, the Virginia immigrants; Elizabeth, who married—Rumball or Rumbold; William; Margaret, who married—Talbot; and Martha, who followed her two brothers to America, married Nicholas (?) Hayward, and died in 1697.

Before tracing the line of George Washington's ancestry in America, it will be of interest to follow back his lineage from Margaret Butler, the grandmother of John Washington, the first of the line here, for she brought to the Washingtons, to be transmitted down to the greatest of American patriots, the strain of blood royal.

The Plantagenet dynasty descended from the Counts of Anjou in France, whose ancestry begins with Ingelgerius. He was father of Fulk the Red, who was Count or Viscount of Anjou. He was succeeded by his son, Fulk the Good, who reigned from 941 or 942 to about 960. The latter's son, Geoffrey "Greytunic," was the next Count, reigning till 987. He enlarged by conquest the borders of Anjou, and his valorous deeds were sung in the ballads of the time. His wife was Adela of Vermandois.

"Greytunic's" son, Fulk the Black, succeeded his father in 987. He began the conquest of Touraine for Anjou, and built a great line of castles for defence. He was a man of violent passions, but with a noble capacity for penitence. In order to give token of his sorrow for a great crime he went three times on pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and an old legend tells that he caused his servants to scourge him all the way with branches of the Broom plant, the "Plantagenista," from whence the name of Plantagenet is said to have come to his race. He founded the Abbeys of Beaulieu, near Loches, of Saint Nicholas at Angers, and of Ronceray at Angers, and built other religious houses. He died at Metz, on his way home from his third pilgrimage, in 1040. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Bouchard the Venerable, Count of Vendôme. He married, second, Hildegarde of Lorraine.

Geoffrey "Martel,"—"The Hammer,"—was the son of Fulk the Black and Hildegarde of Lorraine. He was born in 1006, and on his father's death became Count of Anjou, the only issue of Fulk's first marriage being a daughter. He was a wild, turbulent figure of a dark and lawless period, wherein only the golden-lambent torch of the Christian Faith made bright places in the gloom. Geoffrey married Agnes, the widow of William the Great, Duke of Aquitaine, but died without issue in 1060.

The next Count of Anjou was Geoffrey's nephew, Geoffrey III, "The Bearded," who was the son of Ermengarde, the daughter of Fulk the Black and Hildegarde of Lorraine. Ermengarde married Geoffrey, Count of Gatinais. The right of Geoffrey the Bearded was disputed by his younger brother, Fulk le Réchin, "The Cross-Looking." He imprisoned Geoffrey, for which deed of violence and usurpation he was called to account by the Pope and was compelled to release his brother. He was, however, finally successful in his efforts and was recognized as Count of Anjou. His successor was Fulk V, "The Young," his son by Bertrade de Montfort.

It was during his reign that war broke out between England and Anjou. The English King, Henry I, was also Duke of Normandy, and both Normandy and Anjou claimed Maine. The struggle was brought to an end, for the time, at least, by a series of diplomatically arranged marriages between the two claimant families. Henry's eldest son, William the Aetheling, married Fulk's daughter, Matilda. The Count's second daughter, Sybil, became the wife of William Clito, the son of Robert "Curthose," whose father was William the Conqueror. Fulk gave his daughter Maine for a wedding dowry. In 1127 the

daughter of Henry I, Matilda, married Fulk's son, Geoffrey the Fair, —Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Count Fulk visited the Holy Land in 1120, and in 1129 he married Melisinda, the daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, receiving the right of succession to the throne. He became King of Jerusalem in 1131. He died in 1133 after a wise and prosperous reign. Two of his sons, Baldwin III and Amalric, followed him on the throne of the Holy Land.

Geoffrey the Fair, son of Fulk, was the next Count of Anjou. As stated above, he married Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England. He was an able, energetic ruler, and did much for Anjou. He suppressed revolts of the great nobles who were his feudal vassals, and left the Countship to his son, Henry, in a strong, prosperous condition. It was Geoffrey's *soubriquet* of "Plantagenet" which gave its name to the great dynastic house of England. He is said to have worn frequently the Broom flower as an ornament in his cap.

Henry in 1154 succeeded, through right of his mother, to the English crown as Henry II. He married Eleanor of Aquitaine and thus was ruler, not only of England, but of a large territory in France—Normandy, Anjou, and Aquitaine. His history as England's king is well known. His abilities no one can question. He put down with a strong hand the Barons who had waxed daringly bold in their independence during the turbulent times of Stephen and Matilda. It was in his reign that Ireland came under the rule of England. Henry seems to have been a typical Plantagenet,—or, perhaps, one should say a typical Angevin, for the characteristics we associate with many of the Plantagenets seem to have been derived from their Angevin ancestors. They loved wildly, hated ruthlessly, sinned terribly, and—some of them—repented with deep and noble contrition. Henry's long struggle against Saint Thomas à Becket, his instigation to the Archbishop's murder, were followed by acknowledgment of his guilt, and humble penance at the Saint's shrine at Canterbury.

The next in the line of Washington's royal ancestry was John, who ascended the throne in 1199. His memory has been a hateful one to the English people, although in some respects he does not appear to have been much worse than many other monarchs of his time,—which is, however, perhaps but "faint praise." Certainly he played against all parties and kept faith with none, except when he was forced to do so. He was married three times, to Alice of Morlaix, to Isabel of Gloucester, and to Isabel of Angoulême. Isabel of Angoulême was the mother of Henry III.

Henry succeeded his father in 1216,—the year after Magna Charta. He seems to have been a man of good character personally, but was not a popular monarch. He was largely concerned with the governance of his lands over-seas in France, and was quite as much of a Frenchman as an Englishman, which might be said of all the early Norman rulers of England.

Edward I, the eldest son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, was named after Saint Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon kings of England, for whom Henry had earnest devotion. His was one of the great reigns of English monarchs. The conquest of Wales and the victorious war with Scotland are the chief activities which most of us associate with Edward. He was a wise ruler and has always held his place as a noble figure in English history. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Saint Ferdinand, King of Castile. She, as will appear below, was also an ancestress of George Washington, but it is with his descent from King Edward's second wife that we are now concerned.

She was Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, and granddaughter of Saint Louis. Through her, Washington descended from Hugh Capet, founder of one of the greatest dynasties of France, which ruled the kingdom for six centuries.

Edmund, the son of Edward and Margaret, was known as Edmund of Woodstock, from his birth there on 5 August, 1301. In 1321 his half-brother, King Edward II, made him Earl of Kent, and throughout the King's life he displayed the greatest favor and brotherly affection for Edmund. He was a member of the Council at the accession of Edward III, but soon after became involved in a conspiracy to restore Edward II, who, through the enmity of Queen Isabel and Roger Mortimer, the Queen's lover, Edmund was tricked into believing was alive. He was accused of treason to the reigning king, and was beheaded on 19 March, 1330.

The Earl's wife was Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Wake. Of their children, the eldest son, Edmund, was recognized as Earl of Kent, but died in childhood. He was succeeded by the second son, John, who died without issue. The next holder of the Earldom was a woman, Joan, the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, son of Edward I. "The Fair Maid of Kent," as she was called, was thrice married. Her first husband was Sir Thomas de Holland, who attended Parliament as Earl of Kent. He died in Normandy in 1360. Joan married, second, Montague, Earl of Salisbury, and after his decease she became the wife of

Edward, "the Black Prince," and was the mother of King Richard II.

Thomas de Holland, son of Joan and Sir Thomas de Holland, succeeded his father in the Earldom of Kent. He was born in 1350 and died in 1397. He was always held in high esteem and favor by his half-brother, Richard II, and was Marshal of England from 1380 to 1385. He married Alice, the daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, one of the noblest of England's great families. There is an old Sussex rhyme:

"Since William rose and Harold fell
There have been Earls of Arundel."

Washington's ancestry in this interesting line may be briefly summed up as follows:

John, Lord of Arundel, Clun, and Oswaldestre, was prominent in the reign of Henry III, and died in 1267. His son, John, Lord of Arundel, had issue, Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He fought gallantly in the wars of Edward I in France and Scotland, and died in 1302. His son, Edmund, married Alice, the sister of John, Earl de Warenne. Their son, Richard, served under Edward III in his wars in the Low Countries, and was at many of the famous sieges and battles of the period. He inherited the estate and title of his uncle, the Earl de Warenne, and in 1361, became Earl of Warenne or of Surrey.

The Earldom of Surrey belonged to the family of de Warenne since the time of William de Warenne, a Norman companion of the Conqueror, on whom the latter bestowed this English rank and possession. The titles of Earl of Surrey and Earl de Warenne seem to have been used interchangeably. Through the de Warenne ancestry Washington had another royal lineage,—but one "of the left hand." An illegitimate half-brother of Henry II, Hamelin Plantagenet, married Isabel de Warenne, and assumed her name.

It was this Richard, Earl of Arundel and of Surrey, whose daughter, Alice, married Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. Eleanor, the daughter of the latter,—the Earl of Kent and his wife,—died in 1405. She married Edward Charlton, Baron of Powys, who died in 1421.

Through this marriage George Washington was descended from the ancient Welsh princes. The Barony of Powys was created for John de Charlton, who married Hawys. She was born in 1291, and was the daughter of Owen de la Pole and Joanna, daughter of Robert Corbet of Morton. Owen de la Pole was the great-great-grandson of Gryffith, Lord of Powys. Gryffith was the son of Meredith, Prince of Powys, who died in 1129, and was called "Meredith ap Blethyn,"—



CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW, ENFIELD, ENGLAND

Church built in 1110, in an excellent state of preservation, where Joyce Tiptoft worshipped,
a descendant of King Edward I of England and an ancestress of George Washington



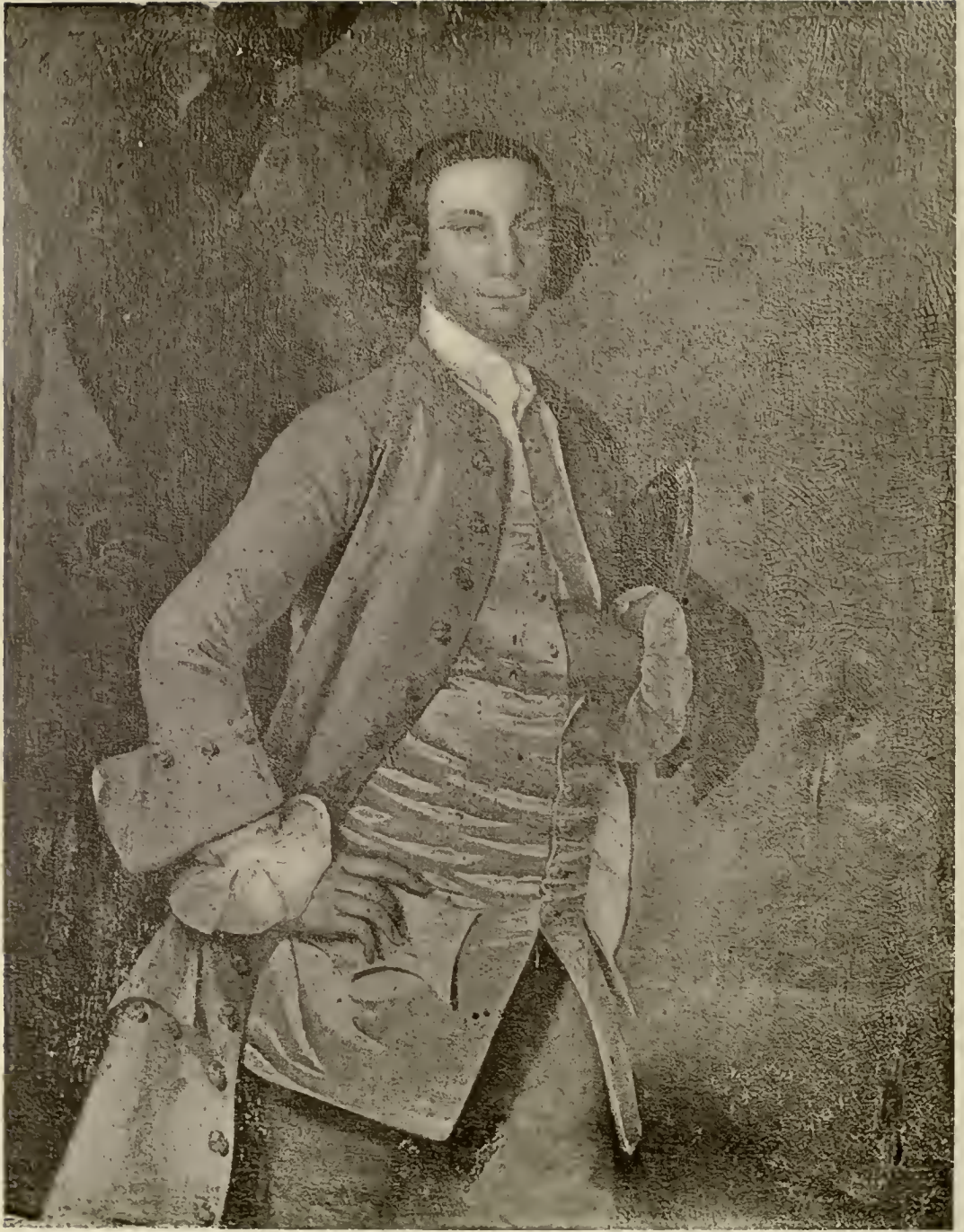
HANNAH BUSHROD

Wife of Colonel John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington



COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON

Full brother of George Washington and father of Jane Washington, wife of Colonel
William Augustine Washington



COLONEL SAMUEL WASHINGTON OF "HAREWOOD," JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
BROTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

“son of Blethyn.” This Blethyn descended from Mervin, Prince of Powys, whose line stretches far back to Cadwan, 635, King of the Britons who fled to the wild Welsh mountains after the final establishment of the Saxon power in Britain.

The Charlton ancestry begins with John de Charleton or Charlton, who died in 1353. His son and heir, John, married Maud, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. They had issue, John, who married Joan, daughter of Ralph, Lord Stafford. Edward de Charlton, son of John and Joan de Charlton, married Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Kent, as stated above.

The lineage of Joan de Stafford, wife of John de Charlton, goes back to Robert de Stafford and his wife, Avice de Clare, their son, Nicholas de Stafford, being Sheriff of Staffordshire in the reign of Henry I.

Through the Staffords Washington inherited a second strain of royal ancestry. Ralph Stafford (father of Joan, who married John Charlton), married Margaret Audley. She was the daughter of Hugh Audley, who became Earl of Gloucester, and Margaret de Clare, whose first husband was Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II. Margaret de Clare's father was Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, whose wife was the Princess Jane, daughter of King Edward I and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile.

Eleanor brings into the brilliant background of Washington's ancestral past, already so vivid with heroic and romantic figures—Kings and Queens and Knights, reckless, half-pagan nobles and devoted Saint—the flashing glory of Spain in her days of splendid adventure against the Moorish invaders of her Christian land.

It would need a supreme intelligence to seek out and discover the character-results through blood-inheritance of a man like George Washington—or of any human being. The hereditary influences which have come down through the myriad streams of generating force act and re-act upon each other, and upon that mysterious Energy which is distinctive and separate in each individual, in a way too subtle to be accurately estimated in a finite balance. But even if we cannot analyze the occult processes of life-transmission through successive ages, yet we can trace some of the external channels through which the multitudinous streams of life have flowed down and together into one personality.

Eleanor was the daughter of St. Ferdinand, the King of Spain, whose lineage begins with Sancho III, of Navarre, who married Nuga

Elvira, Heiress of Castile. He began to reign, with the title of Emperor of Spain, about the year 1000.

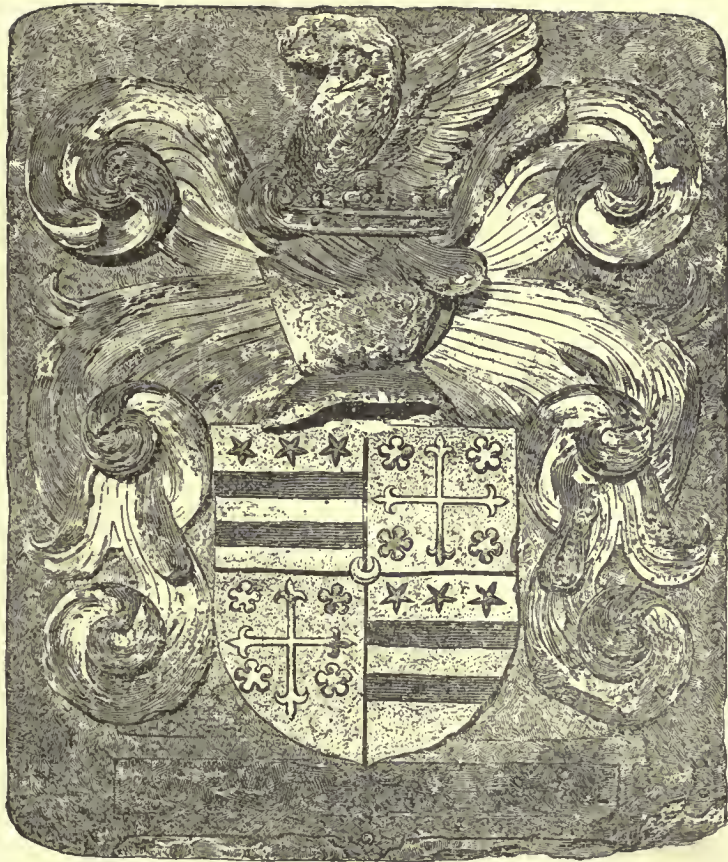
The Mortimer family, which comes into Washington's pedigree through the marriage of another John de Charlton with Maud de Mortimer, as mentioned in the above summary of the Charlton line, was one of the greatest in England and Wales. They descended from Hugh, a Norman, who in early life was married to a niece of Herfast the Dane. Later he entered the Church and became Bishop of Contances in the latter part of the Tenth Century. One, and perhaps two, of his grandsons fought at Hastings with the Conqueror.

Roger de Mortimer, the first Earl of March, whose daughter, Maud, married John de Charlton, was the great-grandson of Ralph de Mortimer, who married Gladuse (Gladys) Dhu, a daughter of Prince Llewellyn of Wales. Llewellyn's wife was Joan, daughter of King John of England, which brings another strain of royal ancestry into the Washington blood. Prince Llewellyn was descended from the Kings of Wales, tracing back to the same King Cadwan, from whom it has been seen Hawys, who married John de Charlton, was also descended.

Returning to the lineage through the Charlton family of Washington's English ancestry, we find that Edward de Charlton and his wife, Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Kent, had a daughter, Joyce Charlton, born in 1403. She became the wife of Sir John Tiptoft.

The Tiptoft name seems originally to have been Tibetot, or Tybetot, and the line goes back to Henry de Tibetot, living in the reign of King Henry III. His son, Robert, was Governor of several great castles, among them Nottingham, and, as the King's Lieutenant in Wales, won important victories against the Welsh. He married Eve, the daughter of Pain de Chaworth, and their son, Sir Pain de Tybetot, also called Tiptoft, was a Knight, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. His wife was Agnes, daughter of William, Baron de Ros of Hemlake. The line goes down thence through Sir John, Knight and Baron, then Sir Pain de Tybetot, and another Sir John, who held several high offices, among them those of Treasurer of the Royal Household, Seneschal of Aquitaine, and Treasurer of Normandy. His second wife was Joyce Charlton.

Their daughter, Joyce Tiptoft, married Edmund de Sutton. Aston-le-Walls, in whose church Lawrence Washington and Margaret Butler, grandparents of George Washington's first American ancestor, were married, came down to the Butlers through their Sutton inheri-



ARMS OF SIR LAURENCE WASHINGTON, IMPALING THOSE OF HIS WIFE, ANNE LEWYN,
SURMOUNTING A MURAL MONUMENT IN GARDEN, WILTSHIRE

tance, and, still further back, through the marriage of Rowland de Sutton, to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Lexinton.

Richard de Lexinton of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, lived in the reign of King John and was the son of Robert de Lexinton. Rowland de Sutton, son of Hervey de Sutton of Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, who married Alice de Lexinton, as noted above, was descended from one Hervey or Hervius, a tenant of the Earl of Richmond in the Conqueror's time. He was known, it is said, as Hervius of South Town, then of Sudtown, the name finally becoming Sutton.

William de Sutton, son of Rowland de Sutton and Alice de Lexinton, became the possessor of the estates of Warsop in Nottinghamshire and Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, the first coming to him through his Sutton inheritance, and Aston-le-Walls through his mother.

One of Washington's ancestors in this family, Sir John de Sutton, who lived in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, married Margery, daughter of Roger de Somery, Baron of Dudley. She was the co-heiress of her brother, John de Somery, and thus the title of Baron Sutton de Dudley came to her husband and their descendants. It was one of the latter, John de Sutton, the sixth Baron Sutton de Dudley, who in 1456 presented Aston-le-Walls to his son, Edmund, who married Joyce Tiptoft.

Edmund Sutton pre-deceased his father, and Edmund's son, Edward, became the owner of Aston-le-Walls. He entered into an agreement in 1530 with his brother, John, that the latter should hold this Manor during his lifetime, but that it should afterwards pass to John's daughter, Margaret. Margaret Sutton married John Butler, son of Ralph Butler of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, and thus Aston-le-Walls came into the Butler family's possession.

John Butler died in 1563 and his wife, Margaret Sutton, in the same year, the burials of both being recorded on 17 April. Their third son, William Butler of Tighes, Sussex, was the next ancestor in Washington's pedigree. He had three sons and two daughters, and one of the latter was Margaret Butler, who, on 3 August, 1558, in the Church of Saint Leonard at Aston-le-Walls, became the wife of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave.

Aston-le-Walls passed down to a great-grandson of John Butler and Margaret Sutton, Alban Butler, who died leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, as sole heir. She married Francis Plowden of Plowden, Shropshire, and so the Manor became a part of the Plowden estates which it is at the present time. The owner in 1909 was William Fran-

cis Plowden, Esq. The Plowdens were one of the families of the English gentry who remained Catholic at the time of the Protestant Reformation and some of the Butlers also of this branch were Catholics. One of these was the Reverend Alban Butler, the famous biographer of the Saints, born in Northampton in 1710.

So here has been briefly told an outline story of the English ancestors of George Washington,—the men and women who helped to give to America the greatest of her sons. It will be asked doubtless by many, what interest have Americans in this winding thread of genealogical lore. But if Pope was right, that "the noblest study of mankind is man," then it is surely of a vital interest to all true patriots to learn all that can be learned as to the forces which were united in Washington. Only the merest condensation of his ancestral record has been possible to give here; yet even that may well furnish subject for reflection upon the fact that he was what he was to a great extent because of what his ancestors were before him. It is true that each soul possesses a Something, indefinable and separate, which is the result of a special creative act, so far as we can judge; and it is also true that environment and education do much towards the development of a character. But, in addition to the character-results of individual type and of environment, it is manifest, not only to biologists and physiologists, but to any observing mind, that tendencies, habits, tastes, instincts—all that go to make up personality—are more than anything else the outcome of heredity.

An inheritor of the blood which flowed and still flows in most of the royal dynasties of Europe, heir through his ancestry to the forceful men who, for good or evil, were the conquerors, the monarchs, the autocrats, of the Old World, it remained for George Washington to use all this accumulated capacity for dominance and for conquest for the sole and glorious purpose of freeing his country from the rule of tyrants and establishing her, the Queen of Liberty, among the great nations of the earth.

To Woodrow Wilson

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

Wilson, a voice a few times heard before,
When violence clenched his corded fist to smite
Humanity and elemental right,
As through an angel-trumpet, singing o'er
The threatened sea to warn the threatening shore
With golden-throated counsel, fit to light
The black ferocity of savage night,
Rings from the white house of the stars once more!
And at the solemn chime, as pealing word
Swears innocents shall cease to join the drowned,
Avengeless, in unpitying murder's maw,
We to our souls the sword of conscience gird,
A hundred million, consecrated round
Justice, enermind in eternal law!

April 19, 1916.

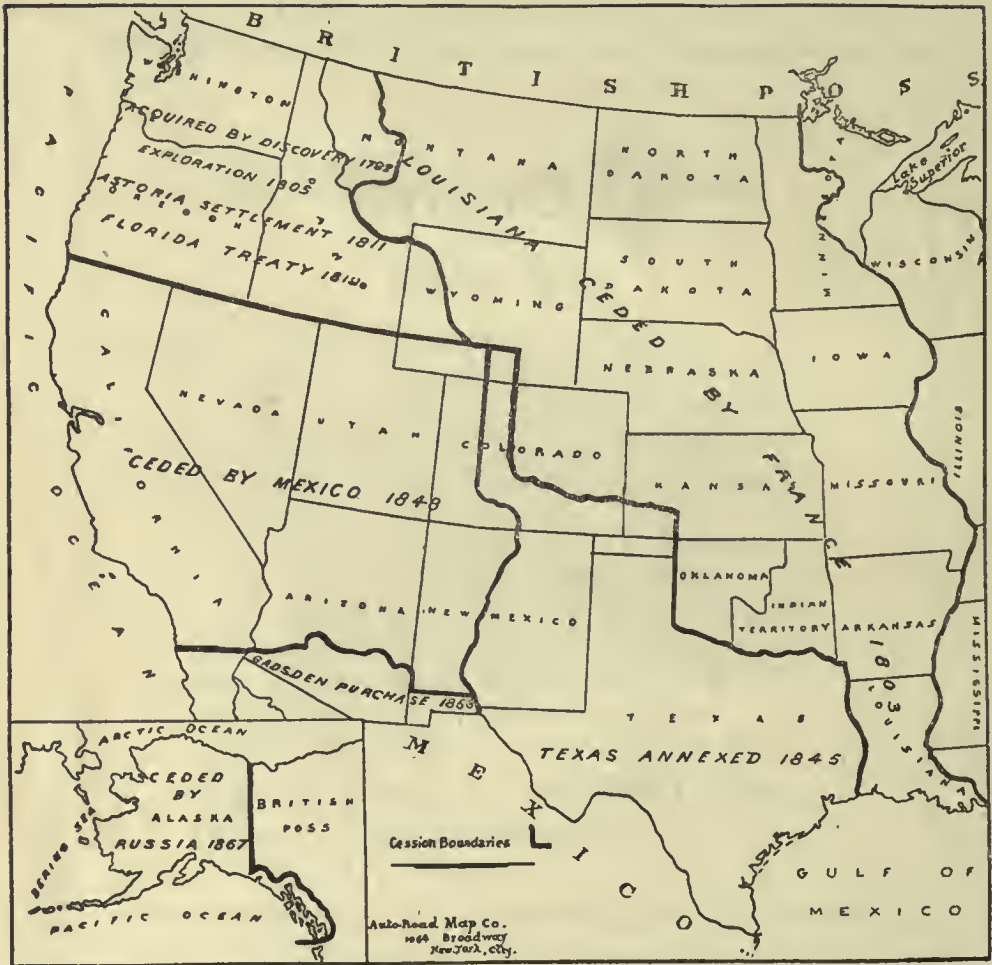
To Congress

BY
FRANK ALLABEN

Not peace at any price!
Not war for any lust
Of empire, glory, glebe, or gold,
But only to be just!

Not peace at any price!
Not war on passion tost!
But the sword that from his scabbard leaps
For right at any cost!

April 19, 1916.



MAP SHOWING AMERICAN ACCESSIONS IN LOUISIANA TERRITORY, ALASKA, TEXAS, AND THE WESTERN COUNTRY

Should International Law Be Codified?

Present Codification To Be Considered Not as a Result, but
as a Process ~~of~~ Urgent Need of the Work Caused by Swift
Moving of Events among the Nations ~~of~~ The American Peo-
ple Love Liberty, Justice, the Independence of Nations, Not
Only for Themselves but for All Mankind ~~of~~ A Great Speech
Delivered before the American Institute of International Law,
on December 31, 1915, at Washington D. C.

BY

THE HONORABLE ELIHU B. ROOT



R. CHAIRMAN, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I shall not at this hour detain you by any extended remarks, and I should apologize for having no prepared address. The subject is one which is very interesting to me, and must be very interesting, I think, to everyone who thinks about international affairs or who thinks about the possibilities of the future of his country. Should international law be codified; and, if so, should it be done through governmental agencies or by private scientific societies?

If that means, should we undertake to put the law of nations into a single body which shall be the rule and guide for international relations, I think we must answer, no; that it is impossible at the present time. Mr. Field made a valiant attempt, Bluntschli a great effort, but the formation of international law, still in its infancy, is a process only just begun, and it has not reached a point where the rules can be embodied in a code.

On the other hand, codification, considered not as a result, but as a process, seems to me plainly should be attempted and pressed forward and urged with all possible force. It is curious that codification should be especially necessary in a system of law which is based upon custom more exclusively even than municipal law, but that is necessa-

rily so in the case of the law of nations, because there are no legislatures to make the law and there are no judicial decisions to establish by precedent what the law is.

One great weakness of international law has been that, to ascertain what it was, you have to go to text writers and to a great variety of statements, differing, inconsistent, many of them obscure and vague, capable of different interpretations, so that, the instant that the occasion for the application of a law comes, there is pressed upon conflicting nations or disputing nations the question as to what the law is, without any clear and definite standard from which to ascertain it.

Recent events—or, rather, the realization of the truth which comes from a great war in Europe—compel us to consider the great shortcomings of what we think of as international law, to consider how narrow the field which it covers, how vague and uncertain it is within its own field, and how difficult it is to compel in any way a recognition of its rules of right conduct.

There is but one way in which that weakness of international law can be cured, and that is by the process of codification, a process which must be extended through long periods, which has been going on very gradually for many years. The Declaration of Paris was a little bit of codification. The three rules of the Treaty of Washington constituted a little bit of codification as between the United States and Great Britain, and they have been, in substance, accepted and adopted by the nations of Europe and at The Hague. The Geneva Convention covered a certain field by codification, and The Hague conventions a much wider field. So, I say, considered as a conclusion, there can be no codification; but, considered as a process, there must be codification—codification pressed forward and urged on by all possible means.

The very fact that there are no courts to establish precedents, and no legislatures to make laws, make this necessary. All international law is made, not by any kind of legislation, but by agreement. The agreement is based upon customs, but the ascertainment and recognition of the customs is the subject of the agreement, and how can there be agreement that is possible, unless the subject matter of the agreement is definite and certain?

I say that recent events indicate that we must press forward toward codification. I can go a step further than that. The changes in the conditions of the earth, the changes in international relations which have been so rapid in recent years, have outstripped the growth of international law. I think it quite right to say that the law of na-

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tions does not come so near to covering the field of national conduct to-day as it did fifty years ago. The development of international relations in all their variety, in the multitude of questions that arise, goes on more rapidly than the development of international law, and, if you wait for customs, without any effort to translate the customs into definite statements from year to year, you will never get any law settled, except by bitter controversy. The pressing forward of codification of international law is made necessary by the swift moving of events among nations. We can not wait for custom to lag behind the action to which the law should be applied.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express entire harmony with what Governor Baldwin said a few moments ago upon the other branch of this question, as to whether it should be by government or by private societies. It is not practicable that governments should do the thrashing out of questions necessary to reach a definite statement of a conclusion. That has to be done with freedom from constraint by the private individual doing his work in a learned society or in private intercourse. I think it is not generally understood that the first Conference at The Hague would have been a complete failure, if it had not been for the accomplished work of the Institut des États Internationales.

The first Conference was called by the Czar of Russia for the purpose of agreeing upon disarmament, and for the purpose of averting what the Czar saw coming in the future, and which has now come. But there were powers in Europe which would not have it. They refused to enter a conference for the purpose of considering that subject. Something had to be done. Here was a conference called by this great power which was to meet, and something was to be done, and they took the accomplished work of the Institut des États Internationales, which it had thrashed out through the labors and discussions of most learned international lawyers of Europe, including most of the technical advisers of the foreign offices of Europe, meeting in their private capacity, and that first conference at The Hague embodied those conventions in the conventions of the first Hague conference. It would have been impossible for The Hague conference to do that work or one tithe of it if they had not had the material already provided.

So I think it is quite clear that the process of codification, step by step, subject by subject, point by point—the process of codification must begin with the intellectual labor of private individuals, and it must be completed by the acceptance of governments. All of the hun-

dreds of thousands of pages that have been written upon international law by private individuals go for nothing unless governments accept them. A wilderness of text writers one has to wander through in endeavoring to get at what the law of nations is, and all that they wrote is of no consequence except as it exercises a force in bringing about action and agreement by the governments of the earth. So, Mr. Chairman, this process must have both private initiative and governmental sanction.

Mr. Chairman, there is one other subject which I think we should consider in dealing with the subject of codification, and that is this: Are the small nations of the earth to continue; is it to be any longer possible for the little people to maintain their independence? That is a serious question with many of us in this joint meeting of the Subsection 6 of the Society of the Pan-American Congress and the American Society. The large nations can take care of themselves by the exercise of power if they are willing to be armed to the teeth always, but the small countries—what are they to do? There is no protection for them but the protection of law. And there is no protection in law unless the law be made clear and definite and certain, so that a great bully can not escape it without running into the condemnation of that law. So I say that every dictate of humanity should lead us to urge forward that process by which in its better moments mankind may be led to agree to the setting up of clear and definite and distinct rules of right conduct for the control of the great nations in their dealings with the small and weak.

The presence here of Doctor Matura, whom it is a great pleasure for me to hail as a colleague in the faculty of political and administrative science of the University of San Marcos, at Lima, and of the distinguished Ambassador from Brazil, my old friend from Rio de Janeiro, leads me to say something which follows naturally from my reflections regarding the interests of the smaller nations.

It is now nearly ten years ago when your people, gentlemen, and the other peoples of South America were good enough to give serious and respectful consideration to a message that it was my fortune to take from this great and powerful Republic of North America to the other American Nations. I wish to say to you, Gentlemen, and to all my Latin American friends here in this Congress, that everything that I said in behalf of the Government of the United States at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 is true now as it was true then. There has been no departure from the standard of feeling and of policy which was de-

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clared then in behalf of the American people. On the contrary, there is throughout the people of this country a fuller realization of the duty and the morality and the high policy of that standard. Of course, in every country there are individuals who depart from the general opinion and general conviction, both in their views and in their conduct, but the great, the overwhelming body of the American people love liberty not in the restricted sense of desiring it for themselves alone but in the broader sense of desiring it for all mankind.

The great body of the people of these United States love justice, not merely as they demand it for themselves, but in being willing to render it to others. We believe in the independence and the dignity of nations, and, while we are great, we estimate our greatness as one of the least of our possessions, and we hold the smallest State, be it upon an island of the Caribbean or anywhere in Central or South America, as our equal in dignity, in the right to respect, and in the right to the treatment of an equal. We believe that nobility of spirit, that high ideals, that capacity for sacrifice, are nobler than material wealth. We know that these can be found in the little State as well as in the big one. In our respect for you who are small, and for you who are great, there can be no element of condescension or patronage, for that would do violence to our own conception of the dignity of independent sovereignty. We desire no benefits which are not the benefits rendered by honorable equals to each other. We seek no control that we are unwilling to concede to others, and so long as the spirit of American freedom shall continue it will range us side by side with you, great and small, in the maintenance of the rights of nations, the rights which exist as against us and as against all the rest of the world.

With that spirit we hail your presence here to co-operate with those of us who are interested in international law. We hail the formation of the new American Institute of International Law and the personal friendships that are being formed day by day between the men of the north and the men of the south, all to the end that we may unite in such clear and definite declaration of the principles of right conduct among nations, and in such steadfast and honorable support of those principles, as shall command the respect of mankind and insure their enforcement.

L A W S
OF THE
TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO

Adopted and made by the GOVERNOUR and JUDGES, in their Legislative Capacity, at a Session begun on Friday, the xxix day of May, one thousand, eleven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of August following.

WITH AN
A P P E N D I X
OF
RESOLUTIONS
AND THE
ORDINANCE
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
TERRITORY.

By Authority.

CINCINNATI:
PRINTED BY W. MAXWELL.

M, DCC, XCVI.



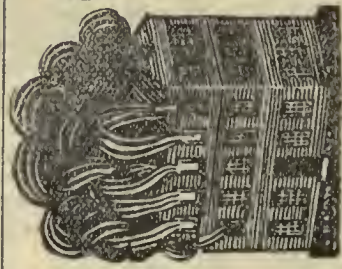
MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL SITES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF NORTHWEST OHIO

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS,

NOTICE UNDER the superintendence of *Jacob Claypool, John Creed, and Samuel F. Maccracken*, Commissioners, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County.



SCHEME!

1	PRIZE OF \$8,000	8,000
1	do. " 2,001	2,001
2	do. " 1,000	2,000
4	do. " 500	2,000
30	do. " 50	1,500
40	do. " 20	800
100	do. " 10	1,000
250	do. " 6	1,500
4401	do. " 3	13,203
		\$32,004

4829 PRIZES.
9395 BLANKS.

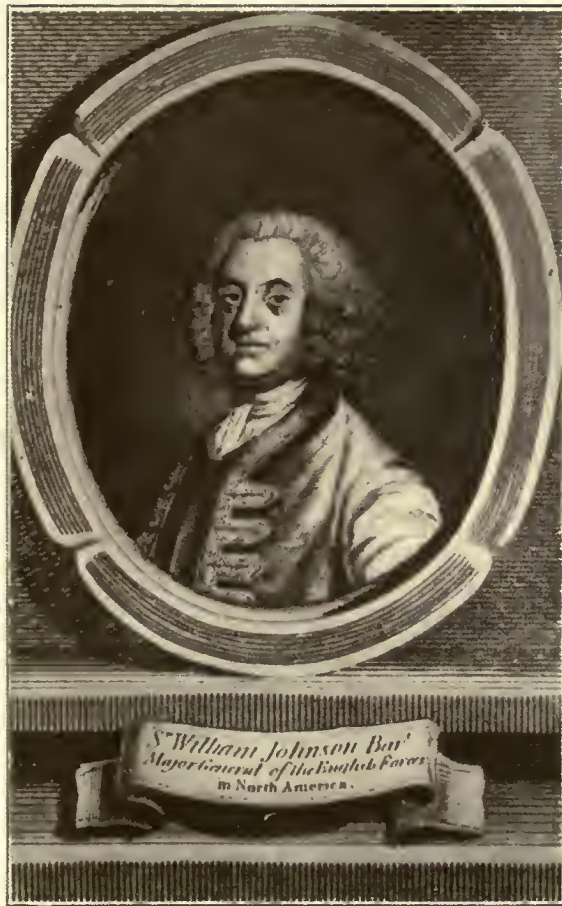
Not two blanks to a prize!

ORDERS from any part of the United States, enclosing the cash, and post paid, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to either of the Commissioners, in Lancaster, or to such agents as they have or may appoint.

LANCASTER, *June* 1828

THIS ticket will entitle its holder to such prize as may be drawn to its number, if demanded within twelve months after the drawing: Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Payable thirty days after the drawing is finished.

Jacob Claypool
John Creed
Samuel F. Maccracken
Commissioners.



SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES, COMMANDER OF THE PROVINCIAL FORCES AGAINST CROWN POINT AND OF THE INDIANS IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MONTREAL, 1760



A LONG HOUSE OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS

An oblong structure, partitioned into sections, and occupied in common by several families, this typical home of the Iroquois gave its name in various dialects to the Confederacy of the Five Nations, the union of which was the tribal "Long House" of the Iroquois.



WALLS OF FORT ANCIENT,
OHIO, MOST FAMOUS OF
THE HILL-TOP DEFENSES
OF THE MOUND BUILDERS



PART OF THE WALL OF
FORT ANCIENT

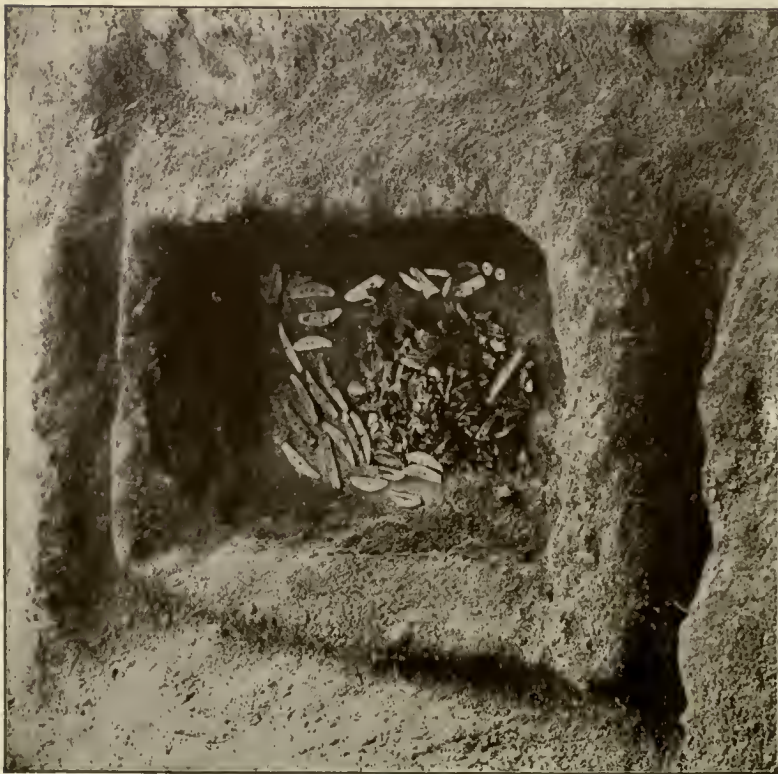
GREAT GATEWAY OF
FORT ANCIENT





THE SERPENT MOUND

A mysterious and impressive monument of the Mound Builders, in Adams County, Ohio



PREHISTORIC BURIAL-PLACE OF THE MOUND BUILDERS, KNOWN AS THE EDWIN HARNESS MOUND

Here are interred charred human bones; together with ancient ornaments.

The Mound Builders of Ohio

BY

EMILIUS O. RANDALL

Secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical
Society



ENTER upon the domain of the Mound Builder, wonderful and enigmatical in his works, is like seeking to grope one's way through the fabled labyrinths of Egypt and Crete, for one is soon lost in a maze of alluring speculation, from which the guiding hand of knowledge is withheld. The Mound Builder is the riddle of the American race, and the countless manifestations of his handiwork defy explanation, while they ever excite our admiration and amazement.

The earliest European explorers, in their travels through the unbroken wilds of North America, found these earthen structures of a prehistoric people intact and perfect, but solitary and lifeless, with no living being to tell aught of their origin, age, or purpose. Who were these people that came, wrought, and disappeared into the impenetrable mists of the past?

“Let the mighty mounds
That overlook the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forest crowded with old oaks,
Answer. A race, that long has passed away,
Built them;—a disciplined and populous race
Heaped, with long toil, the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon.”

Just what relation, ethnological and archaeological, the builders of the mounds bore to the Mississippi Valley and its branch basins will probably never be fully known. So far as the vestiges, discovered by the early European intruder, can testify, the portion of the United States embraced within the central valley named and its tributaries,

was the chief domain and centre of those peculiar people. Whether this territory was the land of his origin, a great way-station in the pilgrimage of his race through its earthly existence, or was the terminus of prolonged peregrinations, has not been determined.

Concerning the inscrutable Mound Builder and his monuments, the accumulated literature, by official authorities, voluntary scientists, amateur investigators, poetic romancers, and irresponsible and illiterate dreamers, is appalling in quantity, contradictory in statement and theory, conflicting in conclusions, and often amusing and absurd. Being without the Pale of definite knowledge, the Mound Builder and his achievements afford untrammelled scope for the imagination. He literally left "foot-prints on the sands of time," but their trail leads only to oblivion. He bequeathed to the succeeding ages no written records, and his temples tell no tales as to their time or purpose. His only answer to every conceivable guess concerning his origin, age, and destiny, is his unbroken silence. The Mound Builder is the Race with the Iron Mask.

But, whoever he was, the Mound Builder displayed his activities in a spacious arena, and, if the whole North American Continent was not his, a large part of it was, for his habitations extended from the Allegheny River to the Rocky Mountain range, and in some instances on to the Pacific Slope. He is almost unknown in New England. He is found in lower Canada, but he evidently avoided the colder climates and in the South he is much in evidence, for his works dot the shores of the Mexican Gulf, from Texas to Florida, and are found in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The Northwest Territory, however, produces evidences of his densest population; at least, there his achievements were the most numerous and important. In Wisconsin, along its river courses and about the shores of its lakes, he adorned the sides and summits of the hills with innumerable effigies of animals, birds, reptiles, and even human beings, —presumptively tributes to his superstitious belief, symbols of his crude worship, or possibly emblematic totems of his various tribes. Michigan did not greatly merit his attention, but his mounds are frequently found in Indiana and are numerous in Illinois.

Ohio, however, was a region for which he displayed most remarkable partiality. The banks of "La Belle Rivière," as the early French called the majestic Ohio, and picturesque and fertile valleys of the Miamis, the Scioto, the Muskingum, the Cuyahoga, and lesser tributary streams, were the scenes of his most numerous, most extensive, and

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most continuous settlements. It has been asserted that the localities in Ohio, which testify to the Mound Builders' presence, far out-number the total localities of his evidential habitation in any other State, indeed almost equal those in all the rest of the country. Ohio was the great "State" in prehistoric times, for over twelve thousand places in the present State-limits have been found and noted, where the Mound Builder left his testimonial.

It is not the purpose of this study to attempt any exhaustive or minute account of detailed enumeration of the vestiges left by this people. Rather, it is the intention to mention, with brief portrayal, the masterpieces of the different classes of their exploits. We will classify these works and note their features in the following order: (1) Walled enclosures; (2) Single mounds; (3) Village sites and burial grounds; and (4) Theories respecting the identity of the Mound Builders.

The so-called enclosures which cap the hill-tops are usually regarded as forts or military defenses. These are built of stone or earth and, in rare instances, of both. The hill-top defenses are not relatively numerous, but exhibit in their construction great engineering sagacity and skill and almost inconceivable labor. The enclosures on the plains or river bottoms are almost exclusively of earthen material and are either walled towns or structures for refuge or safety. Possibly, some were religious temples. They are of all dimensions and forms, many of them presenting combinations of circles, squares, and geometrical figures of great variety.

The largest stone edifice of the Mound Builders was erected on Spruce Hill, in the southern part of Ross County, Ohio. This work occupies the level summit of a hill some four hundred feet in height. The elevation is a long, triangular-shaped spur, terminating a range of hills with which it is connected by a narrow neck or isthmus, which affords the only accessible approach to the fort, for the hillsides at all other points are remarkably steep and in places practically perpendicular. Spruce Hill was admirably chosen for the purpose of defense and observation, for its summit commands a panoramic view of the encircling valley through which runs Paint Creek. It was a mound building neighborhood; the site of Chillicothe, a great mound building centre, was only eleven miles distant, to the northeast.

The magnitude of Spruce Hill Fort exceeds any similar construction attributed to the Mound Builders. It evinces tremendous labor and unusual ingenuity of arrangement, and the wonder at this stupendous work grows when it is remembered that it was erected without the



PLAN OF SPRUCE HILL
FORT, ROSS COUNTY,
OHIO

The largest stone fort ex-
tant of the Mound Builders

SKELETON OF A MOUND BUILDER FOUND
IN A STONE GRAVE IN FORT ANCIENT



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aid of beasts of burden or any mechanical assistance. It was literally built by manual labor.

It was in a fair state of preservation less than a generation ago. But to-day the walls are in a sad state of demolition, caused by the thrifty farmers who make spoil of the displaced stones for the reparation of their fences.

Less extensive, though more impressive, than the Spruce Hill Fort is the fortification in Brush Creek township, Highland County. It is the best preserved of the stone defensive works of the Ohio Mound Builders. Fort Hill rises abruptly about five hundred feet above the river bottom. Only at two points can the summit be reached. Encircling the top of the hill, which presents a level area of some fifty acres, is an embankment of earth and stones. The wall, which mainly follows the brow of the hill, at some points reaches a height of fifteen feet, and is over a mile and a half in length. The openings originally made in the wall, thirty-three in number, are spaces ten to fifteen feet in width, arranged without apparent order or regularity. The purpose of these openings is inexplicable, as few of them could be used for ingress or egress, most of them being at points where the approach to the fort is an almost impossible ascent.

What would one not give for the story of this primitive fortress, its patient and painstaking builders, their life within its precincts, their feats of daring and suffering! Could they have been recorded and preserved, might not the annals of these people have left us subjects for epics as thrilling and dramatic as the Iliad and the Aeneid? But their heritage to us is oblivion.

A fortification known as the Glenford Stone Fort is another most interesting and important hill-top enclosure, because of its admirable location and the fact that its remains are still sufficient for its form to be easily traced and its construction understood.

The southwest portion of the State, especially the valleys of the Great and Little Miamis, was a region thickly dotted with the habitations and monuments of the Mound Builders. Within the present limits of Hamilton County, between four and five hundred mounds and some fifteen important enclosures were noted by the early travelers and settlers. One of the most notable of these is located on Fort Hill, at the mouth of the Great Miami. It has been generally designated as the Miami Fort. It was first brought into notice in the literature concerning the Mound Builders by William Henry Harrison, who, though a Virginian by birth, became an Ohioan by adoption,

marrying a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, and settling at North Bend, where his remains are now buried. He intently studied the Ohio Mound Builders and the Ohio Indians, and we are indebted to him for much valuable investigation and information on those subjects. He surmises the Mound Builders may have been the Aztecs, in which case "the direct course of their journey to Mexico and the facilities which that mode of retreat would afford seem to point out the descent of the Ohio as the line of that retreat. It was here (Miami Fort) that a feeble band was collected to make a last effort for the country of their birth, the ashes of their ancestors, and the altars of their gods."

Several archaeological authorities, particularly General M. C. Force, in his interesting essay on the Ohio Mound Builders, point out that, from this elevation, a line of signals could be put in operation, which in extent would cover the southwestern portion of the State. This signal system of wireless telegraphy included, according to General Force, the numerous prehistoric works on the Great Miami, dotting the banks of which they stretched in a line as far north as modern Piqua, "all put in communication with each other by signal mounds erected at conspicuous points."

Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, stands as a citadel in the rear of the centre of this line. It is easily foremost among the prehistoric fortifications for ingenuity of design and perfection in construction. The site selected for this fortress, temple, or walled city, whichever it may have been, was most advantageously chosen, on a slightly rolling plateau, overlooking the panoramic valley of the Little Miami River, in central Warren County. The contour of the hill plateau is like that of a dumb-bell, two almost evenly sized fields united by a long, narrow neck, on each side of which the declivity is too steep for ascent. This narrow connection divides the defences into what are known as the north or New Fort, the Middle Fort, and the South or Old Fort. The terms "new" and "old" were suggested by the idea that the South Fort on the apex of the peninsula was naturally the first one to be constructed, as it, utilized alone, would be more secure and inaccessible than the new one which was later taken in to protect the entire hill-top. The entrance to the Old Fort is called the Great Gateway. Just within the entrance, on the west side, is a conical mound, ten feet high with a base diameter of forty feet, near which were found heaps of stones, used both as coverings for graves and to strengthen the wall. Human bones in great quantities were found here, a few inches below the surface soil. Near the centre of the Old Fort was located the larg-

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est burying-ground of this fort people. Within a radius of a hundred feet, some three hundred graves were found.

That the great enclosure was, to a certain extent, at least, a walled city, is attested by the remains of a "village" therein. The evidences were the circles of burned earth, ash heaps, pottery, and animal fragments, bones of the bear, deer, etc., charcoal, burnt stones, etc. No metal implements of any kind were found, except a few pieces of beaten copper. Thousands of primitive implements of war, the chase, and domestic life were found in the fort precincts.

Like all other works of this early people, Fort Ancient was unmistakably the product of builders who wrought only with the tools of a stone age. There were no steam shovels, no derrick scoops to lift the earth and dump it into position. Not even horses, mules, or oxen facilitated the labor. It should be said, however, that there is one theory in favor of animal aid. Doctor Frederick Larkin, in his "Ancient Man in America," introduces the suggestion that the mastodon, the bones of which are found in Ohio and elsewhere, contemporaneously with those of the Mound Builder, was "a favorite animal and used as a beast of burden by them." He adds: "We can imagine that tremendous teams have been driven to and fro in the vicinity of their great works, tearing up trees by the roots or marching with their armies into the fields of battle amidst showers of poisoned arrows."

The lowland enclosures of the Mound Builders abound in the valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Little Miami, though a few are found in other parts of the State. The earth-wall structures have an endless variety of forms, and appear to have been used for different purposes which are now past determination. The most common figures are the square and the circle, portions of each of which are employed in endless combinations. The walls themselves contain no burying-grounds or articles of any kind whatever, and therefore give no hint of the mystery locked in the grass-grown, weather-defying earthen ramparts.

The most intricate of these nondescript works are located in the Licking Valley, near the city of Newark. In Licking County there are, or were, probably five hundred earth works of various descriptions. Those which comprise the most famous groups occupy a plain between Raccoon Creek and the south fork of Licking Creek. The earth-walls, shaped into a score or more of different designs, extend over an area of four square miles. No word description is adequate to convey to the mind of the reader a just idea of the magnitude and puzzling character

of these works. The growth of the city of Newark has encroached upon the original works, portions of which were thus obliterated; but the group, as remaining to-day, surpasses all others in this country in size and intricacy of construction.

That the country round about the present site of Newark was a populous one with the Mound Builder is partially accounted for by the location of the great flint quarries in the southeast corner of the present Licking County. The Mound Builder, belonging to the Stone Age, knew nothing of metals and much less of the art of reducing ores to useful implements. His crude utensils were solely of stone, bone, and wood—save in rare instances he made use of beaten copper. Flint was his most valued and most employed raw material, because of its compact, homogenous, durable texture. This rare geologic composition, that Shakespeare calls "the everlasting flint," existed in vast quantities in a vein that caps the hill-tops in a range between the present sites of Newark and Zanesville, this vein giving to this locality the name of "Flint Ridge." This Flint Ridge is literally honey-combed in every quarter with hundreds of pits and cavities of all dimensions, from that of a scoop-out a few feet across to those a hundred feet in diameter and sunk the full depth of the vein. Chips of all sizes are still found in myriad numbers over the area of the Ridge, proving the immensity of the work done in these quarries, which were the exhaustless mines for both the Mound Builder and his successor, the Indian.

The Muskingum Valley is rich in prehistoric remains. When the Ohio settlers came to the place they named Marietta, they found, not the ruins, but the undisturbed remains of a town, founded and left by a prehistoric people, of whom the Indian delegation which greeted the Ohio Company of Associates upon their arrival could give no knowledge or surmise.

Dropping down the Ohio to Portsmouth, the mouth of the Scioto brings us to one of the most remarkable series of works in the State. A curious arrangement of circles, semi-circles, and horse-shoe figures is located east of the present city upon the terrace above the river. From this puzzling group, parallel walls extend two miles due west to no apparent destination, while a second pair of walls stretch southwest to the city limits. Still a third set of parallel embankments, starting from the same central group, extend three miles southeast to the Ohio River bed. Immediately opposite the terminus of the Ohio graded way, the parallels are resumed on the Kentucky side, near the mouth of Tygart River, and continue a mile and a half to and into the centre of a

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series of four concentric earthen circles, the outside one of which is probably over a mile in circumference. This river-divided scheme defies explanation. Squier and Davis, after describing the works, conclude: "And it is easy, while standing on its summit (Kentucky conical mound) to people it with the strange priesthood of ancient superstition, and to fill its avenues and line its walls with the thronging devotees of a mysterious worship. Whatever may have been the divinity of their belief, order, symmetry, and design were among his attributes; if, as appears most likely, the works that most strongly exhibit these features were dedicated to religious purposes, and were symbolical in their design." Indeed, it would seem that no other motive than religious zeal would impel a people to the creation of works so enigmatical and so vast.

As already noted, the southwestern portion of the State, the valleys of the Scioto and the Miamis and the intervening territory, was the chief land of the Mound Builder, the region where "his name was legion." One of the probable theories concerning the migratory course of this mysterious people, is that they came from the far South, up the Mississippi; thence ascended the Ohio, and, because of the equable climate, fertility of soil, suitable contour of land, and advantages of the water courses, chose for their settlements the hill-tops and valley bottoms skirting the Ohio streams.

If the fifteen hundred "enclosures," existing, or known to have existed until recently, in Ohio, present an inexhaustible study in their extent and variety, then the isolated mounds, the estimated total number of which in the State exceeds, or did but a few years ago, the appalling number of ten thousand, must surpass our comprehension. The mounds are comparatively scarce in the northwestern and southeastern part of the State; in the northeast they are often found; but in the centre and southwest they prevail in almost countless numbers. In size they vary from a knoll three feet in height and less than twenty feet in base diameter to the largest one, that at Miamisburg, sixty-eight feet in perpendicular altitude, eight hundred and fifty feet in base circumference, and containing over a million cubic feet of earth. The most of these mounds are conical shaped, with a "flat dome or segment of a sphere." They are simply piles of earth,—except where, rarely, stones are used,—heaped together without the slightest evidence of any mechanical assistance.

The erection of the mounds, so far as known, was for two purposes: first, as watch-towers, this usually when they were built on the

hill-tops; and, second, those on the lowlands, as tombs or sepulchres, the receptacles of the dead. The burial mound was the first, and the universal architectural expression of primitive man, and the earliest glimpse we get of any people is the earthen mound containing the remains of the tribal hero or chief, or departed kin. These burial mounds, of crudest form, everywhere more or less similar in shape and material, are found in the uttermost parts of the earth: in Russia, China, Japan, India, Egypt, Greece,—wherever man has found habitation. Homer recounts in the *Odyssey* how, over the ashes of Patroclus and Antilochus, “a great and symmetrical tumulus” was raised that “it might be seen from afar by the living and by future generations of men.” Likewise, “a mound, with all speed, was erected over the grave” of Hector.

It should be understood that we are examining only tumuli belonging to prehistoric man, and not the mounds attributed to later Indians. The Indians—the historic Indians—did occasionally engage in mound building, but so seldom that, for the purposes of our study, we do not take their works into consideration.

The researches in the ancient mounds establish the fact that more than nine-tenths of them contain human remains, thereby demonstrating that their prime purpose was sepulchral. The interiors of the mounds disclose altars—low tables or basins—differing in form, size, and material, the latter being clay, sand, stone, or ashes. Again, the remains revealed modes of incineration either before or at the time of burial. More often than otherwise ornaments, war implements, domestic utensils, were buried with the dead. It is from these that we learn much of the nature and life of the Mound Builders.

The Mound Builder seems to have been universally a smoker, for his pipes, stone and clay, were everywhere in evidence, and the art of their manufacture must have been a favorite one.

On the Scioto River, six miles north of Chillicothe, was before its destruction, the Gartner Mound. This mound, standing on the site of a prehistoric village with an area of four acres, was a triple structure, comprising three separate mounds, the intervening spaces having been subsequently filled in so as to complete the triple composite elevation, which was eight feet high and seventy-five in diameter. All three sections were replete with skeleton burials, or the charred remains of cremated bodies. The village site surrounding this mound is known to have been a residence centre, from the evidential remains, such as teepee pole holes, ash and storage pits, bake cavities or ovens, and the

THE MOUND BUILDERS OF OHIO

countless articles buried beneath the surface or scattered promiscuously above the ground. Vast quantities of animal—no less than seventeen varieties—and bird bones were strewn about. There were fine specimens of stone hammers, shell, flint, and bone scrapers, whetstones to sharpen objects made of bone and shell, pipes, pendants, beads, pestles and mortars, bone fish-hooks and net sinkers, the latter pebbles notched or grooved so that the fibre or skin string might be fastened about them. The Mound Builder was an expert in the piscatorial art.

The storage pits of this village exhibited the food productions and "bill of fare" of the primitive man. More than one hundred of these large holes sunk in the ground were uncovered. In these pits, sometimes several feet in depth and diameter, often with a flooring of straw or bark that also lined the walls, were found beans, shelled corn in woven bags, or ears of corn laid in regular order upon the bottom, seeds of the pawpaw, hickory nuts, walnuts, chestnuts, seeds of the wild red plum, etc. But more interesting still were the two "clam ovens," or mussel "bakes," made by digging an opening in the ground five feet deep and four in diameter. Each oven had been burned until the clay on the bottom and sides was red to the depth of several inches. The baking process was simple. A fire was started in the oven, quantities of small boulders were thrown upon the fire, and upon these heated stones mussels of small size were heaped till the pit was filled, when the top was, no doubt, covered over with grass, and the mussels left to bake. After the feast, the shells were thrown into the empty pits. Thousands and thousands of these shells lay near the two ovens.

Another of the chief village sites that proved a mine of information for the explorer is that of Baum Village, on Paint Creek, a few miles from its entrance into the Scioto, and within sight of the Spruce Hill fortification. The village extends over more than ten acres of ground, in the centre of which is a large square mound. Immediately adjoining the village are extensive wall enclosures in circular and square form, embracing some seventy acres. In Baum Village the evidence is that the domiciles in which the prehistoric man lived were permanent and not temporary abodes, evidencing that the Mound Builder was stationary rather than migratory in his habits. This conclusion is further sustained by the magnitude and permanency of his fortifications and enclosures. The largest tepee in the village was twenty-two feet long and twelve feet wide. In its centre was the great fireplace, four feet in diameter and six inches deep, the hearth being bowl-shaped, and the packed earth forming it burned to a brick red to

the depth of eight inches. The accumulated debris about this hearth was filled with implements and ornaments, polished stones, broken pottery, hammer stones, a large mortar, and bones of animals.

The village was a cluster of tepees, all smaller than the one described. Adjacent to each one was, usually, a subterranean storehouse and a burial place. These three, the tepee, the store-cellar, and the grave, completed the home requirements of the Mound Builder.

Here were found in great numbers the bones of the prehistoric dog, the only domestic animal attributed to these ancient people. Professor Putnam, of Harvard University, who has collected bones of the prehistoric canine in all parts of the world, and found the same type everywhere, says "this variety of dog is apparently identical with the pure blood Scotch Collie of to-day," and he further comments, "if this is the case, the prehistoric dog in America, Europe, and Egypt, and its persistence to the present time as a thoroughbred, is suggestive of a distinct species of the *genus canis*, which was domesticated several thousand years ago, and also that the prehistoric dog in America was brought to this continent by very early emigrants from the old world."

The Harness Mound was one of the largest of a group, eight miles south of Chillicothe. Judging from the material and craftsmanship here discovered in great profusion, one may readily infer that the Harness Mound Builders were people capable of artistic taste and delicate workmanship. The copper plates, one nine inches in length by five in breadth, were the finest found in the Ohio mounds. Beautiful copper axes, one being half a foot in length, and proportionately broad, were removed from the sepulchre graves. Copper earrings were plentiful, their construction evidencing rare skill and ingenuity. They consisted of two similar copper disks, varying in size from a silver quarter to a dollar, made bulging or concavo-convex, the two disks being connected in the centre by a uniting bar. These earrings, produced with many diverse details as to size, shape, form of rim, etc., were attached to the ear by thrusting the connecting bar through the perforated ear-lobe.

There must not be omitted mention of the Madisonville cemetery and village site, located in the eastern section of Hamilton County, about thirty miles southwest from Fort Ancient. The village site is on a level plateau. The cemetery is on a spur reaching out and down from the plateau, which is bounded on two sides by deep and precipitous ravines. This cemetery is the great "city of the dead" of the prehistoric people. It covers an area of fifteen acres, all over-grown with stately trees, the roots of many of which held in their firm grasp the crumbling

bones of the ancient dead. The explorations of these catacombs have been conducted at intervals over a period of forty years, and nearly four thousand skeletons, entire or in portions, have been removed, though a large section of the cemetery is still undisturbed.

These prehistoric people were speechless save in their monuments and the mementoes they contain. True, it has been claimed that inscribed tablets have been found in these mounds, evidencing that the Mound Builder had a written language. Several alleged records have been unearthed in the Ohio mounds, but in every instance these so-called hieroglyphics have been proven to be modern intrusions, or deceptions, or unintelligible scrawls. The "Cincinnati Tablet," removed from a mound once standing in the precincts of that city, was undoubtedly genuine as to its place of exhumation and its antiquity, but no one has ever been able to determine that the inscriptions carved thereon are other than mere fanciful and meaningless lines.

But, if the Mound Builder was unlettered, he was a religious being. He had his faith, his sanctuaries, and undoubtedly his ceremonial worship. The Serpent Mound, the greatest effigy structure of the Mound Builders in America, is a huge earthen bas-relief, representing a serpent resting his curving folds upon the summit of a bluff that rises a hundred feet above Brush Creek in Adams County. This bluff projects abruptly into the valley, which, with its flanking hills, forms an open arena or amphitheatre some two miles in diameter. Upon the crest of this high ridge lies in graceful and gigantic undulations the Great Serpent, so located that it may be seen in its majestic length and snake-splendor from far and near in the plains below. The serpent, beginning with its tip end, starts in a triple coil of the tail on the most marked elevation of the ridge and extends along down the lowering crest in beautiful folds, curving gracefully to right and left in easy and natural convolutions, with head and neck stretched out serpent-like and pointed to the west. The head is apparently turned upon its right side, with the great mouth wide open, the extremities of the jaws united by a concave bank, immediately in front of which is a large oval or egg-shaped hollow, eighty-six feet long and thirty feet wide at its greatest inside transverse. The head of the serpent across the point of union of the jaws is thirty feet wide, the jaws and connecting crescent five feet high. The entire length of the serpent, following the convolutions, is thirteen hundred and thirty-five feet. Its width, at the largest portion of the body, is twenty feet. At the tail the width is no more than three feet. Here the height is from three to four feet, which increases to-

ward the centre of the body to a height of five or six feet. Such is the size of the enormous earthen reptile, as it has lain, basking in the suns or shivering in the snows of many centuries. The effect the sight of it produces, from close inspection or from distant view, can scarcely be imagined or described.

Professor Putnam, to whom is due the credit of the restoration and preservation of the mound, says, in his account of his first visit: "The graceful curves throughout the whole length of this singular effigy give it a strange, life-like appearance; as if a huge serpent, slowly uncoiling itself and creeping silently and stealthily along the crest of the hill, was about to seize the oval within its extended jaws. Late in the afternoon, when the lights and shades are brought out in strong relief, the effect is indeed strange and weird; and this effect is heightened still more when the full moon lights up the scene and the stillness is broken by the 'whoo-whoo, hoo-hoo' of the unseen bird of night."

Examination into various sections of the serpent demonstrated that nothing was buried therein. The mound was ingeniously constructed in layers of different natural material, there being stone at the base, covered with yellow clay, over which came a stratum of dark soil, and then the final topping of sod.

It is the teaching of ethnology that primitive man, at one time worshipped inanimate nature, rocks, sun, and stars, and also the trees; then, advancing a stage, worshipped nature in animal forms. Of these, the serpent was foremost, the "mysterious stranger in the grass, who overcame with honey words" the Mother of the human race.

While the explorer found in the Serpent Mound no secret of its age or purpose, much was revealed as to the Mound Builders in the small mounds and isolated sub-surface burials on the hill summit, not far from the serpentine structure. Here Professor Putnam found inhumations, the most ancient of any discovered in Ohio, as proven by their relative placements in the strata of the various clays and subsequent coverings by other soils and vegetation deposits and layers, the formation of which must have been due to nature, the slow work of which required centuries of time to thus cast its coverings over the artificial work of ancient man.

From archaeological, chemical, geological, and botanical testimony, scholars conclude these earthen works are at least hundreds of years old, and perhaps thousands. They were unquestionably completed and abandoned before the Columbian discoveries of America.

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No European articles are found in any of the mounds, except where, in some instances, there have been injections into the mounds of historic burials, sometimes Indian interments, with accompanying modern ornaments or implements.

And still the query arises: Who were the Mound Builders? And still the query is unsolved and insolvable. Until a generation ago, the general opinion of archaeologists was that the Mound Builders were a distinct and separate race from the American Indian, and that the skillful and ingenious architects of these earthen structures fled the field before the Indian appeared, or possibly were driven out by the invading and conquering Redmen.

The later, more thorough, and more scientific study of the mounds and their contents has led the archaeologists to revise their former theory, and they now mainly agree that the Mound Builder was the ancestor or progenitor of the American Indian, the remoteness of the relationship, however, being undetermined. The Indian progenitor theory is supported by the similarity of the artifacts found in the prehistoric mounds to the implements made by the historic Indian. But the reply to this undoubted resemblance is that the first products of primitive man's handiwork are the same the world over. The peace and war stone implements exhumed by Schliemann from the ruins of Troy cannot be distinguished, when placed side by side, from those found in the mounds of Ohio.

Not a few writers, in favor of the Indian theory, point to the claim that certain Indian tribes were known to erect mounds, and the Cherokees, Mandans, and Natchez are especially cited. The chroniclers who accompanied de Soto in his journey (1540) from Florida to the Mississippi noted that the Cherokees built mounds, upon the summits of which they located their dwellings. The Mandans of the West are said to have lived in circular earth lodges, partly under ground. Likewise, the Natchez, in the territory of the Lower Mississippi, "raised mounds of earth upon which to erect their dwellings and temples." Many scholars who have studied the innumerable effigy mounds of Wisconsin attribute those monuments, though their age is unknown, to the Winnebago tribe of Indians.

But, whatever may be the inferences of relationship between the Mound Builders and the Indians elsewhere, the Ohio mounds suggest meagre, if any, cultural similarity to the Ohio Indians or to the tribes of any other sections; nor had the Ohio tribes any tradition, much less knowledge, of the builders of the mounds, that could throw any light upon the obscurity of the subject.

If the Indian theory be correct, it must be admitted that the North American historic Indian, who was discovered by the invading European, must have been a degenerate and unworthy descendant of his distant forbear, the Mound Builder. "A broad chasm is to be spanned before we can link the Mound Builders to the North American Indians," says a leading scholar of the American races, for the North Indian, in his best historic periods, never displayed an architectural talent, an artistic ingenuity, or a trait of industry, at all comparable to those characteristics so unquestionably the possession of the Mound Builder.

Volumes have been written upon the origin and racial identity of the Mound Builders. Arguments have been put forth that they were the Lost Tribes of Israel; that they came in the twilight of ancient history from Japan, China, and other Oriental race centres; that they were the lineal predecessors of the Toltecs; that they later emigrated from North to South America and displayed there in wonderful temples the constructive powers they inherited from their mound building ancestors; reversely, that the Mound Builders were the descendants of the Toltecs, and from Mexico ascended the Mississippi Valley and dotted that great basin and its tributary, the Ohio Valley, with their countless monuments of earth; again, that they were the kin of the Aztecs, perhaps a branch of that warlike and art-loving people; again, that the prehistoric Americans were the descendants of the South American Indians; and so on, until speculation and conjecture have been exhausted. But all in vain! The Mound Builder's identity, the time of his entry and his exit, the duration of his stay,—all belong to the realm of the unknown.





HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT

A romantic figure in the chronicles of Ohio, whose life of scholarship, cultured wealth, and domestic serenity, drawn into the dark whirlpool of Aaron Burr's political scheming, ended in poverty in 1831. An Irishman of good lineage, though born in England, he and his wife came to Ohio in 1798. He supplied Burr with funds and joined in his activities. Indicted for treason against the United States, he was released in 1807, on Burr's acquittal of the same charge.



AARON BURR

Much of his activity, believed to be for the treasonable purpose of separating a part of the country from the Union, took place in Ohio, where, during 1806 and 1807, he was in Marietta, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati. According to general belief, his plot was aided by funds and support from Harman Blennerhassett of Ohio.



THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON

The beautiful and brilliant daughter of Aaron Burr, perhaps the only person on whom he ever bestowed a devoted and pure affection, which she returned with an ardor of filial love rarely surpassed, she became the wife of Joseph Alston, afterward the Governor of South Carolina. Her death is folded in tragic mystery. Lost at sea, in 1813, it has been believed that she was forced by pirates, who had captured the ship, to walk off a plank into the ocean.



THE HOME OF THE BLENNERHASSETTS

This spacious residence was built in 1800 on an island in the Ohio River near Belpré by Harman and Margaret (Agnew) Blennerhassett, and was noted for its beauty, and as a centre of social refinement. Here Burr came to gain the assistance of Blennerhassett in his attempt to found in Louisiana a colony which, it was believed, was to be the base of a movement of secession from the United States.

Edward Tiffin Governor in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio,

To all who shall see this present writing -

Know ye that we have appointed and constituted and do by these presents constitute and appoint Matthew Tommo Eggers, an Agent agreeably with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly passed the sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six in titled an Act, to prevent counterfeit Bank Notes and to prevent the circulation of the United States &c" with full authority to issue his warrant or warrants, and to call and the power of the State to enforce their due execution and to all other such matters & things as by the provisions of the before recited Act, he as Agent for the Governor is hereby authorized to do,

In Witness Whereof the said Edward Tiffin Governor of the said State of Ohio, hath caused the great seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed, done at Chillicothe in the said State the 10th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & six in the year of the Independence of the State the 30th

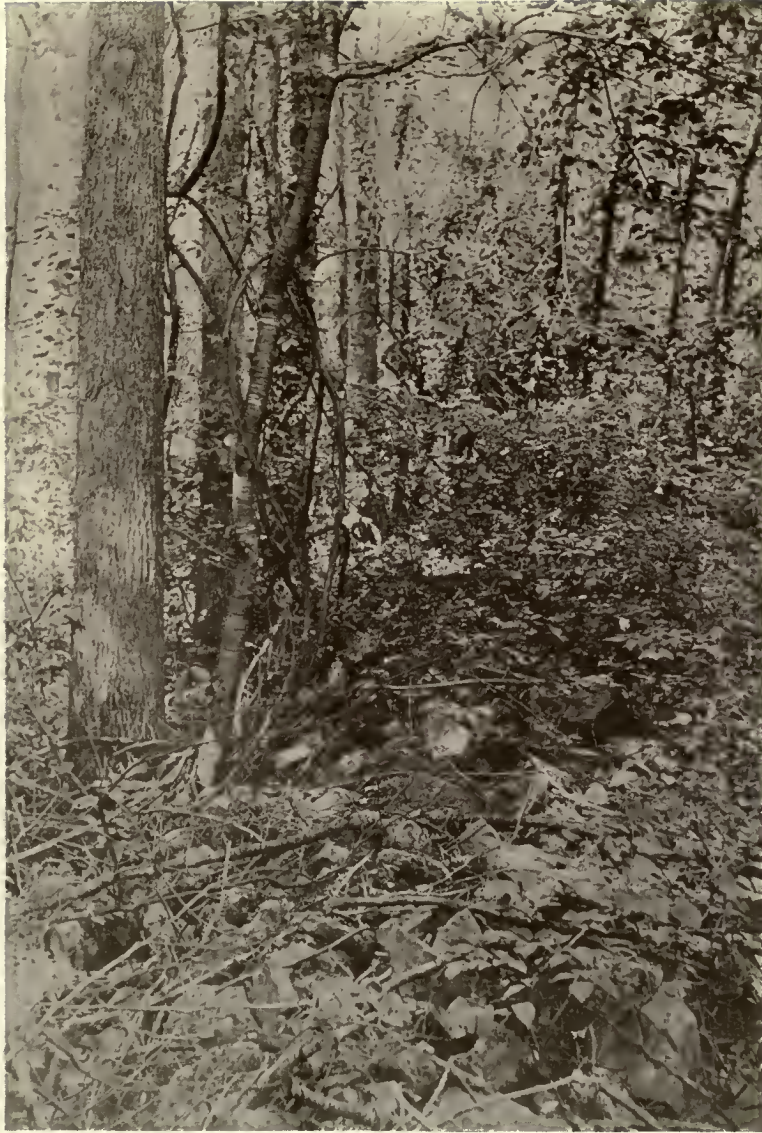
Edward Tiffin

FAC-SIMILE COMMISSION OF GOVERNOR EDWARD TIFFIN OF OHIO, AUTHORIZING MATTHEW NIMMO OF CINCINNATI TO ACT AS HIS AGENT IN ISSUING WARRANTS AGAINST THOSE CONCERNED IN AARON BURR'S ACTIVITIES, AND TO CALL OUT THE STATE MILITIA

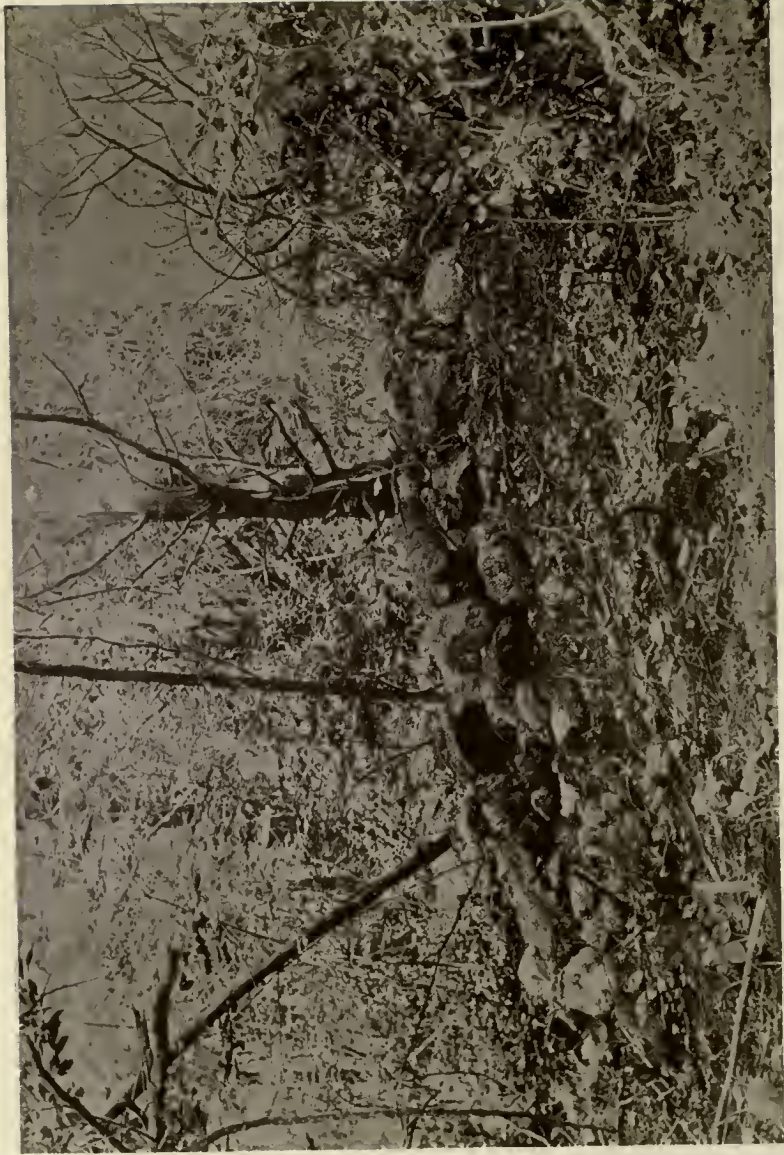


DAVID ZEISBERGER, MORAVIAN MISSIONARY TO THE
IROQUOIS INDIANS

He was born in Moravia in 1721, came to Georgia, in America, 1737, first visited the Ohio Indians in 1771, establishing a mission the following year. He died at Goshen, Ohio, in 1808.



HEAP OF WHITE CHIMNEY-STONES ON THE REVOLUTIONARY CAMPING
GROUNDS OF THE CONNECTICUT BRIGADES IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW
JERSEY, WINTER OF 1779-80



RUINS OF STONE BAKE OVEN, ON THE REVOLUTIONARY CAMPING GROUNDS OF THE CON-
NECTICUT BRIGADES IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, WINTER OF 1779-80

The Revolutionary Camping-Grounds of the Connecticut Brigades in Morris County, New Jersey, the Winter of 1779-80

BY
REVEREND ANDREW M. SHERMAN

Author of *Life of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias, Maine*; *Phil Carver; A Romance of the War of 1812*; *Historic Morristown, New Jersey*; *The O'Briens of Machias, Maine*; *Historic New England Towns Revisited*; Etc.



I WAS born so near Plymouth Rock that in making my initial appearance in this increasingly wonderful world my tiny toes, figuratively speaking, grazed the smoothly worn side of the now world-famous landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers.

In the Old Bay State, and in historic Plymouth County, I passed my superlatively happy earlier boyhood, of which I still cherish the fondest recollections; of the exquisite pleasure, especially, of hanging May baskets and June boxes in their respective months.

My later boyhood, however, was spent in New Haven County, Connecticut; and from that County, in 1862, I entered the Union Army as one of Lincoln's Boys in Blue, in which, with the exception of about five months, I served until July, 1865, when, by reason of the close of the four years' struggle for the preservation of national unity, I was mustered out of Uncle Sam's service and resumed my residence amid the scenes of my later boyhood.

It was in the "Nutmeg State," and in grand old Litchfield County, that I began my work as a Christian minister, though I have since occupied fields of labor in Massachusetts, my native State, New York, and New Jersey; in which latter State I have continuously resided for more than a quarter of a century.

In 1894 I delivered an historical discourse commemorative of the sixtieth anniversary of the dedication of the church edifice in which there worshipped the religious organization of which I was the regularly installed pastor. This discourse was subsequently published in pamphlet form by the officials of my church, and has found its way into public and private libraries.

In the preparation of this historical discourse I made careful and thorough research of town and county annals, which I found to be of truly absorbing interest, especially those portions of county history treating of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. My attention, however, was more especially drawn to the annals of Morristown, the County-seat of Morris County; and, being strongly impressed with the idea that no suitable nor adequate history of Morristown had been written, I resolved that at some future time I would undertake that work. I therefore began to gather materials for my contemplated history; and, at the end of about fourteen years I put the materials accumulated into shape for a book, which in 1905 was published under the title of "Historic Morristown, New Jersey: The Story of its First Century."

In connection with the gathering of materials and photographs for that portion of Morristown's rare history including the Revolution, I again and again visited the sites of the various camping-grounds of the American army encamped in Morris County, New Jersey, in the winters of 1776-77 and 1779-80; and among the camping-ground sites visited was that of the two brigades of Connecticut troops encamped there during the last winter mentioned.

I have a most distinct recollection of the first time I visited the site of the camping-grounds of the Connecticut brigades. It was on a day following a copious spring rain, and the leaf-strewn ground was so thoroughly wet that, after a two hours' tramp, I returned home with water-soaked shoes and socks; but, if it had been necessary for me to stand in a running stream, I would not have missed the opportunity of seeing and experiencing what I saw and experienced on that interesting spring morning.

The gentleman who guided me to and over the site of the camping-grounds of the Connecticut brigades on the occasion mentioned was Emory McClintock, LL. D., an eminent mathematician, who for several years was an honored and efficient official of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. Mr. McClintock, at the time of our memorable visit to these camping-grounds, was a resident of Morris-

town, and he had devoted no inconsiderable amount of time to research along not only local but general historical lines, the fruitful results of which were embodied in addresses, pamphlets, etc., which will materially aid future historians.

Thus much I have deemed it proper to say in explanation of the fact that a native and lover still of New England is now a resident of New Jersey and has made a special and exhaustive study of the rare history of Morris County, New Jersey, and more especially of Morristown, its beautiful County-seat, and the residence, by the way, of millionaires and multi-millionaires by the scores.

Than Morristown and vicinity, I am impelled, as an ardent lover of our marvellous national history, to say in passing, there is no more interesting section, historically, in the United States; not that any battles were fought there, or in the immediate vicinity, but that in this section of the State Washington and his patriot army were twice encamped during the Revolution. In the winter of 1776-77 the American army was encamped at Lowantica Valley, about two and a half miles to the southeastward of Morristown village; and in the winter of 1779-80 it was encamped on the Kemble and Wick farms, from two and a half to four miles to the southwestward of Morristown village. Knox's brigade of heavy artillery, however, was encamped on the hills, about a mile to the westward of Morristown village, on the road to Mendham.

During the encampment of Washington's army in Morristown and vicinity very much transpired in connection with these sojourns which is of great interest to all true Americans.

I have said that no battles were fought in Morristown or in its immediate vicinity during the Revolution, but, in justice to Washington's army which wintered there, this statement should be modified by adding—*no battles save those fought with cold and hunger and extreme privation*; for the second winter of the patriot army in this section of the State was the severest ever experienced by the inhabitants of Morris County. Indeed, the story of the sufferings of the American army during that awful winter is sufficient to stir to white heat the slumbering emotions of every lover of his country and of its dearly purchased independence!

If we go to the southwestward from the Morristown Green, or Park, as some prefer to call it, down what, since Colonial days, has been known as the Jockey Hollow Road, about four miles, and at its terminus turn to the left and go about a mile to the southward, and then turn again to the left, or east, and go a short distance into a piece of



Summits of Hills

- A. Kemble's Mountain, "Alarm Station"
- F. Fort Hill
- P. Picatinny.
- S. Sugar Loaf
- T. Tea Hill

Houses in 1780.

- K. Kamble
- W. Wick.
- 1. Guerin
- 2. Ferver
- 3. Bayles
- 4. Goble, Robert ?
- 5. Goble, Jonas ?
- 6. Primrose

Relative Positions of the Ten Brigades.

MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE BRIGADES OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, WINTER OF 1779-80

THE REVOLUTIONARY CAMPING GROUNDS

woods, we shall find ourselves on the site of the camping-grounds of the two Connecticut brigades encamped in Morris County, New Jersey, in the winter of 1779-80.

The first brigade of Connecticut troops lay nearest to and parallel with the road still known as the Fort Hill road; while the second brigade lay further away from the same road.

The camp of the first brigade ran northeasterly and southwesterly and the camp of the second brigade ran about north and south. The location chosen for the Connecticut camps was almost an ideal one in essential respects.

From Mr. McClintock the following is quoted: "Each camp"—of the entire army—"was like all the others, except for variations compelled by inequalities of ground. The brigade parade was, if possible, in front of the lines of huts. The huts of the officers, each accommodating three or four, were in a line by themselves. Before reaching the grounds selected by General Greene for the camps, the whole army had received from Washington this emphatic warning: 'Any hut not exactly conformable to the plan, or the least out of line, shall be pulled down and built again.' The result is shown in the description given on December 22, 1779, by the writer from Baskingridge already quoted: 'The encampments are exceedingly neat; the huts are all of a size and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia. You would be surprised to see how well they are built without nails.' The 'plan' prescribed for the huts does not seem to have been preserved. They seem to have been at least sixteen feet long, with a chimney at one end and bunks for ten or twelve men at the other. * * * The fire-places were of stone, surmounted by chimneys of plastered wood. That windows were not always provided is shown by an order in the spring commanding that an opening for ventilation should be made in each hut not already supplied with a window or other such opening."

The first brigade of Connecticut troops was composed of the first regiment, Colonel Starr, commanding; the third regiment, Colonel Wylls; the fifth regiment, Colonel Bradley; and the seventh regiment, Colonel Swift.

The second brigade of Connecticut troops was composed of the second regiment, Colonel Butler; the fourth regiment, Colonel Durkee; the sixth regiment, Colonel Meigs (commanded in the winter of 1779-80 by Colonel Gray), and the eighth regiment, Colonel Sherman. Another regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, was subsequently added to the brigade.

The two brigades of Connecticut troops formed a division and was in command of Major General Samuel S. Parsons, who was made a General early in the war.

One Thomas Jones, a Loyalist, and a contemporary of General Parsons, is recorded to have said of the Connecticut General: "He was esteemed by the rebels as a bold, resolute, enterprising soldier, and by British prisoners as a man of the most humane and benevolent disposition, by whom they were always treated with politeness, civility, and humanity. * * * I saw him in Hartford, in 1780; he had long hair, which hung about his ears, a brown homespun coat, buck-skin breeches, a red laced waistcoat, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes I fancy were made by himself, and an amazing long, silver-hilted sword."

On the site of the camping-grounds of the Connecticut division, as they now appear, may be seen numerous heaps of stones weighing from fifteen to fifty pounds each, which once formed the lower part of the rude chimneys and the huge fire-places of the equally rude log huts, which provided but a meagre shelter for the Connecticut soldiers of Washington's army in the severe winter of 1779-80.

These piles of hut chimney-stones seem, for the most part, to have lain undisturbed since they fell away from the decaying log huts of which they were once an important part.

The heaps of hut chimney-stones mark with almost startling definiteness the camp streets of the Revolutionary days, streets once alive with the presence of the brave men who helped to achieve the independence of the American Colonies.

Several times during the already-mentioned morning tramp under the guidance of Mr. McClintock over these camping-ground sites of the Connecticut division, did the alert and well-informed guide turn to the no less alert writer and exclaim, with evident enthusiasm: "Here was a camp street; here was another;" and the distinct alignment of the hut chimney-stones to be seen undisturbed, for the most part, since they fell, was a sufficient corroboration of the opinion expressed.

But to the writer the most interesting objects to be seen on the camping-ground sites of the Connecticut troops are the ruins of two stone ovens, in which bread was baked for the soldiers during the awful winter they were encamped on the eastern slope of Fort Hill. The remains of one of these bake ovens still preserves its former circular shape, indicating that it fell inward from its own weight and has lain, undisturbed, seemingly, for one hundred and thirty-six years.

Not a few of the stones comprising one of the ovens on the Connec-

ticut camping-grounds, as guide and writer were agreed, still exhibit the effects of fire as do those of other oven ruins elsewhere found on the camping-ground sites of other brigades of the patriot army, notably that of one of the Maryland brigades, about a mile distant.

The writer has a picture of the ruins of the bake oven above mentioned, and when I tell the reader that, in order to get a photograph of these ruins, I was obliged to trample and break down great quantities of underbrush, remove several large pieces of decayed wood, and bend and hold down by main force one or two vigorous saplings, in order that the photographer I had taken with me could get a photograph, and especially when I add that, in clearing the way for the unobstructed sweep of the camera, I scratched and tore my hands until they bled, perhaps the picture will be the better appreciated by those who may see it. When, however, I learned from the photographer a few days later that "we have a good photo," I was completely resigned to the lacerations inflicted upon my "paws."

The road one now takes from the terminus of the Jockey Hollow Road to reach the site of the Connecticut camping-grounds of Revolutionary days is not the same as that of those former days. I consider myself fortunate in having an excellent eight by ten photograph, taken under my personal supervision, showing distinct and thought-provoking traces of the military road of Revolutionary days, over which, during the winter of 1779-80, the soldiers of the Connecticut brigades traveled, in going to and from their camps. To the student of Revolutionary history, the traces even of this old road are of rare interest.

The Fort Hill mentioned in this article, it should be said, was a hill, or promontory, on the left-hand side of the Jockey Hollow Road as one goes from Morristown, and lay to the westward of the camping-ground of the Connecticut brigades. This hill was so named from the fact that on this promontory General Anthony Wayne, while encamped in the vicinity with his Pennsylvania troops, threw up a double line of fortifications, one of stone, and another of logs and brush, for protection against possible British attack; and from this hill the entire surrounding country and every approach to the American camps were commanded by the guns mounted on these hastily-constructed fortifications. Traces of these Revolutionary fortifications may still be seen by the careful observer.

It was the rare privilege of the writer to visit the site of the fortifications on Fort Hill in company with the then Sheriff of Morris County, Mr. Abram Ryerson, who, in the Civil War, was an officer in

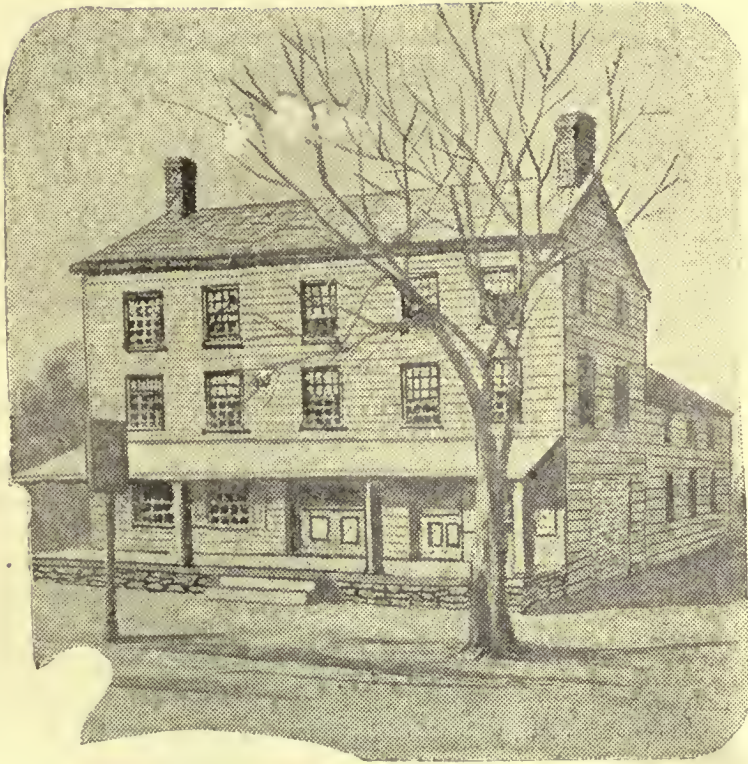
a regiment of artillery, and hence acquainted with the construction of fortifications; and it was really illuminating to me to listen to his conversation as he pointed out, here and there, the distinct traces of the Revolutionary fortifications still to be seen. It has ever since been a matter of regret to me that the underbrush was so thick and heavy as to prevent me from getting a photograph of the spot; but I may yet procure such a picture.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that the British were never able to reach the vicinity of the American camps down the Jockey Hollow Road; and, had they been able to do so, it would, so military experts have said, have required an army of at least fifty thousand troops to dislodge the patriot army from the fastnesses which nature had so generously and kindly furnished them.

Soon after the arrival of Washington's army in Morris County, in the early part of December, 1779, a meeting of the Military Union Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Number 1, composed very largely of Connecticut officers and men, was convened. The meeting was held, perhaps, in the Arnold Tavern, in Morristown village, but more probably on the camping-grounds of the Connecticut brigades down on the Jockey Hollow Road. The object of this meeting was the election of officers, and the making of preparations for the approaching Festival of St. John the Evangelist. At this meeting, probably held at "Colonel Gray's quarters," the officers elected were as follows, nearly all of whom were Connecticut men: Worshipful Master, Captain-Lieutenant Jonathan Heart, of the Third Connecticut Regiment; Senior Warden, Lieutenant and Paymaster Richard Sill, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment; Junior Warden, Captain Robert Warner, of the Third Connecticut Regiment; Treasurer, Captain William Richards, of the First Connecticut Regiment; Secretary, Surgeon John R. Watrous, of the Third Connecticut Regiment; Senior Deacon, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Grosvenor; Junior Deacon, Captain Henry Champion, of the First Connecticut Regiment. The Tylers appointed were Joseph Lorain and Thomas Binns, of Captain Pond's Company, Sixth Connecticut Regiment.

The Festival of St. John the Evangelist was held in the Assembly Room at the Arnold Tavern, in Morristown village, on December 27, 1779, and the officers of the Lodge present were: Heart, Sill, Warner, Richards, Watrous, Grosvenor, Little, and Lorain and Binns, Tylers.

The members of the Lodge present were: Stilwell, Higgins,



THE ARNOLD TAVERN, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Worthington, Curtis, Barker, Gray, Sherman (probably Colonel Isaac Sherman, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment), Craig, Wilson, Bush, Judd, Heath, S. Richards, S. Wyllys, Fitch, Pierce, Sargeant, Graham, Fitch, and Whiting.

These officers and members, as might be shown if space permitted, were men distinguished by their patriotic and efficient services in the American army. A sketch of their lives and services would prove of unusual interest; but the scope of the present article does not allow of this.

Among the visiting brethren at this historic meeting were Washington, Hamilton, Maxwell, Dayton, White, Gist, Lawrence, and many others whose names cannot now be mentioned.

After the usual Lodge ceremonies had been performed, a procession was formed and marched across the village green to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Reverend Abraham Baldwin, D. D., then Chaplain of the Connecticut Division of troops, delivered an appropriate address, which was subsequently published and which is, no doubt, still extant among the archives of some Connecticut Lodge of Free Masons.

Doctor Baldwin was a native of Guilford, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale College and was a tutor there until the beginning of the Revolution, when he entered the Service.

Than the camping-ground sites of the Connecticut Division, none are more distinctly marked; and a personal examination, under the guidance of one acquainted with the grounds, by the lover of Revolutionary history, would convince him that no other camp-sites of the patriot army, during the trying winter of 1779-80, furnish greater satisfaction than those on the easterly slope of Fort Hill. Twice, since my initial visit to these grounds, have I, with growing interest and with fresh discoveries, gone over them. In the quietude of these grounds an active imagination again peoples them with the forms of the blue and buff from Connecticut somewhat as they appeared nearly a century and a half ago.

If any resident of the "Nutmeg State" ever visits Morris County, New Jersey, he should not miss going over these historic grounds, once alive with the Connecticut soldiers, to remind him of the services and sacrifices and sufferings of the men who exhibited their love of national independence no less in camp on the eastern slope of Fort Hill in the winter of 1779-80 than on the battle-fields of the Revolution.

A p r i l

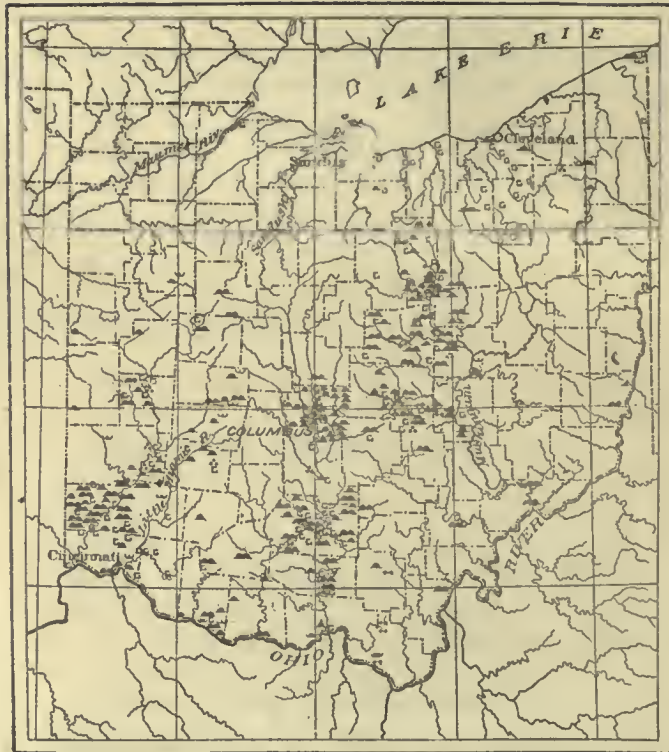
A quivering breath that speaks
Of smile and tear
The budding leaflets kissed:
The brook's low murmured song,
The rushing of the weir,
The sunbeam through the mist—
And Spring is here.

—*Georgia Cooper Washburn.*

T h e F o r t r e s s

The voiceless hours' mystery
Lies over hill and down.
All helpless lie the weak, the strong,—
But though the night be dark and long,
The Sentinel stands guard
Before the sleeping town.

—*Georgia Cooper Washburn.*



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF OHIO, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNDS OF THE PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS

The Founders of The National Historical Society

Continued from The Journal of American History, Volume X, Number 1

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The George Washington Memorial Association

Continued from *The Journal of American History*, Volume X, Number 1

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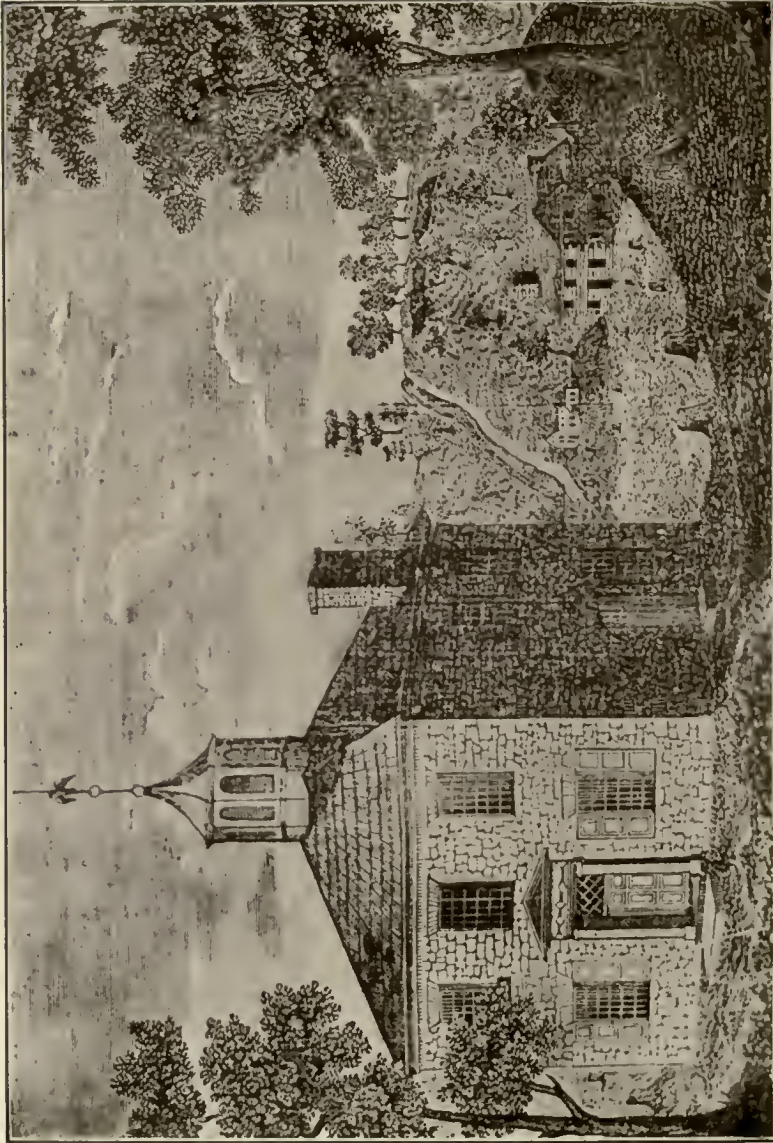
West India Islands

Martin, Chester W., Barbados.





THE FIRST STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO
Erected in 1816, it was destroyed by fire, February 1, 1852. The building to the
left, used for various State offices, was taken down in 1857.



THE FIRST STATE HOUSE AT CHILICOTHE, OHIO

Its erection begun in 1806, this was the first public building of stone in Ohio. Here were held the second General Assembly of Ohio Territory, 1801, the Constitutional Convention, and the first Ohio State Legislature. It was Ohio's Capitol until 1810.

Wm. Wynne

T H E

CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY.

Open to all parties—but influenced by none.

(Vol. I.)

SATURDAY, November 9, 1793.

(Num. 1.)

The Printer of the CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY, to the Public.

HAVING arrived at Cincinnati, he has applied himself to that which has been the principal object of his removal to this country, the Publication of a *New-Page*.

This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who, not content with taking away the lives of men in their habitations. We are well aware that the want of a regular and certain trade down the Mississippi, deprives this country in a great measure, of money at the present time. There are discouragements, nevertheless, I am led to believe the people of this country are disposed to promote science, and have the fullest assurance that the *Press* from its known utility will receive proper encouragement. And on my part an earnest wish from age to age, that the *press* should be encouraged, and that the *press* should be encouraged, and that the *press* should be encouraged.

men of public spirit will consider the undertaking as a proper object of attention, and not consult merely their own personal interest, but the interest of the public and the coming time.

The MONK.

CALAIS.

A POOR monk of the order of St. Francis his convent, Noman cares to live his virtues the sport of contingencies— or one man may be generous, as another man is prudent—*and now, alas! and hence—* or be it may— for there is no regular reasoning upon the ebbs and flows of our humors: they may depend upon the fumes of the sea, for ought I know, which influence the tides themselves— would oft be no discredit to us, suppose it was so: I venture at least to myself, that in many a case I should be more highly furnished, to have it said by

The rest of his outline may be given in a few strokes: one might put it into the hands of any one to design, far from neither elegant nor otherwise, but as character and expression made it so: it was a thin, spare form, something above the common size, if it lost not the definition by a bend forwards in the leg— but it was the attitude of entreaty: and as it now stands precatory to my imagination, it gained more than it lost by it.

When he had entered the room three paces, he stood still; and laying his left hand upon his breast, (a leader white that with which he journey'd being in his right)— when I had got close up to him, he introduced himself with the little story of the wants of his convent, and the poverty of his order—and all it with so simple a grace— and with an air of deprecation was there in the whole act of his look and figure— I was bewitched not to have been struck with it—

A better reason was, I had predicted— and not to give him a single frow.

This very time, I, replying, "I am sorry to hear of it," with which

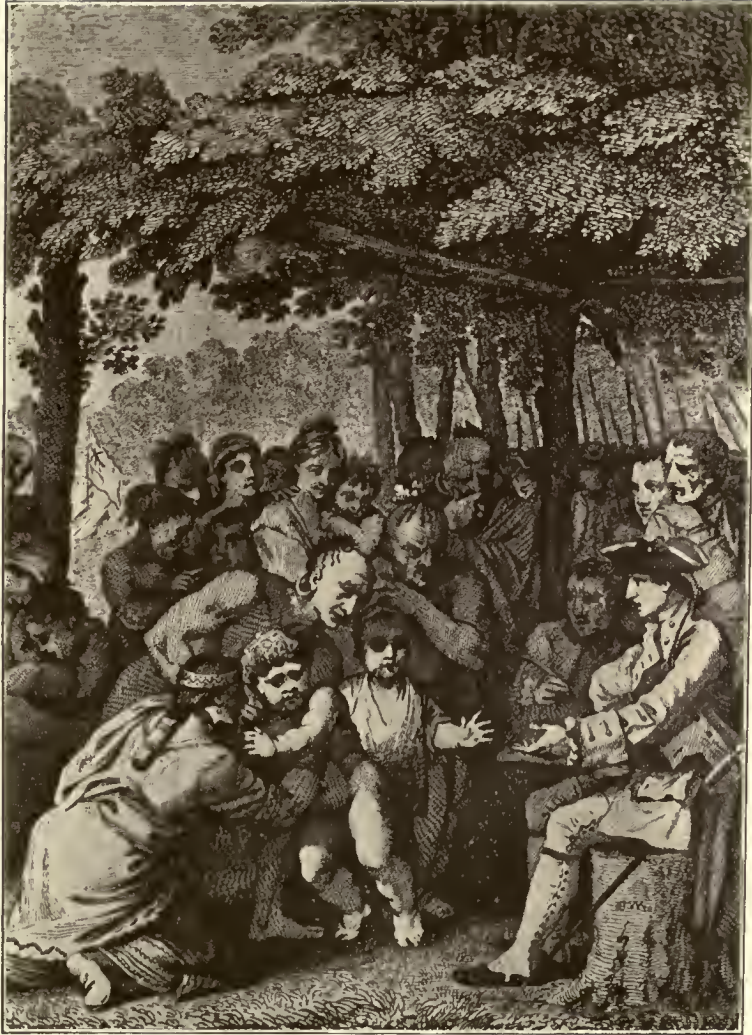
FAC-SIMILE REPRODUCTION FROM A PAGE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Edited and published from 1793 at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, it was removed to Chillicothe in 1800



COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET IN A CONFERENCE WITH THE OHIO INDIANS ON THE BANKS OF THE MUSKINGUM RIVER, 1764, WHEN THE SAVAGES AGREED TO SURRENDER THEIR PRISONERS TO THE AMERICAN FORCES

Bouquet, formerly an officer of the Swiss Guards, had entered England's service and was sent to America, where he became Colonel of the Royal American Regiment in the French and Indian War. In 1764 he was appointed by General Thomas Gage, commander-in-chief of British forces in America, to lead an expedition against the Ohio Indians. This picture is a reproduction of an engraving, made in 1765, from a drawing by Benjamin West.



BOUQUET RECEIVING THE CAPTIVES WHOM HE HAD INDUCED THE INDIANS TO RELEASE

Reproduction of an engraving made in 1765 from a drawing by Benjamin West



DEFEAT OF GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS, NEAR THE
SITE OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 9, 1755

From a painting, showing the Indians' attack from their ambushade, in the possession of the Wisconsin State Historical Society



BRADDOCK'S BATTLEFIELD
From a painting made a few years after the Battle

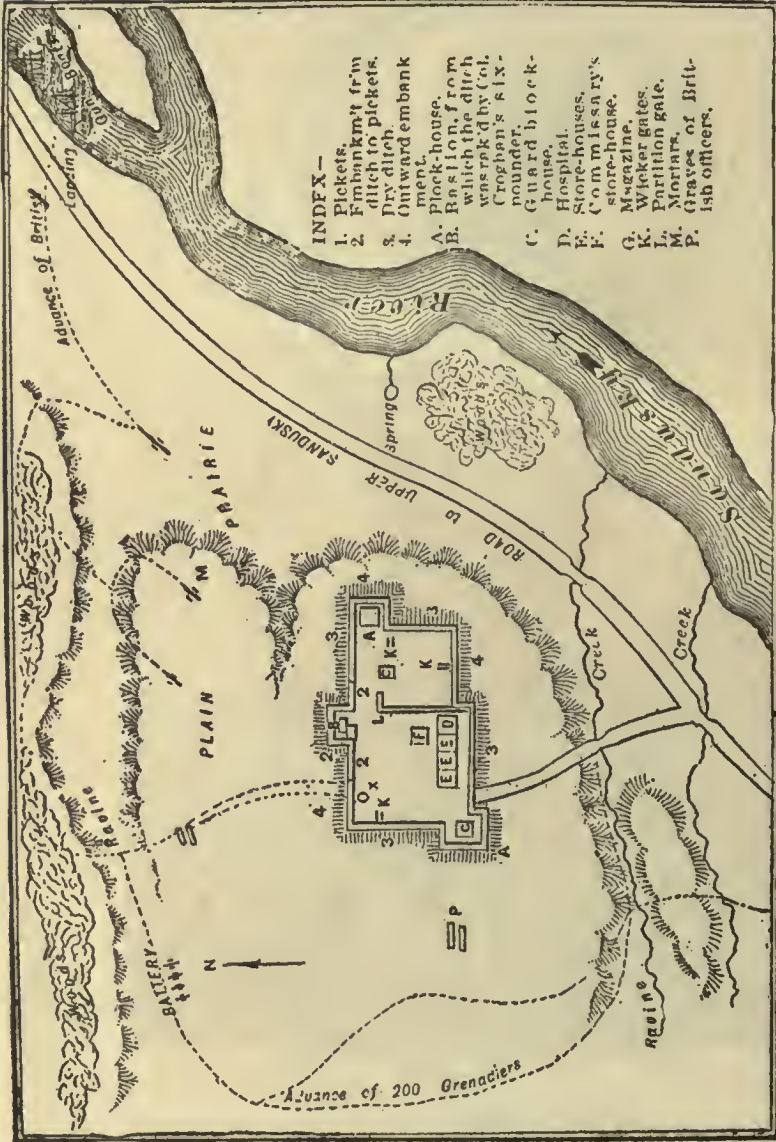


LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN, VICTORIOUS DEFENDER OF FORT STEPHENSON, OHIO, IN THE WAR OF 1812

Born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 15, 1791, his father an Irishman and his mother a sister of General George Rogers Clark, he died at New Orleans, January 8, 1849. He was but twenty-one years old, in August, 1813, when, as Major, he so gallantly repulsed the British besieging Fort Stephenson, for which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served also with distinction under General Taylor in the Mexican War.

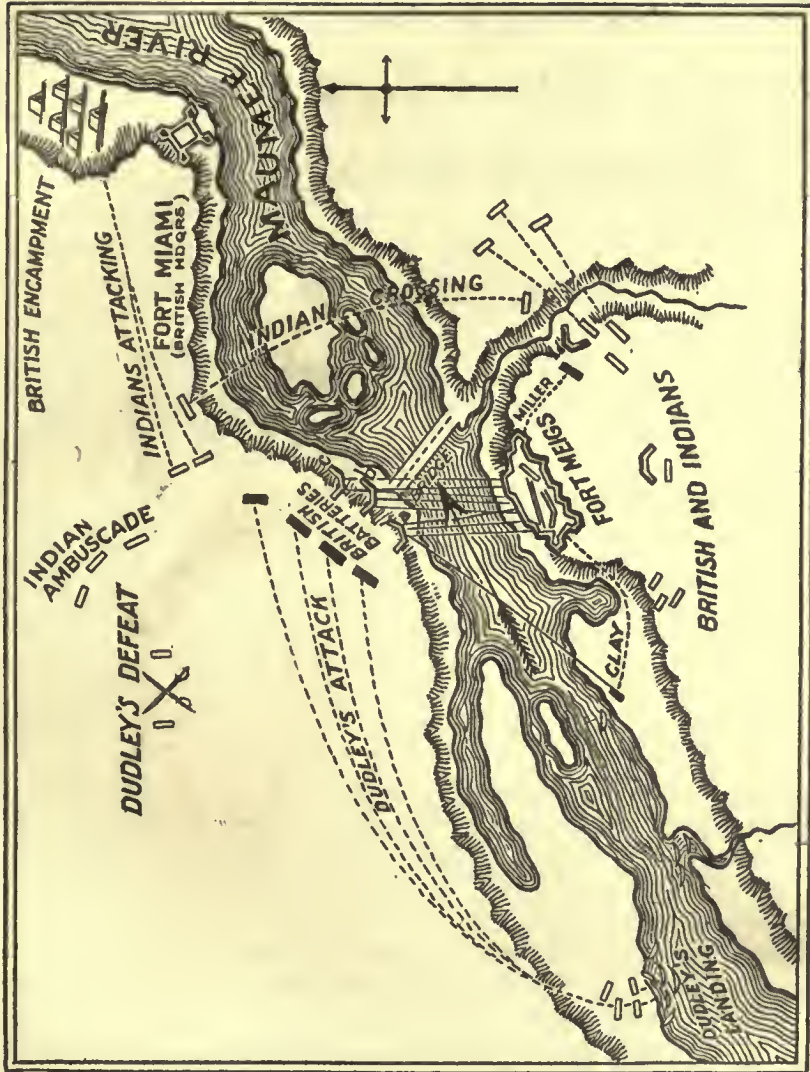


MEDAL PRESENTED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN, IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS FEARLESS DEFENCE, AGAINST GREAT ODDS, OF FORT STEPHENSON, IN AUGUST, 1813



PLAN OF FORT STEPHENSON, ON THE SITE OF FREMONT, OHIO

Major Croghan, with seven officers and one hundred and sixty men, successfully defended the Fort against five hundred British soldiers and seven hundred Indians under General Proctor, August, 1813, with a loss of but one American killed and seven wounded. At the beginning of the siege, Croghan sent reply to Proctor's threat of massacre by the savages if the Fort were not surrendered: "When the garrison surrenders, there will be no massacre, as it will not be given up while there is a man able to fight."



PLAN SHOWING THE SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS, OHIO, APRIL, 27 TO MAY 9, 1813
 Named in honor of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Governor of Ohio, by General William Henry Harrison, who began the construction of the Fort, February 1, 1813. Its successful defence by General Harrison was very important to the American cause, for Fort Meigs contained nearly all the military stores and provisions of the Army in that part of the country.

General George Rogers Clark and His Little Army in the Enemy's Country

BY

CHARLES GILMER GRAY



HISTORIANS are generally agreed that the conquest of the Illinois Country by Colonel George Rogers Clark, early in the period of the war of the American Revolution, and its retention under American rule until the war's close, had much to do with this whole Mississippi Valley country being held under the negotiations of 1782, as part of that territory constituting the present United States. But for this, the whole vast region, lying north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, and reaching even further down along the east banks of the river, to touch the Spanish possessions, in extent of greater area than all that lying east of the Alleghany range of mountains, would have remained British territory, along with Canada at the north.

It often happens that less danger attaches to the conquering than to the keeping the conquered territory. It was a brave accomplishment,—the gaining this far-off enemy's country: the holding it required no less bravery. After the surprising success of the campaign in which Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Post St. Vincent's, and the smaller posts of the Illinois Country came into the possession of the Americans, a situation presented itself calculated to cause serious concern, especially to the leader who had been instrumental in bringing it about. To him, looking around, peril threatened on every side. Colonel Clark and his little army were here in the very heart of the enemy's country, a thousand miles or more from the centre of population of Virginia whence they came, with high ranges of mountains intervening, cut off from sources of supply, hostile sav-

GENERAL CLARK IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY

ages on every hand, and with the British from Canada threatening to attack.

Ever since 1763, when France relinquished her claim, British rule had extended over this whole northwest country, Detroit on the Lakes as the active centre of operations and seat of government. Here lived the Lieutenant Governor, who, under the Governor of Quebec, exercised authority both civil and military in the Illinois Country. The present Lieutenant Governor was Henry Hamilton, a man of energy and address, who, during his incumbency, had bent his efforts to gain the friendship and aid of the many Indian tribes residing in the territory under his rule; and indeed, by means of fair promises and lavish gifts, he had succeeded fairly well in establishing friendly relations with many of them.

In consideration of all these facts, two things appeared to Colonel Clark most important to be done—equally important they seemed: First, the conciliating of the savages in all the surrounding country; and, next, the capture of Detroit.

As to the latter, it had long been looked upon as a military necessity, having been regarded as the only means of securing permanent tranquility for the Illinois and Kentucky settlements. In one of his letters to Colonel Clark, Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, had said, "Our peace and safety are not secure while the enemy are as near as Detroit," and in another, looking forward to a situation exactly such as at present, "I know therefore of but two objects for next summer's operations:—these are an expedition against Detroit, and another against those tribes of Indians between the Ohio and Illinois rivers which have harassed us with eternal hostilities."

But this taking of Detroit away to the north was full of dangers. Aside from the great distance and the strong line of fortifications, a garrison numbering several hundred was maintained there. Before undertaking this expedition, additional forces must be secured. Therefore some time must be taken gathering them together, as well as in strengthening the positions already taken.

While this was being done, Clark set himself the task of winning over from the British interests the numerous neighboring savage tribes, considering this in itself to be an accomplishment worth his while, and an essential in a successful campaign against the English at Detroit. For the carrying out of this design he was well fitted by his experience in dealing with Indians in the Kentucky settlements, and by his natural quick perception and sagacity. Through long

acquaintance, he was thoroughly familiar with Indian customs and had a good understanding of Indian nature.

Entering on this difficult work, he had outlined a policy which proved immensely successful in its working out. The basal idea was that the Indian by nature was subservient, was impressed by prowess, and that he would attach himself to whichever side seemed most likely to afford him protection. By his policy Clark hoped to gain the ascendancy over these Indian tribes by a display of power, and by tact, rather than by war.

There were a dozen or more strong tribes in this territory, whose friendship must be gained and whose Chiefs and Sachems must be won over to his cause. The British had gained and held them by gifts bestowed, as had the French before them. It was not in Clark's plan to gain favor by buying it, for then, he said, the Indians would think him weak. His purpose was to convince the Indians that the government he represented was stronger than the English government, and could afford them better protection. In his harangues before their councils he claimed he represented the "good father," the government of Virginia, and the King of France, who had sent him out to look after their children; that he was fighting the British because they had not treated the Americans fairly; and that, if the Indians wanted to be friends to the British, they should go and fight with them, but, if they did, it would not be long till they would be driven from the face of the earth, because they could see how the Americans had taken all the forts from the British; that they were not able to defend themselves; that when fighting the British the Americans considered they were fighting squaws. By such speeches, well pressed by his strong personality, he made telling appeals for friendly relations to these red men of forest and streams.

The success of this policy is indicated in a letter of Clark, giving an account of these events, written to his friend, Mr. George Mason of Virginia, in the year 1779, where he says: "It was with astonishment that we viewed the great number of savages that flocked into the town of Cahoes [Cahokia] to treat for peace, many of them coming from 500 miles distant." Governor Henry, too, in his letters to the Legislature, informing them of the great success of the enterprise, says: "Colonel Clark has not only reduced the English posts in the Illinois Country, but has struck such terror into the Indian tribes between the lower settlements and the lakes that no less than five of them,—the Puans, the Sacks, the Renards, the Powtowanta-

GENERAL CLARK IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY

mies, and the Miamies, who had received the hatchet from the English emissaries,—have submitted to our arms, given up all their English presents, and bound themselves by treaties and promises to be peaceable in the future. The great Blackbird, the Chippewan chief, has also sent a belt of peace to Colonel Clark, also the Peankishows, the Towows, Peorias, Delawares, Pillikishaws, Marketans, and some of the Shawnese chiefs, have also given up all their tokens of attachment to their enemies, and pledged their fidelity to us."

Their extracts show in a graphic manner the changed attitude of the Indians as between the English and the Americans.

These councils, assembled for the making of treaties and securing pledges of peace, were events of much importance amongst the tribes, and were made much of, being very often preceded and followed by dancing and feasting and accompanied by long-drawn-out ceremonials, with the giving and receiving of presents as the usual, not-to-be-forgotten accompaniment.

The assemblies frequently occurred at night, with a setting to make for the impressiveness of the occasion, in the Chief's tent or council house, maybe lit up only by the fitful flame of the council fire. Skins of wild animals,—the bear, the wolf, the shaggy buffalo,—spread on the ground, furnished seats for these dusky warrior-counselors.

Presently, the set time having arrived, Colonel Clark, with some of his officers detailed for the duty, enter, taking places near the centre in seats prepared for them. Then come the representatives of the tribes, the Chiefs, the Sachems, the ambassadors, if any there are, and any others, all entering single file and silently seating themselves, some squatting, some sitting, others reclining, savage fashion. They are all bedecked and bedaubed with feathers and vermilion or ochre paints, and clothed in deer or bear skin suits.

In such assemblies, along with other representatives, there was one gifted with the tongue and the arts of the orator, who, at the proper time, was put forward to speak for the tribe. He was usually straight, and well formed as to body, with mind well filled with his people's history, and memory stored with Indian metaphor and imagery, and ready speech and gesture to set it forth.

Now the ceremonials begin by the passing of the calumet and the smoking by all, if they will, of the peace pipe. In due course the orator arises. His first words are some compliment to the white men who have invited them, to the Great Father, the Governor of Virginia,

and to the King of France. As he begins his set speech, a string of wampum belts is produced to make binding the pledges he is to make on behalf of his tribe. He holds one up, offering it as a present to the white man, the representative of the Great Father, the Governor of Virginia, and the King of France, to show him that the Indians want peace, that they are done with war. Here he becomes dramatic. Snatching up a hatchet and brandishing it like mad, he flings it with great violence into the fire, saying: "Thus is my anger against the Americans thrown away." A second belt is now held up and handed over as a present to show that the sun is bright, the air clear, the stream smooth. The third is passed over to declare that his tribe had sent presents to the other tribes, to recall their war parties, looking forward to the future time of peace. A fourth belt is to open the rivers and streams to the passage of the boats of the Americans. A fifth is to drive away the hostile canoes from their rivers; a sixth to smooth away the rapids, and calm the whirlpools, so the boats of the Americans can pass safely. All these much-to-be-wished-for things,—the peaceful passage of the rivers, the driving away of the hostile canoes, the smoothing away of the rapids,—are made to pass before the hearers as a drama by the wild art of the orator. "Look," he says, waving his hands, "the sky is clear, the streams are open, the cataracts are smoothed away." Another belt is handed over, maybe of unusual size and splendor, to bind together his tribe with the Americans and French, as allies, as one man, making the union of these people vivid, by bringing forward one of his tribe setting them close and binding these two with one of the American officers by joining arms; making them appear as one man. The next belt invites the Americans to feast with them, saying their country is full of fish and game of every kind. The last belt is to scatter the clouds, that the sun may shine on the hearts of the Americans and Indians, showing their sincerity and truth in these thoughts of peace, and their proffer of peace with the Americans.

His speech being done, the orator sits down, with the grunts of approval of his red followers.

Then comes the response of the American commander, and his distribution of gifts—if he bestows any, for it was not in his plan to gain favor by gifts. Then, after other periods of speech-making, and smoking and silences, the council comes to a close, to be followed by another in a day or two to conclude and sign the treaties.

It occurred sometimes in these council meetings, that Colonel

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Clark and his fellow Commissioners were placed in positions of much personal danger. Of all the tribes the Shawnees remained longest hostile to the Americans. As some one said, they were "the first in battle, the last in treaty." It is related of this tribe that at last they agreed to bury the hatchet and sue for peace.

A Council having been called, the American Commissioners, headed by Colonel Clark, were seated at the table in the centre—a scant half dozen of them. When it came time for the Indian delegation to appear, much to their surprise, three hundred Shawnees, their finest warriors, in full paint and feathers, filed into the council house and took seats around. The unusual number excited suspicion of their peaceable intentions. Then there were only seventy American soldiers in the stockade adjoining. What follows shows the fearlessness of Colonel Clark, as well as his art in bringing these unruly savages to his terms.

The Indians put forward an old Sachem and a young war Chief to speak for them. The latter made a boisterous harangue, which aroused the angry passions of his savage hearers, who responded with loud whoops at every pause. In closing he placed on the table a black and a white wampum belt, indicating by this that they were ready for either event, peace or war.

While all this was in progress, Colonel Clark, with head resting on his left hand and elbow on table, had shown the utmost unconcern. But now, taking up his cane, he pushed the belts off the table on to the floor. At this, the astonished savages all started to their feet, uttering sounds all together to frighten the bravest heart. At this juncture, Clark arose, swept the line with a withering glance, stamped the belts under his foot, and ordered them all to leave the hall. This they did, though with reluctance. All night they were heard parleying among themselves. The younger warriors were for war, the older for peace. The next morning they came together in council again and sued for peace.

These frontier wars waged during this period were of a very different character from wars as usually carried on between civilized peoples. It was not a body of trained soldiers battling with another trained body. They partook more of the nature of raids; of the surprise of a family, or of a cluster of families; of attacks on some weak unprotected settlement; of the massacre of innocent women and children; of scalplings; of tortures; and such-like barbarities and inhumanities. By these raids the border communities were kept in a constant state of alarm and terror.

History bears out the statement that ever since the commencement of the Revolutionary War the British had been in many instances the instigators of these raids, and had made use of the savages as allies in carrying them out. It was so in the Carolinas and in the borders of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York. This same policy they were now employing in the Illinois Country.

It would please us better to believe this accidental, a wrong understanding of orders, a mistake of some subordinate officer. But it was none of these, as clearly appears. Correspondence exists between English officers high in authority showing this a part of their settled policy in the conduct of the war. There is a letter even from the Secretary of State, Germain, approving of the same. In a letter of General Haldemand, with date August 26, 1778, he says: "Some of the Indians might easily be induced to undertake expeditiously to clear all of the Illinois Country of these invaders."

Lieutenant Governor Hamilton appears in the first place to have urged the use of the savage allies, and it was met with the endorsement of those high in authority. Here are some facts:

Hamilton, of Detroit, under orders of Germain, Secretary of State, sent out fifteen several parties, in all two hundred and eighty-nine red men, under thirty white officers, to prowl on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In his report to Governor Guy Carleton, on their return, he says the Indians had brought in seventy-three prisoners alive, and one hundred and twenty-nine scalps. In a later report to Governor Haldimand, who had now replaced Carlton, he says that since last May the Indians in this district had taken thirty-four prisoners and eighty-one scalps.

On June 30, 1778, four hundred English soldiers and seven hundred Seneca Indians entered the Wyoming Valley lying along the beautiful Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, finding there only a small band of three hundred males, made up of old men and boys, unsuited, on account of age, for military service, the able-bodied men being with Washington and his army.

On July 3, this brave but doomed band, under the leadership of Colonel Zebulon Butler, deeming their only hope to be in defiance, marched out to meet their enemy. The British, with their savage allies, greatly outnumbering the opposing force, under pretense of retreating, drew them into an ambuscade, in which they suffered total defeat, with two hundred and twenty-five scalps taken, prisoners all massacred, and very few escaping to tell the tale.

GENERAL CLARK IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY

Early in 1779, the traitor Simon Girty, with Captain Bird of the King's Regiment, and a small band of British officers, leading a horde of savages,—the Wyandots and the Mingoes,—ravaged the country surrounding Pittsburgh, going to the extent of besieging Fort Pitt itself for a month.

On May 26 a force of what was supposed to be three hundred Indians, under the direction of Major de Peyster, Commandant at Detroit, and led by a British officer, Sinclair, appeared in the vicinity of St. Louis, at that time a French town, expecting to capture it; but failed to attack, on account of the defection of some of the Indians.

Another division, under Langlade, similarly made up, with some traitors added, were expected to fall upon Kaskaskia, capital of the Illinois, and capture it. These two divisions contained fifteen hundred savages.

A third division was expected to come up into the Illinois Country from the south, led by a Scotchman, Colvert, and supported by a horde of savages from the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes. Each of these three expeditions was part of a concerted plan to attack Colonel Clark and his forces from all these different directions, and either destroy or drive them out of the country.

The controlling thought underlying this barbarous mode of warfare seems to have been that it would strike terror into the hearts of the rebels,—as the Americans were called,—especially those on the frontiers, and bring them to a quick submission. But it must, in fairness, be said, that this course met much opposition, even amongst the British Army officers in this country. Governor Abbott himself opposed the policy, except in a modified form, as did Governor Guy Carleton before him, and many others.

Lieutenant Governor Hamilton of Detroit, more than any one else, had put in practice this inhuman feature of the war, even going to the extent of offering standing reward for scalps; and he, more than anyone else, had to bear the opprobrium of such a course.

The policy of Colonel Clark in this respect was in marked contrast to that of Hamilton. Time and again he refused the offers of noted Indian warriors with their followers, asking them to sit still, that he did not need them to fight.

Kaskaskia had been occupied on July 4, 1778. On August 4 word reached Hamilton that the Illinois Country was in the hands of the rebels. He at once despatched Monsieur Caleron, with war belts for the Wabash Indians, half-way down to St. Vincent's. The next few weeks he devoted to getting ready for the campaign.

In organizing his forces, he depended largely on the help of the Indians. On October 7 the expedition, with Hamilton in command, set out for the retaking of the fallen fort. His force consisted of one hundred and eighty men, of whom sixty were Indians. At Miami Town, now Fort Wayne, they were met by several tribes, to whom they made presents, at the same time asking their aid. On resuming their march, many of these Indians joined them, to whom they furnished guns and ammunition.

At the end of seventy-two days, Hamilton reached his destination, where he found Captain Helm in command of the American forces. The fort was in a bad situation for defense. There had been a garrison of seventy men, made up almost entirely of French adherents; but, at the sight of the superior enemy, these "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away."

In a letter to Captain Helm to Colonel Clark, he says: "The enemy in sight with their 500 or 600 men—I have 21 men but what have left me and not 4 that can really depend upon."

But, nothing daunted, the Captain put up as good a show of defense as possible. He had a loaded cannon wheeled to the entrance to the fort, manned and ready to fire at command. When the British Commander demanded surrender, Helm ordered them to halt, and asked the terms. On being accorded the honors of war, he gave up the fort.

In due course, the news of St. Vincent's fall came to Colonel Clark at Kaskaskia, while in the midst of his preparations against Detroit. He at once decided that, instead of Detroit, he must direct his efforts to the retaking of the fallen fort at St. Vincent.

His situation seemed now doubly full of peril; but, brave man that he was, he determined to win success by some bold stroke. He wrote to Governor Henry, February 3, 1779: "I am resolved to take advantage of his [Hamilton's] present situation, and risk the whole in a single battle. I know the case is desperate but, Sir, we must either quit the country, or attack Mr. Hamilton. Who knows what fortune may do for us: Great things have been effected by a few men well conducted."

Within a few days, he set out, with not over one hundred and seventy men, to make a perilous march in dead of winter from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, a full two hundred miles, taking twenty-three days to traverse, making a journey that tried men's souls, and suc-

GENERAL CLARK IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY

ceeding above expectations in capturing the fort, along with the persons of Hamilton and a train of British officers and soldiers.

By this bold stroke he relieved himself of present peril, threatening on all sides, and the more firmly established himself in the very heart of the enemy's country.



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Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness Among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of Families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and inter-

national, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(d) To promote the work of preserving historic land-marks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the Arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

The Membership-body of The National Historical Society consists of—

(1) Original Founders, contributing five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, thus enrolling as pioneer-builders of a great National Institution;

(2) Original State Advisory Board Founders, contributing twenty-five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom are elected the Members of the State Advisory Boards;

(3) Original Life-Member Founders, contributing one hundred dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom are elected for life the members of the Grand Council of the Vice-Presidents;

(4) Patrons, who contribute one thousand dollars to further the work of the Society;

(5) Annual Members, who pay two dollars, annual dues, receiving The Journal of American History.

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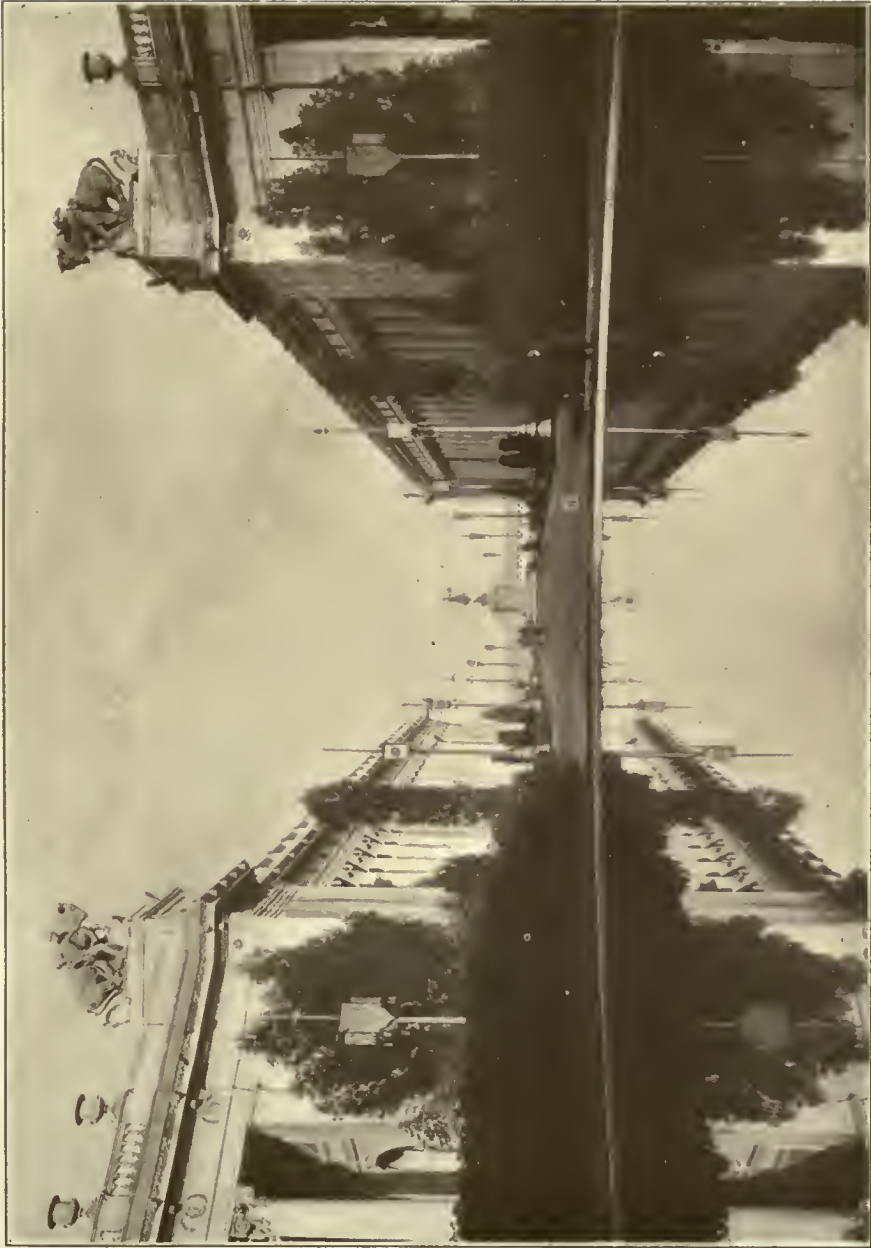
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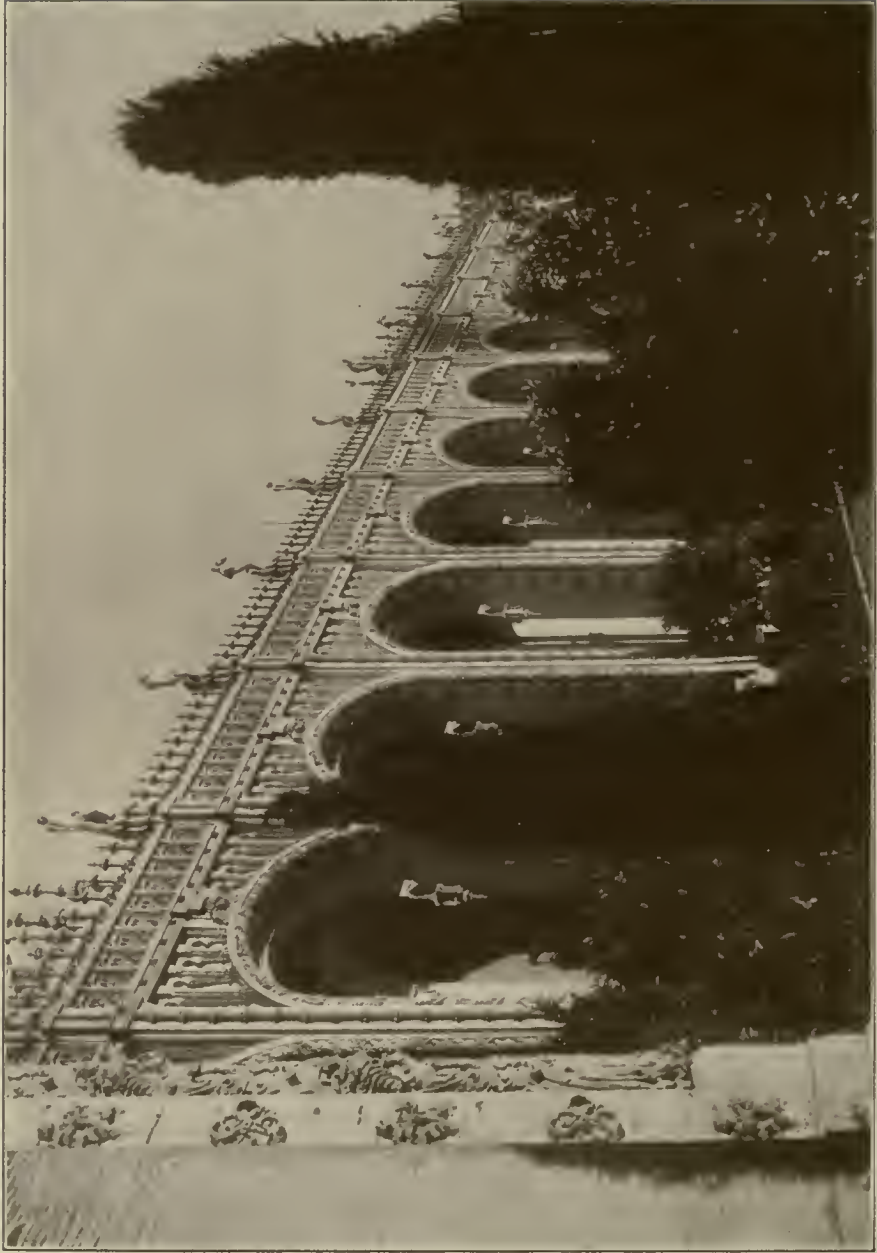
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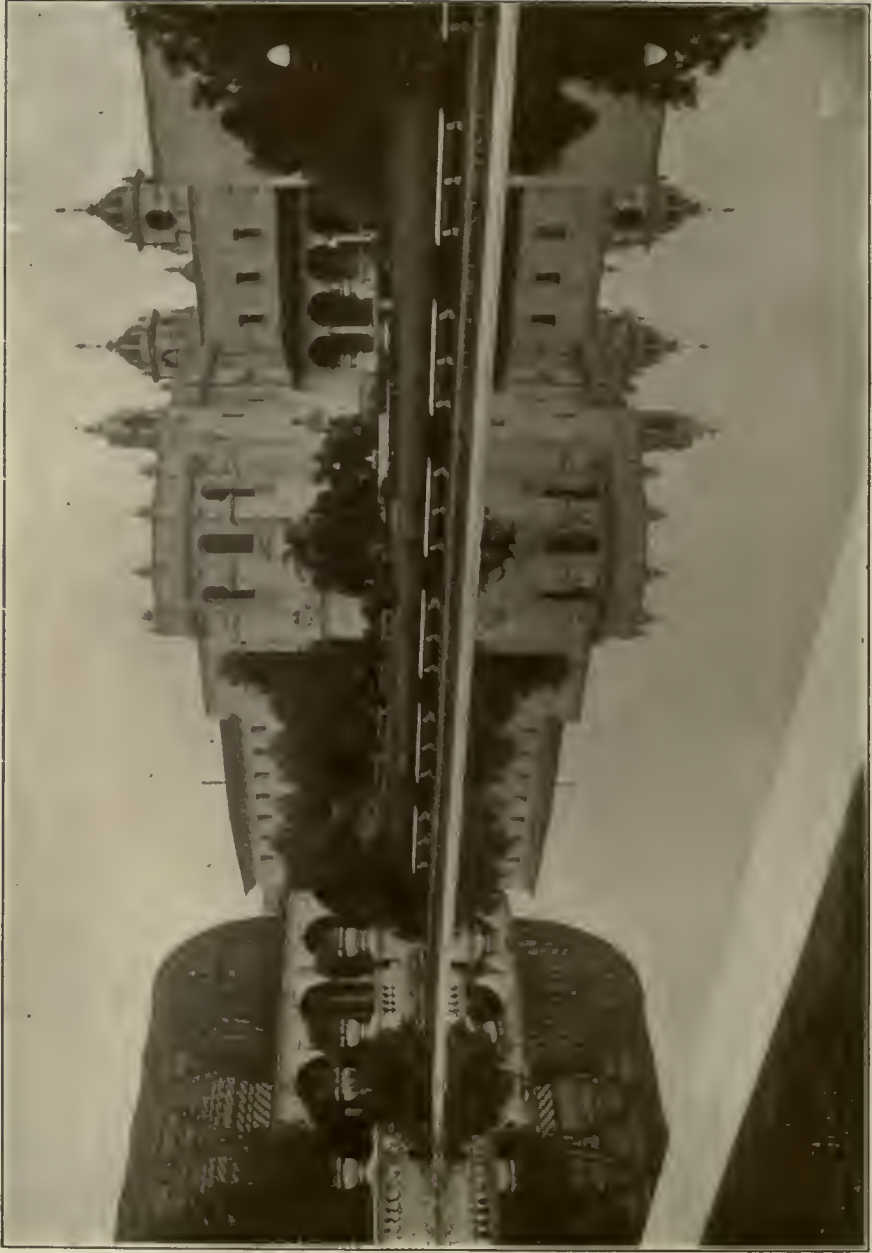
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ANTONIO DE MENDOZA, FIRST VICEROY OF MEXICO,
1535-1549, AND VICEROY OF PERU, 1551-1552
Reproduced from Alamín's history of Mexico



HERNANDO CORTÉS, THE CONQUEROR OF MEXICO

Reproduced from "Disertaciones sobre la historia de la Republica Mexicana" by Lucas Alaman (1792-1853), historian and statesman



**HISTORIA GENERAL
DE LOS HECHOS
DE LOS CASTELLANOS
EN LAS ISLAS Y TIERRA FIRME
DEL MAR OCEANO**

*Escrita por Antonio de Herrera
Coronista Mayor de S. MAG.^D*

DE LAS YNDIAS
y Coronista de Castilla y Leon

DECADA TERZERA
al Rey nuestro Señor



En MADRID en la Oficina Real de Nicolas Rodriguez
Francisco Anno 1726 con privilegio de su Mage.^d

TITLE-PAGE OF A HISTORY OF SPANISH AMERICA, WRITTEN IN 1601
The author, Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, 1549-1625, was appointed by Philip II chief chronicler of America and one of the chroniclers of Castile.



TITLE-PAGE OF VOLUME II OF HERRERA'S HISTORY

The title-pages of these two volumes depict Spanish explorers and conquerors of the New World, and scenes in America.

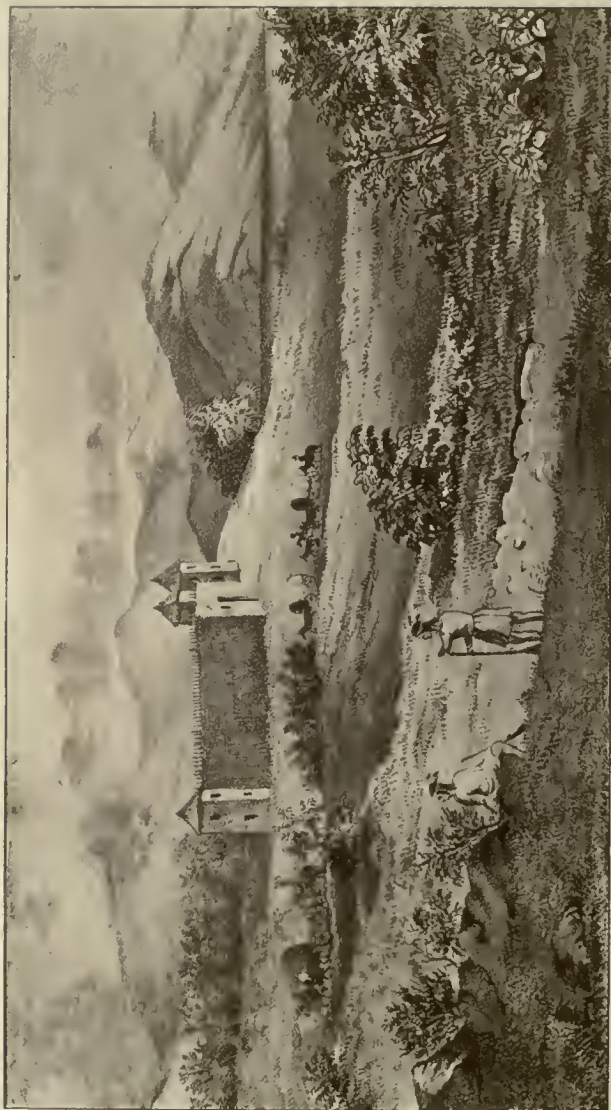


ANCIENT MAP OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
 From Herrera's "Historia de las Indias Occidentales", published in 1726

The United States of America
 and Her Majesty, King
 desirous to provide for an amicable
 settlement of all cases of difference
 between the two Countries, have for that
 purpose appointed their respective
 Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the
 President of the United States, has
 appointed on the part of the United
 States as Commissioners in and for
 High Commission and Consul General,
 Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State,
 Robert Cumming, Consul General, Envoy

The Eighth day of May, in the year of
 our Lord one thousand eight hundred
 and seven.

Hamilton Fish
 Robert Cumming
 Samuel Mason
 Edmund Reade
 Henry A. Williams
 George R. Nelson
 Augustus B. Burdett
 John A. Johnston
 John B. ...
 Montgomery Desmarest



FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING
Built in 1835 by Robert Campbell of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, it held an important place
in the history of the West.



A WARRIOR OF THE TULARES

The Indians of the Tulares, comprising the present Fresno, Kings, and Tulare Counties, California, were never conquered by the Spaniards, and during the Spanish régime were savage raid-ers of the Missions and ranches. From a sketch by Charles Koppel, 1853



WATERING-PLACE ON
THE WESTERN BORDER
OF THE COLORADO DES-
ERT, CANADA DE SAN
FELIPE

THE GULL MONUMENT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The first harvest of the Utah pioneers, 1848, was being devastated by a plague of black crickets, and the settlers faced dire privation, when, as by a miracle, flocks of white gulls flew in swift destruction down upon the pests, annihilated them, and saved the harvest. This monument was erected in 1913 to commemorate the event.





© G. Moulin

THE BEAUTIFUL REDWOOD TREES OF CALIFORNIA

The Journal of American History

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NINETEEN SIXTEEN



NUMBER 3
THIRD QUARTER

The World's Need of International Government

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

President of The National Historical Society



IN THE WORDS which follow, President Wilson addressed a meeting of the League to Enforce Peace in Washington on May 27, 1916. Perhaps never before in the history of the world has an utterance so momentous fallen from the lips of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. For he spoke within the hearing of all the nations of the earth, alert and troubled by war, with their hour standing at attention. He said:

When the invitation to be here to-night came to me, I was glad to accept it, not because it offered me an opportunity to discuss the program of the league (that you will, I am sure, not expect of me), but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, toward the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon this great theme. It is right that I, as spokesman of our Government, should attempt to give expression to what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter.

This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY

But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties, the privileges, and the property of our people have been profoundly affected.

We are not mere disconnected lookers-on. The longer the war lasts the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to resume its normal life and course again. And when it does come to an end, we shall be as much concerned as the nations at war to see peace assume an aspect of permanence, give promise of days from which the anxiety of uncertainty shall be lifted, bring some assurance that peace and war shall always hereafter be reckoned part of the common interest of mankind.

We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world. The interests of all nations are our own also. We are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and of Asia.

One observation on the causes of the present war we are at liberty to make, and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future, as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of secret counsels, without warning to the world, without discussion, without any of the deliberate movements of counsel with which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest. It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, just what alliances would be formed, just what forces arrayed against one another, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force.

If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength also, our own contribution to the counsel, which might have averted the struggle, would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

And the lesson, which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made poignantly clear, is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest, and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation or group of nations seeks to disturb those fundamental things, can we feel that civilization is at last in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

We must, indeed, in the very same breath with which we avow this conviction, admit that we have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy, which we thus forecast; but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear, on that account.

If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this: That the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliance must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other. In order that they may understand each other it is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be even-handed and impartial justice.

This is undoubtedly the thought of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the modern world, the thought of which peace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the passionate conviction of America.

We believe these fundamental things:

THE WORLD'S NEED OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT

First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations, we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

Second, that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nations.

So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation.

There is nothing that the United States wants for itself that any other nation has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others, which will check any selfish passion of our own, as it will check any aggressive impulse of theirs.

If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines:

First—Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

Second—A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war, begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning, and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss a program. I came only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all Governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice, and a common peace.

God grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord, and co-operation may be near at hand!

A union of all nations to maintain international righteousness and peace has been the dream of men of vision for centuries. But to all the world until of late it has been merely a dream. Improbable, if not impracticable, the project still seemed when advocated by the writer less than two years ago, soon after the present war broke out in Europe. When the war-cloud burst he was one of the very first publicly to urge, as the only possible solution of the problem of maintaining world-peace, a world-league of the nations to enforce international law and order by their combined armies and navies used solely as a police-power. And, to the best of our knowledge, the first detailed plan for such a league, with the suggestion that it might at once be put in operation among the republics of the Western Hemisphere, was made public by the editor-in-chief of *The Journal of American History* in a com-

munication written in September, 1914, dated October 1, and published in the New York Evening Post of October 10, 1914.

This is here mentioned to show that the editors of this Magazine have closely followed the development of public sentiment along these lines since the war began, and in evidence that the warning against inadequate measures, which we shall give further on, grows out of much consideration of the subject.

In The Journal of American History for October, 1914, in some pages of verse under the title of "The Bones of Columbus," the writer also set forth the necessity for and elemental principles of a World-Court in the following lines, supposedly addressed from heaven by the spirit of Columbus to the warring and neutral nations:

Who knighted you, ye gory swords? Who throned you where ye are
 On your mountains, each the weak to weapon, burning like a star,
 And evil with the fiery-whirling blade-Cherubic bar?
 And game ye with your swords as dice, transforming into foe
 For plunder all your flesh and blood, curst Abel-slayers? Wo,
 When guardian swords revolt to rob—commissioned but to smite
 To police the day of evil and the darkness gaol in light!

* * * * *

Ye shepherd-rods, turned serpents, fear lest God invoke the hour
 That throws His Sceptre, serpent-fanged, to swallow all your power!
 And haste, ye Western Isles, to fling your standards in the lead,
 Lest the mantle of your Freedom fall and all your glories bleed!

* * * * *

The demonries of thrones engaol, that render Right no awe:
 Let the nations judge the nations' crimes as men judge men by law!
 In the nations' gate assemble Court, ye cannon of the free,
 And lift on swords the Ermine o'er the islands of the sea!
 Yea, swear your knightly fealty to Law in holy act,
 And sword the felon treasonry that plots against the pact!
 Yet give the banished cause her times to come again and kneel,
 That conscience to her Golden Light forever may appeal;
 But around the power whose lawless hour flings out forbidden sin
 Let your golden stars swing prison bars to shut the darkness in!

Charles Sumner clearly grasped the necessity of an international court to deal with all the causes iniquitously settled by wars, and in The Journal of American History for January and April, 1915, we reprinted Sumner's masterly address, "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," which he delivered before the American Peace Society in 1849. In a letter dated May 28, 1915, sent to each of the foreign delegates to the Pan-American Financial Congress then in session in Washington, the writer presented his plan for a World-Court in more condensed form than in the communication in the Evening Post of October 10, 1914. This letter was printed in the Washington Star, and also in The Journal of American History, under the title, "An In-

ternational Supreme Court for the Western Hemisphere." We shall have occasion to refer to this further on.

II

The growing sentiment in this country in favor of international government in the super-national realm of law and politics has had to make its way against the alarmist doctrines of extreme militarists with whom war seems to be almost a sacred fetich. During September, 1914, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued the first of a series of newspaper syndicate articles which dwelt upon the impotence of international treaties and cast obloquy upon the remarkable peace-and-arbitration treaties which our Government had been negotiating with the principal nations of Latin-America and Europe. We felt that an exaggerated assertion of the uselessness of treaties, with a narrowly partisan treatment of great questions which should not be examined in a partisan spirit, must have an injurious effect; and it was in challenge of Mr. Roosevelt's adjective-hurling and passionate over-statement against treaties that we prepared the communication which appeared in the Evening Post.

We contended that one swallow does not make a summer; that the treatment of one treaty as "a scrap of paper" by an unscrupulous power has not destroyed the general value of treaties; that, contrarily, the conscience of the whole world was aroused precisely on account of this callous breaking of treaty-faith; that the whole progress of international law has been nothing else but the nations' gradual yet steady development in treaty-making and treaty-keeping, with a growing international conscience respecting the obligation and sacredness of treaties—proven by the fact that treaty-breaking during the present war has aroused the conscience of mankind as in no previous conflict in human history. This growth in human conscience is a greater gain to the race than any possible temporal advantage by wars.

It was also maintained that the peace-and-arbitration treaties, negotiated by the Wilson Administration and denounced by Theodore Roosevelt, set the high-water mark in treaty-making so far attained in the world; that if these treaties were as impotent as Mr. Roosevelt maintained, it was astonishing that the foremost statesmen of the most progressive nations in Europe should join the United States in negotiating them; and that it could be easily shown that these treaties provided a solid basis upon which, by a mere extension of their principles, an international world-court, supported by world-power, to be exercised

if necessary as world-force, could be erected. A plan for such a world-court, proceeding from these treaties as partial support and point of departure, was outlined in some detail, and its adoption by the Western Hemisphere during the progress of the present war shown to be feasible.

It is an interesting fact that our Government has since taken steps in the direction suggested so far as the republics of the Western Hemisphere are concerned. We here give the text of a general Pan-American treaty, submitted by our Secretary of State to fifteen Central and South American governments which have accepted it in principle.

Article I. The high contracting parties agree to join one another in a common and mutual guarantee of territorial integrity under republican forms of government.

Article II. To give definite application to the guarantees set forth in Article I, the high contracting parties severally agree to endeavor forthwith to reach a settlement of all disputes as to boundaries or territory now pending between them by amicable agreement or by means of international arbitration.

Article III. The high contracting parties further agree (1) that all questions of international character arising between any two or more of them which cannot be settled by the ordinary means of diplomatic correspondence shall, before any declaration of war or beginning of hostilities, be first submitted to a permanent international commission for investigation, one year being allowed for such investigation, and (2) if the dispute is not settled by investigation, to submit the same to arbitration provided the question in dispute does not affect the honor, independence, or vital interests of the nations concerned or the interests of third parties.

Article IV. To the end that domestic tranquility may prevail within their territory, the high contracting parties further agree not to permit the departure of any military or naval expedition hostile to the established government of any of the contracting parties and to prevent the exportation of arms and munitions of war destined to any person or persons in insurrection or revolt against the government of any of the contracting parties.

The execution of such a general treaty, mutually guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, would establish a unique precedent among the peoples of the earth, and it is greatly to be hoped that every American republic will grasp the opportunity to set such an example to the world. As a measure to prevent war, however, this treaty is very defective in just that quarter from which all wars come, because of its reservation from compulsory arbitration of questions which "affect the honor, independence, or vital interests of the nations concerned or the interests of third parties." Nevertheless, the proposal of such a treaty shows the direction of President Wilson's thought, preparing us in measure for his epochal address before the League to Enforce Peace, as given at the head of this article.

The organization of that League, effected during the present year, the publicity given to its principles, and the widespread and hearty response to its suggestions, are other elements which no doubt encouraged President Wilson to "attempt to give expression" to what he be-

lieves "to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter."

He also referred to "repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations engaged in war;" and one of the most remarkable of these, its publication preceding the President's address by about a week's time, came from Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, approved by subsequent remarks of Mr. Asquith, British Prime Minister. Sir Edward advocated "a peace secured by unified and armed purpose of civilization"—"a league of nations, that would be united, quick, and instant to prevent, and, if need be, punish, violations of international treaties of public right and of national independence, and would say to the nations that came forward with grievances and claims:

"Put them before an impartial tribunal; subject your claims to the test of law or the judgment of impartial men. If you can win at this bar you will get what you want; if you cannot you shall not have what you want; and if you start war we shall all adjudge you the common enemy of humanity and treat you accordingly. As footpads, burglars, and incendiaries are suppressed in a community, so those who commit these crimes and incalculably more than these crimes will be suppressed among the nations." For "unless mankind learns from this war to avoid war," Sir Edward Grey concluded, "the struggle will have been in vain. Furthermore, it seems to me that over humanity will loom the menace of destruction."

The words of Sir Edward Grey and the address of President Wilson show us that the dream of men of vision has now become the urgent expectation of men of action. The whole world thus is brought practically face to face with the possibility of doing away with war, except only as a necessary exercise of police-duty against lawlessness, by means of a partnership of the world's governments, a "universal association of the nations" to ensure "even-handed and impartial justice" and maintain "the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind." Month by month the terrible logic of unprecedented death and destruction has forced this dream as a practical hope upon the reluctant consciences of the nations. The possibilities for the entire earth of such a plan can scarcely be exaggerated to a thoughtful American who loves righteousness, considers the fundamental problems and difficulties of human government, and weighs the frightful consequences of great modern wars as war now reveals them.

It is a gratifying fact, therefore, that the general principle of such

a plan has been endorsed by incorporation in the platform recently adopted by the national convention of one of our political parties, as follows:

The circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The views of Americans on such a subject, however, should not be, in any degree, partisan, but the expression of the high ideal of a united country, ready to co-operate with all the world to maintain law and righteousness and make war, save as police-power, inexcusable.

III

The issue presented by President Wilson on May 27 is the greatest which can suggest itself to nations while the experiment of human government endures. Failure to give every power of brain and heart to solve such a problem would be a transgression against God and humanity. Through human experimentation, under natural and revealed law for generations and ages, the Throne above us has sought to teach the nations righteousness. Even though we should ultimately fail, through weakness inherent in our nature, yet if God unmistakably presents to our consciences a practical path toward international peace and equity, we cannot with impunity refuse to walk in it.

While President Wilson set out "only to avow a creed" and not "to discuss a program," the elements of a program have been put forward and ought to be for all of us a subject of serious consideration. We are about to discuss the program proposed by the League to Enforce Peace; but before doing so shall here give the outline of the plan set forth in the Evening Post of October 10, 1914, in the more concise form in which it was subsequently presented to the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Congress. This will show the possible simplicity of a feasible plan of world-union for international government. The suggestion was as follows:

I propose for your consideration, and that of all thoughtful men and women, the following outline of a plan to inaugurate among our American Republics an International

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Supreme Court, in which all the other nations of the earth may also participate, on the same equitable basis as ourselves, if they elect to do so.

1. The United States Government has already signed treaties with a majority of the American Republics, calling for a joint commission between the United States and each of the signatory Republics, to which will be referred, for a year's study if necessary, any dispute arising between the two nations which cannot be settled by diplomacy. Let the United States sign such treaties with all the American Republics, and let the people of the United States demand that their Senate abrogate all pretense to exercise rights inconsistent with the same.

2. Let each of the other American Republics execute such a treaty with every other American Republic. I understand that Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have very recently taken such a step among themselves.

While such treaties, it is hoped, would prevent war as a result of a sudden inflaming of the public mind, they would not make war impossible between two disputing nations. This end requires a further step.

3. Let each of the participating nations appoint a judge to sit in an International Supreme Court; if an even number of judges results, let them elect another judge, making the total number odd, and let the decision of a majority determine the law. Let any dispute, which can not be amicably adjusted between two or more nations after the recommendation of their joint commission is before them, be referred to this International Supreme Court, and let its decisions be international law, enforced, if necessary, by the combined police power—the combined armies and navies—of all the nations represented in the Court. Any participating power refusing to bow to this tribunal would thus become an outlaw State. Felonious nations would be dealt with by the combined arm of the law-abiding nations, as criminal individuals are now dealt with by a law-abiding community.

4. The judgments of the International Supreme Court, although commanding absolute obedience while in force, should nevertheless be subject to rehearings at the ends of certain stated terms of years, making full provision for any reversals required by human conscience under growing enlightenment. With this provision, war—except as an exercise of police power to compel obedience to law, as police power is now used within a nation—could no longer find a righteous excuse.

This plan holds out no impracticable dream of total disarmament. Not until the human heart changes, and we may dispense with laws, jails, and police within nations, may we contemplate total disarmament as a practical possibility. But the proposed plan affords a just and practical basis for a reduction of armies and navies to the minimum necessary for efficient police power within each nation, and efficient police power of the combined nations in maintaining international peace. The new doctrine will be that armies and navies are for police power only, to maintain accepted law, and not for that barbarous and beast-like duelling between nations which we call war—a method which never determines right or wrong, but only who is strongest.

Much more could be said, but I forbear. I write this much, however, under the profound conviction that the whole world now looks to the free peoples of the Western Hemisphere for some illuminating suggestion. If we, with our high ideals and comparative freedom from many of the problems of Europe, are unwilling to curb our national wills and ambitions within some such limits of international law and legal procedure as here proposed, how can we hope that other nations of the earth will consent to do so?

It will be noticed that the plan here outlined begins with diplomatic machinery already in operation, or about to be installed. First of all, we have the peace-and-arbitration treaties recently negotiated with the principal American republics and with many of the powers of Europe, and even of Asia, including the four largest empires of the world, Great Britain, Russia, France, and China. If the writer has shown that such treaties afford an actually-existing basis for a still closer "association of the nations" of this hemisphere, so do such treaties, already negotiated with the great empires just mentioned and with

other powers of Europe, afford an actually-existing basis, or point of departure, for the "universal association of the nations," suggested by President Wilson.

The program proposed by the League to Enforce Peace, on the other hand, is hopelessly incompetent to serve the great cause which the League has espoused. We ourselves so strongly support the objects sought by the League, by The Journal of American History advocated again and again, and so completely sympathize with the enthusiasm and energy which the League has organized behind its movement, that we greatly regret the necessity of criticizing the principles of international action which it proposes. But the issue is vital; and the four brief articles which the League propounds as a remedy for war constitute a sieve through which any war the world has ever seen might easily run its course. The first article is as follows:

All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

All hope of ending war here absolutely disappears at once in the half-hearted provision to try only "justiciable questions," thus admitting that there are "non-justiciable questions" which lawfully may be ultimately resigned to the barbarous and insane arbitrament of war. Thus to concede that any possible question, which can provoke war, may nevertheless remain a non-justiciable question, is to invest the wickedness of duelling wars with an acknowledged *judicial character*—a thing against which Charles Sumner unanswerably thundered. Moreover, as the questions thus left to be decided in the court of war are precisely the most delicate and vital which arise between nations, this plan proposes to refer our least-important questions to a court of law and reason and our most vital issues to mob decision by unreasoning wars!

By divine and natural equity war, as necessary force, may as policeman and jailer serve the mandates of law and keep the peace of courts. But to concede the existence of any conceivable issue which human judgment, reasoning in natural law and universal equity, is less competent to decide righteously than blind, passionate, murdering war, is to surrender the destinies of the human race to a horrible and damning superstition. On what issue under heaven may human reason and conscience abdicate their throne under the hypocritical plea that wholesale manslaughter may work out a better justice? War, directed by

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justice, may do police duty in righteousness; but the pretense that war can sit in the seat of judgment is the scandal of the ages.

The fiction of the existence of non-justiciable questions is an age-hoary hypocrisy of human governments. Hypocritical nations reserve, as beyond judicial process, questions affecting their "honor, existence, and vital interests," each power remaining its own sole judge concerning what questions come under these categories. As a result, non-justiciable questions are invariably those which cause all wars. For what Ahab among the powers ever slew a Naboth and seized his vineyard without pleading that his "honor," the necessities of "existence," or his "vital interests," forced the very regrettable affair upon him?

A similar debauchery of human conscience long held sway between man and man in the legal arrangement for assassination by means of duels—a devil's device not even yet thoroughly outlawed in some lands that fancy themselves civilized. Thus with all breaches between men apparently referred to the jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts, under the code of the duel a man might, nevertheless, make the smallest slight a non-justiciable question by pleading an affront to his "honor," thus opening the most trivial door to the worst of crimes—murder. And, of course, not men of tender conscience, but the unscrupulous, took advantage of the duel to commit legal manslaughter. This door thus opened to the criminally-minded. Yet how long the world sanctified murder under this legal sham! What men were sacrificed! Almost in our own day thus fell Hamilton; while even a President, like Jackson, found the duel a useful invention for killing one's foes.

A League to Enforce Peace, which allows any question which may breed war between nations nevertheless to be regarded as non-justiciable, and thus *left* to breed war, will simply legalize the war-duel among nations under a false code of "honor." The result will be precisely that yielded by duelling between men, multiplied by whole nationalities. The nations will remain Cains. As in the duel, the blackguard will flourish, and the gentleman will go to the wall. Achieving every conceivable dark and selfish end, in the name of "honor," "vital interest," "self-defense," and other hypocrisies, the big bullies will continue to blackjack and rob the weak.

The second and third articles of the League to Enforce Peace, giving its only provisions "to meet non-justiciable controversies," to quote the phrase of Dr. Lowell, are as follows:

All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations,

shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

This is all. Thus a League of Nations, operating on these principles, will plunge into war to punish a nation for breaking out over a non-justiciable question suddenly, in a heat of national passion, such as nations as well as individuals are subject to, although such a sudden outburst of passion is most of all excusable, being analogous to murder in the second or third degree; while a crafty nation, submitting to the formality of the prescribed negotiations, yet afterwards deliberately declaring war, having meantime prepared, the League will not disturb, although the policy of such a nation would be analogous to murder in the first degree, "premeditated, with malice aforethought."

Thus are these provisions as devoid of foundation in natural equity as they are impotent and inexpedient as measures to check war and aggression. To show that the League has nothing more to offer we add its fourth and last article:

Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article I.

Why spin such cobwebs to curb the great powers of the earth? If we are after all to trust only a "gentlemen's agreement," why not leave things as they are? Let the reader go back to the words of Sir Edward Grey, which we have quoted, and judge whether this non-justiciable sieve of the League to Enforce Peace is such a remedy against war as the great Englishman suggests.

Lord Haldane, in a recent interview endorsing the general principles expressed by Sir Edward Grey and President Wilson, directly stated that any League to Enforce Peace would fail to serve its purpose if so-called "non-justiciable questions" were left with their door held open to war. This fatal defect, we believe, was avoided by Mr. Elihu Root in his proposals as Secretary of State for a Hague Court with international jurisdiction. The League to Enforce Peace must reform completely this part of its program, or its achievements will necessarily be merely educational and not practicable.

While President Wilson carefully avoided all discussion of the program of the League, and disclaimed any attempt "to discuss a program" of his own, the principles laid down in his address really go to

the root of the matter. He touches its heart in the words: "It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals." And he sees the means in "a universal association of the nations," a "great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all Governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice, and a common peace."

IV

If the allowance of "non-justiciable" questions would be a fatal defect in any plan to substitute an international judiciary for war, confinement of the League and Court to a limited number or class of nations would be no less disastrous. An interesting proposal of this kind has recently been made in an able volume, "The Restoration of Europe," by Dr. Alfred H. Fried of Austria, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. Referring to the danger of the opposing ambitions and rivalries of alliances of European nations, he says:

Alliances cannot be ended by a simple decree. It is of no use to forbid them. Even after the war there will be no power strong enough to carry out such a decree. Even within the nations it will be difficult to combat the evil, for only a very powerful State would undertake a parliamentary decree to enter no alliances. The others will refrain from alliances only when to do so has become the general rule; and that will happen only when the method of common action in the work of restoration is so far developed that the nations find in it a real substitute for the poor system of individual alliances. That is not so difficult as it seems. It is only a matter of a second step following the first. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente would be replaced by a European alliance.

There is nothing real to prevent the substitution of a European alliance for the separate alliances of today. The fact that a general European alliance need not be political at all, indeed, would have no reason to be so, makes such a step easier. If all the nations should unite there would be no occasion to direct their energies against any other State—unless it be an extra-European constellation. The political aspect would cease to exist, and with it our greatest obstacle would be overcome. A general European alliance would not have the menacing character of the alliances of the past, and would be far more helpful in economic and social life. Such an agreement would doubtless have its effect upon the political life of the participating States and secure more real protection than the present-day so-called "protective" alliances possibly could. It would also create an atmosphere in which the institutions of The Hague could develop into that which they were intended to be. The Hague Conferences would finally be vivified, and, supported by the will of the organized world, would become effective.

It will be remarked that, from the standpoint of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, one sentence of Dr. Fried is ominous: "If all the [European] nations should unite there would be no occasion to direct their energies against another State—unless it be an extra-European constellation." Nor is it reassuring to know that our Pan-American Union is the very "constellation" which Dr. Fried has in

mind. The Pan-American Union is his model for the proposed European Union, and he urges expressly Old World coalition in order that "a united Europe may meet that united continent across the ocean." Thus of Pan-American co-operation he writes:

Years of peaceful co-operation between nations and their representatives strengthen confidence, engender a habit of mind which does not presuppose hostile intentions in one's neighbors, and in critical issues reinforces the determination to let rational considerations decide. Arbitration and mediation have reached their highest developments on the American continents. The peaceful co-operative union expedites peaceful settlement of such disputes as inevitably arise.

Before the war there was much talk of the American menace, by which was meant economic competition. It exists, but in a different form. A continent so organized will only too easily win precedence over divided Europe. If that disorganization which has led to war should continue after the war, the danger of the associated States of Pan America outstripping Europe will be far greater. The war has changed the relative position of Europe and America, and not to the advantage of Europe. Europe will lag behind America because of its disorganization, and also because of its exhaustion. Hence a co-operative union must be formed, that a united Europe may meet that united continent across the ocean—not for attack, but to make further co-operation possible.

The peril to world-peace of a Union of Europe arrayed against a Union of America was very definitely in the writer's mind when writing to the Pan-American delegates more than a year ago; and the proposal made was to inaugurate in the Western Hemisphere an international system suited to the whole world, which all nations might join, "instead of leaving us in separated groups which might at any time clash." Thus we wrote:

As you know, it has been widely urged that following the present war in Europe a confederation of the European Powers, a kind of United States of Europe, should be formed. As a proposal in the interest of international peace, such a project must enlist our sympathies. Yet I call your attention to the fact that such a European combination, should it be effected with the best of motives, would instantly be recognized by us, human nature being what it is, as a new menace to all the peoples of the New World.

I mention this possibility simply to emphasize the fact that a world-crisis has arisen which should incite the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, now at peace, to a strenuous effort to discover and put into operation some practical international solution around which all the law-abiding nations of the earth might unite, instead of leaving us in separated groups which might at any time clash.

Race questions have embroiled Europe in the most terrible war in the world's history. Race issues between the East and West already exist. A race struggle for the domination of Africa is one of the clearly discernible probabilities of the near future.

In the Republics of the Western Hemisphere, on the other hand, a remarkable process of race amalgamation has been going on, demonstrating to the whole world that, within national bounds, and under free institutions, there is no just reason why differences of birth should prevent the happy progress of the human family. One problem remains, toward whose solution you, gentlemen, have just been making a most valuable contribution, to-wit: can our American Republics, Latin-American and Anglo-Saxon, demonstrate to the world that, as race differences may be blended in a common civilization within a nation, so may they also be blended in a perfect co-operation between nations that shall enthrone international law and peace over international self-will and war?

The threat to peace of a Pan-Europe in the same world with a Pan-America must be manifest to every thinking American. Should

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such an alignment come, which God forefend, how long will it be before the obnoxious Monroe Doctrine, long an irritating thorn in the side of European ambition, will be involved in a life-and-death struggle more fearful perhaps even than the present war in Europe?

But if separate European and American Unions would prophesy war, and not peace; so would an alignment of the United States with one of the coalitions in the present European struggle. This has been suggested, vaguely or definitely, on both sides. A post-war co-operation between the Teutonic Empires and the United States is predicated upon their common interest in the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. But not many who are conversant with public sentiment in America will think such an alignment even remotely possible. The one contingency out of which it might arise, however, would be the rashness of the present Allies in carrying out the ominous scheme of an economic war following peace, in which they might attempt to boycott America for trading with the Central Empires. Wicked politics breed strange combinations.

On the other hand, a League of the Allies and the United States to Enforce Peace after the war, based upon a supposed common interest in democratic institutions, has been seriously proposed by Americans. The *World's Work* for July, 1916, has an interesting editorial article on this subject, in which it says:

Mr. Theodore Marburg, before the League to Enforce Peace, proposed that the United States should join with those other nations which look upon civilization as we do, so that no matter what combinations should arise among the autocratic nations after this war a vigilance committee of democracies would be organized to keep the peace.

The *World's Work* also cites, as if for serious consideration, the following far-fetched and ridiculous suggestion by the *New Republic*:

One truth sticks out violently in this crisis with Germany. If we break off diplomatic relations, we have made an enemy of a great Power. Once we force Germany to yield, we have taken from her a darling and perhaps an indispensable weapon. Should Germany lose the war, or merely deadlock it, as surely as the sun rises in the east we shall have to bear the odium. When the rulers of Germany start to explain they will say that our friendliness to the Allies, our shipment of munitions, and our stand on the submarine question turned the scale against Germany. Whatever the outcome we shall have made Germany bitter. If we have made an enemy, we must make a friend. This crisis has revealed to every thinking man the peril of isolation. We have ranged ourselves, unconsciously it would seem, on the side of Western sea power. Having made that bed we dare not refuse to lie in it. We have taken sides in the war, and if American diplomacy has any vision it will understand that its first duty is to turn the danger we have incurred from Germany into a constructive understanding with France and the British Empire.

In our diplomatic relations with Germany we have done no more than to stand conservatively upon the ground of our neutral rights under existing international law. To make the passing irritation from

our just course a scare-crow to frighten us into an unrighteous alliance is worthy of a school-boy. Not on any such ridiculous grounds will America fly into one of those truly "entangling" alliances against which Washington warned us.

Not much better is Mr. Marburg's suggestion. Let us be honest with ourselves. When have the "European democracies," of which the World's Work speaks, developed such zeal for the liberties of other peoples that they should now with us assume the exalted responsibility of a world's "vigilance committee of democracies?" Though we are of course unconscious of it, such suggestions are about ninety-nine per cent. humbug. Let some of these noble "democracies" bring forth a few "works meet for repentance" before we venture upon such pious phariseism. A few years ago Great Britain destroyed two republics in South Africa. Some years before that France imposed an Emperor upon our sister-republic, Mexico. The Monroe Doctrine was our own device to safeguard republican liberties on this continent, and its existence is not an evidence that we considered "European democracies" as our fitting allies in this task.

Nor has it ever been our national ideal to impose republican or democratic institutions upon reluctant peoples. We hold simply that government, any government, derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; and our sympathy is simply with the rights of peoples to maintain the forms of government they prefer. Democracy would play a sorry part, rushing through the world in the spirit of Mahomet with the fierce cry, "Democracy or the sword!" The blood-thirsty fanatics of the French Revolution gave the world all of this that it cares to see.

V.

But we can unite with the existing governments of the world; not to quarrel with their forms and methods; not to remodel their constitutions, save only as the force of moral example accomplishes its gradual but efficacious work; nor yet to meddle with their internal affairs, except in cases of volcanic eruption threatening the welfare of the world at large; but to co-operate in reducing to law and order that great realm of rights and differences out of which serious questions and blighting wars arise between nations. For such co-operation no nation need alter its own house (however advisable in itself); it need only agree to keep its hand off its neighbor's house, unless in discharge of some police-duty authorized by all the nations. The practicability

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of such co-operation is apparent to men like Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and President Wilson.

We can appreciate the benefit to our own Country. We find that we cannot to-day remain unaffected by the world's troubles; while the new methods of warfare, revealing the necessity for immense capital and years of military preparation, have awakened us out of our lethargy. If we cannot pool our police-power with that of others in an armament-reducing League of Nations, we have no prudent alternative but to tax our resources heavily and permanently to provide armament as insurance against unexpected attack and defeat by grasping military powers. Which course shall we follow? Thoughtful men have little doubt which is preferable. Says the New York Times, speaking editorially of President Wilson's suggestion:

Pacifists and militarists, big army men and little army men, peace leaguers and security leaguers, can accept it, laud and embrace it. The plan is not new. It is the world police plan stated in the President's words. It has been advocated by the two living ex-Presidents. Nobody but an avowed advocate of blood and carnage could oppose it, save on the grounds of impracticability.

The war has disclosed a great moral necessity and has "set forward the thinking of the statesmen by a whole age." So says Mr. Wilson. The address he delivered bears high testimony to that advance in thought.

That Washington's "great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations" that we should "have with them as little political connection as possible" is in no wise applicable to a league of the nations for the purpose of insuring peace appears from the very words of the Farewell Address. "Why," said he, "by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?" It requires no argument to show that by entering a universal association of the nations for peace we should not become a party to the ambitions, the rivalry, the interest, the humor, or the caprice of the European Powers. But the irrelevancy of Washington's counsel to the question of joining a world-wide effort to insure peace appears most clearly from a comparison of our actual experience during the present war with the picture of national remoteness and security drawn by the Father of his Country:

"If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisition upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

The first President of the Republic spoke under the prompting of a fond hope. The President of to-day speaks with actual experience of distressing conditions.

Very happily the present Congress, in providing appropriations for armament unparalleled in this Country in times of peace, declares our measures of preparedness to be in the interest of universal peace and disarmament following the European War. The statement to this effect unanimously adopted by the House Committee on Navy Affairs as a part of the Navy Appropriation bill, reads:

Upon conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all great Governments of the world

to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval; that the President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such conference; that the President shall fix the compensation of the said representatives, and such other employes as may be needed are hereby authorized, and \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated for that purpose and placed at his disposal.

That the spirit of this resolution is understood and appreciated in some quarters abroad we learn from a striking two-column editorial in the London Daily News from the pen of its editor, Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner, in which he says:

The underlying watchword of the preparedness issue which is sweeping the United States is the idea that the power of America should be used to deliver humanity from the toils in which it has been enmeshed by the past; that it should be the weapon of a new dispensation, and that the affairs of men shall henceforth be subject to the arbitrament, not of force, but of justice.

The sword which America is forging will be used not to make war, but to make war on war and to lay the foundation of world security. It means that America will be the saviour of Europe.

On President Wilson's address before the League to Enforce Peace, the same newspaper commented as follows:

President Wilson has never delivered a speech more pregnant of possibilities. Nothing is as clear as that on fundamental issues, which go far beyond the settlement that will terminate the present war, President Wilson and Sir Edward Grey are at one. His speech contains an element of challenge that brings Utopia in relation with the actual. His ideals will be unhesitatingly indorsed by the Entente Powers. It is not easy to see how they can be repudiated by the Teutonic Powers. His proposals are not designed to end this war, but they are rich in the hope for averting many threatened wars in the future.

An editorial in the New York World, however, suggests very reasonably that President Wilson's proposal may open the way for an earlier peace in Europe than would otherwise be probable. Both sides demand a war-decision which shall absolutely guarantee permanent peace hereafter; but each thinks it can trust no guarantee except the complete crippling and exhaustion of its foes. As the World says:

These states of mind constitute the great and most powerful of the imponderables of the war. They can be removed only by years of fighting that will lead to complete exhaustion, or by the injection of some new force or idea that will produce the absolute conviction of *security* in the minds of the peoples of the warring nations. It is possible that the United States might be that new force that will bring that sense of security without which this war may continue for many years. The President's speech has made vivid the idea of a union of the United States with the nations of Europe for the purpose of assuring peace with justice and security.

In this spirit the London Economist declares that "city assuredly will welcome the powerful aid of President Wilson, toward the goal of permanent and honorable peace," and concludes as follows:

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1. It is more desirable to save France, Belgium and Serbia than to ruin Germany and Austria.

2. Whenever the peace comes, it is as certain as anything human can be that it will be followed by bankruptcies, unemployment, misery and discontent of all kinds. And in Germany all this wretchedness will be especially acute. It would be strange indeed if under these circumstances a vast moral and political revolution did not follow, during which the military caste (and, let us hope, the yellow press) will be swept away.

3. The only people who can punish those responsible for the war are their own people. It is not fair to the British or to the French armies to continue a struggle which costs so many thousands of lives daily in the hope—probably a vain one—of being able to arrange terms under which the great criminals shall be executed or guillotined.

We all know what the Russian and Italian governments want. We think we know what France wants, and we certainly know what Belgium wants. If all the territorial demands of our allies could be satisfied tomorrow, and some arrangement could be made about the colonies, we should have peace, and we should hear no more about the punishment of those responsible for the war.

However long this war last, however many millions of homes are still to be devastated, however widely famine and pestilence may rage, however many more billions of debt are accumulated for redemption or repudiation, the war will still have to be ended by negotiation, by a series of bargains and compromises, which will satisfy none of the orators of war, but will, we hope, with President Wilson, serve as a charter of liberty, law and peace to all the nations of Europe for many generations.

Thus now at the door of America there loudly knocks an amazing opportunity for world-service which we as early as October 10, 1914, foretold in a communication to the *New York Evening Post*, from which we quote the following:

How can our peace treaties be made the basis for a complete system for judicial settlement of international disputes? By making them mutually operative between all the signatory nations, by erecting a final court of appeals, and placing behind the decisions of this court the combined police power—the armies and navies—of all the co-operating nations. This can be firmly established as the immediate outcome of the present war if the republics of North, South, and Central America will agree upon the simple machinery necessary and put it in operation for the Western Hemisphere. When we prove the method practical other nations will join.

The present war shows that human conscience has taken an immense step in this direction. The aggressive Powers cut diplomacy short by a swift appeal to the duel of the battlefield. Yet, instinctively feeling that success or failure at arms would not decide the question of right or wrong for the world, there was at once a most astonishing appeal by documents and statements to the court of the world's conscience. Why not have made this appeal first, and so have avoided the other?

Although the decisions of the final court would constitute inviolable law while they stand, they should not be deemed infallible. Provision should be made for possible appeal back to the final court of appeals at the recurrence of fixed terms of years, so that the court might reverse itself in any new light. When righteousness thus finds itself never shut off from the right to continue to educate and appeal to the conscience of mankind, the sole justification for war will disappear from the face of the earth.

Only by co-operation will nations become chivalrous, teaching themselves and enforcing upon one another the truth that the possession of power is tolerable in the sight of human conscience only when it places the protection of the weak above its own ambition. The moral basis of co-operation throughout the Western Hemisphere resides in the statement of President Wilson that the United States covet and seek no further territory anywhere in the world, but desire the maintenance, in peace, of present conditions.

This would preserve the American republics alike from war between themselves and aggression from without; for our combined police power would prohibit any other nation from prosecuting a cause against any one by any other method than that of law procedure through the courts. We would welcome any nation to share our advantages by appointment of a commission with each participating nation and nomination of a judge to the final court of appeals.

We can render the world an immortal service by arraying the free peoples of the Western Hemisphere in solid phalanx behind a law of nations and an international government.

Our greatest immediate danger as Americans is incredulity. In the sloth and content of peace and prosperity it is difficult for us to believe that the world so soon is ready to try an unprecedented experiment of international government. But the warring powers face complete financial exhaustion and bankruptcy. Unheard-of revenues must be raised by unparalleled taxation to keep up after the war even the interest-payments on the billions borrowed and squandered in destruction. Can the exhausted exchequers of Europe meet such payments, and at the same time provide staggering outlays for a renewed competition in national armaments fiercer than before? The very thought is heart-breaking. It is impossible to contemplate such a situation. Europe must find some way to purge herself of her huge armies and navies—or else fall back a hopelessly impoverished wreck.

Statesmen see this with staring eyes; and when they make the sign, its truth will swiftly overwhelm the people. Any feasible league for peace, to lift the gigantic burdens of armament, will be grasped at as a mercy from God—as indeed it will be, if vouchsafed.

The British Empire is by far the richest of the suffering powers. If Englishmen cannot stand the coming pressure, what people can stand it? Yet it is British statesmen, a race farsighted in things economic, who desperately look to America for a Moses to lead a universal exodus out of our house of military bondage.

The hour is at hand. Shall we Americans rise to this glorious issue? Have we wisdom to understand the times, spiritual vision to invoke our highest ideals, and the noble courage to marshal them toward a great achievement?

A sound comes over the sea—a wail, a prayer, and not a challenge. It is the cry of a sorrow with death in every home, and in its hands a curse and plague of war it knows not how to let go or cast from it. And to us, who have fed and nursed their fallen, the warring nations look to somehow save them from themselves.

God help us if, clothed in the mercies He has placed around us, we do not rise up out of all selfishnesses to be about this work! God seldom calls a nation to be the savior of a generation. Woe to it, if it be not ready!

The Cities

BY

FRANK ALLABEN



THE VERSE which follows was written in November, 1915, with revision since. It seeks to avoid partisan judgment of the great struggle in Europe, although the conviction of a general guilt, so strongly expressed, may seem extreme to all partisans alike. The immediate responsibility for the present war, fixed by facts and documents accessible to the whole world, is recognized; but not apart from the more remote responsibility in the immemorial selfishness and injustice from which all nations, alas, have taken stain. Believing, as the fathers of our land believed, that the Hand of Heaven moves in the affairs of men, I am persuaded that we cannot with impunity neglect this war's prophetic call to national and international humiliation and repentance. Ninevah repented, and found mercy. Why may not we? And if greater woes are not to follow, we must earnestly seek wisdom to end the age-long anarchy of warring powers, by instituting just and powerful international government—law, judiciary, and police power.

The Cities

"Then all the children of Israel went out, and the congregation was gathered together as one man...unto the Lord in Mispeh.....

"And the tribes of Israel sent men through all the tribe of Benjamin, saying, What wickedness is this that is done among you?...But the children of Benjamin would not hearken to the voice of their brethren, the children of Israel; but the children of Benjamin gathered themselves together...unto Gibeah, to go out to battle against the children of Israel....

"And the children of Israel arose, and went up to the house of God, and asked counsel of God, and said, Which of us shall go up first to battle against the children of Benjamin? And the Lord said, Judah shall go up first....And the children of Benjamin came forth out of Gibeah, and destroyed down to the ground of the Israelites that day twenty and two thousand men.

"And the people, the men of Israel, encouraged themselves, and set their battle again in array, in the place where they put themselves in array the first day. And the children of Israel went up and wept before the Lord until even, and asked counsel of the Lord, saying, Shall I go up again to battle against the children of Benjamin, my brother? And the Lord said, Go up against him....And Benjamin went forth against them out of Gibeah the second day and destroyed down to the ground of the children of Israel again eighteen thousand men....

"Then all the children of Israel, and all the people, went up, and came unto the house of God, and wept, and sat there before the Lord, and fasted that day until even, and offered

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burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord. And the children of Israel enquired of the Lord, . . . saying, Shall I yet again go out to battle against the children of Benjamin, my brother, or shall I cease? And the Lord said, Go up, for tomorrow I will deliver them into thine hand. . . . And the Lord smote Benjamin before Israel." (Judges 20: 1, 12-14, 18, 21-23, 25-27, 35.)

A grievous voice of wailing in the earth
Like Ramah's, Rachel weeping for her children,
And would not be comforted because they were not!

This side the grave what surgeon's kit can sew
The gap death's shrapnel lacerates through love?

Lo, canny buying, unctuous selling, greed's
Trade-crafty calculation, lucre-eyed
Acquisitive speculation, swift deploy
Their scouts upon the storm-cloud, gear the blast,
And drive the bitted whirlwind, leagued with death
And pelting blood-sleet, merchandizing life
And dicing for the world with iron throw.

Our swords have sinned; alas, all Israel bleeds
Under the violence of Benjamin!

The wounded towns gasp stupified. A sob,
Strangled among its birth-throes, chokes the heart
Of buoyant, supple Paris, thrilled with woe,
Arms crooked through crowds of cripples, her lean hands
Scraping the trembling mold of constant graves.
Lone gates and walls slope sadly; street and street
Slant sombre and aghast and mute with pain,
Save where the doleful shuffle of lorn feet
Of white-faced black-robed widows, and the tap
Of melancholy crutches, sting the stones.

Now pants she, stumbling up the house of God
Through old forgotten windings, willing grief
Should catechize the searchings of the heart
To plumb self's errors by another's sin?
Or out of wrongings, wronged, a damning veil
Deceptively spun round a twisted soul,
That tips her mirror slanted not to see
Her likeness in the guilt that strikes at her,

THE CITIES

Doth self-assurance, pagan-pied, pride-steeped
Self-righteously in sorrow, her stout guns
And resolution, unabashed toward God,
Unransomed by self-judgment, trust to blast
Through anguish new curst ways to selfish ends?

Spotted out skirts that ask thee, stricken France,
Whose democratic banner flings far out
Over thy hero-deeds a white appeal,
If brutal kultur's rage to hang thy neck
In yokes of bondage no compunction jars
Among the memories of ambitious years
That built thy smothering empire over rights
Of weaker breeds of brethren, but withheld
The dower of a citizen of France?
So through thy winged dominions hast thou used
Thy freedom to plant freedom that the wrong
To Gaul from Teuton challenges God's throne
Without complexion of such justice in it
As retribution metes to unjust measure?
The cruel axe that bleeds thee swings to crime:—
No guilt rebuking, leaps its edge to carve thee
A crown of glory of pure martyrdom?
If clean thou art, call heaven witness to it;
If stained, wring mercy out of penitence!

How shrinks the world-mart, all the gold laid low,
The money-changers huckstering with death!
Her old gray yellow-splashen cloak put off
For dust and ashes and a sackcloth black,
Sweeping with wearily-expectant eyes
To mark new wounds, as dawn's ship-glasses hunt
The verge for foes, the Carthage of the Thames
Limps doubtful-hearted into toil at morn,
And shudders into lampless sleep at night,
Or, shawled in midnight, by unnumbered cots
Broods over shattered features, hiding grief
For the marred visages that are no more.
With quills of pallid shame the war-mad maids,
Their young men urge on death, that these also

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May build them narrow houses and lie down
Where England spills her choicest blood to stain
A sodden sleep with French and Turkish worms,
Or slide the steep Atlantic's cushioned plane
Past startled fishes to an oozy bed.

Hath fattened pride, dreaming her goodness holds
A bond from heaven to over-lord the world,
Caught even a vision of her need to pass
From stiff uncrooking knees of stubborn ways
In fear and trembling to the mount of God
To pour confession on repressed sin
And wrestle for a mercy undeserved?
Land of the white man's sceptre, is this too
The white man's burden, to be borne, that force,
Tutored to rule the dusky tribes, must teach
The superpale to bully lesser whites?
And burns thy hand to brand with wickedness
The Teuton cousin's imitating fist
Forging all Europe slave, yet finds no fault,
No scruple in the clutch, whose knuckles lock
Rivets through half the tawny earth beside?

And is thy guns' quest ours, beyond the sea?
God help us if we feel not for thee, met
With violence that shocks the subtler Briton!
But God help more lest we absorb the creed
That Caesar's heel is vicious in a king,
All-glorious in an oligarchy; right
In Rome republican, and Carthage grim,
And democratic Greece, to subjugate,
Imposing power that holds her freedoms back!
Blow on it, heaven! and let not us, O God,
Submerge our birthright in the white man's burden!
Who would be greatest, let him be man's servant!

Tremble, old lion of the island seas,
And gash with every ruthless tooth and claw!
For by what deed of title else shouldst thou
Hold riches raped from Holland, Spain, and France

THE CITIES

As Prussia bristles now to ravish thee?

The scarred eternal mother's wrinkled years,
By devilries of generations creased,
Stoop over dying sons, an aged head
Weeping beside the Tiber.

Caesar's sons
Tear at the toga of the world to rip
A strip of greedy scarlet, undismayed
Where judgment's Gothic axe the ancient curse
Shame-crumbled—where humiliating weight
Of disciplining centuries rebuke
This dwarfed degenerate's ardor to renew
The antique cruel pagan.

Weep, gray Rome,
A tear-bead rosary of prayers for peace!

With graves engirdled mourning Moscow kneels,
Unfathomable patience, by the beds
Of wistful anguish stolid as despair,
Pain's mother-eyes in painful children-mirrors
Poured, tender, unrelenting, resolute,
Are thrown, deep menace in an aching gleam,
A troubled searchlight toward the trenchèd west
Where, hoofed and tusked by uncouth friend and foe,
The Cossack centaur and the Prussian boar,
The shrinking flesh of ravished Poland lies
Under the Hun and Teuton.

God of hope,
Shall long-enduring peoples, that an age
Have clanked the galling irons of the soul,
Russian and Jew, thrust headlong into hell,
No flaming angel-loosening of bonds
Clutch, like the children, out of burning fire?

O wretched nurse of men, whose ruthless heel,
Corrupt and heartless, grindeth in the dust
Thine own prodigious broods of children, trained

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By knoutings of their spirit bare and raw
To pour the last devotion of their blood
To fertilize the cunning of thy plots—
Is thy imperviousness to feeling touched
By holocausts of sons? Hast thou learned aught?
Or, drunk again, hath brain, through bleeding eye
Whirled in a ruddy gleaming vision, caught
The sordid earth's dishonourable dream
That for a bloody kopeck sells the souls
Of nations into hell's eternal stock?

Sin on, Assyrian! God will hew with thee,
Then grind thee just against a wheel of woe!

Up, Israel, from the trenches! bend the knee
Before the unfamiliar house of heaven!
Throw down hypocrisies, that rotted shield,
And stand up naked to the guns of God
Till shotted truth beshrive our soul with wounds
Where mercy may pour in her oil and wine!
Why gird our pride to fall, and still to fall,
Before our wicked brother, Benjamin?
Or, should God let the unrepentant through,
Out of His mercy to a bleeding world,
Shall not His day entangle earth again,
And beat our crumpled empires through a sieve
Till two grains parch for power to cleave together?

Curst Goth and Vandal! fearful flail of God
To thresh a grain of penance from our husk
Until His anger cast thee down, a rod
Turned serpent, into hell, if thou repent not!
What shame, so well to serve so base a use—
The image in the mirror of our crimes!

Out! thou art too familiar! we have seen
In every gory age thy brand of Cain
Spilling the blood of Abel on the ground!

We've named thy murders glory; but to-day
Thou art a monstrous get, born out of course!

THE CITIES

God's reckoning must be imminent when hell
Obtrudes his proper colors on earth's sight ;
And time is ominous when judgment lifts
The ancient painted fig-leaf off our sin.

Out, vile cartoon! thy ape-like caricature,
In scarce a faint exaggeration ours,
Makes conscience hate her honesty that knows thee
And persecute her courage that owns kin!

O what a fate to be so born askew!
Where eld slew into sagas, thou art hung
A hiss forever in the human tongue!

In vain the crafty kingly, ere he slip
Through double thongs of treachery and greed
Into eternal chambers of the soul,
Hath covetously doubly bought and sold
Bulgaria's litter into sons of spoil
That marshal to the glare of violence
To falter cringing down a straightened place.

In vain the slaughterous and fatal Turk
Christian apostasy's degenerate hates
With Islam's swiftly oozing frenzy steeped,
Drowning his fear in murders of old men,
The rapes of women, and the shame of girls.
The sapped usurper's end impending doom
Stands writing on Byzantium's seeping walls,
Where creeping darkness out of land and sea
Steals noiseless up, while, falling through the west,
A disappearing crescent, bathed in blood,
Bidding farewell to mosque and minaret,
Hears the last bell to Allah, and sinks down
Forever underneath the waiting hills
Relentless as the Everlasting Judge.

Blasphemous music out of Budapest
Wails where the wild Hungarian, drunk with woe
And fearful expectation, whirls his hope,

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Waltzing the vortex of delirium,
Like Belteshazzar in his cups, and like
The revellers whose terror of the plague
Drank, sang, and danced, and gave the loins to pleasure.

Famished and wan, Vienna's waning song
Goes tremulous and lagging, beating time
To drip of inextinguishable tears
That out of unexpected fountains dream
Sadly of absent faces walled in pits
In the white sepulchres of Russian snows.
How is the happy city humbled, skilled
To roll the ease of good things and drift blithe
As ripples gleaming in her river! God
Be merciful to her whose tyrants showed
No mercy to the Slav, nor their own sons!

Shame, gray-haired crown, unleashing coward lords
To bully weakness braver than thy realm,
Disfiguring honor in a skulking plot
Of murderous thievery in Naboth's vineyard!
By deed disroyal, king in name alone,
With one's crime staining a whole nation's skirts
To filch a people's birthright: what is this?
It is not government, but sceptred blight
Of anarch in the throne where Satan sits!

O thou insane and suicidal house,
Whose generations plow the field with blood
And sow the teeth of dragons, hast thou learned
Nothing since Wallenstein's banditti-hordes
Destroyed the people and devoured the land?
Why shouldst thou lag on, pawning throne and honor
To faithless pledges of a Prussian churl,
Thy paltering fingers full of fatal sparks
That fling another's fagots through our peace?

How long, O Lord, shall this one stand before Thee,
Folly and discord salting in the earth?

THE CITIES

Barbarous Berlin, hate-embruted mother
Of envious greed's blind cubs who lust to war
That makes man's heart a mourner's bench, the world
A funeral procession, and God's praise
A requiem for the dead—unwholesome Berlin
Squats doubtful by her work, her sullen soul
With anxious peering flat against the pane
That lets so little light in through her flesh.

No boisterous vaunt now rumbles through the beer,
Breathing the brawn whose bestial hoof should crunch
All Europe in a fortnight. German boys
Give their frail dust to soils they marched to steal,
And sires dig into death beside their sons,
While on the emptied settle, hearth by hearth,
Famine and anguish sit. The city sighs,
"What shall we get by this? Alas, how long,
How long shall hate endure? How long shall we
To Moloch cast our children?"

War is war,
The devil's dice, dull Berlin! Art thou she
That drew the blade to hurl him far beyond
Thy borders? Lo, his hungry gleam returns,
Insatiable walks the Fatherland,
Commands the strength of pride—that she who took
The demon from his scabbard, for his wage
Fall on the edge and perish.

Get thee out
To Baal's place before the ugly god,
If so the wooden Hindenburg will hear thee!
The form of thy hewn hopes—pray unto him.
Perchance he museth, or he sleepeth, or
Is gone upon a journey: cry aloud!
Yea, seize a hammer, and an iron nail
Spike through his fibry heart, as even he,
Pounding thy children on the Russian guns,
Pounds iron through thy bosom. Cry with tears!
Implore the pity giant, lest his greed

Gorge cannon-fodder in a blinder rage,
With boot and sabre-slash and pistol-ball
Herding thy sons to slaughter in their pen.
Why should thy children shrink, and love their lives,
When golden-laced ambition in the rear
Needs pawns to swap for gauds and sell for power?

What demon swings thy hammer, fateful town?
That Berlin in her image and ideal
Hath carved a woody idol for a god
Doth it suffice not? Must she spike-tax pay
To pound a lumbered likeness into iron?
O is the heart nailed up, the hearing steeled,
Save to the hollow and monotonous ring
Of forged excuses hammering crooked lies
Till the whole beaten front of conscience wears
Plate-armor, unto right impervious?

Then drive the nail-prints deeper, pitying God,
Till slaughter's monster groans and cracks and splits,
And hate's self-hypnotized unhuman thing
Of bark and iron, where a heart should be,
Comes reconverted into natural flesh!

Where art thou, lead-wolf of the bloody pack?
Hearest thou not the Voice of Judgment cry,
"What blood is this that soaks the scarlet earth
With dead hands crossed accusing? Where are thou,
Thou William Hohenzollern, murderer?"
And hearest not the angel crying, "Lord,
Behold, the craven hides behind a throne!"

We all, iritic, straying pharisees,
Cry out, "Am I my brother's keeper?" when
His blood embalms our feet. Assemble us
In spirit into Berlin's gloomy place
Around her gruesome image, none to plead,
"Lo, I am holier than thou!" but all
One blindness to confess, "Our race repents
In dust and ashes, and abhors himself

THE CITIES

For his coiled nature's deft capacity
To organize a virus through the blood
And mobilize iniquity as right!"

Create our eyes till in their heart they see
Their own sin in a nation's; that, if Thou
Must draft us like the tribes, Thy weeping rod
To judge our brother, Benjamin, we go
The scourged of sorrow, purged of guilty wrath,
Twice hating in our soul the self-same root
That in another's shame rebukes us more.

And to arise and strike, is there no cause?
No need, where scheming slaughter kills and kills,
To smite the murderer till he drop his tool?
Our brother's blood assails us from the ground,
Crying in earth's dull ear, and into heaven's!

Where overwhelming avalanches heap
The coward war's unequal ambushades
The Montenegrin eagle near her nest
Clings to her icy crag with bloody hands.

Heroic Serbia, fever-orbed, gaunt-ribbed,
Unkempt, bedraggled, gashed, dauntless till death,
Giddy with breach of blood through gaping breast
And fury-twisted thigh, pants, crouched beneath
The hairy-thewed gorilla, her right arm,
Bony and brown, a rifle sighting still
Before her gleaming spirit, her left hand's
Red quivering fingers stretching vainly down
Her dead and crippled children's endless row.

O God, her thin knees get no time to pray;
But heart's hands fling them wildly up for mercy,
With wits bewildered, guessing if her end
Or some new lease of mangled life impend.

Age-tortured; now no more: on frozen hills
The lone Armenian woman sleeps in wrath,

Her staring prayer with death's transcendent reach
Transfixing Thee from leaden balls of clay.
It is Thy clay, Great Judge! it is Thy dead!

Bend down to this stark wreck, O Christ! behold
The naked anguish stretched in trampled fields,
The dead face of a people, crucified
On cross of their own country, like a kid
Seethed in her mother's milk; enshrouded white
In Thine accusing starlight; grim in day,
Spotched, sunken, ghastly, hoof-pocked! Eyes of God,
Whose anger melts with pitying us, behold
Thy Belgian handmaid sopped in pools of blood,
Raped, slandered, mutilated, gone—unless
The Resurrection and The Life her bier
Touch with commanding, "Lifeless sorrow, rise!"

We all have shorn Thy glory; whom hath not
Our maniacal greed of nations smirched?
We all go tarred; yet our age-hardened guilt's
Most brazen wont of sinning shuddering shrinks
Into abysmal horror to have seen
This land's lascivious murder by damned hordes
Of drunkards reeling out of slums of hell!

We, dulled in dour transgression, know not how
To pray, nor what to pray for, as we ought;
But watch if Mercy with cherubic sword—
While murder lessons at no school but death's—
Pitch Turk and Teuton down to Tartarus,
Where killing-counselling tongues their tempers calm,
Assuaged in torment, willing to be cool,
Till slaughter, horror-glutted, sweating fear,
Like one that meets hell in a vision, swoons,
And dizzy weapons slip the unnerved touch
Of chastened remnants that recovered sit
Clothed in a right mind in their trembling states.

Mercy, O Lord! we fail, we faint! hell's leech
Hath over-lanced the apoplectic earth!

Shall this mad surgeon prick against our boss,
 As multitudinous moths assault the flame,
 Till crime self-expiates in suicide,
 With every German malefactor, boy,
 Old man, self-executed on our guns?

We all have sinned, and, judging, damn ourselves;
 Yet pray for armored mercy, victory-plumed:
 The valiant impact of angelic mace,
 Like sun on mists of mountains, breaching pride,
 And hope a blood-way hewing through the plague
 Whose death-damp curls around us. Canst Thou coax
 Repentance out of murder at the kill?
 Or draw out guilt's confession, sinning? Wring
 His grief out who unsheathed this war, or else
 Expunge the royal bully from the throne,
 And mimic bullies out of aping halls
 That tramp upon the peoples and insult
 Manhood and womanhood with poltroon swords!

Enthroned Thine anger on all reckless blades,
 And let not lawlessness retain one prize.
 The Prussian bloodhound's jowl, that erstwhile tore
 At Poland, Denmark, Austria, and France,
 And, rampant madness in the earth, infests
 Four crowns with rabies, all mankind would gnash,
 Drive hydrophobic, and a howling wild
 Stark canine make the habitable world—
 Rebuke with indignation, muzzle, cow,
 And back to kennel thrust on limping shank!

Pardon our jagged wrath, the foolish word:
 Self-judgment's stranger, shall our frailty know,
 Standing between the living and the dead,
 How to be angry and yet sin not? Lord,
 Inspire a prayer that will Thy power persuade
 To hang Thy hook in ruthless Prussia's jaw,
 To torment bind her spirit, her self-will
 Give mocking spectres of the peace she slew,
 Hate churning in the pit she digged until
 Comes love's soul broken into righteousness!

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The ravening tooth that once starved Paris cries
For black-bread; the blood-letting wolf that stole
From Holstein to the Russ, her red strength wan,
Licks bony graybeard and thin rifferaff up
To feed the bellies of constricting guns
Coiled hissing, forked tongues preened to sting her heart.

Hast Thou her craze a lying spirit sent
With guilty prophesyings luring on
Till anguish loan her all his purse to pay,
To wrath's last interest mark, her old crimes' debt?—
To struggle, deaf and blind, till hope's last thew
With wrench to uttermost exhaustion cracks,
The wrecked Teutonic body quivering through
Nervous prostration into race-collapse,
Like the stout buttress of a bridge that strains
Until an ounce betray it, full of freight,
Or as a giant torso's awful steps,
After the head drops gory, totter still,
The supernatural horror pitching down
Into mortality surpassing death?

What consummation supplicate we, Lord,
With pride toward pride and heart of hate to hate?
If Thou shouldst sell him to our hands would we
Humble our brother to the bitter dust?
Though Benjamin dig our pit, yet have we all
Not sold our brother, Joseph? Shall our wrath,
Mercy-bejeweled, set in mercy more
Of judgment given us, no mercy use,
But braze Thy help to fall on Benjamin
With faces pitiless as his toward us?

Alas, O Lord, the thieves of yesterday
Strangle to-day's thief at the first picked lock.
Our deeds are pharisees, and, lo, their ghosts,
Reincarnated in the wrongs that scourge us,
Pay guilt's instruction back with usury.

How crookedly recrimination slides
Out of a covert of a guileful lip!

THE CITIES

With what a soiled and tangled haste our sin
Assaults the mimicry of his offense!
Lord, bid propitiating mercy swing
A cloudy censer over us that go
To champion justice, dragging blades unclean,
Grim-mottled edges, blurred with unpurged crimes
And nicked with piracy's blood-gotten gains
That we but war to have and hold who smite
The latest outlaw from our stolen fields.

What tribe shall captain judgment? How unfit
Our cleanest righteousness to wield rebuke!
Yet must we go as lictors, or worse thieves,—
For he that hell waked cannot purge him of it,
Nor from his damnèd fingers loose the murder
Outstretched, to kill or be killed, past his bounds.
His fall or our fall batters at the door:
As judged and judges Judgment shuts us in!

Our brother's blood cries: swords must go! O let
Thy mercy tabernacle round our guilt
Whose crash at lawlessness goes shivering through
His own shade in a mirror! Blades must go:
Though only on the stroke of twelve fall light,
Let conscience waken somehow. Brands must go
Though all the crimeful past behind us rise
And bury all her dead before the worlds.
Abased self-judgment bids our shamed steel go—
If Thou a heart abashed and chastened send,
Lest still we fall before our brother, or
From conquest issue more condemned than he.

Sweet Mercy, pity us who sit at ease
At the full table of prosperity
With surfeit out of golden fields and thrift
As bow-and-arrow makers. Lord, have we
No sunny vineyard coveted, no sod
Of Mexico, Colombia, or Spain?
Conscience uneasy stirs, for greatest guilt
Not oftenest sins, but most against the light.

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O for a consecrating cherub's touch
Our rusting blade to burnish, weakness' knight,
Its brother's keeper, scoured too bright for spoil,
Or swagger in fat scabbard, padded in
Enlightened selfishness, the devil's sheath!

Mercy to judge bland peace and paunchy pride,
Flattered with unctuous and euphonious names,
That in an isolation, far from care,
With gainful opportunity pass by,
Like priest and Levite, on the other side,
When the whole world is fallen among thieves!

Rolls war no prophet-march through Freedom's soul,
Haunting her sea-shell with the surge of doom?
Implore we victory to fend our flesh,
Bethrottle murder and its maniac chain?
And captive spirit shall no zealot free,
Our unbelieving heart's Amalekite
Hewing, as Samuel Agag, before God?
Or shall our house, unaltered, empty, swept,
And garnished, call her unclean demon back
With other seven devils worse than he?

To German reason shall we sell our schools,
Yet curse his logic in a naked sword?
O for a seraph-ungent to make whole
Our folly when Germanic mouthings stirred
The fool in us to say, "There is no God!"
If beasts are we, from beasts, and there's no Throne,
Nor law in heaven's likeness stamped in hearts,
Nor Voice instructing sacrifice to serve,
But for existence madmen struggle, brutes
Whose least of ruth is fittest to survive,
Why should not violence rape what he will,
And strength waylay the weak, as lions lambs?

Impreach, black violence, our dark of sin,
Till out of woeful midnight ebon rays
Emerge with lightening and healing big:

THE CITIES

Till—where we brewed the hemlock, toasting pride
Out of a shallow brain-cell's earthy stein,
And to the drugging of our souls sat blind,
Our sense deep-holden—hell inform our taste
How wines that kill the soul without a qualm
Shall slay the body also, and the world
Drench in a drunken sword, without God ruthless!

Our eyes are too much body, gross to see
The tumbled havoc of material things;
But our near-sighted soul of vision squints,
Though every mortal circumstance, event,
And shape of action, thwart the day, reveals
A spirit-shadow in the far-beyond,
As sunlight throws the shade his form in space.
Our carnal darkness casts a spiritual woe,
As earth, corrupting light with her black die,
Blots the sun's superscription from the moon.

War's world-illuming holocaust of hate,—
Is it a sacrificial film thrown up
Mirage-like on our sky to visualize
The swords of fallen angels, dripping flame
Of demon doctrines that abhor their God
And leap upon us, rolling soul on soul
Down the steep cliffs and off the reeking plain
Into the pit of spirit, murdering rest
With peace more ruinous than carnal war?

Our staggering guilt reels faint from loss of blood;
And shall hope perish in our stricken race?
Earth, naked under long-forgotten skies,
Her demon-strangler claws at, bleeding hands
And agonizing muscles wrestling him,
While a pale terror in her startled soul
Sees by the ghastly spectral lights of death
Ghosts of a far-off infancy of faith,
Dim, over tiny unremembered graves
On wraithy shimmering knees, imploring God
To set some memory of returning youth
To teach our second childhood how to pray.

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America, hath Freedom loins to gird
With courage of un-selfcentred duty,
Zealous in heart and strong of vision, now
When counsel darkens and the world's awry?
Or must our brows weave frontlets of the shame
Of slaves self-auctioned when set free from men?

What panic-cowardice resolution shakes
At fainting Europe's blood-let, gold-let body?
What masters shall our shells and turrets serve?
Insatiable self-seeking and old gold?
Preparedness? God knows how duty needs
Preparedness against her curse of self!

Arm we to fling the earth-oppressor warning,
"Do right, lest God's sword in our conscience try thee?"
Or arm we crooked champions to rebuke?—
"Unclean the blow struck lawlessly for law,
The course of justice swinging criminal,
Robbing new innocence to vex old wrong,
On fires of violence heaping anarchy!
Shall heaven draft the devil to fight hell?
Serve ye God's righteousness, or man's torn ends?
Are these the zealots of the holy cry
At neutral Belgium's violator flung,
Who through the earth neutrality invade
With looting piracies in every sea?
All right and wrong your wanton politics,
Lack-faith, and crafty over-reaching mix,
Till where beneath your flags can knightly swords
Judge lawlessness and not receive it in
Hypocrisy's false-balanced choice of evils?"

The day is evil: shall it overcome us?
"America first?" What dwarf's misshapen soul
Lurks in the luring body of this cry?
First in dexterity, advantage, grasp
To pull the gilded purse-strings of the world?
Or in man-service first? Let our first be
Truth, righteousness, compassion, succor, peace;

THE CITIES

Or let our hearts forever dip in shame!
Is wolf-pack violence in a nation's howl
Less outlaw than her cub in one man's deed?
Not first, Americans; but firstly men,
A commonwealth of human blood and kin
Our freedom guarding free to serve mankind!

Our blade should say to brazen war, "Beware
Of hard exaction in a world a-woe
Where implicated griefs of every tongue
Join hue and cry at godless armaments
That drag our causes to the mobs of hell,
Destruction, hate, and slaughter, traitoring power
The mien of justice to pervert and wrest
To frightfulness and terror! Wring no more
Blood-tax of anguish out of souls of men!
Set up a righteous pact: our brand shall be
No silent partner in a cruel peace
That piles the fagots of another blaze!
Compose our burdens in a League of Right
Where linking swords swear faith to Judging Law
Whose scales redress the wrongs that vex God's truce.
If Law ye love not, we against your feuds
To have and hold shall plume our stars with Right,
Our riches melting into ships and guns
To shine, a righteous angel, o'er the world!"

O Justice, light our pharisaic earth
Where anarch's hut and king's house, rubbing eaves,
Rail each his perilous neighbor's lawless will!
Where itching democrat and oligarch
Shock one another's grasping! where war buys
New balance of old masters, hoary greed
Removing landmarks with old crooked sword!

This smarting globe reprieve not till she fix,
In nation, monarch, people, law, and gun,
One bound for freedom,—man's whole liberty,
The right to do right, since with lordship more
Not even Omnipotence begems His crown,
But only Satan in a kingdom dark.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Bid Thou our anguish travail till from war,
The womb of trouble, a white babe is born,
The soul of penitential nations, cast
A wailing sorrow on the coast of life,
The infant of tired earth's decline, the hope
Of our old age, weak failure's final test
Ere Aaron's Rod rebud; to knight our swords
The new Round Table of a Nation's Court
To arbitrate the seas, the continents
Give world-law, and the orb of empire teach
Respect to every rood of freedom's right
On pain of ban and cursing from the camp,
An outlaw to be stoned with branded Cain.

Shadow in cherubim our latter end:
When hope falls wracked, her stretched experience
Snapped clean back from the universal rim,
Her trusted weapons of deliverance
Seized into yokes to subjugate her neck,—
Wind up Thy patience in a sealed-up scroll,
And, while the flying firmament goes wrapped
In sackcloth, and the stars their sockets quit,
Thy pent-up War-Cry of the Ages loose
To prick the nations with a two-edged sword
Out of the Mouth of Judgment, into shards
Breaking the islands like a potter's bowl
Till earth, replenished out of quivering chips,
Sits in a kingdom purged by burning wrath
Where Mercy's rod of iron shepherds peace!

So do, if we repent not! Better 'twere
That man should perish, and the mournful earth
Go reft of us, than out of such a woe
To rise unchastened where new greedy wars
Bait God's longsuffering with blasphemy!

One for All, All for One

The Splendid Rebeille to International Patriotism Sounded
by a Great Statesman at the Pan-American Scientific
Congress

BY

THE HONORABLE ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State of the United States



R. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of the Congress:
It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American Republics, but also as the presiding member of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all.

It is the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the Congress, since it is my earnest hope that "Pan-America" will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this Republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchical institutions and in full sympathy with the republican idea, it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which in the

spirit of the age coveted political control over the rich regions which the new-born States had made their own.

The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had been tried in the fire; a nation whose indomitable will had remained unshaken by the dangers through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to this country but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the standard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

During that period the younger Republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit born of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intellectual and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

Within recent years the Government of the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe Doctrine continues unaltered a national policy of this Republic. The Republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies.

During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent States, there has grown up a feeling that the Republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the twenty-one Republics and makes of them the American Family of Nations.

This feeling, vague at first, has become today a definite and certain force. We term it the "Pan-American spirit," from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men,

who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is a policy which this Government has unhesitatingly adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American Family of Nations.

I speak only for the Government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every Republic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to wrest from a neighboring state its territory or possessions. The ambitions of this Republic do not lie in the path of conquest but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister Republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the united power of the American Republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American Family of Nations might well take for its motto that of Dumas' famous musketeers, "One for all; all for one."

If I have correctly interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our Governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different, the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

But Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in coöperation, it becomes necessary for effective coöperation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one an-

other. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's processes of thought in dealing with legal, economic, and educational questions.

Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, all those great fields which invite the intellectual thought of man, fall within the province of the deliberations of this Congress. In the exchange of ideas and comparison of experiences we will come to know one another and to carry to the nations which we represent a better and truer knowledge of our neighbors than we have had in the past. I believe that from that wider knowledge a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these Republics more closely politically, commercially, and intellectually, and will give to the Pan-American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors and by being trusted by them, by coöperation and helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good will.

Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed; we see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies devoted to the one purpose of destroying their fellowmen. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting to succeeding generations, we can not but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectacle teaches a lesson we cannot ignore.

If we seek the dominant ideas in world politics since we became independent nations, we will find that we won our liberties when individualism absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deeds. This idea was gradually supplanted by that of nationalism, which found expression in the ambitions of conquest and the greed for territory so manifest in the nineteenth century. Following the impulse of nationalism the idea of internationalism began to develop. It appeared to be an increasing influence throughout the civilized world, when the present war of Empires, that great manifestation of nationalism, stayed

its progress in Europe and brought discouragement to those who had hoped that the new idea would usher in an era of universal peace and justice.

While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

Pan-Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan-Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions, and of our common conception of human rights. Since the European war began other factors have strengthened this natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words, "Peace" and "Fraternity." Never have the need and benefit of international cooperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are to-day.

The path of opportunity lies plain before us Americans. The government and people of every Republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and cooperation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this Congress, therefore, meet together on the plan of common interests and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the keystone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice.

In this great movement this Congress will, I believe, play an exalted part. You, gentlemen, represent powerful intellectual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the enlightened thought of the continent. The policy of Pan-Americanism is practical. The Pan-American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought of the American Republics, twenty-one sovereign and inde-

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pendent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior, but which recognizes only equality and fraternity.

Robert Lansing.



In Union Strength

The American Republics Must Stand Together ~~the~~ Inevitable Result of the European War Will Be Antagonism of Victors and Losers toward the American Republics ~~the~~ From an Address Delivered before the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress

BY

THE HONORABLE JOHN BARRETT

Director-General of The Pan American Union



HIS Pan American Congress may prove to be the most important Pan American gathering that has been held in the history of the American Republics. It has come at a critical time in the world development, and the eventual practical results which should follow its deliberations and conclusions may determine the sovereign integrity and actual life of all the American Republics. The spirit of fraternity, solidarity, and common interest, which is inspiring all the delegations that are here assembled is giving a meaning to Pan Americanism which all the nations must forever hereafter respect. While there is nothing in the world or spirit of this Congress which is in any way antagonistic to Europe, it will be unquestionably a most powerful factor in cementing that new relationship of mutual interest and interdependence which has been growing with great rapidity in the last few years, and especially since the outbreak of the European war.

In the minds and thoughts of everybody interested in Pan Americanism is the question: What is going to happen to Pan America when this war is over? Immediately and instinctively there is the reply: The American Republics must stand together for the eventualities that may possibly develop.

While everyone would deplore any agitation or suggestion that a European nation or a group of European nations, following this struggle, should undertake any territorial aggrandizement in the Western

Hemisphere, or in any way take action that would contravene the Monroe Doctrine, it must be borne in mind and can not be for a moment overlooked that whatever way this war results there may be little or no love for the United States and the other nations which form Pan America. Whichever group of nations wins in this mighty combat will say that it won in spite of the attitude of the United States and the other American Republics. Whichever side loses will say that it lost because of the attitude of the United States and its sister American Republics.

No matter, therefore, how just and fair the nations of America may have been in their efforts to preserve their neutrality and in no way interfere on either side of this conflict, the war passions and the war power of the peoples and the Governments of the victorious group of nations may force a policy toward Pan Americanism, toward the Monroe Doctrine, and toward their relationship with individual countries of the Western Hemisphere, which will demand absolute solidarity of action on the part of the American Republics to preserve their very integrity.

In the light of this terrible, though regrettable, possibility, one supreme thought stands out, and that is: If a foreign foe were to succeed in destroying the sovereignty of the United States, it would only be a question of time when that foe would destroy the sovereignty of every other American Republic. In turn, there is no doubt whatever that if any foreign foe ever succeeded in extending its dominion over a considerable part of Latin America, and if the nations of Latin America should become dependencies, it would inevitably follow that the United States would meet the same fate, because no foreign foe could achieve such a result except by victory over the United States.

All Pan America will therefore rejoice if this conference shall give the inspiration, though it may not be able to write the act, because it is not a political gathering, for the actual evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan American doctrine, which will mean that the Latin American Republics, in the event the United States were attacked by the foreign foe, would, with all their physical and moral force, stand for the the protection and sovereignty of the United States just as quickly as the United States, under corresponding circumstances, would stand for their sovereignty and integrity. With such a Pan American doctrine recognized and approved by all the American Republics, there would be no danger for the sovereignty and peace of Pan America, and the greatest step possible for practical peace among all nations would be achieved.



JOSEPH SMITH
Founder of the Church of the Latter Day Saints



JOSEPH SMITH, THE SECOND

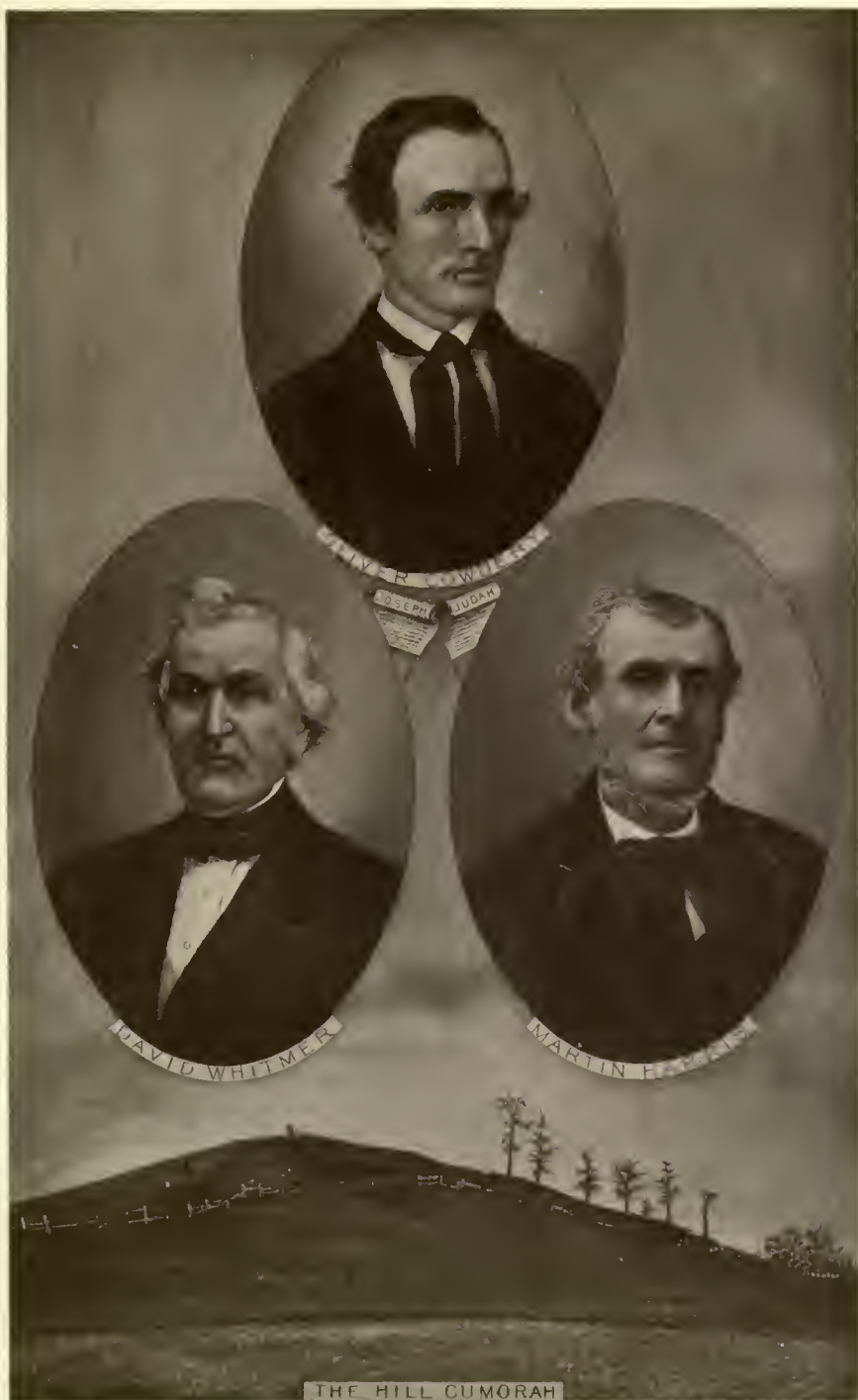
He became President of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints in 1860.



FREDERICK MADISON SMITH
President of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints



SIDNEY RIGDON



OLIVER COWDERY, DAVID WHITMER, AND MARTIN HARRIS, KNOWN AS THE
THREE WITNESSES, AND THE HILL CUMORAH, NEAR PALMYRA, NEW YORK



WOODS NEAR PALMYRA, NEW YORK, WHERE THE FOLLOWERS OF JOSEPH SMITH BELIEVE HE SAW HIS FIRST VISION, IN 1820



TEMPLE LOT AND PUBLIC SQUARE AT FAR WEST, MISSOURI
Where General Doniphan was ordered to execute the prisoners



NAUVOO TEMPLE

History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

BY

HEMAN C. SMITH

Authorized Historian of the Reorganized Church of
Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints; Editor of The
Journal of History, Lamoni, Iowa; a Vice-President of
The National Historical Society



THE FOLLOWING article presents a very interesting historical account of the dramatic events and perilous experiences connected with the early appearance of the Latter Day Saints successively in the States of New York, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. It has been prepared by the official Historian of the Church organization with headquarters at Lamoni, and therefore gives an authoritative narration of its rise and development. Special interest appears in this account of the history and views of a people who very often have not been distinguished by the general public from the Latter Day Saints with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

The Editors of The Journal of American History consider this article an important study in the history of the Middle West of the United States, a considerable part of whose settlement was due to or connected with the pioneers of the Latter Day Saints. From this view-point, the record of their early difficulties and achievements, together with the statement of the convictions which influenced their settlement of the Middle West, possesses a decided value to all students of American history.

The Editors.



HIS ORGANIZATION had its origin April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Its charter members were only six in number, *viz.*: Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, David Whitmer, Samuel H. Smith, and Peter Whitmer, Junior, each of them under thirty years of age at the time of the organization.

The Smiths and Cowdery were of old New England colonial families. The Smiths were descended from Robert Smith, who came from England and settled at Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1638. These three brothers were of the sixth generation, inclusive, from Robert, and Cowdery was of the seventh generation from William Cowdery, of the family of Lord Cowdery of England, who settled near Lynn, Massachusetts, about the same time that Robert Smith came to America.

The Whitmers were from a German family, who settled in an early day near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently the father of these two brothers, Peter Whitmer, Senior, removed to New York. All of these families were of high respectability as far back as records trace them, and their records indicate their prominence in civil and military service.

The organization established by these six young men was peculiar in this, that they claimed more direct communication from God than the reformers had done, and, as a result of this inspiration, they provided for an organization after the ancient order, with apostles, seventies, prophets, evangelists, bishops, pastors, teachers, deacons, and other officers, some to look after the general interests of the church and some to attend to the local demands, but all to teach the gospel principles taught by ancient apostles and saints, *viz.*: faith, repentance, baptisms, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment, and all other principles growing out of or appertaining to these.

Among other divine revelations or manifestations which Joseph Smith claimed to receive were angelic visitations and manifestations commencing as early as 1820 when he was in his fifteenth year. Through these manifestations he was made acquainted with the fact that in a hill near the home of his father, a few miles south of Palmyra, New York, were hidden some gold plates upon which were engraven the historical and doctrinal records of the prehistoric nations of America. Finally he was permitted to remove these plates from their resting place in what was called the Hill Cumorah, where they had lain

since about 420 A. D. He was permitted to obtain possession of these plates, and by the power of God, as believed, he was enabled through the ancient instrument of the "Urim and Thummim," found with the plates, to translate the engravings into the English language, and publish them in 1829 in book form called the "Book of Mormon." After the translation and before the publication, three others bore testimony as follows:

"Be it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, unto whom this work shall come, that we, through the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is a record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites, their brethren, and also of the people of Jared, who came from the tower of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice hath declared it unto us; wherefore we know of a surety, that the work is true. And we also testify that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates; and they have been shewn unto us by the power of God, and not of man. And we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true; and it is marvelous in our eyes, nevertheless, the voice of the Lord commanded us that we should bear record of it; wherefore, to be obedient unto the commandments of God, we bear testimony of these things. And we know that if we are faithful in Christ, we shall rid our garments of the blood of all men, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall dwell with him eternally in the heavens. And the honor be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen.

"OLIVER COWDERY.

"DAVID WHITMER.

"MARTIN HARRIS."

In addition to this, Joseph Smith showed the plates to eight witnesses whose testimony with the testimony of the three was published with the first edition of the book and with every other edition since issued.

The Book of Mormon purports to give account of three distinct colonies, all coming to the Western Continent from the Orient, the first, in point of time, at the confounding of the languages at the

building of the Tower of Babel, another six hundred years B. C., and the third at the time Zedekiah, King of Judah, was carried captive into Babylon. A very fair idea of the claims of the Book of Mormon is obtained from the Introduction published in the book as follows:

“AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF MORMON
UPON PLATES TAKEN FROM THE PLATES OF NEPHI.

“Wherefore, it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written and sealed up, and hid unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof; sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of God.

“An abridgment taken from the Book of Ether; also, which is a record of the people of Jared; who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people, when they were building a tower to get to heaven: which is to shew unto the remnant of the house of Israel what great things the Lord hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the Lord, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God, manifesting himself unto all nations. And now if there are faults, they are the mistakes of men; wherefore, condemn not the things of God, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of Christ.”

The infant church increased rapidly until in two months after organization, it had increased five hundred *per cent.*, and at the first conference, in June, 1830, there were about thirty members. The increase continued with wonderful rapidity. In September following, a mission was undertaken to the far west, with the leading purpose of presenting the message to the American Indians, or, as called in the Book of Mormon, Lamanites, and of making them acquainted with the Book of Mormon, as the record of their fathers, but frequently presenting the message to others. The members of this commission were Oliver Cowdery, Parley P. Pratt, Ziba Peterson, and Peter Whitmer, Junior.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

In the Western Reserve, Ohio, near Mentor, they called upon a former friend of Pratt's, a very popular minister of the Disciples Church, Sidney Rigdon. At this meeting there was presented to Mr. Rigdon, for the first time, a copy of the Book of Mormon, as the evidence abundantly shows. This shows the absolute absurdity of the report which afterwards gained current, that Sidney Rigdon assisted in getting up the Book of Mormon, using as a basis the stolen manuscript of Solomon Spalding. The Book had been in print over a year before he saw it, and before he ever met an adherent of this faith.

At Mentor, Kirtland Mills, and vicinity, were found several men who afterwards became prominent actors in the movement, among whom were Sidney Rigdon and Doctor Frederick G. Williams, who subsequently became counselors to the President of the Church, Joseph Smith, Orson Hyde, Luke S. Johnson, Lyman E. Johnson, John F. Boynton, and Lyman Wight, who subsequently became members of the quorum of Twelve Apostles, and Edward Partridge who became the first presiding bishop of the Church.

Joseph Smith and others soon followed these missionaries to Kirtland, Ohio, and it soon was recognized as the headquarters of the church. Here the organization took on a more perfect and permanent form. The first Presidency of three, the quorum of Twelve Apostles, the first quorum of Seventy, the high council, the presiding bishopric, and several other quorums, were formed, and a fine building known as the Kirtland Temple, which still stands, was erected.

In the fall of 1830 the four young missionaries who formed this nucleus, accompanied by Doctor Frederick G. Williams, moved on westward, and early in 1831, after much hardship incident to traveling on foot through the snows of a severe winter, arrived at Independence, Missouri, and in the vicinity of where Kansas City now stands, entered into their mission among the Indians. They were well received by the Delaware and other tribes, but through the opposition of missionaries of other faiths their work was interfered with. They returned to Independence and from thence sent Mr. Pratt of their number back to the church in the east to report progress. The remaining four continued at Independence until they were joined by several of the leading authorities of the church, thus forming another nucleus for church building.

Here a spot was dedicated for the future building of the Temple of Zion. Members of the church from the east soon began to gather

to this place in great numbers. These people coming mostly from the east, and being strongly in favor of free schools and opposed to human slavery, excited the enmity of the pioneer settlers who came mostly from the slave states, especially Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. This, added to the divergence in religious opinions, caused friction, bitterness, and violence. It is too long a story, and attended with too many complications to relate within the limits of this article, but it resulted in the lawless element arising, organizing, and violently driving the Saints from the County of Jackson, in the autumn of 1833 and the winter following. They took refuge in adjoining counties, principally in Clay.

This was too near their old enemies of Jackson who lost no opportunity to agitate the minds of the people of Clay until trouble arose. In 1836, as a means of bringing about better conditions, Honorable Alexander W. Doniphan, then a member of the Missouri Legislature, introduced a bill providing for the organization of Caldwell County. This bill was passed with but little opposition, with the tacit understanding that the church should occupy the county, buying out all the settlers who did not care to live among them, and should not settle in adjoining counties without the expressed consent of two-thirds of the residents of the township where they desired to settle.

The Saints faithfully carried out the stipulations of the agreement by buying out all who would sell in Caldwell County. They also established two settlements under the agreement of the two-thirds expressed consent provision, one in Daviess County which they called Adam-on-di-Ahman, and one at Dewitt in Carroll County.

In Caldwell, the town site of Far West was located, August 8, 1836, and made the county-seat. The town was almost exclusively owned by the members of the church and they were very prosperous, but religious and political prejudice continued, with persecution sometimes assuming the form of violence.

False and exaggerated reports were circulated which so influenced Governor L. W. Boggs that he issued an order to the militia to banish the Saints from the State or exterminate them. This so encouraged the lawless element that, on October 30, 1838, a mob made an assault on a settlement at Haun's Mill, a few miles east of Far West, and killed or mortally wounded seventeen persons, none of whom had ever borne arms against their assassins. On the same day the militia approached Far West and, under flag of truce, asked for an interview with Joseph Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, George W. Rob-

inson, and Lyman Wight. This request was granted, but when these gentlemen entered the camp of the militia they were made prisoners. Then Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were brought into camp and placed under guard with the other five. Though only one of these men, *viz.*: Colonel Wight, was in any way connected with the military, they were promptly court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, as the following order will show:

“BRIGADIER-GENERAL DONIPHAN; SIR: You will take Joseph Smith and the other prisoners into the public square of Far West, and shoot them at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

“SAMUEL D. LUCAS,
“Major-General Commanding.”

To this General Doniphan with characteristic courage replied:

“It is cold-blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My Brigade shall march for Liberty to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock; and if you execute those men, I will hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God.

“A. W. DONIPHAN, Brigadier-General.”

During the winter following, the orders of Governor Boggs were cruelly executed, and the members of the church with much suffering and destitution were driven from the State, finding shelter in Illinois. The leaders were held as prisoners in Independence, Richmond, and Liberty, receiving several *ex parte* trials, until the following April, when they were permitted to escape and join their families and friends in Illinois.

The action of Doniphan so disconcerted Lucas and his associates that the sentence of death was not carried out. Subsequently a sentence of death was pronounced at Richmond, Missouri, but before executing sentence consultation was had with Lieutenant-Colonel Richard B. Mason, then in command at Fort Leavenworth, as to the legality of the procedure, who replied: “It would be nothing more nor nothing less than cold blooded murder.” So further action was again abandoned. The detailed account of these perilous times would be very thrilling and interesting, but must not be undertaken within the space of this article.

They were hospitably received in Illinois, and a season of prosperity followed, resulting in building up the flourishing city of Nauvoo in Hancock County. The Missouri agitators, however, continued to harass them by kidnapping and harshly treating their victims, circu-

lating slanderous reports, making requisitions for arrests, etc., until violent persecution was again prevalent, resulting in the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844. While at Nauvoo the church erected a magnificent Temple which presented an imposing appearance, but the interior was never finished.

Opposition from without and division within now brought to the church the most critical period of its existence. Enemies drove them from the fair city of Nauvoo, so that in two years the city was a waste place and its inhabitants were scattered to the four winds. Aspirants for leadership were many. The most formidable and the one gaining by far the most adherents was Brigham Young, who, with his associates, left Nauvoo in February, 1846, and finally conducted his adherents to Utah and founded the City of Great Salt Lake. In many points they departed from the original faith of the church. The most striking departure was perhaps the introduction of polygamy as a tenet of the church. This was first presented August 29, 1852, at a special conference held at Salt Lake City, Utah. In order to put the responsibility of this doctrine back on Joseph Smith this document bore date of July 12, 1843, over nine years before its first public presentation.

The genuineness and authenticity of this document was questioned by many leading ministers of the church, and the practice of polygamy denounced as immoral and corrupt.

Proof that Joseph Smith taught and practiced polygamy is alleged by the people in Utah has been demanded, but only implicated witnesses have been found to testify. The entire absence of issue by any other woman than his one wife, Emma Hale Smith, is conclusive rebuttal of their false testimony.

In the same year that polygamy was introduced in Utah, a movement was made to form a reorganization of the elements opposed to this and other innovations. This organization took more definite form in 1853. It was composed principally of men who were active participants in the church during the days of its first President, Joseph Smith, and included several local church organizations which had maintained their organic identity through all the time of trouble and doubt. This organization at once advocated that the rights of Presidency should be vested in the son of Joseph Smith, according to accepted revelations received through him. Elder Jason Briggs, who had been connected with the church during the administration of its first president, was chosen temporary president to represent the law-

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

ful heir. On April 6, 1860, Joseph Smith, son of the deceased president, presented himself to a conference of the church held at Amboy, Illinois, and was immediately chosen and ordained to occupy his father's place. The scattered elements and representatives of the several factions rallied to his support, until to-day only the organization with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, remains to dispute the claims of the Reorganized Church.

Several times the claims of these two rival organizations have been tested in the Courts, the principal one being the famous Temple Case, where the Reorganized Church, for the purpose of quieting title, brought action against all parties having color of title. The case came before the Court of Common Pleas, Lake County, Ohio, in February, 1880. Honorable L. S. Sherman was the judge. The decision, in part, was as follows:

"That the said plaintiff, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is a religious society, founded and organized upon the same doctrines and tenets, and having the same church organization, as the original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and was organized pursuant to the constitution, laws and usages of said original church, and has branches located in Illinois, Ohio, and other States.

"That the church in Utah, the defendant, of which John Taylor is president, has materially and largely departed from the faith, doctrines, laws, ordinances, and usages of said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has incorporated into its system of faith the doctrines of celestial marriage and a plurality of wives, and the doctrine of Adam-god worship, contrary to the laws and constitution of said original church.

"And the Court do further find that the plaintiff, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is the true and lawful continuation of, and successor to the said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized in 1830, and is entitled in law to all its rights and property."

The people of Utah try to throw discredit upon the Reorganized Church by claiming that there was no disorganization and hence no demand for a reorganization, but the foregoing decree not only makes plain that the Utah contingency had departed from the original faith, but defines wherein. Though other tests have been made, no contrary opinion has been rendered.

Joseph Smith continued to preside until his death, December 10, 1914. In these fifty-four years he retained the universal love and con-

fidence of the people, and though he was annually sustained by vote of Conference, there was never a negative vote.

In 1842 Joseph Smith wrote an epitome of faith, which was published in the Chicago *Democrat* as follows:

"We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

"We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.

"We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel.

"We believe that these ordinances are, 1st, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2d, Repentance; 3d, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; 4th, Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

"We believe that a man must be called of God by 'prophecy, and by laying on of hands' by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

"We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, *viz.*: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.

"We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

"We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

"We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

"We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisaic glory.

"We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

"We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.

"We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to *all men*; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, 'we believe all things, we hope all things', we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If

there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things."

The Reorganized Church has reaffirmed the above without alteration, and because of recent issues added:

"We believe that Marriage is ordained of God; and that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock, for either man or woman, except in cases of death or where the contract of marriage is broken by transgression.

"We believe that the doctrines of plurality and a community of wives are heresies, and are opposed to the law of God. THE BOOK of MORMON says:—"Wherefore, my brethren, hear me, and hearken to the word of the Lord: For there shall not any man among you have save it be ONE WIFE, and concubines he shall have none, for I, the Lord God, delighteth in the chastity of women. And whoredoms are an abomination before me, saith the Lord of hosts."—Jacob 2: 36, 37.

Since the death of President Joseph Smith, his son, Frederick M. Smith, has been installed as president. The quorums are in splendid organic form, and face the future with the confidence and good will of the people, which has been increased with each succeeding year under the presidency of Joseph Smith since 1860.

The legal headquarters of the church are at Lamoni, Iowa, where it maintains a large publishing house, issuing several periodicals, books and tracts. It is incorporated under the laws of Iowa. A still larger gathering, numerically, exists at Independence, Missouri, and a branch publishing house is maintained there. A college, two homes for the aged and a children's home are maintained at Lamoni; a sanitarium and two homes for the aged at Independence; and one home for the aged at Kirtland, Ohio.

The personnel of the General Officers of the Church at present is as follows: Frederick Madison Smith, President; Elbert A. Smith, his Counselor; Quorum of Twelve Apostles,—Gomer T. Griffiths, Peter Anderson, Francis M. Sheehy, Ulyssis W. Greene, Cornelius A. Butterworth, John W. Rushton, James F. Curtis, Robert C. Russell, James E. Kelley, William M. Aylor, Paul M. Hansen, and James A. Gillen; Presidents of Seventy,—Thomas C. Kelley, James F. Mintun, Warren E. Peak, John A. Davies, Arthur B. Phillips, Elmer E. Long, and James T. Riley; Presiding Bishop,—Benjamin R. McGuire; James F. Kier, his Counselor; Richard S. Salyards, Secretary; Heman C. Smith, Historian; and Claude I. Carpenter, Recorder.

The Democratic Ideals of Washington and Lincoln the Common Property of All the Americas

BY

DOCTOR JULIO PHILIPPI

Vice-Chairman of the Chilean Delegation at the Pan-American
Scientific Congress



R. VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Secretary, Mr. President of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Six years ago the capital city of my country enjoyed the great honor of welcoming the distinguished guests of all the Republics of the continent who had assembled to celebrate the first Pan-American Scientific Congress. To-day we assemble for the second time, and this time we are the guests of the oldest and most powerful of the sister Republics.

The countries here represented cover a vast extent of territory, a New World—and rightly so called because of the relatively short period that has elapsed since it was discovered by the races of Europe, and because it has given to the world a new concept of the destiny of humanity, and of the forms of government which shall bring humanity to ever higher levels.

It is a fact, and a fact which does not mean a mere coincidence, and with reference to the significance of which I wish to call your attention, that all the States of the American Continent possess one and the same form of government. All of them are committed to those ideals which Lincoln expressed so admirably when he said, "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people." This noble and profound profession of faith by one of the greatest sons of America represents the aspiration of all the nations of this continent.

Diverse have been the paths which we have tread in advancing

IDEALS OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN FOR ALL AMERICA

toward this ideal; no less diverse have been the obstacles which we have had to overcome in attempting to incorporate these ideals in our national life and thought. Furthermore, we must not forget that the conditions have not been equally favorable to all of us. Nevertheless, each and every country, even the most modest, possesses a wealth of experience, which can not help but be of value to all the other countries of the continent.

I believe that I can say, without reserve, that the political history of Chile is the story of a struggle, ardent at times, but always looking toward the realization of this democratic ideal. Can you imagine a purpose more important and more noble for gatherings such as these than the study of our political life as republics and of our evolution toward democratic ideals?

Let us never forget that every law, and that every event in the life of our peoples, is a social phenomenon, a resultant of historical antecedents, which, at times, we are unable to overcome. Let us study these antecedents with a serene and dispassionate silence, without prejudice, and without passion. The results of such study can not help but be fruitful, although we may not be able to express them for the moment in terms of material advantage. Material interests do not always unite nations, and at times we have even had instances in which the influence of such interests were not in harmony with the highest ideals of civilization. The advantages we have in mind are of a much higher order.

Permit me, therefore, in expressing the sincere thanks of the Chilean Delegation to this Nation, and to the Government of the United States for their generous hospitality, and to combine therewith the expression of our admiration for the high and noble democratic ideals which Washington and Lincoln have made the common property of all the Americas.



The Intellectual Union of the Americas

BY

DOCTOR ERNESTO QUESADA

President of the Delegation from the Argentine Republic at the
Second Pan-American Scientific Congress



OUR EXCELLENCY, the Vice-President of the Republic, the Honorable, the Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

The Argentine Delegation, over which I have the honor to preside, in acknowledging the distinguished attentions received alike from authorities and individuals, takes pleasure in expressing its wishes that this Congress, destined as it is to tighten the bonds of Pan-American solidarity among the nations of our continent, shall achieve success.

Never more than at the present moment, while Europe is in the throes of the great conflict of nations, has America been confronted by a more vital necessity to stand together, with a view to uniformity in ideas, aspirations, and tendencies, as well as in politico-economic as in purely intellectual spheres. This Congress is to concern itself with only the second of these fields of thought, and the programme prepared is so vast and comprehensive that it may be said that, in the many themes submitted for our deliberation, every problem that confronts the human mind is to be found.

In view of the composition of the Congress, there will undoubtedly be presented for us to consider innumerable papers which, notwithstanding our desire to do so, we shall probably not have time fully to discuss and digest. Perhaps it may become necessary for us to content ourselves with a concise exposition of the context of each and await its publication in full in the proceedings of the Congress for our opportunity to take due account of its consummate importance. But,

THE INTELLECTUAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS

in any event, this opportunity of meeting and conferring with so many representatives of all the American countries will contribute to facilitate the solution of not a few of the questions, and will serve to make more binding the intellectual union of America, which, until now, has been somewhat loose and which has been of rather negligible force in certain sections.

The Argentine Delegation has felt that it ought to strive to make the present Congress bear more tangible and permanent fruit, yet without prejudice to the series of isolated papers that may be presented at its several sessions. To this end, it has placed itself in accord with the Chilean and Brazilian Delegations, in order to formulate certain proposals of a general character and common utility, and has submitted them previously for the consideration of other delegations, for the purpose of securing a true realization of Pan-American work.

Because this should be based on the absolute international equality of all continental nations, both great and small, the international consciences of all are to-day awakened, and are impressed with the duty of co-ordinating in an effort to solve the general problems from a point of view peculiarly American. The political aspect being happily eliminated from the deliberations of this Congress, the intellectual alone remains, and in this, conceivably, no stumbling block can present itself.

Therefore, the fundamental idea pervading the three projects that are to be submitted to the Congress at its next general session should be agreeable to all the Delegates. Lack of time only has prevented their presentation, unanimously signed by all. It is sought thereby to complement, in the intellectual field, the work of the existing Pan-American Union, by organizing, as sections of that union, three subsidiary unions: One pertaining to universities, a bibliothical union, and an archaeological one.

The first proposes to confederate all the universities of this continent, for the better development of their organizations and tendencies, the facilitation of interchanges of professors and students, and to permit the meeting of both in periodical assemblies.

The second has for its object to place within reach of the isolated student the common treasures collected in all the libraries of the continent, by recommending to those institutions the service of exchange of publications and the preparation of bibliographical lists of intellectual productions, to the end that any person may know and obtain such productions as may appear in other sections of America.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The third proposes to conserve the pre-Columbian remains of the ancient civilizations of the peoples that inhabited this continent before its discovery, and combine the activities of the ethnological museums, in order to facilitate the study of this mysterious science.

It will be seen, then, that these projects, which it is sought to have the present Pan-American Union carry into effect as subsidiaries thereof, will tend to advance the solidarity of all the nations of America, and to produce in all very real benefits. So that, if such projects should prosper, this Congress will have given life to new institutions of a permanent character and of indubitable utility.

Whether on this account, or on the more strictly technical ground taken in the papers designated in the programme, the Argentine Delegation, animated by the most ample sentiments of American confraternity, and sensible of our imperishable historical traditions, takes part in the deliberations of the Congress imbued with the highest desire for its success. There is no doubt that this will be a brilliant one, and that the generosity and unstinted hospitality extended to us at this time by this great country will contribute to facilitate that result and to tighten the bonds of friendship and sympathy between the nations and the inhabitants of America.

Such is the message that my country sends on this portentous occasion.





THE KIRTLAND TEMPLE

Built in 1833 at Kirtland, Ohio, it is still used as a place of worship by the Re-organized Church of the Latter Day Saints.



THE SMITH ANCESTRAL HOME, IN TOPSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Built in 1690



BRIDGE OVER THE FARMINGTON RIVER, AT TARIFFVILLE, CONNECTICUT



Fauconnier



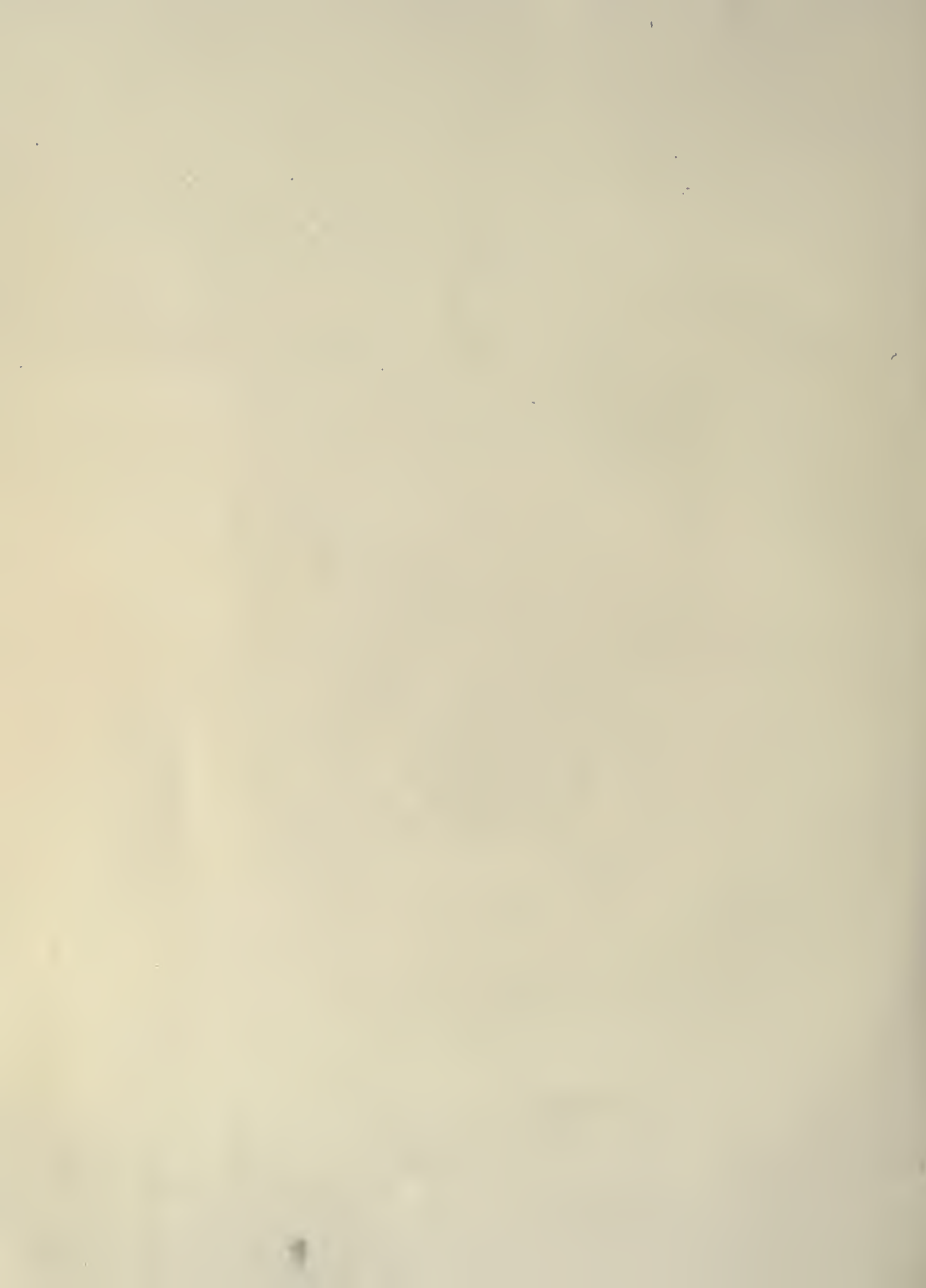
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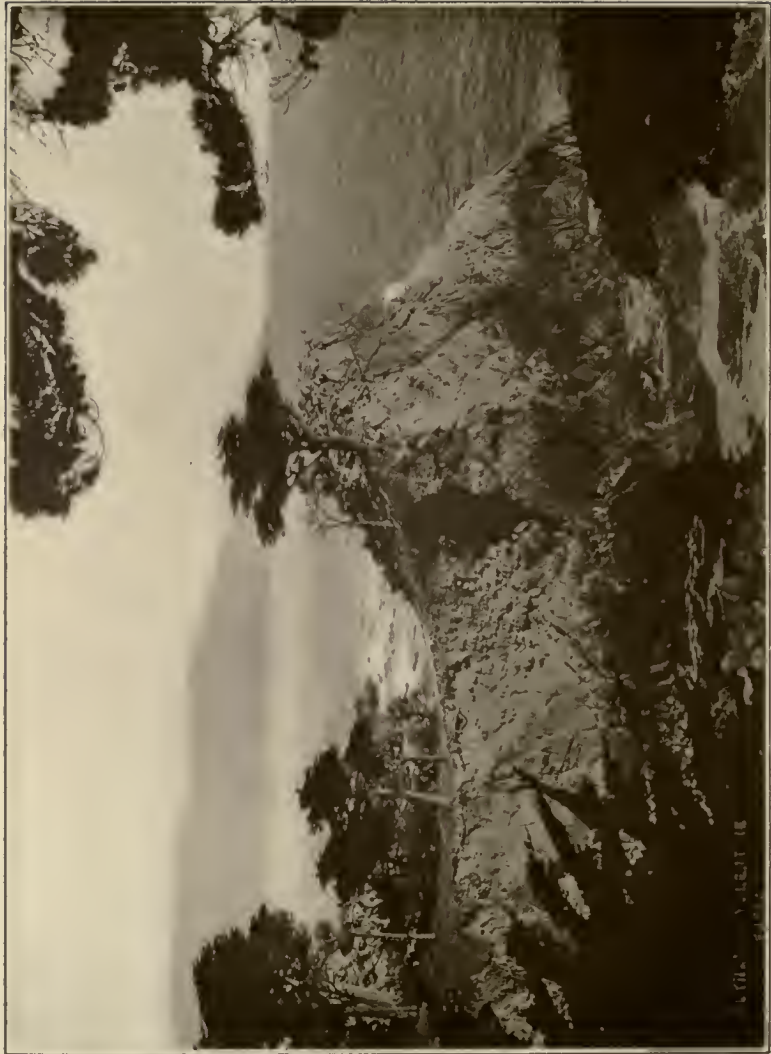


Archer



Purdy





BAY OF MONTEREY

The Golden Rule America's Foundation Stone

Europe's Cataclysm Calls for a New Columbus To Sail
Over Uncharted Seas and Discover a New America
This Country Must Prepare for a War of Defense of American Rights
Inspiring Address of Welcome, on Behalf of
the United States Government to the Delegates to the Second
Pan-American Scientific Congress

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Vice-President of the United States



LADIES, Mr. President, Distinguished Representatives of Sister Jurisdictions, Mr. Secretary-General, and Members of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress:

I do not apologize for the absence of the President of the United States. The reason for his absence is known to you all. In the presence of Love, Science is silent. But I am quite sure that I address no man who has loved, no man who does love, nor no man who hopes to love, who does not wish the President of the United States years of unclouded happiness. I would, however, that he were here, because he could tickle this English language of ours into such a smile that these delegates would not recognize the difference between it and their own mother tongue.

It is a very remarkable pleasure and honor to welcome the delegates to this convention. About one-half of the conventions that are held in the world might as well never have been held, because they simply consist of coming together, listening to some one speak on a subject that no one save the man who speaks is interested in, attending a dinner, and passing into oblivion. Such, however, is not this remarkable convention. Travelers have told me that there is a point in

Iceland where the rays of the setting and of the rising sun mingle, and it is not possible to tell when one day is ended and another is begun; and it strikes me that this convention marks an area in the history of mankind.

Nobody can convince me that the awful cataclysm in Europe has not set aside all that we have known as being the safe and sure charts upon the seas of human life. I believe that it is not possible to take the old charts by which governments and men guided and controlled their own lives and the destinies of their own people and prepared for the hours of the future. Upon the contrary, I think it is necessary once again over uncharted seas for some new Columbus to sail and discover a new America, and I want to congratulate you upon the fact that I believe that, metaphorically speaking, in this chamber to-day there is some new Columbus, who will discover for us a new America, bound together, not so much in personal and private interest, as in a common whole of the Western Hemisphere.

May I be permitted to speak just one word as to what I believe this Republic of ours stands for? May I tell you that I think it does not rest upon the Constitution of the United States, upon the shoulders of the President, or the Congress, or the Supreme Court of the United States, but I know that its foundation stone was intended to be the Golden Rule, that "Whatsoever we would that men should do unto us we would also do unto them."

I think that the years of the past are gone in the Western Hemisphere. I think that there is to be no mere personal, political, and national ambition that will ever again set the peoples of the Western Hemisphere the one against the other. I believe that the hour has come when Pan-Americanism shall spell friendship, peace, and concord among all the peoples of the western world.

It may not be known to you, because what the Vice-President of the United States says is not even important to his wife. It may not be known to you, but I am one of those in these United States who believes in the preparation of this country for war. Not that I want war, because the dream and the prayer of my life is that the hour shall come when every difficulty among the nations of the world shall be settled, not by the tramp of hostile armies, but by the sway of the same heavenly harmonies which aroused the drowsy shepherds of the rock-founded city of Bethlehem, proclaiming, "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

But I know myself,—and I have no way of measuring other men

save by my own standard,—and I have not reached that high altitude yet when I am willing to have some ruffian interfere with the things which I believe to be my rights. And so, while I pray and hope for peace, I want preparation to resist unjust interference with the affairs of my Republic, and I hope that out of this Pan-American Congress there shall come a new idea, if it be new to any of you, and a new ideal of the Monroe Doctrine; and that idea and that ideal shall be that, while this Republic will not permit this Western Continent to be made a place of exploitation by any of the Powers of Europe, this Republic itself will not make itself an exploitation of any part of it. Let it be understood that the Republics of the Western World are not enemies; they are friends, brethren, neighbors, and what touches you to your injury touches us to ours.

I am glad that the idea of this Scientific Congress came from the south of us. We need this lesson. For a long while, we have imagined that nobody could teach a citizen of the United States anything. We knew it all; we were as wise as I was the day when I was admitted to the practice of law, for then there was no question of constitutional or international law that I could not have settled by my own "*ipse dixi*." But the years have gone, and the years, instead of teaching me wisdom, have taught me that I know but little. And so we needed this lesson and we have taken it, I think, to our hearts, and we have realized that the great thing for the future upon the Western Continent is not one people who know it all, but many people who believe in all and are willing to consult with all.

This marks, I think, the end of about a hundred years of proclamation of the rights of men. If I know what has caused the wars and the rumors of wars and the tumults among mankind, I may say they have been caused by that never-ending cry about the rights of men. Now, I am not disposed to either yield my own or to ask you to yield yours, but I beg to recall to your mind that there never came to any man a right that there did not also go with it a corresponding duty. And so I say that I hope this Congress will end the hundred years of the everlasting proclamation of the rights of men and will inaugurate upon this Western Continent a hundred years of the duties that men owe to each other in these lands of ours.

It was a famous German who took a pen of gold and wrote upon the white pages of the book of life a philosophy that had but one inquiry and that inquiry was a wail, and had no answer save the answer of despair. I do not like the philosophy of Nietzsche, but there was

one thing which he did say that has appealed to me. He said that men must lead adventurous lives; and I congratulate you distinguished members of this Congress upon the fact that you have about begun to lead the really adventurous lives of the world. For no one can convince me that it is essentially necessary that men should gird their loins with the sword, start out to kill and slay and make desolate, in order to be adventurous. I believe that the men who seek the common weal, who seek to lengthen life, to make it far better, far sweeter, and far cleaner than it has been, are leading the really adventurous lives.

And so may I, in welcoming you to this Republic of the North, give you not only the mere lip service of a welcome, but give you the heart salutation of a man who hopes that until the Angel of the Apocalypse, standing with one foot on land and one on sea, shall proclaim, "Time was, Time is, but Time shall be no more," there shall be peace, amity, concord, friendship, loyalty, and liberality among the Nations of the Western World!



The Monroe Doctrine, Become Pan-American, "a Solid Tie of Union, a Guaranty, a Bulwark for Our Democracies"

Philosophy Underlying the Conferences of Representatives from the American Democracies & Their Work Not Only for the Western Hemisphere, but To Project a New Light upon the Intellectual Ideals of Europe, and Effect a Universal Concert of the Nations & Speech before the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, SENOR DON EDUARDO SUAREZ-MUJICA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Chile to the United States



EXCELLENCIES, Messrs. Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It now behooves me to say a few words, on this memorable occasion.

So well known are they, that I do not have to dwell upon the characteristics forming the essence of this great assembly, and which are not ordinarily to be found in international gatherings of a wider scope. Its purpose, of a purely intellectual order, free from any interests outside of those of scientific research, displays that mark of nobleness and dignity peculiar to mental efforts when the mind strives for a greater amount of light—a white, intensive, and pure light—to enlighten the path of human progress.

Man, creation's superior being, owes to himself and to the infi-

nite diversifications of matter coming under his control, the duty of continually developing himself, so that he may be worthy of his semi-divine role, and in order to increase, also unceasingly, the welfare and happiness in the world wherein he exercises his sovereign domain.

Thus, a Congress, such as the one we are to-day inaugurating, to attend which caravans of pilgrims of knowledge of have come, without heeding difficulties or sacrifices, from all parts of the Continent, to contribute with their share towards the work for the intellectual emancipation of the species—a Congress, such as this, I repeat, constitutes a vivid testimony to the fact that man is fulfilling his high mission, and that his efforts and his energies are not spared when for the sake of humanity's higher interests.

To this end it is comforting to look back to the origin of the movement by which exactly one-half of the civilized countries of the globe are here to-day in communion. That origin shows how the sparks of the spirit of science, through their own expansive power, grow, until they become large, glowing flames, capable of serving as torches to light the world's path.

Twenty-five years ago, a modest Chilean scientific organization originated the institution of national scientific congresses, whose range did not go beyond the geographical boundaries of the country, unless it was to appoint a few corresponding members in the neighboring Republics.

Some years later, the spark caught fire on the other side of the Andes, and an important Argentine scientific organization, enlarging the idea with a wider scope, and acting with the co-operation and under the auspices of its enlightened Government, founded the permanent institution of Latin American Scientific Congresses, with the enthusiastic participation of scientists from all the cognate Republics of America.

A complete success attended the first three congresses, held, respectively, in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. When the preliminary work of the fourth congress, sitting in Santiago de Chile, was undertaken, its organization committee thought, in its turn, that the time was ripe for wiping out the boundary lines to which these congresses, for ethnical reasons, had been confined until then, and to give them thereafter a continental latitude, that might be in better harmony with the universality and majesty of their purposes.

With that end in view, they sought and secured the ample, unconditional, and efficient co-operation from our great sister of the north,

the United States of America, which nation participated in the Santiago Congress with a brilliant representation, and now so eloquently and pleasingly shows to the rest of America its spirit of scientific confraternity.

Thus, through a successful, progressive evolution, impelled by men and supported by governments, we have come, from the modest beginning of a local scientific body, to the solemn and magnificent international assembly which to-day unites the whole continent in a brotherly intercourse for the mutual benefit of all.

Thus, also permanent existence has been secured for an institution which is an honor to America, an institution which, undoubtedly, has already begun to exercise a positive influence upon the popularization and adoption into our laws or into our economic or educational methods, of principles and doctrines of common interest to us, and which, in fine, is likely destined, by reason of the generic nature of its scope and on account of the very intensity of its irradiation, to carry the benefits of its work far beyond the confines of Columbus's world. Indeed, who can deny the probability that tomorrow, when the hour of calm, of love, and brotherliness shall have replaced the hour of conflagration, of hatred, and of death, now consuming the work of the other half of the world—the oldest, the most civilized, the one whose duty it is to set up its example with its spirit of humanity and with its powerful impulse of civilization and progress—who can deny, I repeat, the probability that, when the tragedy shall have ended and the men in that part of the world shall have recovered their equilibrium of mind and heart, our present and future labors may project a new light upon European intellectualism, finally to effect a universal concert?

As a complement of the work of scientific extension by these congresses, there is the work of social and political extension which, though not precisely their object, is their natural consequence and indeed does not constitute one of the lesser benefits derived from their meetings. Together with the abstract problems of anthropology, law, astronomy, medicine, mechanics, there are found the less metaphysical and more practical researches on educational methods, sanitation systems, development of transportation facilities, and other factors of industrial prosperity bearing directly upon the common economy of life, in whose field intercourse and acquaintance are facilitated among the men who direct the mental activities of countries.

Men are the instrument, by means of which love and good-will among people are wrought. They are the ground-work of peace and

the foundation of its prosperity. Assembled in these congresses, and thereby associated and acquainted with each other, they study reciprocally their individual and national traits, the conditions and necessities of life in their respective countries, and bring about an atmosphere of mutual understanding and congeniality. Under this atmosphere, egotism vanishes, and the obstacles that separation and distance put in the way of human cordiality are overcome.

If this indirect benefit were to be the only outcome of these periodical conventions, I do not hesitate in stating that, in my judgment, it would suffice to justify all efforts and all sacrifices on the part of individuals and governments.

It is the good fortune of this assembly to meet at a time gratifying to the political and international interests of the Republics herein represented. Twenty days ago, at the time of the solemn opening of the Federal Congress of this great Republic, His Excellency, the President of the United States, tracing in detail the lines of the exact meaning of Pan-Americanism, succeeded so eloquently and expressively in shaping his sentiments of continental brotherhood, that his statements were flashed by the wires throughout our Americas, like messages of friendship and as a crystallization of a policy of American respect, equality, and solidarity.

With the echo from these solemn declarations still vibrating, and as if to confirm their meaning and extent in a direct and unmistakable manner, His Excellency, the Secretary of State, the authorized organ for communicating the official thought to the other countries, has just uttered, in terms perhaps more assertive, although not more transparent, the complete expression of the Pan-American sentiment and policy, wherefrom the government, guiding the affairs of George Washington's country, derives and shall derive its inspiration.

A new community of interests and a clearer conception of their common ties,—said His Excellency, President Wilson,—binds the nations of America to-day. All intelligent men should welcome the new light guiding us now, when nobody here thinks of guardianship or tutelage, but of a frank and honorable association with our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South. Within the purpose of defending national independence and political liberty in America, which inspired the historical declaration by President Monroe, there is no thought of our taking advantage of any Government in this Hemisphere or of exploiting for our benefit their political contingencies. All the Governments of America,—the worthy Executive of this coun-

try concludes with eloquent majesty,—stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. Mutual co-operation in the divers orders of their national activities, the unity of their thought and action, the community of their sympathies and ideals, such are the characteristics of Pan-Americanism. There is none of the imperialistic spirit in it; only the embodiment, effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law, of independence, of liberty, and of reciprocal support.

A similar language, an expression equally clear and precise, of American confraternity, a statement of declarations no less substantive and valuable, has just been formulated by His Excellency, the Secretary of State, in the remarkable speech we have heard from him.

This is a Pan-American gathering. It is the first large meeting of eminent men from all Americas held since and soon after the transcendental manifestation of purposes by the two officials embodying the representation and assuming the responsibilities for the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, no other opportunity is more propitious, nor any representative body is better qualified than ours, at this time, to take notice of such declaration, and to place them over the frontispiece of this Congress, within a frame built by the friendship and love of the other twenty republics of the Continent.

Although representing only one of those Republics, I am nevertheless convinced that I am interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one of them, when I say that the Government of the United States to-day completes the erasing, with a friendly hand, of the last traces of past misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations which had in former times clouded the political horizon of America. No doubt, there had prevailed before now, in the atmosphere in American Foreign Offices, uncertainties, misgivings, and suspicions, whenever the well-inspired and unquestionably beneficial declaration of President Monroe was brandished in the United States with a view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the meaning and extent of that memorable document, and many of the weaker American nations, like small birds that feel in the air the sound of a menacing flight, seemed afraid and apprehensive, whenever the news reached them of a possible practical application of its declarations.

Thus, the Monroe doctrine might have been a threat, so long as it was only a right and an obligation on the part of the United States. Generalized as a derivation from the Pan-American policy, supported

by all the Republics in the continent, as a common force and a common defense, it has become a solid tie of unison, a guaranty, a bulwark for our democracies.

Before now, some steps had been tried with success along the path of Pan-American evolution, and if those preliminary efforts have, through circumstances, been participated in only by a numerically small and geographically distant group of the countries in the hemisphere, it is not, indeed, due to the purposes of exclusion or selection which would have been inconsistent with the well proven spirit of brotherhood that always inspired the governments of those countries. All the Republics of America are capable of setting up their own destiny, and all are unquestionably bound to serve, in their turn, as exponents of our civilization and progress.

It is, therefore, gratifying to expect days of joy and glory for our America. The ship of our destinies, flying the banner of fraternity and solidarity, which are the motto of Pan-Americanism, cannot run against any rocks that might hinder her course. The forces of twenty-one countries are united to propel her, and by means of this harmonious impulse, moral progress is secured, and the road leading to the achievement of material advancement is directly pursued.

Messrs. Delegates: Under the auspices of the cordial reception accorded us by this country and with our hearts full of faith in the success of the journey, you are going to undertake your labors, from which America expects fruitful results. We are in the country of great energies, where every man is an originating power, and where every solution spells victory for the welfare of humanity. Let us, we delegates with the Latin soul, prove that we are equally capable of generating energy to insure the well-being of humankind, and that we are likewise able to assist, with a contribution worthy of our brothers of Anglo-Saxon America, in the work of Pan-American communion to which we are invited by the engaging word of President Wilson and his Secretary of State.

In concluding my remarks, I request the Congress that, with all standing up, it shall join me in sending the homage of our respectful greetings to the President of the United States, who is to us the highest embodiment of the national entity of this Republic.

Significance of the Peaceful Assembling of Free America When the Older Nations are Enmeshed in the De-Civilizing Influences of a War Brought About by the Forces of Despotism

BY

DOCTOR EDUARDO J. PINTO

Chairman of the Costa Rican Delegation to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress



OUR Excellency, Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

The peaceful assembling of free America to discuss in this Congress, and at this moment, the best and most adequate means science can dispose of to dignify and beautify human life, is highly significant to all who have had the privilege of being born in the new world. And that this should happen at the precise moment when the genius of war prevails as a god commanding ruin and desolation on the other side of the Atlantic is even more significant. The pride which the Pan-Americans to-day experience is the more intense and well justified since this is the second continental convention which has met in Washington during the period of world-wide desolation. It would seem as if, by a natural reflex impulse, the nations of America, having witnessed the results of upheaval and hatred, wished to prevent them forever, making a union ever growing in strength and cordiality.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Gentlemen of the Congress, my country, Costa Rica, being so small a nation, has but very limited means at her disposal to be able to offer you any original work deserving the care and consideration of your enlightened science and learning. I therefore beg of you to accept in her name the earnest and sincere wishes that your efforts may attain the most brilliant success, as is called forth by your learning, by the noble motives which summoned you here, and by the greatness and glory of the nations you are representing on this most solemn occasion.



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Continued from The Journal of American History,
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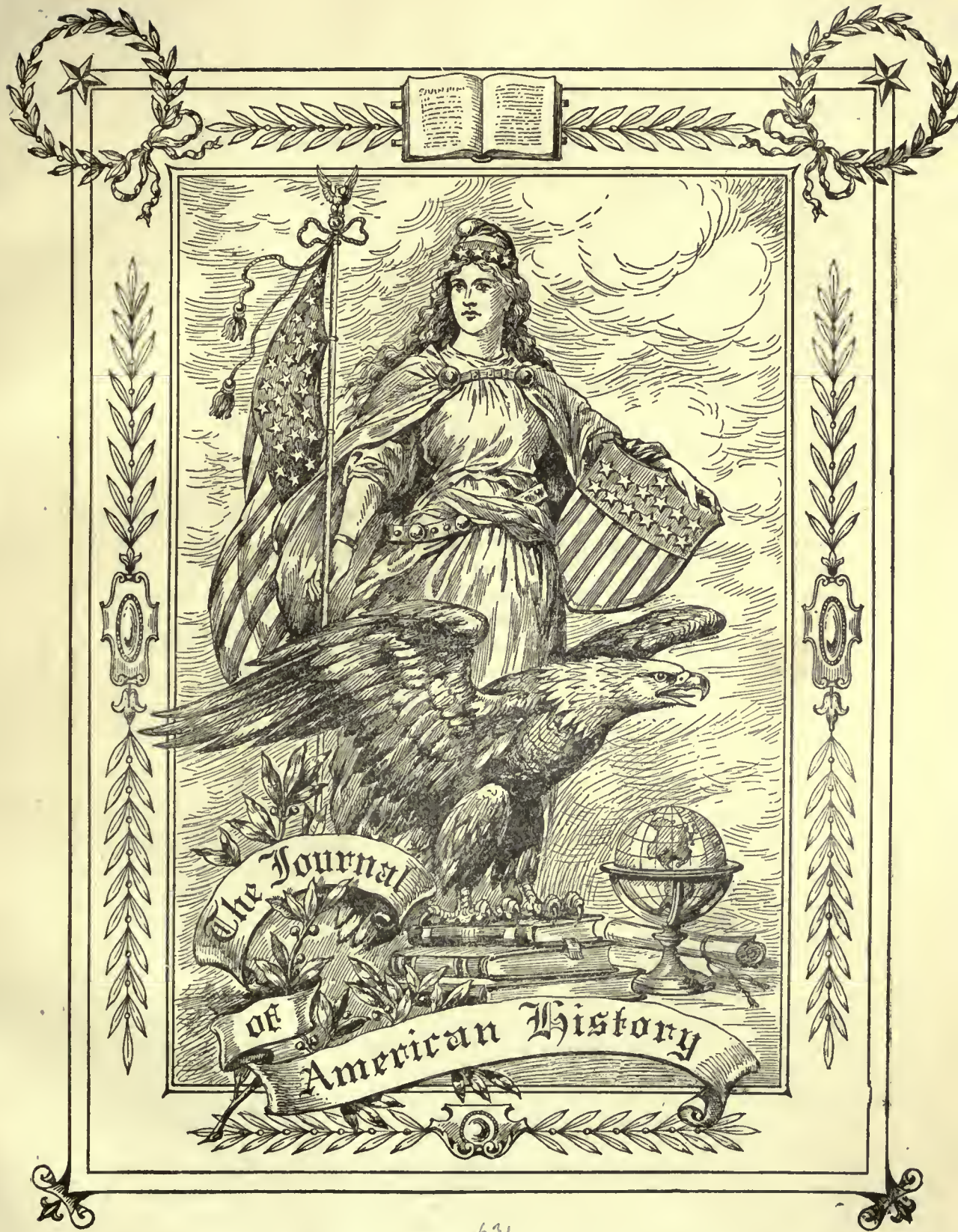


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Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness Among Nations."



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and inter-

national, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(*d*) To promote the work of preserving historic land-marks and marking historic sites.

(*e*) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the Arts.

(*f*) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(*g*) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

The Membership-body of The National Historical Society consists of—

(1) Original Founders, contributing five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, thus enrolling as pioneer builders of a great National Institution;

(2) Original State Advisory Board Founders, contributing twenty-five dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom are elected the Members of the State Advisory Boards;

(3) Original Life-Member Founders, contributing one hundred dollars each to the Founders' Fund, from whom are elected for life the members of the Grand Council of the Vice-Presidents;

(4) Patrons, who contribute one thousand dollars to further the work of the Society;

(5) Annual Members, who pay two dollars, annual dues, receiving The Journal of American History.

Original Founders receive The Journal of American History for one year, and thereafter for two dollars, annual dues. State Advisory Board Founders receive The Journal for five years, and thereafter for two dollars, annual dues. Life-Member Founders' and Patrons receive The Journal for life.

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THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
ERECTED AND OWNED BY MRS. MELVILLE AUGUSTUS JOHNSON
(MARY ELIZABETH WIETING)



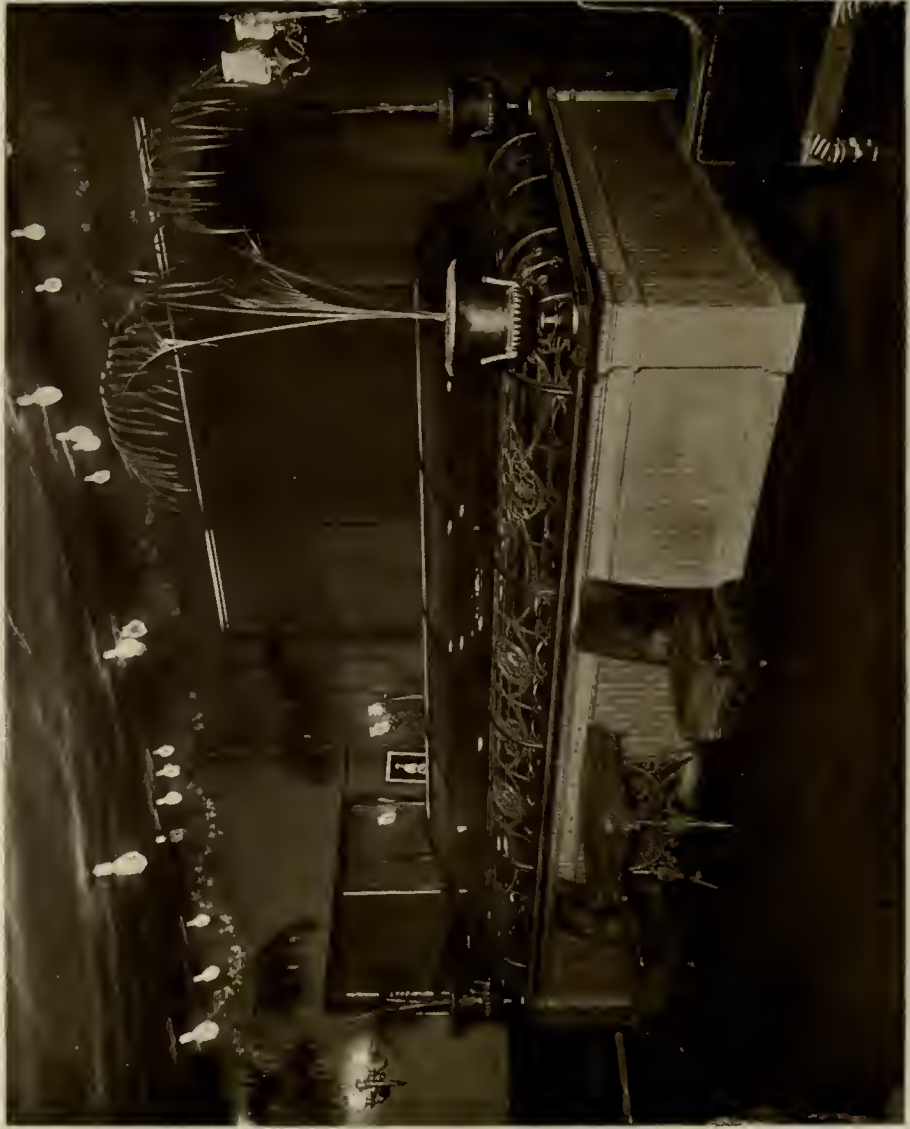


FOYER OF THE ENTRESOL, FLOOR OF THE VIETING
Carpeted in deep blossom red, the soft green of the walls gives effective contrast.



BOXES AT THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE

The double proscenium box is that of Mrs. Johnson. The coloring of the draperies, for this and all the boxes in the first and second tiers, is deep rose, while the upper tier boxes are hung in soft, dull green.



A CORNER OF THE ENTRESOL FOYER IN THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE

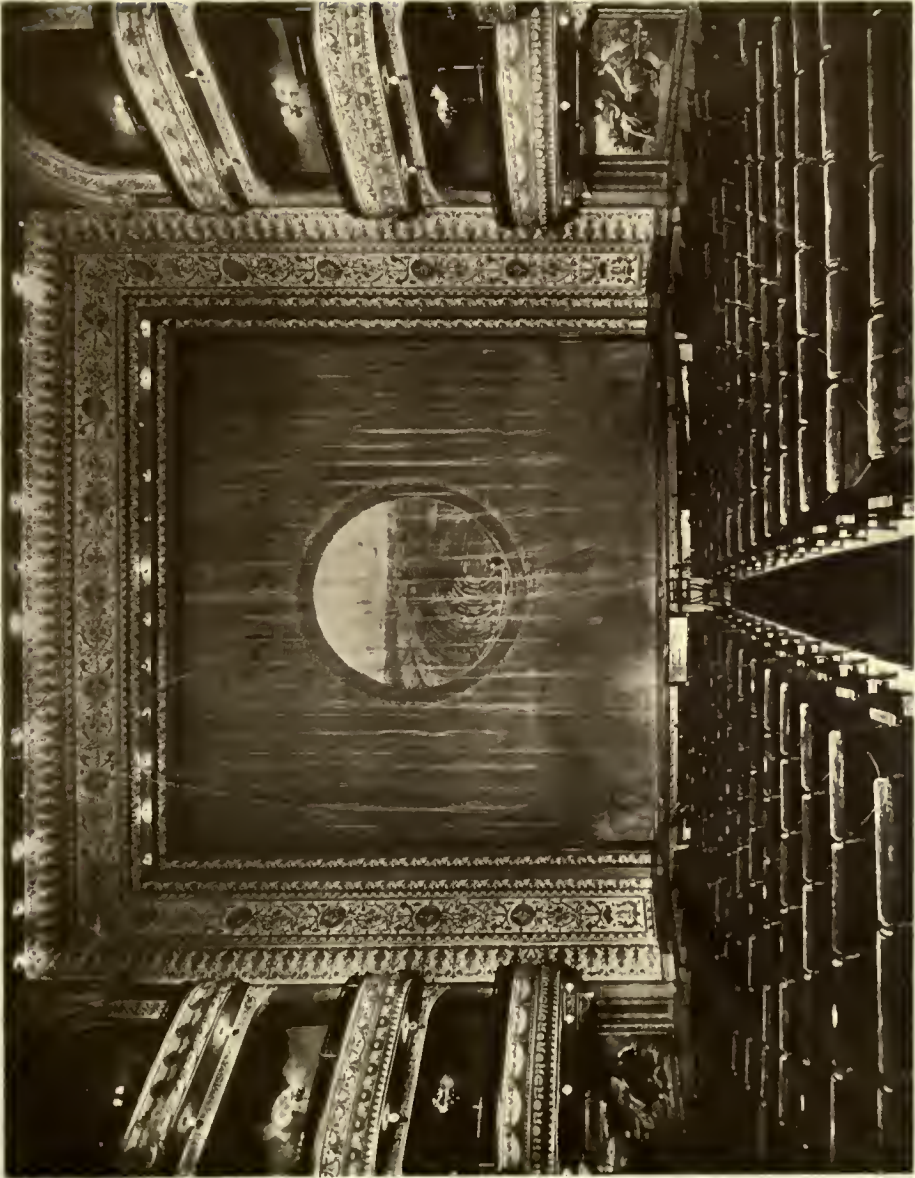


A HALL AND ONE OF THE STAIRWAYS IN THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE
The graceful curves and lines and the artistic decoration and furniture give a charming impression of restful comfort.



"TRAGEDY"

ALLEGORICAL PAINTING IN THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE
On the cover of the magazine another painting in the Wieting, representing "Music," is reproduced
in the colors of the original.



THE ASBESTOS CURTAIN AT THE WIETING.
The picture on the curtain is of the amphitheatre in ancient Syracuse, Sicily, where lived Plato and Cicero, and which was the birthplace of Archimedes. Syracuse was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.





MRS. MELVILLE AUGUSTUS JOHNSON
(MARY ELIZABETH WIETING)

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A Notable Achievement in Behalf of the Dramatic Arts

The Beautiful Gift-Work of a Creative Woman Which Established
a New Precedent in Building for the Drama

BY

FRANK ALLABEN



THE CONSTANT mystery of ourselves, and of this great blue-domed world-theatre in which we act our parts, presents an endless problem and perpetual stumbling-block to all human philosophy. Distracted by the elusive alchemy of life, the baffled brain falls back in doubt of every thing. Born in the midst of a great tapestry, we pull only at a few threads in the centre of the piece. O that we might touch the beginning of things, or grasp even a single unravelled end!

Could we have witnessed the laying of the foundations of the earth; when the measures were taken, and the line stretched upon it; when the sockets were made to sink, and the corner-stone was planted; when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy; when the sea was shut up with doors, as it broke forth from the womb, and the cloud was made its garment, and thick darkness its swaddling band; —had thus our eyes beheld creation at work, should we not have gathered some penetrating clue to the mystery of things?

Probably not. The soundless crash and inaudible tumult, as the gigantic beams and great quivering timbers of the universe tilted and rocked into place, would very likely have stunned our souls into complete incomprehension. Doubtless minds like ours can extract much more from an atom caught in chemistry's retort than from starry worlds impaled upon the lens of astronomy. Not in whirlwind, earthquake, or fire, but in a still small voice, the prophet heard the word of revelation. And to the great Mystery of Life, to us seemingly inscrutable and far-away, may we not find a key in the sanctuary of human life, intimately near us, which unfolds its mystery under our very eyes?

These thoughts spring out of a scrap-book, whose study of late has greatly fascinated me,—a scrap-book of newspaper clippings, from whose rude mosaic I have been able to spell out the chronicles of one of the most interesting and inspiring episodes in the dramatic history of the country. I am going to share this story with the readers of *The Journal of American History*, and shall let them gather it, pretty much as I have done, out of clippings from the daily papers of one of our large American cities.

Thus, instead of giving this article the title I have written at its head, I might have called it "Revelations of a Scrap-Book," or "Story of a Remarkable Contribution to Dramatic Art in an American City Told by the Newspaper Clippings in a Scrap-Book," or "Views in a Newspaper Kaleidoscope of a Temple of Art Created Out of a Woman's Generosity and Beautiful Ideals." The woman was Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wieting—now Mrs. Melville Augustus Johnson. The scene of her notable work was the City of Syracuse, New York.

With the help of our book of clippings, let us now put ourselves in the place of an old resident of that City. It is the morning of September 3rd, 1896, and we have just come down to breakfast. Lying beside our plate is the morning paper—let us say the *Syracuse Standard*. Before taking it up a chain of pleasant anticipation runs lightly through the mind. Next week the "season" will begin; we wonder who is to open the Wieting Opera House on Monday night. Then we pick up the *Standard* and with amazement confront these flaring headlines:

In Ashes

Wieting Opera House Totally Destroyed by Flames at 2 A. M.

Fire Brief but Disastrous

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Damage Aggregating Nearly \$200,000 in an Hour's Time

Its Origin a Mystery

Night Watchman Had Made His Rounds Shortly Before and All
Was Quiet

Telephone Alarm Sent In

The Night Operator Sees Sheets of Flame at the Office Window

Heroic Work of the Firemen
They Practically Confine the Blaze to the Opera House,
Saving Valuable Property

The History of the Theatre

Last Night Marked Its Total Destruction by Fire for the Third Time

Breakfast is forgotten. We slip into a chair and with crowding sensations try to take in the following account:

Wieting opera house, with its costly curtains and scenery and elaborate fixtures, which was to have opened for the season next week, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. For more than an hour the sky for miles around was illuminated by the brilliant shafts of flame as they shot up into the heavens. Box No. 15, at the corner of North Salina street and Clinton square, had been sounded, and that, with the general alarm which soon followed, was sufficient to call hundreds of citizens from their beds. The streets were literally jammed with people who in the brief space of an hour witnessed a fire that for spectacular grandeur and speedy destruction of valuable property had not been equalled in years.

The sight was an imposing one. The mountains of flame that loomed up from the roof of the theatre seemed to embrace the area of the entire building almost from the start, and it was certain that nothing could save the opera house from total destruction.

The first alarm, which was sent in at 1:48 o'clock, was from the central telephone office, located in the Wieting block. The night operator, while sitting at the switchboard, discovered flames shooting up from the rear of the opera house. She immediately sounded a telephone call. Almost simultaneously Box No. 15 was pulled by the officer on the beat, who saw a mass of flames shoot into the air from the rear of the theatre. Upon the arrival of the fire Chief, a few minutes later, a third, and, later, a general alarm was sent in, calling every engine in the city to the scene. The engines were forced to their highest pressure and did heroic work.

At 2:05 o'clock a stream from the water tower, which had been stationed directly in front of the main entrance, was brought to bear on the doomed opera house. A dozen or more streams from the seven engines played upon the conflagration, but for over an hour appeared to have little effect.

At 2:15 o'clock the fire, burning down the roof at the front of the building, had reached the ground floor. The immense galleries fell with a crash, and, owing to the strong wind which was blowing at the time, the large auditorium was turned into a caldron of flame. The outer wall, which is several feet thick and constructed entirely of brick, stood firm, although the huge cornices were loosened and toppled with a crash to the pavement.

Just how the fire started is a mystery. It was first discovered in the rear of the opera

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house, and before it burst through the roof it had gained great headway. The interior of the theatre was instantly a fiery furnace and soon lay a smoldering mass of ruins, charred and unrecognizable.

Fascinated by the sudden calamity, and realizing what the destruction of this famous house means to the whole City of Syracuse, we send out for another newspaper, and find the following paragraph in the Post:

When the cupola fell a cloud of sparks went up fully one hundred feet into the air. They were blown over the Erie Canal and into Clinton square, lighting up the thousands of spectators who had gathered, as if springing from the ground. Police and firemen had to keep watch of the buildings north of the canal to prevent stray sparks from causing serious results. The walls held intact and made a chimney for the flames.

To understand the significance to Syracuse of this morning's startling news we must recall the span of a half-century, during which this city has held a place of peculiar honor in the development of dramatic art in America. How many anxious managers have staged their first performances in hospitable Syracuse! How many creations of playwright and composer here were launched into great successes! What an array of the famous artists of all lands have played and sung to Syracuse, in many cases opening here with the unreasoning nervous fear and the sinking of the spirit that always haunt the "first night!"

Moreover, all these dramatic associations have centred about one building, or succession of buildings, whose site this morning lies in ruin. Indeed, to the great company of Thespians, whose book of memories holds a golden folio for Syracuse, where the familiar boards their "sock and buskin" have so often trod, Syracuse is the Wieting Opera House, and the Opera House is Syracuse. And to the artists of America, as the telegraph flashes the tidings over the whole land, and from the morning headlines of the daily press scattered thousands everywhere learn of the destruction of the historic theatre with which so many of them have fond associations, will Syracuse without its Opera House be conceivable?

The stranger in Syracuse, walking through this town just before the fire and unaware of the cordial support it long has given to the stage, might have felt surprise in discovering here one of the largest, best constructed, and best appointed buildings for dramatic art in America. And he would have been even more amazed to recognize in this ample theatrical building a house with an interesting genealogical history—a structure in the third generation of an honorable line of descent, the grandchild of the old Wieting Hall, born in Syracuse in 1851, and burned to the ground on the night of the 5th of January, 1856.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

The fame of Syracuse with the world of players began in connection with the original Wieting Hall of 1851, and was continued in association with the new and larger house, which soon arose from the ashes of the first. This second building, presently experiencing extensive remodelling and enlargement, received the name of the Wieting Opera House, under which it became known far and wide throughout the country, until, on the 23rd of March, 1881, to the dismay of a wide circle, this theatre in turn passed away in a second and more ruinous conflagration.

But presently—much larger and in all other respects greatly surpassing its predecessors—a new opera house stood up in the place of so many associations. It was the third Wieting building, devoted to dramatic art, to occupy the original site, and the second to arise phoenix-like out of its own ashes—to perpetuate the old traditions and acquire new renown under the name of the Wieting Opera House.

This third house, the account of whose sudden destruction by this third and greatest Wieting fire has just startled us out of the pages of our morning paper, was completed and opened to the public in September, 1882, with beautiful Rhéa as Juliet.

The building was a triumph of theatrical art, seating 1,200 persons, with superior acoustics, pleasing decorations, substantial fittings, and excellent stage equipment. It was sought by stars of the first magnitude, and the greatest attractions in the country appeared here in brilliant succession. It would be interesting to call to mind the plays and players, the operas and singers, heard in this house between its opening night, in September, 1882, and our fateful morning of September 3rd, 1896. Such a review would be almost like the passing pageant of fourteen years of the world's dramatic art. But we cannot dwell on the past, which the fire of this morning has now terminated, although some typical autograph appreciations of the devastated house, by a few of the renowned players and singers who distinguished its stage and thrilled its audiences, are reproduced with this article.

It is natural, sitting at our breakfast table, to attempt to fathom the consternation of a whole city over this third burning down of its chief and much-loved play-house. But what of the one soul most intensely concerned in its fate?

All day long Syracuse is agitated by its one topic of thought and conversation. Half the population of the town makes its way to the scene of the ruin, ruefully to gaze upon the charred and desolate wreck. But what of the soul of the woman whose property is swal-

lowed up—the owner—Syracuse's devoted patron of the drama, whose house of art, maintained and frequently embellished for the pleasure and culture of the city, is no more?

During the night and morning of the fire, Mrs. Wieting, the owner of the Opera House, slept without warning or premonition. At length, without an inkling of anything unusual, she took up her telephone at the remorseless summons of the ubiquitous reporter.

"Is this Mrs. Wieting?"

"Yes."

"Are you going to rebuild the Opera House?"

This is how the tidings came confusedly crashing into the dazed mind of the public-spirited woman whose historic property, in which she took so great an interest, had been utterly consumed. One can imagine her reply, as soon as she could make one.

"What is it? What do you mean? What has happened?"

"Why, don't you know that your Opera House burned down to the ground this morning?"

And so she knew, without a merciful word of tactful preparation. It is safe to say that the enterprising newspaper man, who so abruptly overwhelmed her, did not that morning get a very satisfactory interview concerning the rebuilding of the Opera House. Nevertheless, the entire city had upon its heart and lips the same inquiry put by the reporter. In the *Journal* of September 3, the very day of the fire, the community's anxious questioning found a voice:

Mrs. Wieting was almost prostrated by the news of the burning of the theatre. The maintenance of the opera house and its refurnishing last year was one of her contributions to art. That it now lies in ruins is a severe blow. Of its rebuilding nothing can be said now. That is a subject for the future—yet Syracuse without its Wieting opera house would be sad to note. In an opera house it is not the financial return that is expected; it is rather the aid and help given to a noble art. While it cannot be stated today what Mrs. Wieting's plans will be, it is safe to say that the Wieting opera house will rise again in a spot which seems almost sacred to Thespis.

On the next day the *Standard* and the *Post* both similarly ventured to express the hopes and desire of the people. "This community will be sincere in sympathizing with Mrs. Wieting at this time," said the *Standard*. "Admittedly the rebuilding of the property, which went down in ruins yesterday morning, would be an undertaking likely to dismay most women, especially as she will be called on to determine what the character of the new structure shall be. But whatever her final decision is, it will doubtless be reached with due regard to public necessity and with an abiding faith in the future of Syracuse."

"All day yesterday," said the *Post*, "the scene of the Wieting

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Opera House fire was visited by curious throngs, eager to catch a glimpse of the ruins, to exchange reminiscences of former fires and to speculate upon the chances of a speedy rebuilding. The falling rain made the blackened ruins a dreary sight, and the memories surrounding the histrionic temple gave the scene a peculiar interest.

"Mrs. Wieting, owner of the property, could make public no plans yesterday regarding the rebuilding of the theatre. It is understood, however, that for the third time the Wieting will rise from ruins, in this instance more grand than ever."

She had made no announcement, so that the confident newspaper predictions of what she would do for Syracuse had their sole justification in the ardent desire and instinctive faith of the Editors, and in the expectancy of the whole community which they expressed. In some such way, I judge, the need of mankind instinctively leans upon the Architect of all things, faith's existence being the prophet and assurance of a response.

All vain I find my attempts to imagine Mrs. Wieting's dismay as she looked for the first time upon the mangled wreck of her famous theatre. We know that her courage was put to a great test, as she gazed at the smoking ruin with the question concerning rebuilding already agitating her. The preceding fires, burning much smaller houses, had raised no tremendous problem like that confronting her, which, if solved, must be patiently worked out solely by one woman.

As our scrapbook of newspaper clippings bears witness, she had maintained a great and very public-spirited interest in the burned Opera House, lavishing large sums in decorating and equipping it, down to the season just before the fire occurred. Now it all lay crumpled at her feet, as if it had never been, a creation of order and beauty returned to chaos. Out of the dark and tumbled mass, without form and void, would a new and fairer creation issue forth? Probably not even her spirit, brooding over the ruin, could at this time tell.

Her first step was to send a generous cheque to the firemen who had labored so strenuously to save the beloved building. Her next act was to set men to work to clear away the débris from the historic site. All that passed through her heart and mind during this period of gathering resolution perhaps she herself could not begin to recount. She was contemplating the possibility of replacing the structure, her courage gaining poise and accumulating strength.

Meanwhile Syracuse and the Thespian world were on tenterhooks of doubt and expectation. "There will be a handsome new theatre in

Syracuse," the *Herald* of that city prophesied on September 18, "even more magnificent than the theatre destroyed by fire. It will be larger in stage and auditorium; it will have the benefit of all modern improvements; its building will be planned and supervised by eminent architects and workmen." But all this was entirely premature, the wish being a very anxious father to the thought.

"It is somewhat unsettled whether the famous old historical Opera House, the Wieting, will be rebuilt," said the mouthpiece of stage-dom, the *New York Dramatic Mirror*, of November 7, 1896. "Mrs. Wieting is a great traveler, having visited almost every city in the world, and in so doing has seen all the great theatres, and being a close student of art, should she conclude to build, would no doubt eclipse anything in that line seen in this country. If she decides to rebuild, it will be a monument to her memory and dramatic art, rather than a financial investment. The great army of traveling Thespians vie with the public of Syracuse in hoping that she will rebuild the famous amusement temple."

In January expectation was fully revived by the appearance in Syracuse of Mr. Oscar Cobb, theatrical architect of Chicago and the designer of the burned Opera House; and every encouragement to good works that newspaper men could think of promptly issued from the editorial sanctum. "That Wieting Opera House was to be rebuilt and opened at the commencement of next season would be welcome news for the people of Syracuse," said the *Standard* on the 9th of January. The *Journal*, of the same date, declared: "Speculation as to the rebuilding of the Wieting Opera House has been aroused by the presence in town of Mr. Oscar Cobb of Chicago, the architect of the burned opera house. There are many personal acquaintances of Mrs. J. M. Wieting who fully believe that an opera house of greater magnificence and practicality will replace the old one and will bear the name of Wieting. They are the ones who know her true love of art, and that she would make many sacrifices in order to contribute to that love. They appreciate what it really means to sacrifice a good business property for the lesser returns of a domain of amusement, and have faith in their belief."

The *Courier* of January 11 added its encouraging voice. "The probable rebuilding of Wieting Opera House," it said, "on the site of the structure which was burned last September will be regarded with lively interest by Syracusans, particularly by those who have reached or passed middle life. For ever since they were old enough to witness

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

a dramatic or musical performance, there has been a Wieting Opera House in Syracuse. Many of our citizens, who as children were taken by their parents to one of the three theatres in the Wieting block, have in turn taken their own children to Wieting Opera House, and the theatres which bore the name of Wieting have therefore been closely identified with the institutions of Syracuse for the past thirty-five years."

But having quietly resolved, if possible, to undertake unaided the great task of bringing forth a greater and more beautiful Opera House, Mrs. Wieting simply took time to probe every difficulty, weigh every possibility, count every cost, and provide for every detail. About January 20 she could thus permit an announcement to anxious Syracuse which was neither vague nor halting, but business-like and altogether reassuring. "The *Journal*," declared that newspaper, "has the authority of those best qualified to speak that the Wieting Opera House is to be rebuilt. The opening of the next theatrical season will see the fruition of the plans for one of the handsomest opera houses in the country. It is proposed by Mrs. Wieting to have a seating capacity of at least 2,000. To build such an opera house as she desires, Architect Cobb will bring his vast knowledge of European and American theatres."

"We may anticipate a Wieting Opera House, grander than ever, to arise from the ruins in West Water Street and open its doors to the public next September. It is well," said the *Herald*. While the *Courier* declared: "It has been definitely decided by Mrs. Wieting that the Wieting Opera House, which was burned the early part of last September, will be rebuilt, probably in time for the opening of the next theatrical season. This definite statement will be hailed with pleasure, alike by Syracusans and theatrical people in general. Mr. Cobb had with him many plans for a new playhouse, but they did not come up to the ideas entertained by Mrs. Wieting, and he has returned to Chicago with instructions to prepare final plans and estimates.

"The new Opera House will be larger in every way than the former structure. Adjoining property is to be acquired. The stage will be made much larger than the one in the old building and will be made to accommodate the most modern scenery and elaborate stage settings and machinery."

"Architect Cobb," the *Courier* stated a few days later, "has made the plans for and constructed more theatres than any other human being on the face of the globe. His record up to date is 150 theatres.

Mrs. Wieting, however, is likely to have ideas of her own in the construction of her new theatre, which is to be made absolutely fire-proof. She has travelled very extensively in foreign countries and visited the splendid theatres in all the leading capitals of Europe, and the results of her observation and judgment are likely to be incorporated in the architecture, construction, and ornamentation of her new theatre."

From this time on, every phase revealed in the rapidly developing plans, and every item of the arrangements proposed for the adornment of the house, were hailed with deepening interest and profound satisfaction. Over the old ruin a magical work of new creation was under way, and every beam was laid amid a chorus of congratulation. The newspapers were the choristers, leading the voice of comment of a rejoicing city. "Mrs. Wieting has entered upon the scheme with great care and study," the *Herald* said. "She is keeping her promise to give the city one of the finest playhouses on this continent. She is, therefore, deserving of the fullest praise of the people of this city." "It has been her ambition to give to Syracuse one of the finest theatres in America," said the *Post*. "She is actuated," the *Courier* declared, "not so much by a desire to benefit in a monetary or a commercial sense, as by a determination to give Syracuse an opera house worthy of the demands of the city. There are very few people in Syracuse who have done or who will do more for the city."

Said the *Courier* again: "An inspection of the plans shows that it will be one of the finest theatres, not alone in this country, but in the world. Mrs. Wieting herself has made many suggestions regarding the new structure, and her artistic taste will be largely exemplified in the ornamentation and adornment of the new opera house.

"The interior will be constructed of iron and steel. There will be no boxes on the first or orchestra floor, but the entire space will be given over to commodious orchestra chairs. An innovation will be made in the construction of an entresol or half balcony—which will be one of the most novel and striking features of the new opera house. The entresol will be provided with divans, seating two persons, and Turkish divans will surround the columns. In the rear of the divans will be ample space for a promenade, and off from the entresol will be located retiring rooms, cloak rooms, smoking rooms, and flower rooms.

"This entresol will be the fashionable centre of attraction. A great deal of space that could be utilized for seats is sacrificed to make room for a grand promenade foyer for the accommodation of the

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patrons of the house,—something entirely new and greatly to be desired. There are but three tiers of seats in the entresol, the foyer occupying all the rest of the floor to the front wall. Over the lobby there will be an opening, making the lobby and foyer practically in one. About this opening there will be a balustrade, and the promenade will extend entirely around it.

“The balcony will be located in the second story proper, will be spacious and roomy, and will be provided with the best seats in the country. In the third story is located the gallery proper.

“In the arrangement of its lights the new Wieting promises to surpass every theatre in the country. The great advancement in electric lighting from a decorative standpoint is turned to account all over the house. The ceilings of the lobby and the foyer will be studded with electric lights like stars. Each one of the steel panels of the main ceiling will be illuminated, and the mouldings of the boxes will be similarly treated. There will be no glare or blaze of light, but perfect illumination in harmony with the artistic interior.”

Again we learn that “the new Wieting will be filled with improvements to delight the eye and minister to the comfort of its patrons. The grand lobby will be panelled in Sienna marble, with a mosaic floor and ceiling.” Another newspaper announced that “the style of the auditorium will be Italian renaissance and Louis XV modernized, while the ornamentations will be in the style of the first Empire.”

The New York *Dramatic Mirror* kept the Thespian world informed of “the new Wieting Opera House, Syracuse, now being erected. When completed,” it declared, “this house promises to be one of the most elegant amusement resorts in America. Every detail of its construction is being looked after by its sole owner, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wieting, who will dedicate it to art and the dramatic profession as a lasting monument to her name.” A little later it announced: “Phoenix-like, this famous historical amusement resort has risen from the ashes and will stand as a monument to its builder, as the handsomest amusement resort on the American continent, the only strictly first-class house in the city, with a seating capacity a third more than the largest other theatre between New York and Chicago.”

I do not know what dreams were destroyed, what life-plans were cancelled or altered, when Mrs. Wieting dedicated herself to the creation of her new Opera House. Certainly the destruction of the old, and the need for the new house, came upon her suddenly, without forewarning. This coming event cast no shadow before. Whatever other

great work she may have projected, an unexpected task imperatively called her, and she achieved the work out of the rich capacity which her entire life had gradually gathered together for its purpose. When she accepted the labor, she threw herself into its accomplishment with the noble generosity of a devoted soul. There is no evidence that she could have been more zealous had her whole life been conscious of preparation for this work.

We are what we have become. A call comes to us; our faculties, our gifts, our resources, are requisitioned. Too often we fail through lack of courage, or absence of the energy of unselfishness. Sometimes we respond, as Mrs. Wieting did, and taste achievement triumphant as hers.

Women and men have written of the exquisite pleasure of building a home—of measuring one's dreams, projecting them in architectural design, and watching them grow to material form. But how often is it given to a woman to create a great public work? If Mrs. Wieting should write her sensations, her joy, her fears, her pleasures, her vexations, as her great conception began to take shape in mind and heart, to define itself in plans and drawings, to grow into the strength of steel and iron, and to reveal itself in beauty of form and color, her experience would make an intensely interesting human document.

A woman's soul was expressing itself in the creation of this house, and as the work progressed and took beautiful shape some sense of this,—of the revelation of spirit-character in this work of mind and heart,—began to dawn even upon the matter-of-fact newspaper man. "The problem whether women are as capable of transacting business, managing large enterprises of commercial or industrial character, has been satisfactorily demonstrated in Syracuse," said the *Standard*, early in July. "Syracuse women of prominence have built large blocks and apartment houses, and, in one notable instance, at least, constructed and controlled an opera house. Mrs. Wieting, in the management of the large estate entrusted to her care, has demonstrated the possession of very rare business ability and executive capacity. Both in the reconstruction and the ornamentation of the theatre that burned a year ago, and of the splendid temple of the drama being erected to take its place, she held the guiding and executive hand. While to the architect, builders, and designers are left the carrying out of the details of construction and ornamentation, yet all features are submitted to her and must gain her approval before their adoption. She exercises the same care and supervision over her large estate, and at the same time finds

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opportunity for travel and for literary pursuits, such as few citizens avail themselves of."

As the Opera House approached completion, disclosing glories of structure, plan, and decoration far surpassing expectation, its details were celebrated in a constant chant of praise in the newspapers. We here can do little more than give a very faint suggestion from the headlines: "Best in the Land," "Triumph of Builders' Art," "Its Scenic Beauty," "Interior of the Magnificent New Playhouse Begins to Assume Its Form," "Surprises for Syracusans in the Opening," "Finest of Playhouses," "Its Beauty Spots," "The New Wieting Richly Decorated," "Final Artistic Touches," "The Opera House Is a Marvel of Beauty," "One of the Grandest Theatres in This Country," "Mrs. Wieting Has Suggested Various Changes Which Have Added to the Beauty and Convenience of the House," "Lights and Decorations All Unite in Making the General Interior Effect More Pleasing Than Ever Before Attempted Here," "System of Ventilation Is Perfect and Will Make the Theatre Comfortable Even in Spectacular Plays." I add a few typical extracts, in hope of conveying some idea of the impression made upon an entire city by this beautiful gift of a house of art:

The interior effects are beginning to show the most artistic colorings. The asbestos curtain arrived this morning. Word has been received from Mr. Hugh Logan Reid, the artist, that the drop curtain will be finished at least a week before the Opera House opening. He says that he has painted thirty-seven curtains, and this is the largest he has ever worked upon. Mr. Otto H. Armbruster, the scenic artist of New York, is loud in his praises of the size of the stage. He says it is the largest he has ever painted scenery for, and is complete in every way. There is width, height, and room to handle any New York production. The panels for the proscenium arch have arrived here, and will soon be placed. They are in keeping with the taste shown throughout the building, in the selection of subjects and artists.

The new Wieting Opera House, the finest in the land, they say, will be formally opened one week from Wednesday. The opera house will be as large as the largest New York theatre; and it will differ from every New York theatre in one important feature—the entresol. The glories of the new theatre are already apparent.

A press view of the house, with all the lights turned on, was given through the courtesy of Mrs. Wieting last evening. The effect of the theatre under the strong light is most resplendent.

The verandah is lighted with 170 electric lamps and signs. The windows are of plate and stained glass, prettily ornamented. The entrance doors of copper lead to a lobby or vestibule that is a positive revelation, and will give the spectator an appetite for the beauties of the interior. It is floored with Italian mosaic tile. The color effect is a beautiful shade of green, with silver relief, the walls being of marble. An opening above gives a glimpse of the entresol ceiling, which is resplendent with electric lights and jewels.

The garniture of the house is in excellent taste, Mrs. Wieting having selected the colors and quality throughout. The draperies are in silk and velvet of various hues, richly harmonized.

The color-scheme carried out in the wall decorations and draperies is rich in its combination. Gold and rose are the predominant colors, and, beautiful as the combination is by itself, it is made royal under the influence of hundreds of softly blended lights. Beyond

the foyer, on the main floor, the full beauty of the interior reveals itself. The place will be gorgeous in rose and gold. The color and decorations of the walls, the graceful drapings of the rich material used in the hangings, the grand draperies of the proscenium arch, which are a beautiful combination of old gold and rose, all go to make up a beautiful scene. The carpets on the main floor, back of the seats and in the aisles, are of a dark rose color, while the seats are upholstered in moss green plush.

Mrs. Mary E. Wieting, the sole owner of the new Wieting Opera House, has set forth every possible effort to erect a theatre that would not only prove handsome, elegant, and convenient, but please the public. The original plans, from time to time, have been materially altered, and alterations which she suggested have been made to advantage.

It would be easy to start a turgid flow of rapturous adjectives descriptive of the new Wieting Opera House, which with to-night's opening again becomes a function of Syracuse,—say, rather, a continuation of a historic theatre, the course of which has so often been interrupted by fire. But of what profit? Every visitor to the opera house this evening will be more or less surprised, the degree of surprise dependent entirely upon taste. Fire has accomplished more than clarification; it has given Syracuse a theatre that is not only up to date, but ahead of the time. How far ahead is to be gauged by public taste, and the imitation in other theatres, for public benefit, of decided innovations accomplished in this.

Is the entresol ahead of the time? Syracuse society must in a measure be responsible for the decision. If it takes to and appreciates this delightful tête-à-tête and family affair, other cities will venture upon the idea.

The whole effect of the theatre is quiet, studiously so, the light reflections and coloring comprehending the merging of orange and buff with a heavier basis which is almost a nature copy for its greens and deep red blossom colors. It is an effect often sought in a gallery for the better study of a picture,—and why not in a theatre, if a theatre is but primarily the setting of animated pictures?

Just a word as to foyer and auditorium. The vestibule is floored in Italian mosaic tile, the theatre name surrounding a design, the burden of which is music. Wainscoted with vert antique marble, with also green base and brackets, the effect is resplendent and heavy. Right over the vestibule is an artistic opening to the entresol promenade, which gives a balcony effect and should prove a feature. Entrance doors of copper with revolving storm doors are faced with the inner doors of bronze. The opening is direct upon the orchestra floor, as the future will know no parquet circle in the opera house. The orchestra chairs are comfortable to look upon and to sit in, and the colorings are of a dark rich green. Two broad flights of stairs lead to the entresol, or intermediate floor between orchestra and balcony. These are heavily carpeted. The cushioning of the entresol is in old gold silk plush, the first row being of single chairs and the two rear rows of double seats or divans. Sofas, divans, and mirrors complete an artistic environment. The entresol tier ends have six boxes, the balcony ends four boxes, and the gallery ends two boxes. In the entresol tier is located the special box of Mrs. Wieting, so arranged that it may become a single or double box by the removal of rods at her pleasure. The balcony chairs are in olive velours plush, and the gallery, which has an open appearance by reason of the arches, contains not a seat but that has full view of stage and orchestra.

The new Wieting Opera House is the tribute to art of Mrs. J. M. Wieting, a woman who has taken active and substantial interest in the city's progress and its history. Mrs. Wieting is the youngest daughter of Hon. Samuel Plumb of Homer, N. Y., who died in Homer December 10, 1878. He devoted himself to the practice of law for many years in Chenango county, where he resided previous to his removal to Homer, N. Y. He was an active politician and devoted to the old Whig party. He held the office of postmaster at Pitcher, Chenango county, during a period of twenty years. He was repeatedly elected to the office of justice of the peace and various other public offices. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1840, which was an important period in our political history. He was ever a zealous advocate of all measures promising advancement to public interests. The mother of Mrs. Wieting was the daughter of Col. William Coley, whose father came from England to America while William was still a youth. He enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War while a mere youth, acquiring the rank of Colonel in the Vermont militia. He was one of the company interested in the Vermont coinage following the close of the Revolutionary War, and the records of the time indicate that he cut the dies from which the Vermont pennies were made, having learned the trade of silversmith from his father. He was also one of the founders of the Grand Lodge of Vermont and its first presiding officer.

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The closing years of his life were spent in Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., where he died in November, 1843. Mrs. Wieting's father removed to Homer, N. Y., principally for the purpose of educating his children. There Mrs. Wieting entered Cortland Academy, at the time one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, the curriculum being most exhaustive and thorough. She was graduated with the highest honors. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking French fluently, is an accurate observer, and has traveled extensively in all parts of the world. She is a frequent contributor to the press of Syracuse and to other papers of the State, both in prose and poetry. After the death of her husband, Dr. J. M. Wieting, she wrote a sketch of his life, together with a history of their tour around the world, which was published in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York, solely for private distribution. It is a volume of 250 pages, handsomely illustrated, and received most flattering endorsement by the press. A copy was sent to the Woman's library of the World's Fair at Chicago, and afterward removed to the State Library at Albany. In the winter of 1893 Mrs. Wieting presented to the College of Medicine of Syracuse University the extensive and valuable lecturing apparatus used by her husband during his public career—the most complete outfit of the kind ever owned in this country. A little more than a year ago she donated to Syracuse University a three years' scholarship.

And now at length it is Saturday evening, September 18, 1897, the night of "the opening of the most beautiful playhouse that Syracuse has ever seen." "The Wedding Day" has the honor of the opening performance, a light opera by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, to be rendered by a tri-star company.

The doors are open, and at the hour the culture, wealth and fashion of Syracuse are thronging into the new house, rustling into their seats and boxes, exclaiming, lingering, trying to take in the soft and amazing beauty of arrangement, form and color, wreathed around them. The effect of this splendor, for the first time felt, we will let a contemporaneous newspaper witness attempt to describe:

A description in words fails properly to explain the magnificence of the new playhouse. The Wieting of to-day is in wonderful contrast with the old theatre, palatial as that was. The soft toned coloring and the excellence of every detail combine to form a harmony of color and light that is attractive in the extreme. Add to this the arrangements for the comfort of the audiences, and the facilities for producing plays, and the place is a model of its kind.

Those who were frequent patrons of the former Wieting will notice at once the immense change that has taken place, although the ensemble cannot be taken in at a glance, nor at a dozen, for that matter. The broad expanse of seats, unencumbered with heavy balconies and troublesome posts, is something unusual even in these days of ideal theatrical architecture.

The lower floor is devoid of obstruction and has a colossal array of seats; the entresol is without posts and has three rows of as enticing chairs and sofas as can be found in any theatre in the country, with a luxurious foyer in the rear; the balcony has but four slender posts, and those are placed so that no person's vision can be obstructed.

But we now are in the presence of something far greater than the house itself. The house is lovely in its own right, and just now is most brilliant with the life it was created to receive and serve. The recording reporter will next morning tell us that "such an audience has never before in the city's history graced a like performance—outdoing any other assemblage called together under such a roof."

Is not a beautiful symbol now unfolding itself before us? A discerning critic has already noticed, in the whole scheme of the house, almost a copy of nature, with "its greens and deep red blossom colors." What, then, shall we call it? Garden, miniature world? And the life, which it was created to entertain and develop, has crowded in, filling the scene with animation. It is not quite true, as Shakespeare said, that

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women *merely* players."

We also are audience—onlookers from our respective places in boxes, parquet, balcony, and pit. Players and play-goers, all are at their posts to-night; the stage-folk sing; the audience listens; the garden-like house is a-throb with life. This is the crowning hour for which one woman planned and toiled and waited.

And now the curtain goes up; "The Wedding Day" begins. "The performance was in keeping with the occasion," declares the reporter. "It was the offering of Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis, all of whom, it was plain to be seen, were inspired by the environment to uncommon efforts."

Under the intoxication of this most brilliant of first nights one scribe grows eloquently reminiscent, recalling Mark Smith and Laura Keene, Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell, John Gilbert, Osmond Tearle, Rose Coghlan, Charles Fechter, George Rignold, "the great Italian tragedian, Rossi, conceded to be a greater artist than Salvini," the singers, Aimée and Marie Geistingers, and a host of others who played and sang in the old Wieting houses.

What a world of great artists have strutted their brief hours upon the Wieting stages in the past! [he writes.] Perhaps the stage of no one theatre in the country has witnessed the efforts of a greater number of the world's geniuses in modern times. Edwin Forrest, in the ripeness of his powers, has been heard upon this stage thundering King Lear's curse upon his ungrateful daughters, and as Virginius hurling anathemas at the head of the Roman decemvir as he killed his fair daughter, Virginia, to save her from Appius Claudius's vile embraces. Who that heard Ristori denounce the virgin queen in Fotheringay park can ever forget the powerful invective, the very acme of tragic effort, upon this same stage? Edwin Booth's unrivaled Hamlet and Iago have been seen there, while E. L. Davenport's Brutus and Damon, and Lawrence Barrett's Cassius will "live in memory while it holds a seat on this distracted globe." John McCullough, too, will live long in the hearts of those who knew him and remember him fondly for his fine impersonations of the legitimate roles of the drama and for his gentle, lovable nature as well. Upon this same stage Sarah Bernhardt first thrilled a Syracuse audience by her wonderful performance of Camille, and Helena Modjeska acted there months before New York ever looked on her and contemplated her exquisite art. Mary Anderson and Julia Marlowe first played Parthenia on the Wieting stage, and the remembrance of these performances can never be effaced. It was on the Wieting stage also that Adelaide Neilson gave Syracusans the greatest personation of Shakespeare's Rosalind ever seen by them. Henry Irving filled an engagement of three nights at the Wieting. All these artists were real geniuses. The comedians of the world have also strutted their hour upon the



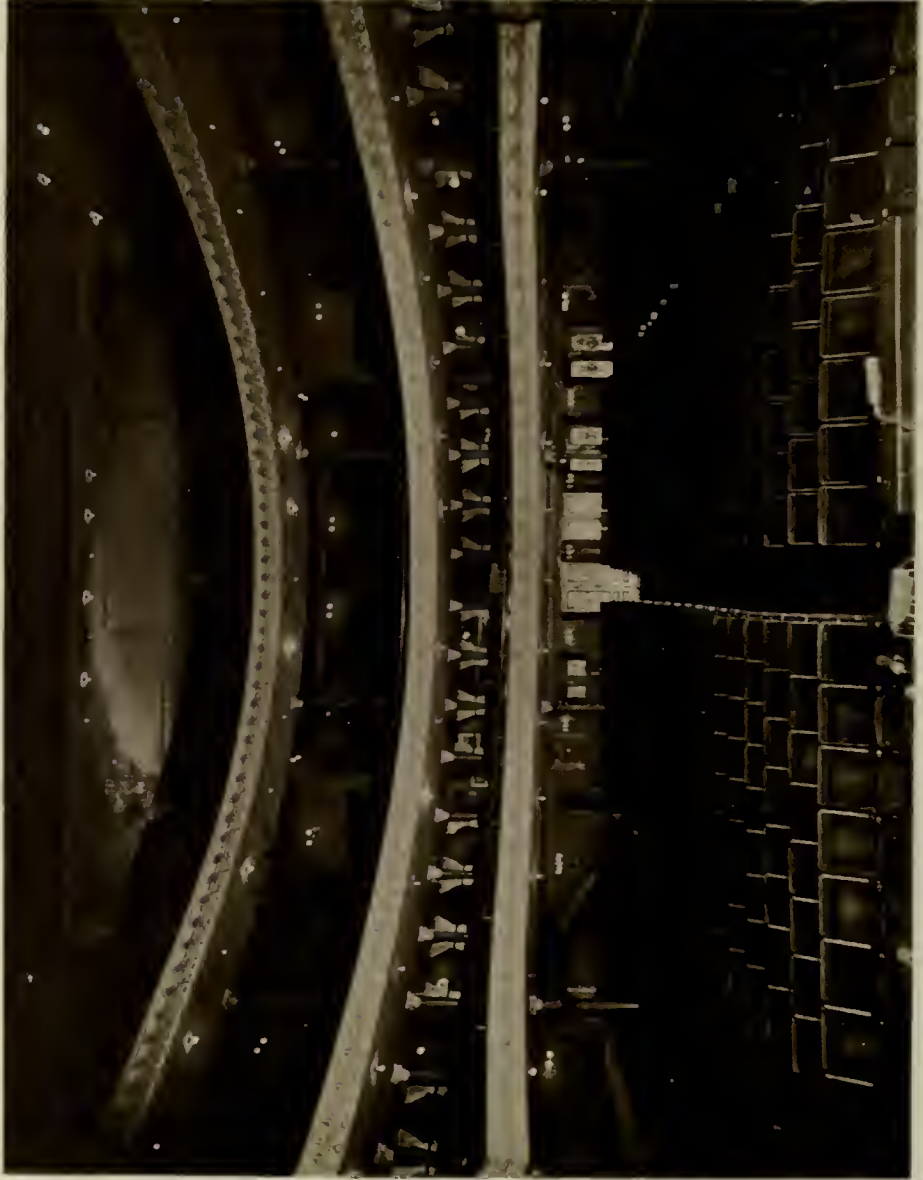
THE RESIDENCE, IN SYRACUSE, OF MRS. MELVILLE AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, BUILDER AND
OWNER OF THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE



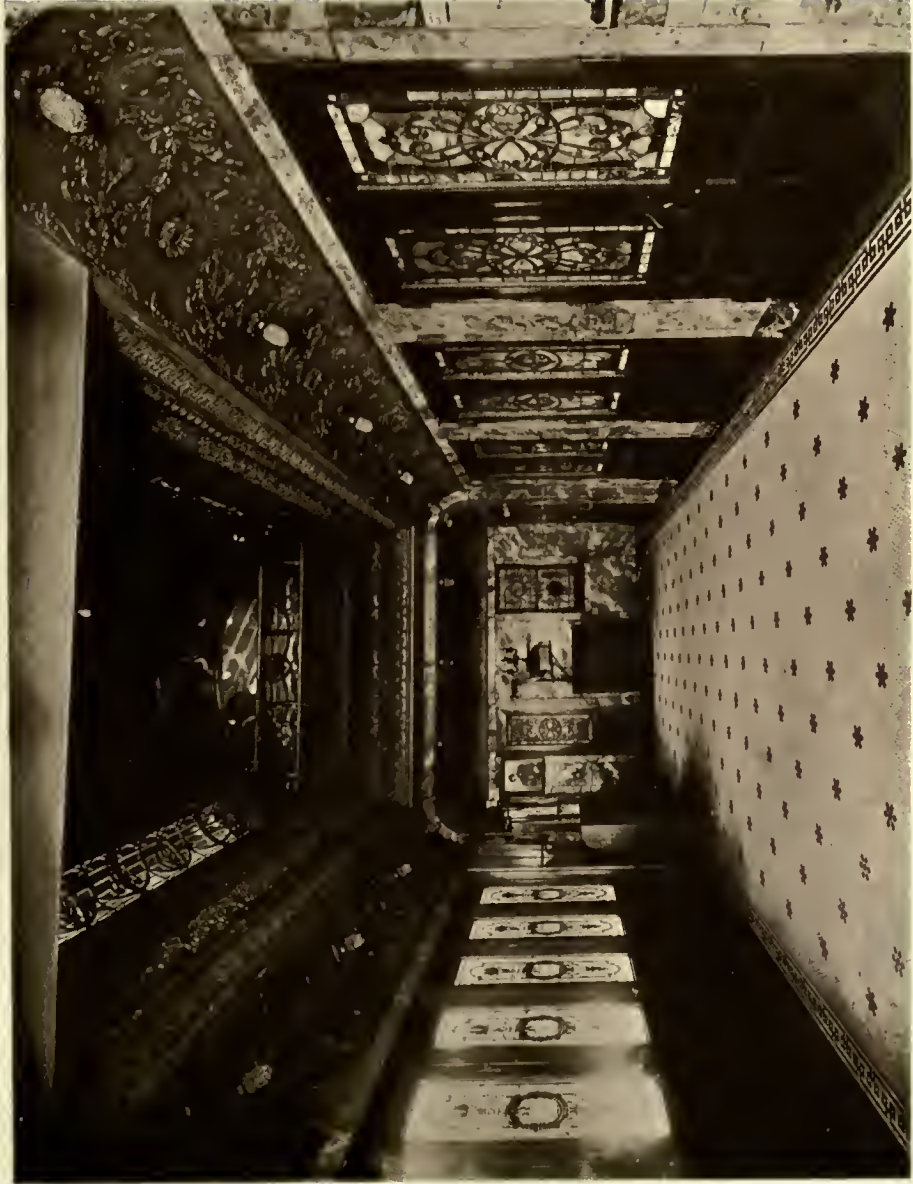
INTERIOR VIEW, THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE



MARBLE TABLET IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY OF THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE



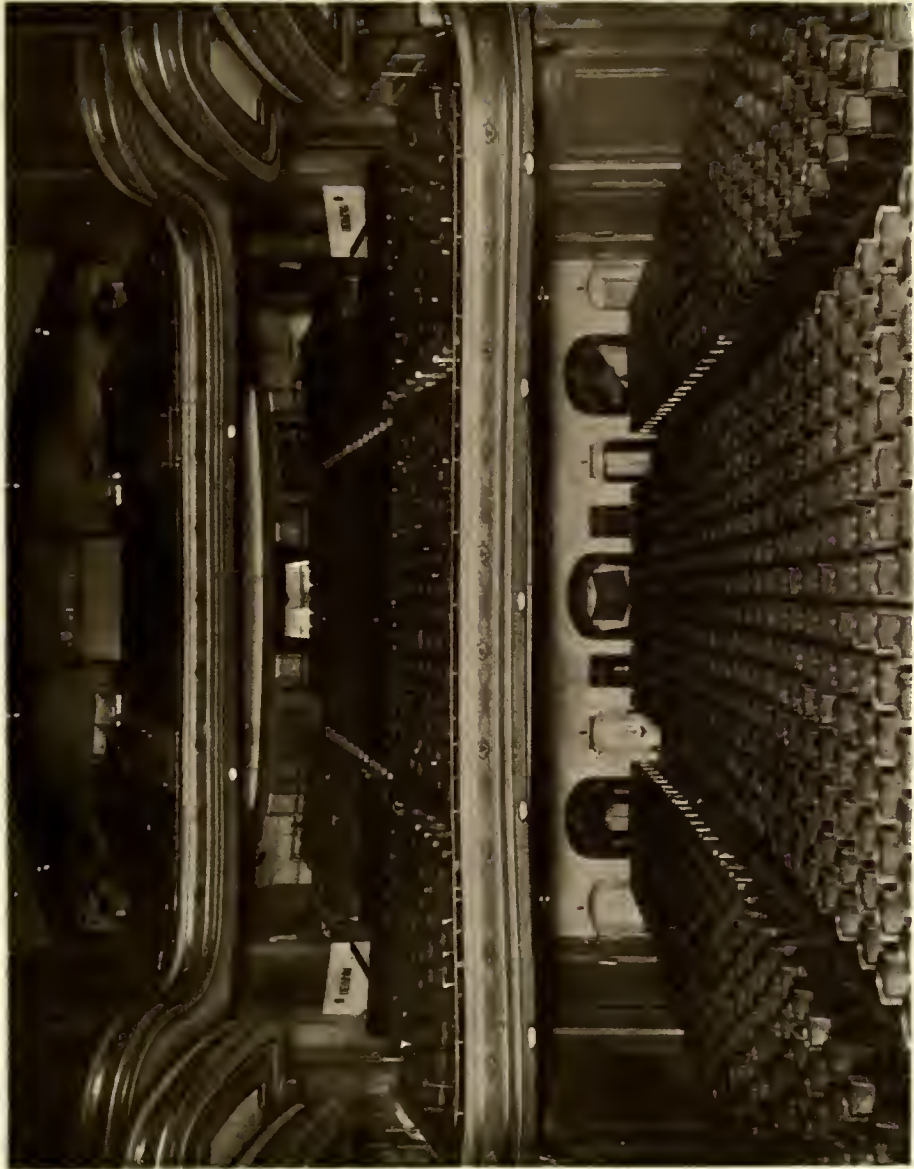
THE AUDITORIUM OF THE WIETING
Deep rose, old gold, and emerald green are the keynote hues of the richly-beautiful color-scheme.



MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY OF THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE
The color effect is especially rich, with Italian-tiled floor of red, white, and grey, the bronze doors, and marble wainscoting of *verd antique*.



THE BEAUTIFUL COPPER BRONZE DOORS OF THE WIETING OPERA HOUSE
In the panels of richly stained glass are shown the Empire period devices,—torch and wreath and bow-knot,—reproduced in decoration throughout the theatre.



A VIEW OF THE WETTING INTERIOR



THE FORMER WIEHING OPERA HOUSE

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Wieting stage and some of them are seen no more. There it was that Hackett, the immortal, first played Falstaff in Syracuse, and the like of this great comic creation has never since been seen. There, too, the elder Sothorn presented his matchless performance of Lord Dunderbary, and John L. Toole, the great English comedian, appeared in favorite roles. Who that ever saw it can ever forget the Rover of Edwin Adams, or the Solon Shingle of John E. Owens? Long before their day John S. Clarke had convulsed Syracuse audiences with laughter, and C. W. Couldock had drawn tears from their eyes as well as excited their risibilities by his wonderful performance in "The Willow Copse." Of the great foreign artists who have been seen on the Wieting stage, next to Bernhardt, the elder Salvini made the greatest impression in "The Gladiator," while in lyric drama such world-renowned artistes as Adelina and Carlotta Patti, Adelaide Phillips, Christine Nilsson, Etelka Gerster, Minnie Hauk, Clara Louise Kellogg, Ilma De Murska, Annie Louise Cary, Mme. Anna Bishop, Pauline L'Allemand, Wachtel, Mario, Brignoli, Campanini, world-renowned tenors, and Nanette, Del Puenti, Galassi, Carl Farnes, Myron W. Whitney, and Sher Campell, basses and baritones of conceded fame, have delighted the music-loving people of Syracuse. Shall we ever see the like again in our day and generation of these world-famed artists who have performed on the Wieting stage?

Yet were this illustrious company all present here to-night, entertaining us with their cleverest parts, still should we be in the presence of something greater than all their art. This the great audience instinctively feels, and as the curtain falls at the end of the first act there arises a prolonged cheering, with loud calls, and two thousand pairs of eyes are all turned toward the owner's box. "It was a pretty scene as Mrs. Wieting arose in her box and bowed in response to the ovation given her." But the cheering, the calling of her name, grow louder and louder, more incessant, more insistent. The audience has arisen to its real part for the evening and cannot be denied. Radiantly she rises, steps to the front of the box, gracefully bows to every part of the house, and retires. Instantly the tide rises higher and beats more irrepressibly. For the third time she acknowledges the splendid ovation. It is in vain. They must hear her voice. A thunderous surge, well known to theatre-goers, is lifting itself up through the house, from floor to ceiling, and sweeping across the animated sea of faces with overwhelming insistence, a call of affectionate fervor that will not be denied. And so coerced she steps forward for the fourth time, compelled to speak and about to pour out, as one scribe had the sense to recognize, "the real dedication of the new opera house."

Now at length we are before the real greatness and mystery of this beautiful art-temple. "He who hath builded the house hath more honor than the house." Far greater than the lovely house she has built is the woman, the soul, the spirit, the creator of the house.

Do we always think of this, in an age of materialism? In the great play-house and work-temple in which we live, have we not sometimes "worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, Who is blessed for ever?" And are we not prone to be more occupied

with the little actors on our stage than with the Great Actor Who created the house? So also too often, I think, we pay homage to the utility of the works of our fingers more than to the mystery and marvel of the human spirit that through such frail hands, feet, lips, eyes, and brain, so wondrously creates.

Out of the eyes of the woman now standing before us shine the real soul and spirit of the new Opera House. The creator of this great poem, which recites its cantos all about us, written in words of beauty and light, of iron and stone, of wood and gold, of lovely furniture and exquisite draperies, is about to tell us how she came to compose her masterpiece.

“When I stood among the ruins of the burned Opera House a little more than a year ago,” said Mrs. Wieting, “my courage failed me as I contemplated the rebuilding of the structure. But after much deliberation I finally decided to rebuild the opera house. I also decided that I would build a fire-proof theatre—and that I would build a larger theatre—one which should meet the requirements of a city much larger than Syracuse at present. To that end I purchased additional property, enlarging the stage and the auditorium. I also decided that I would build an opera house more beautiful and costly than the old one—one which should be commensurate with the wealth and culture of our beautiful city. My aim was high! If I have fallen short, it is not through lack of persistent endeavor to attain my ideal. The great fire wall which formed the dividing line between the Wieting Block and the Opera House remained intact after the fire, and now forms the eastern wall of the new theatre.

“It perhaps is unnecessary to state here that the successful completion of this theatre within so short a time,—which must be patent to everyone,—is largely due to Mr. Oscar Cobb, the theatrical architect, who has labored unremittingly ever since the first foundation stone was laid. He was the architect of the burned opera house, and he took a personal interest in the replacing of the theatre on account of its old associations.

“I also desire here publicly to express my appreciation of the faithfulness of my coadjutors in the carrying on of this work—Messrs. R. A. Bonta, President of the New York State Banking Company, and also attorney of the Wieting estate, and George W. Garrett, agent of the estate. By their constant oversight, valuable advice, and wise and practical suggestions they have materially aided in the successful completion of this work. And Mr. Amos Mason, the veteran contractor

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and builder, must not be overlooked, who has once more, and that for the third time, rebuilt the Wieting Opera House. I will not say that I hope he will live long enough to build another, because you see *this* theatre is fire-proof, but I express the hope that his long, honorable, and useful career in this city may yet be extended many years. And to all others present, who have materially aided in the completion of the new Wieting Opera House, my acknowledgements are due.

"I desire to thank this audience for the interest which you have evinced in me and my work by your presence here this evening and by this most courteous and cordial greeting."

One newspaper spoke of this address as follows: "Mrs. Wieting's brief speech from her box on the occasion of the opening of the splendid new Opera House Wednesday night was a model of good taste and of elocutionary effort as well. Her voice was pitched on a low key, yet so distinct was her articulation and enunciation that every word which she uttered was distinctly heard in every part of the house. Her emphasis and inflections were also admirable and one could hardly imagine that she had not been trained by long practice in elocutionary effort.

"Mrs. Wieting has had some practice in this direction through her lectures on travels, etc., delivered by her in this city, but her efforts on the occasion of the opening of the theatre were spontaneous and inventive and, it need hardly be said, were deeply impressive. Orators of reputation could study the speech and the method of its delivery to advantage."

But what deeply moved and impressed all hearers was the matter of her address, the heart and substance within the reserve of her few and simple words—the motive of her generous gift, her desire to serve art and her city, to build amply and thoroughly, anticipating the community's development for a long time to come, and providing against the chances of destruction so far as man can do so. In all these things, and in all the beauty and perfection lavished upon her work, she had simply expressed herself, her heart, her mind, her culture; and the revelation stood not in her words, but materially bodied forth to every eye in the house of beauty she had built.

The woman who in the Wieting Opera House revealed so much of the hidden creative power and capacity for beauty of a human soul, had in various ways before revealed many lesser glimpses of her qualities. Her generous devotion to art and culture were well known. Her lectures had been full of fertile thought, charmingly expressed.

Newspapers often contained her graceful fancies in verse, and frequently printed her delightful letters, written from all parts of the world. I give here a few brief but typical passages from her pen, believing that their deeply appreciative and strongly imaginative sense of natural form and color will help us to understand why beauty of form and color came so remarkably to pervade the opera house she created. The following is from her "Indian Summer:"

In yonder wood the stately pines
Stand boldly out, their verdant lines
Making sharp contrast with the deciduous trees,
Whose sparse-decked, straggling branches in the breeze
Flaunt their banner's gorgeous dyes
Toward the gray and sullen skies;
The air is filled with driving mist and rain,
Sending a sudden chill through every vein;
Who can be merry when all nature weeps?
For Summer sleeps
The last long sleep.

But list! There's the rustle of light garments
O'er the fallen leaves,
And 'mongst the bare fields' garnered sheaves;
Who comes? the Indian Summer, deemed more fair and sweet
Than that just gone—because more fleet;
The native red man, so the legend runs,
Deemed this fair child of waning summer suns
Sent by the beneficent god of the bland southwest,
Bearing blessing and balm for the world's unrest,
A gift direct
From Cautantowwit.

All nature does her honor; handmaids true!
Unfurl the arching broided canopy of blue.
Trees! haste your brilliant banners spread
Beneath her light foot's dainty tread!
More royal carpet never yet by queen was trod,
More royal sceptre never held than golden rod;
Sun! swing your shining censers through the air,
Shedding o'er all a glow most rich and rare!

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Adown the horizon, to mellow haze it pales,
Enshrouding distant vales
In gauzy sheen.

And thus she sits on gorgeous throne,
Fair daughter of sweet Summer gone.
But lo! even now she turns for flight;
The soft smiling glance changing to pale affright,
As with sombre wind-swept banners, with helmet plume and
shield,
With rush and roar the Storm King comes,
Spreading his troops afield—
In armor clad from top to toe,
Spears set for battle with the foe,
If foe there was, she's vanished, she needs must go
When north winds blow;
Frail Indian Summer.

The following lines are on "April:"

Though you come with rush and roar,
Flinging snowflakes at my door,
Well I know that frowning face
Soon will wear a smile of grace;
Smile of sunshine, laugh of rill,
Trickling, tinkling down the hill.

Snowdrifts pierced unto the heart,
Through and through with sun's bright dart—
Forming fairy caves and hollows
In the snowdrifts; quick there follows
Swift destruction, and a flood
Of turbid water where snowdrifts stood.

Slumbering Mother Earth now feeling
Throughout all her veins the healing
Influence, stirs from her long sleep,
From her slumber long and deep;
Stirs and whispers to her children,
To the crocus and the trillium,

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Wake, my children, wake from slumber,
List sweet messages without number;
Lift your pretty heads about me,
For I cannot live without thee.

Though I'm brown and wrinkled still,
Loiter not—bright daffodil;
And I'll haste to don my mantle,
Don my wonderful green mantle,
Fine and filmy and gemmed with dew,
Ne'er was mantle of lovelier hue.

Haste! the blue sky bends above us;
Haste! the sunbeams dearly love us,
And in sheltering arms will hold us,
In a warm embrace will fold us,
Shield us from the icy chill
Which steals from snowdrifts on the hill.

The following poem is entitled "A May Snow Storm:"

I stood in a great fruit orchard,
With apple, cherry and pear
And plum trees grouped all about me,
And the perfume filled the air
Of their burden of snow white blossoms—
A vision of natural beauty most rare.

My feet were buried in grasses
New sprung from earth's crust so brown;
Tall dandelions nodded around me
Their gold disks changing to down
So white, so light, so fleecy and feathery,
It formed for each stem a most wondrous crown.

The bees droned 'mid the blossoms;
Bright rays of the sun overhead
Came sifting down through the tree-tops,
Till the quivering light was spread
In great sheets of gold flecked with shadows,
Which formed, for dead blossoms, a royal bed.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

But the hush of this May morning
Is soon broken—strong breezes rise,
Tree-tops are bending and swaying
'Neath the now fast darkening skies;
While low down in the thick set branches
Birds seek shelter, with instinct so wise.

The air is filled with strange snow-flakes,
Most wondrous in form and hue;
White petals, at base showing faintly
Soft tints so tender and true
To the greatest of alchemists—Nature—
That I marvel o'ermuch as I view

Them—flying, floating and falling
In the gloom just now o'erspread
By swift-sailing clouds 'cross the sunlight,
Making dark the once glowing bed
Where dead blossoms lie; while dandelions nigh
Toss their white feathery crowns o'er my head.

Thus I watch this mimic snow storm,
Whose perfume fills all the air
Of this glad morning in spring-time,
When the world is passing fair.
As it ceases—behold the green tree-tops
With fruit buds are gemmed, but of blossoms are bare.

The lines following are on "The Scent of the Lilacs:"

The scent of the lilacs floats in at the door;
Sunlight and shadow chequer the floor;
With homely tasks busy all the day long
Is the dear patient mother in those days long ago,
While outside the birds yield their burden of song.

The scent of the lilacs floats in at the door;
Sunlight and shadow chequer the floor;
Close under the eavés are young birds in the nest,
But mother's chair's empty—she's forever at rest
Under the lilac tree, with its plumes on her breast.

.....

In the thronged city streets so dusty and gray,
A flower-girl calls "sweet lilacs," in the fair month of May;
A man bent with years and the burden of care,
With time's frosty touch on his silvered hair,
Notes the flower vender's call—buys the blossoms so rare.

But as he inhales their perfume so sweet,
Lo, the city streets vanish;—and with bare boyish feet
He bounds o'er the meadows, to the low cottage door,
His mother's dear face smiles a welcome once more,
While the scent of the lilacs floats in as of yore.

The vision has vanished:—with tear-moistened eyes
The man hastens on, but his inmost soul cries,
Oh, home of my childhood! no spot the world o'er
To me half so sweet as that low open door!
When the scent of the lilacs floats in as of yore.

Thus the scent of a flower—a musical strain—
Oft peoples the shadows with loved faces again;
Oft quickens the heart-throbs with a thrill half of pain;
Divine gift of memory! a safeguard from Heaven,
For the soul tried and tempted—storm-tossed and riven.

The following is from her account of the Coronation of King Edward in the summer of 1902: "The position of honor was given to the Canadians, who were conspicuous in dark uniforms with gold edgings; then the Australians, and after them with bewildering rapidity there filed past us New Zealanders, wearing in their sombreros a huri feather; Ceylonese from Singapore, with bright blue turbans; Chinese from Hongkong, wearing flat Chinese straw hats; Egyptians, the King's South African Rifles, ebony skinned, with dark red fezzes; Malays, contingents from Jamaica, Trinidad, the gold coast; even the Fiji Islands sent their quota to do honor to the Crown; they lent a grotesque element to the brilliant spectacle.

"The troops felt keenly the pangs of disappointment in not being able to see their King; carriages containing squads of them might be seen driving about in the vicinity of the palace.

"The curious, quaint Fiji Islanders drove past with many a wistful glance at the windows of the palace, finally asking permission to sing in front of the palace.

"The picture they presented was undoubtedly the strangest ever seen in London; barelegged, barefooted, a white strip of cloth wound

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round the loins, a coarse blue kersey tunic, and their heads looking like a huge circular street-sweeping brush, the hair standing out stiff all around about an eighth of a yard long and dyed a bright yellow in contrast with their black skins. The song or chant was improvised and expressive of their sorrow at not being able to see their glorious chief, and petitioning unknown powers for his restoration to health."

Writing of Lucerne, Switzerland, she says:

"The scene at night is of marvelous beauty. Tiny rowboats, each with its colored lantern, are scurrying through the water; the big hostelries on the topmost mountain peaks are blazing with electric lights, and from lofty Stanserhorn is thrown a searchlight, changing from yellow to violet, green and red. Beneath its weird and mystic light the lake becomes a sea of fire; the hidden mysteries of the surrounding mountains are revealed, and the pretty white city of Lucerne gleams like marble.

"Steamers on Lake Lucerne are daily crowded with tourists intent on scaling the mountains; one talks of going up the Rigi as though it were but a trifling incident, and, indeed, by the aid of the railway, it is easily accomplished in a half day; still the sensation of being lifted up into space is overpowering. As we rise, the blue waters of the lake seem to sink into unknown depths, and mountains continually rise about us. At last the train is brought to a standstill and we step out seemingly into midair with but one foothold—the summit of Rigi, 'the island peak.'

"Range upon range of mountains stretch before us into infinite space, fading to a shadowy blue in the distance, their billowy outlines, like the petrified waves of some mighty sea. Gray and shadowy, like shrouded sentinels, stand the surrounding mountains; the air is chill, the mist clings to one's garments, a faint pink glow behind a distant mountain reveals it like a cameo against the pale morning sky; the glow spreads and deepens until each peak is an intaglio cut in the deepening blue. As the sun blazes over the tops, the mists are rolled up like a curtain, and the glories of valley and mountain are revealed."

Of the geological formation of Norway she writes: "Little is known of Norway as compared with other parts of Europe. Americans are few who visit that country. But it is 'The Happy Hunting Ground' of the English and one encounters them at every turn. Generally speaking, the American in Europe prefers to spend his time and his ducats in the great traveled centers. Occasionally, however, it hap-

pens that an adventurous explorer, who has already 'done' Europe to a greater or less extent, finds his way to this most wonderful land, whose grandest tribute to its marvels and mysteries is—silence. No words can describe—no imagination picture the majesty of Nature in this far distant land. While not more than a cursory glance at Norway can be given in the columns of a newspaper, yet some idea may be conveyed of those prominent features and details of Norwegian life and scenery which most impress the average tourist who for the first time beholds and experiences them.

“Out of the conflict of the turbulent powers of nature sprung the Norway of to-day—the mysterious and wonderful Norseland. The thoughtful observer, as he views its wonders, sees the rolling green sea with its numberless outstretched arms reaching up between the mountains; sees the enormous piles of rock thousands of feet above him—sees yawning chasms and fathomless glens, into whose mysteries the eye cannot penetrate; sees also that which may not be patent to the casual observer. Backward are his thoughts carried to the dark ages; he hears the crashing of the mighty avalanche as it pursues its awful course down the mountains; rending them asunder, hurling the fragments from side to side, and he also thinks of the terrible insidious march of the advancing and retiring glaciers from the far frozen North, obliterating landmarks, forming new watercourses, and changing the entire aspect of nature. It is supposed that the entire country was covered with ice during the glacial period.

“An eminent professor of geology in Christiania states that ‘the phenomenal features of Scandinavia are due to the fact that the peninsula slowly sank under the weight of the Arctic ice, the surfaces beneath were scored and grooved by the submerged and grounded bergs, and then the land slowly rose again to its present level.’ These awful convulsions of nature seem to have found their counterpart in the internal conflicts which convulsed the nation; for the entire history of Norway up to the eighteenth century is one of blood and carnage; no law but that of might was recognized. But the awful throes of nature were at last stilled; the receding torrents, with mighty backward rush, left bare broad plains and fruitful glens into which the sunlight poured, clothing them in verdure; even so at last into the hearts of the barbarian Norsemen poured the sunlight of civilization, rendering them amenable to law and order; to the recognition of right—not might. What wonder that with all these antecedents Norway and the Norwegians are what they are at the present day; a country whose natural

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wonders are a marvel to all who behold them, and a people of physical power and prowess—fearless and firm—of sturdy independence and persistence—inured to hardships and privations, and withal true and loyal to each other!”

What follows is from the same article: “At Odde was made our first attempt to visit a glacier. A steam launch on the lake landed us at the base of the ragged foot-hills, and as we were assured it was but an hour’s walk we commenced the ascent. We climbed and climbed in the broiling sun, occasionally getting a peep at the glacier from between points of rocks, At a point which commands the valley a flag staff is erected and the Norwegian flag floats in the breeze. The view at this point is overwhelming in its grandeur. Mountains of rock, whose summits seem to pierce the clouds; waterfalls innumerable covering their sides with wreaths of foam; angry torrents of green and purple waters rushing down the valley with roar of thunder; and in the distance, dominating the whole—the glacier—the ice gleaming blue as a sapphire. Above and beyond it stretch the vast untrodden snow fields, in strong contrast to the blue of the glacier. . . .

“Lonely wilds of the Norseland! Everything about us is strange and weird except the familiar faces of the daisies and buttercups which seem to smile up at us from the bleak barren spaces at every point where they can gain a foothold. The sight of them cheers our hearts, bringing a feeling of home nearness; they seem to say, although you are so far from home, yet we have come also. The wild flowers of Norway are innumerable in variety and species; but they are tiny and so delicate as to be almost transparent; so brief is their life in this bleak land where the sun hides his light so long. The cottages of the peasants are mostly roofed with turf from which spring numerous wild flowers and even small shrubs and trees. The tiny peaked roofs look odd covered with growing flowers, which seem entirely out of keeping with their grimy surroundings.”

I add a little touch from her “Tour Through Austria:”

“To-day a deep velvety purple bloom is over the foliage with which the distant mountains are clothed, in beautiful contrast to the pale grey of the rocks where they are bare of verdure. On the summit of one, as if cast there by spirit hands, rests a fleecy veil of cloud; this mountain is 15,000 feet high.

“As we ascend, the sun is sinking, and we witness the glories of an Alpine sunset. The mountains—dark towering masses in the foreground;—behind them and between their sharp crags, throwing every

outline into bold relief, the brilliant changing colors of the setting sun streaming upward to the zenith. Below in the valley—the city; with every spire and dome glittering in the rosy light; the river like a sheet of silver running through the green. It is a picture not soon to be forgotten.”

In one of her lectures she calls our attention to the spiritual possibilities in the intercourse and travel now made so easy throughout the world. “The facilities for travel,” she declares, “which are constantly on the increase in all parts of the globe, thus establishing inter-communication of all nations, Pagan and Christian, are destined to be a mighty agency in the enlightenment and evangelization of the world. The missionary can have no more powerful allies than the steam engine, the ship canals, the sub-marine cables. With all these achievements of the 19th century surely we may look for the fulfillment of the Divine promise that ‘The heathen are to be given unto the Son for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession. He shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.’ ”

Perhaps these glimpses prepare us better to understand the creation of the Wieting Opera House, in which a thoughtful, poetical woman generously and beautifully expressed herself. The nobility of the house, the splendor of its proportions and parts, the peculiar perfection of all its arrangements and appointments, the quiet, exquisite beauty of softly blended color and form in all the details of decoration and draperies,—all came thoughtfully forth out of the taste and feeling of the wisdom of her heart.

Mrs. Melville Augustus Johnson, formerly Mrs. Wieting, is one of the Original Life-Member Founders and Vice-Presidents of The National Historical Society, which she was one of the first to forward toward organization, having been from its inception a warm friend and supporter. I therefore have a double pleasure in recording her beautiful gift to art in the pages of the Magazine of the Society. One of the chief purposes of The National Historical Society and of its Magazine is to gather and preserve, for the inspiration and encouragement of the whole Country, whatever can be distilled out of the labors of love and consecrated devotion of such a life.

What an ideal for America emerges! Consider the beautiful creation for the enjoyment of others into which one woman pours the wealth she has to give—the best, the richest, that lies deep in her generous nature, and comes forth thence, expressing herself. Multi-

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ply this by the power of all the souls of America, and what a standard of light the starry flag of one people's example might unfold over the world! In a thousand forms the call to service sounds—if we but lie in God's creative hand, whole-hearted and devoted, prepared unto every good work. Light comes, shining in upon us to shine out again upon the world.

Throughout our country men have erected houses of amusement; but not as Mrs. Johnson built her house. Commercial enterprises nearly all have been,—business ventures for profit! Thus human hearts express themselves; but quite unsuitably to set us an exalted standard. But the creation, whose happy "week" of creative workmanship we have been watching unfold, sprang out of no thorn-choked soil of gain and barter. It came forth out of the boundless, mysterious resources of a human soul's ideals, where—whatever the ideal may be, however imperfect, however groping—God's image and likeness is clearly limned in the work of our hands and hearts.

The new Wieting Opera House set a new standard, became the pioneer of a new departure. Dramatic art seeks to imitate and body forth our life, its motives and its passions, its right and its wrong. If our life does wrong, it does wrong in the setting of a world which, as created, unstained of our evil, is filled with the incentive and lure of the high and the beautiful. The instincts of Mrs. Johnson's ideals dreamed of giving to the stage of art a house imitative of the beauties of the great house of life. Never before, I believe, in the scheme of a house for dramatic art, was simple beauty and perfection exalted to a place so high and predominant. A new type was created, and probably only a woman, and only a woman of Mrs. Johnson's mind and heart and taste and culture, could have created the type. It was her life's great poem.

At this moment the nations on the world stage are playing agonizing parts in a dark tragedy of manslaughter. Yet men, falling into such depths from the low plane of national selfishness, are slow to judge their own hearts, and swift to rail at God. Bringing down upon themselves, and upon the whole earth, the logical consequences of crooked ways and sordid ambitions, they cry out, "Is there a God, that these things should be?"

That God is long-suffering, very forbearing, slow to visit in judgment, loath to crush, our school-days at man's form of evil surely show. That God *is*, everything over and around us demonstrates. Stung by the fearful play upon our boards, running through its mad acts among

the shifting scenes of Europe, Asia, and Africa, we turn our fascinated eyes away to look upon the power and beauty, the shielding walls, supporting pillars, the great mosaic beneath our feet, the starry ceiling overhead, the voices of lovely ornamentation, and all the prophecy of graceful draperies, that support and hang down around this mighty theatre which stages the good and evil of men and nations—and, even out of the blackest tragedy of our uttermost despair, strength and goodness, hope and beauty, reveal themselves in the Everlasting Arms that still hold us up.

Might we not wander on the seashore and in a pearly shell read the same gospel which we have heard preached more vividly and wonderfully by the new Wieting Opera House? A little bivalve toiled to express itself. Its brief life has gone to Him Who gave it; but this tiny iridescent house, created out of its vital energies, abides with its imperishable witness. The blind creative instinct of the little creature never knew that the house it built could challenge the deepest thoughts of aesthetic philosophy, declaring the immanent Presence of the Beauty-Loving Architect Whose exquisite design the little workman visualized.

But how this gospel lightens faith out of the creative heart of a generous woman! I stand in the house she lavished a fortune to build for others—in the midst of its beautiful utilities and its expenditure of loveliness. Then I try to fathom the life, the being, the greater universe out of which such a creation could spring. What fertile seas and continents of the heart! What airy, cloud-laden firmaments of the mind! What starry spaces of the imagination! What yearnings, what seekings, what hunger and thirst of soul and spirit! What a universe of social necessity; ready to serve, to be served; to give, to be given; to love, to be loved! These vast expanses, the creative possibilities, the endless surprises, of one generous woman's soul I try to multiply by the sum of the human race; then seek to imagine the multiplication of this still-finite quantity by infinity; and though I cannot take it in, and can only rejoice in this, my inability, the Eyes of the God of Love look into my heart out of everything in the world!

Away with blind materialism, that cannot explain one least thing that we see! Abhorred be its doctrine that in human selfishness, as brute beasts, we must struggle for existence! Do we make God's Cross a stumbling block? Could we see no further,—in the ages' tragedy of human selfishness is there not need that the Eternal teach us Love's gospel of self-immolation? "Whosoever would save his life,

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shall lose it, but whosoever loseth his life, shall find it again." Therefore will I not let myself be discouraged by the manslaughter of the nations. I will turn to a pearly shell! I will look upon the beautiful creation of one woman! I will gaze out, far as my sight can pierce the horizon, over the unfathomable sea of one generous woman's heart, out into the great Heart of God Himself. And so my faith stands, stronger and purer than ever.

There are sermons in stones; and in one woman's work a book of revelations!



To Mary Elizabeth Wieting-Johnson

When we behold thy house of beauty built
 Into time's substance from a single dream,
 And so infer thy soul's perpetual gleam
Of worlds reborn and shapen as thou wilt,
Our eyelids startle from the lazy tilt
 That lets the slant in of what things but seem
 Through darkened slats of blindness, and a beam
Of life-glow keys our waking to the lilt
Our songs heir from the music played of old,
 Form, order, color, beauty, mystic chime
 Out of the Life that bore up chaos drawn,
Until our dreams the dreams of God behold,
 In this cracked seed and bursting night of time
 The New Creations of Eternal Dawn!

Frank Allaben



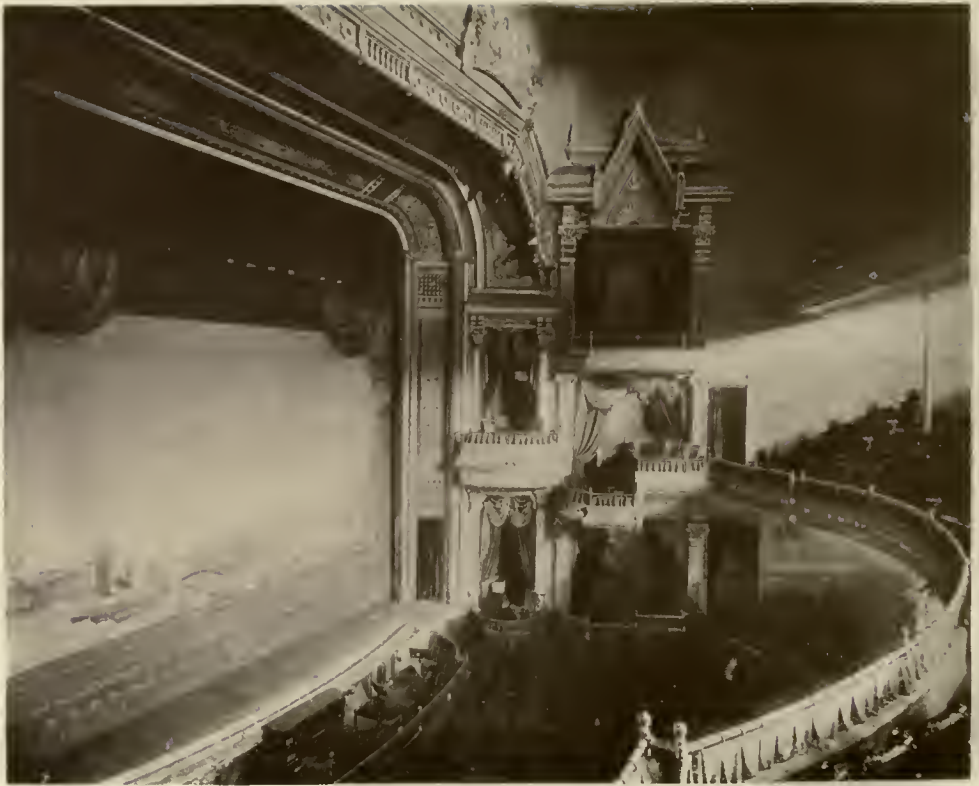
THE RUINS OF THE BURNED WIETING OPERA HOUSE
After the fire of September 3, 1896



LOBBY, SHOWING THE BOX-OFFICE, FORMER WIETING OPERA HOUSE



VIEW OF THE STAGE OF THE OPERA HOUSE WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FORMER WIETING OPERA HOUSE, DESTROYED BY FIRE,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1896

I opened the first Writing Opera
House - and so may regard myself
as a measure the parents of this. I
am proud & glad of the success which
made. (not without cause)
April 4th 1883

A very beautiful theatre
Why no green-room?

Ellie Langtry.
April 2nd 1883

I hope "Hans Williams in the"
James
John. Raymond
Dec 22nd 1882

My sincere congratulations upon
your magnificent New Opera House which
is a perfect "Globe"
Sincerely yours,
General C. Shubert

APPRECIATIONS OF THE FORMER WIETING OPERA HOUSE BY FAMOUS ARTISTS OF THAT
DAY

An exquisite theater,
Perfectly equipped.
A pleasure to act and sing in.
'Would that we more like it'

With best wishes for its future
and genial managers success

Roland Reed

March 5th 1883

This letter both a pleasant & short
Shakespeare

W. Florence
117
Sydney June 5, 1883

Chi non sa leggere.
Sua propria scrittura
È un avviso di natura.

Wm. W. Florence

A beautiful theatre but a little too hot.
for a night like this

March 27th 1883

Helena Modjeska

Theatre grand!
Acoustics perfect!

July 5th /83 J. W. Keene

Syracuse Dec 30th 1882

In my limited experience I have found no theatre
that pleased me better than the Wieting Opera House.
When I have had experience, I trust that its
patrons will be as well pleased with mine

Yours truly
J. Margaret Mathew

Wieting Opera House.

The most perfect
and elegant theatre in the country.
Wishing its and its management every
success.

Yours truly

Maryie Mitchell.

Nov 30 1882

A very beautiful theatre - in every way worthy
of its founder and of the ^{best} ~~best~~ of our time, of the
most cultivated cities in our land.

Yours truly
Lawrence Van Hook

Christmas 1882.

Feb. 13th 1883.

A fine theatre, but too
cold for a night-like this,
March 4th 1883
John M. Burbank

One of the prettiest
theatres in the world,
and possessing such
perfect acoustics that
it is a genuine pleasure
to sing in it.

With a thousand good
wishes -

Emma Abbott

“A Government of the People, by the People, and for the People,” the Standard of Civilization

BY

DOCTOR DAMASO RIVAS

Chairman of the Delegation from Nicaragua to the Pan-American Scientific Congress



HERE is scarcely anything to add to what has been said before in reference to the spirit in which we are gathered together to strive for the benefit of these great Americas as a whole. Nothing can be added to the wise advice of the Vice-President of this great Republic and also of the Secretary of State and the President of the Congress. Still, there may be some little points for us to recall that I may discuss in the capacity of one who has had a residence of twenty years in this country, since we are congregated for nothing but to discuss and look for the truth.

In the first place, we realize very well that our gathering here means only one thing, regard for the truth. It has been said that Science is the only thing in which humanity strives only for the truth. Science is nothing if it is not for the truth. Science really does stand in mankind as a whole as a search for the truth, and truth is the one thing indomitably unshaken, never to be moved. In reference to that, of course, we only have to congratulate ourselves on being members of this Congress whose efforts will continue to-day and to-morrow and the morrow after always in the effort to enlighten us and give us knowledge.

There is a mighty truth which was promulgated by Lincoln, and it is mighty still and is the utterance of the President of this country and of every representative of the South American Republics. Truth will ever remain in those words, ‘A government of the people, by the people, and for the people.’ That is the guiding spirit still, if not

of civilization, still of education. Civilization may bring man to the border of death, but education alone can bring man to the plane where he belongs. We are to be congratulated on the fact that we may be educated some time, if not at the present.

We know that we are not here to learn anything in regard to political features or to discuss them in this place, but that our truest efforts are to be given to the search for the truths which will place man beyond the resort to war. In Europe at this time they are unable to make this search, simply because they resort to nothing but fighting. We know very well that we do not want to fight, not because we are afraid, but because there is no place for it with us. Let us always remain as we are. If we can not improve any further let us stay where we are, at least. There is a time in which every nation strives for independence. There was a time for every nation among us, when we separated from the mother country. Now we have attained the age of maturity and we must guard and develop our independence and our liberty.

Surely Cleveland, in the time of his Administration, called the attention, not alone of England, but of Europe as a whole, and since then we know that we receive consideration as independent nations. Then was given to us the real spirit of America for the Americans. Of course, that doctrine is due to Monroe, who was the father of the doctrine, but who is greater, the one who promulgated it or the one who established it? Let us honor Monroe, but let us admire and thank Cleveland who established it for us. And I am sure that the Government of America will not forget what has been done.

There is one little more thing which may be added, and that I can not pass by. It refers to the common expression attached to the Latin American countries, to myself as well, and that is "*Manana*," a saying which is so popular here. Do we really represent "*Manana*"? Some may, but not all, I am sure, and if we do it is time not to represent it. It reminds me very much of the time when Columbus was dying, and a very good friend said at his bedside, "Columbus, I am going to ask charity for you," and he insisted on going to court. But Columbus did not care to be aided, and he said:

"Manana, esa palabra vana,
 Se ha interpuesto en mi camino,
 Yo daros un mundo quiero,
 En voz alta les gritaba
 Y manana repetia

DEMOCRACY THE STANDARD OF CIVILIZATION

El viejo mundo en que muero.

“Y hoy que ese mundo les di,
Y tu que fuiste a buscar,
Para Colón un hogar
Me traes una mañana a mi?
Raza orgullosa y liviana,
Bajo en cuyo ambiente estoy
Si no sabes lo que es hoy
Que sabeis lo que es el mañana.”

I have referred to that, gentlemen, because it says, in a few words, if we do not know what is today we never can know what will be to-morrow.

Of course, to us the beautiful Stars and Stripes, or the Blue and Red, or any color that is the emblem of our nation, is dear, but let us in the future honor, when we honor the flag of any nation, the flag of truth and co-operation in love and justice.

I speak in the name of the Nicaraguan Delegation. You will remember that Nicaragua is a very small country. The sentiment is the same whether the country is large or small. There is only one sentiment of truth and love and friendship, and that is what we all have for America.



America's Destiny To Lead the World in the Upward Movement of the Nations

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, SENOR DON IGNACIO CALDERON

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Bolivia to
the United States



R. PRESIDENT, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:
The last Pan-American meeting held was the First Pan-American Financial Congress, called by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury of the United States with the object of discussing the economic conditions of the different Republics and the ways and means to extend our mutual trade. To-day in this beautiful home of the Daughters of the American Revolution meets the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, with the object of discussing almost every branch of human knowledge.

It is indeed inspiring to think that we all come here with a feeling of mutual respect and in unselfish devotion to the cause of civilization and progress. Nothing interprets better our love, our aims, and common sympathies than this meeting, where we discuss the great problems, social and scientific, for the benefit and the welfare of mankind.

Many years of unrelenting struggle gave us our independence and left to the following generations the sacred work of serving the glorious destiny of Republican Government. I know of no other way than that of disseminating public instruction, looking toward the preservation and improvement of the health and welfare of all the people. Freedom is a gift that is only given to nations that are awake to their duties and their rights, and who know how to defend them and to

AMERICA'S DESTINY TO LEAD THE WORLD

keep open the opportunity for everyone to live an independent life and obtain self-improvement.

Pan-Americanism, this great and noble doctrine, is not a sentiment of exclusion. It implies the common effort of all the Republics of this continent in the great work of uplifting mankind and the furtherance of the democratic principles of justice. It means the Republican Government, based on the equality of man, and also means that we keep open the door of our territories for all men,—yea and all women,—to work their way in the course of human progress. The Almighty has passed down this New World of ours with a great wealth of abundant resources, which we are willing to share with the rest of mankind. America is destined to lead the world in that upward movement of the nations and to press forward in the development of Mankind's great destiny to the highest summit of civilization.

Gentlemen and ladies, we meet here just in the period when the whole world celebrates the anniversary of the coming of the Great and Divine Teacher, Whose arrival to the world was proclaimed from above by angelic voices singing, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Then let us, under that glorious and great Flag of the Stars and Stripes, work together for the right and proper fulfillment of Man's destiny, the principles of right, justice, liberty, and happiness.

The Bolivian Delegation is pleased to express to the United States, through their Excellencies, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, its acknowledgment for the many courtesies received.



The Pan-American Scientific Congresses Powerful Factors in the March of All-America to the Highest Civilization Attained by Man

BY

DOCTOR ISAAC ALZAMORA

Delegate from Peru to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress



XCELLENCIES, Vice-President, Secretary of State, and Chairman of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Delegation of Peru to this Congress of scientists is deeply grateful for the kind welcome of their Excellencies, the President and the Vice-President of the United States, and the Secretary of State, and feels honored in presenting to the Government and to the scientific institutions of this great country, here so well represented, its cordial greeting and sincere vows for the realization of the noble purposes which have moved them to organize this second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Although the scientific institutions of Peru are far from having reached a stage of development and vigor such as has been attained by those of this Republic, they experience no other sentiment than that of deep interest and admiration for their progress, and concur in this great gathering, in so far as their limited resources permit, with sincere enthusiasm and persistent faith.

Congresses such as this can create a special American science capable of judging, and of resolving theoretically, with the austere criterion of learning, the situations and problems which arise in the various nations of the continent. In this manner they are a powerful factor not only in the reciprocal knowledge of all our Republics, which

POWERFUL FACTORS IN THE MARCH OF ALL-AMERICA

is the only certain base of firm relations and of harmonical progress, but in the development of each one of them—and they can avoid internal controversies of a less disinterested character and of results which are often lamentable. In other words, the purely scientific disquisitions of these great American assemblies can not only enlighten each one of the nations interested in them in the solving of its own problems, but can suppress the element of passion which generally accompanies those solutions, thus constituting the most admirable concert in the march of all the countries of America, by the most peaceful paths, towards the highest spheres of progress that have ever been reached by any continent of the earth.



"The Voices of Pacific America Proclaim Fraternity of Moral and Intellectual Ideas"

From Meetings for the Common Good of the American Republics Will Spring Up a New Social and International Gospel for the Restoration and Reconstruction of the World's Civilization

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, DOCTOR CARLOS MARIA DE PENA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Uruguay to the United States



LADIES and Gentlemen: When reviewing the brilliant successes of the Pan-American Financial Congress, we see what a standard is set for us to reach. Fortunately, we are in the country *par excellence* of congresses and we shall continue in the paths that have been made for us. What are the things, great or small, that have been accomplished in congresses in this country of marvelous energies and of infinite resources? That is what we have to consider.

This Congress is of a general scientific character, for the exchange of ideas and views and of rigorous investigation. It is a Congress seeking solutions of great problems. It is a Congress of the Americas, and for that reason we must exert ourselves in order that the result we long for may be obtained, and this Congress may be worthy of the scientific and moral standard of our countries.

How we have failed to know one another, gentlemen, how much we have still to do to know one another! This is a gathering of mankind who have come full of possibility for our continent, bringing with them aspirations and ideas for the needs of our countries, for our common understanding, and who are called upon for active co-

operation in the vast field of investigation before us. We are here to meet and to greet one another as friends and co-laborers from countries desirous of cementing the commercial, intellectual, and moral ties which should unite them, as they do now in some of our countries. There are countries which desire to think together and to act together, upon the footing of absolute equality, animated by common ideas and determined to maintain their position and personality. Thus is opened up a road of influence which is new in the history of the world.

I know, Gentlemen, that I am always repeating the eloquent words of President Wilson, contained in his message concerning the Pan-American nations, and permit me to say that I do not employ other words because there are none more expressive. This repetition is not out of place here, because this is a Pan-American Congress, in which all of us are called upon to work together for the end which President Wilson has sown such seed to bear fruit in our minds.

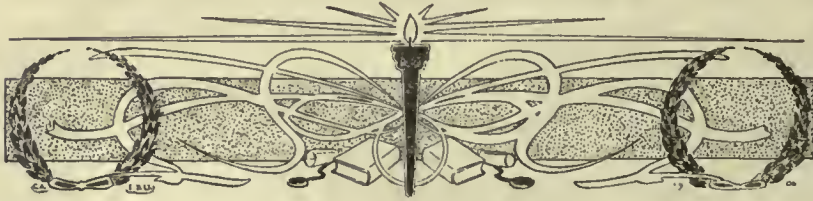
Let me say that it is a cause for great congratulation to each and all of us that we are able to devote a few quiet moments to the problems of culture and progress in these countries at a time of great disturbance and sorrow, when the social and the intellectual life of the Old World seems suspended as a result of the tremendous struggle among nations. In this country, the great and happy home of so many people of the human race, will be carried through the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

The voices of pacific America proclaim fraternity of moral and intellectual ideas, of cordial relations, of the intimate co-operation of the Republics in their social, political, and economic problems. From this Congress, from others which preceded it, and from still others that have now been held in this beautiful city of Washington, and from all of us in the near future will spring valuable and decisive results for the progress of the race. There will spring up a new social and international gospel, upon which the structure of this civilization of the world is to be restored and reconstructed.

Gentlemen, let these congresses be welcome among us, for they promote united effort and the profitable exchange of ideas and aspirations and the moral necessities of life. They lead to a proper appreciation of mental powers, of the achievements of professional men. Let them be welcome, because they are the gatherings of science, accumulated little by little in every country of America, because they present one of the most valuable fields for the increasing and harmonizing of the common patrimony of mankind. Let these congresses be welcome,

because no more valuable field for the practical application of science exists in our communities.

With this idea and sentiment, the Government of Uruguay is desirous of co-operation with that of the United States and with the other Republics of America in the success of the Congress which has stimulated the activity of men of science in all our countries. With this idea and sentiment, our Delegates and I also join you in the work, confident that we are taking part in one of the epoch-making congresses in the history of America.



A Congress of Pan-American Justice

Far-Seeing and Prophetic Epitome of the Basic Principle of Pan-American Relations, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," Set Forth in Eloquent Phrase by a Great Statesman of South America

BY

THE HONORABLE ROBERTO ANCIZAR

Delegate from Colombia to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress



FROM ALL AMERICAS have already met in this City Beautiful, endeavoring to put together and direct into intelligent channels the energies that are to remodel the economic shape of this part of the world.

We meet to-day as if to take stock of our ever-increasing assets of Science, this Builder of free nations which, first appearing as an immigrant in our shores, has now won with all honors the right of citizenship forever in America.

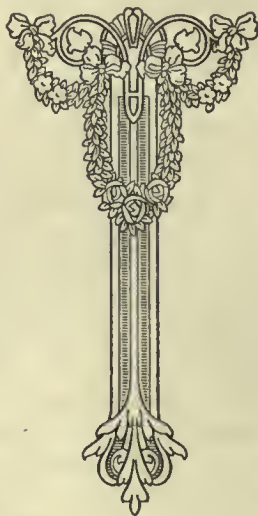
Mysterious currents, out of our control, because born in God's Mercy for the human race, are, in their silent errand, marching towards the manifest destiny of this Continent of ours, destiny which can not be attained by conquest, nor preponderance, nor oppression, nor unfair exploitation of nations or individuals.

Glorious destiny which is freedom, the three times blessed freedom that riches helps to make stable, and that grows and prospers aided by science, and is worth attaining if justice and right go hand in hand with liberty.

Let us believe, nay, let us ardently hope, that after the Congresses of Finance and Science there will meet one which will be hailed as the Congress of Pan-American Justice, where the delegates of all the nations of America shall convene to bear witness that there will be no more pending questions, no unquenched thirst for right and for redress between the sisters, but where will only reign a common eager-

ness for co-operation, not marred from its goal of continual goodwill and happiness by even the remembrances of past suspicions and, at that time, long forgotten grievances.

Finance first, Science to-day, labouring together to build a continental fabric cemented with Justice, will unite the Americas, for the benefit of humanity, with no fears for its durability, for, if united, we shall stand. But let no cause of distrust ever wander between our nations for, if divided, we must fall.



American Armorial Index

Surnames Borne by American Families for Which Coat-Armor is Blazoned by Heraldic Authorities



HIS LIST has been compiled with a view to assisting those seeking information as to their right to display a Coat-of-Arms, or who wish to ascertain whether a Coat-of-Arms is borne by any family bearing the same surname as their own.

Many American families have an inalienable right to claim the ancient insignia of their race, who may not be aware of it, and it is to these that this list may serve as a guide in taking the first steps to establish their descent. The pride of lineage is for Americans a legitimate one, if in it they find inspiration to preserve the spirit of "*noblesse oblige*," which expresses the true character of Knighthood, remembering that in our beloved Country we may render service in the Cause of Righteous Government with the same zeal which armed the Crusaders of old, from whom many armorial bearings have come down.

A

Abbe	Acres	Ahrend
Abbot	Acton	Aiken
Abby	Adams	Aikenhead
Abeel	Adamson	Ainslie
Abell	Adair	Ainsworth
Abercromby	Addington	Airy
Aberman	Addison	Aitcheson
Abernethy	Adger	Aitkens
Abert	Adler	Aitkinson
Ablen	Adriance	Akerman
Ablin	Affleck	Akers
Abney	Adkins	Alanson
Abraham	Agar	Alban
Ache	Aggassiz	Albane
Ackers	Agnew	Albert
Ackerman	Agworth	Alberti

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Albertson	Amendt	Arnold
Albone	Ames	Arnoldt
Albrecht	Amman	Arnoux
Alby	Amormet	Arrowsmyth
Alcock	Amory	Arscott
Alden	Amos	Arthur
Aldrich (Aldridge)	Amsden	Artz
Aldworth	Amy	Asfordby
Alexander	Anables	Ashbury
Alford	Ancell	Ashe
Alger	Anders	Ashfield
Allaire	Anderson	Ashley
Alison	Andre	Ashmead
Allan	Andrews	Ashmole
Allard	Andriola	Ashmore
Allen	Andros	Ashton
Allerton	Angell	Ashurst
Alley	Angers	Askam
Allibone	Angevyne	Askew
Allington	Annesley	Aspinwall
Allison	Anson	Assheton
Allman (Aliman)	Anthon	Aston
Allsopp	Anthony	Atchison
Allvatter	Appel	Atherton
Alsop	Appleby	Athorpe
Alstadt	Appleton	Atkins
Alston	Apthorpe	Atkinson
Alt	Arbuthnot	Atlee
Altenberger	Archebold	Atterbury
Alter	Archer	Atwater
Althaus	Archibald	Atwell
Altman (Altmann)	Arden	Atwood
Altorff (Altorfler)	Arends	Auchmuty
Alverd	Arkwright	Audley
Alvey	Armbruster	Auerbach
Always	Armistead	Auger
Ambler	Armitage	Auger
Ambrose	Armour	Austin
Ambrossi	Armstrong	Auterbach
Amend	Arndt	Averill

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Avery
Axtell
Ayer
Aylesbury

Aylett
Ayleworth
Aylmer

Aryault
Ayre
Ayscough
Ayscue

B

Baab
Babb
Babbington
Bach
Bache
Bachelder
Bachelor
Backer
Backhouse
Bacon
Badcock
Bader
Badger
Baer
Bagg
Bagley
Bagnall
Bagot
Bagwell
Bahr
Bailey
Baillie
Bain
Bainbridge
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Balch
Bales
Balfour
Ball
Ballantine
Ballard
Ballatt

Ballou
Bamberger
Bamford
Banard
Banaster
Bancker
Bancroft
Bang
Banister
Banks
Bant
Barber
Barbey
Barbour
Barclay
Bard
Barden
Bardwell
Barents
Barford
Barker
Barkley
Barlow
Barnaby
Barnard
Barnes
Barnet
Barnewall
Barney
Barnham
Baron
Barr
Barrell
Barrett

Barreto
Barrington
Barron
Barrow
Barry
Barthe
Bartholdi
Bartholomew
Bartlett
Bartley
Barton
Bartow
Bartram
Bartscherer
Bartz
Barwick
Baskerville
Basler
Bass
Basset
Bast
Bastion
Baston
Batcheldor
Batcheller
Bate
Bates
Bath
Bathurst
Batson
Batt
Battell
Battenberg
Batz

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Bauer	Beecher	Bernhardt
Bauman	Beckman	Berrian
Baumgarten	Beem	Berringer
Baumgartner	Beers	Berry
Bausel	Behr	Barthold
Baxter	Beidleman	Bertine
Bay	Beilstein	Bertram
Bayard	Belcher	Bertrand
Bayer	Belin	Bessac
Bayldon	Belknap	Besse
Bayles	Bell	Best
Bayley	Bellamy	Bethune
Bayne	Bellew	Betton
Beach	Bellingham	Betts
Beacon	Bellowes	Bevan
Beale	Belman	Beveridge
Beamish	Belmont	Beverley
Beane	Belville	Beverly
Beard	Bemes	Bevier
Beasley	Bendall	Beyer
Beatie	Bender	Beyerle
Beaty	Benedict	Bice
Beauchamp	Benham	Bicker
Beauford	Benjamin	Bickford
Beaufort	Bennet	Bicknall
Beaumont	Bennett	Bicknell
Beauregard	Benson	Biddell
Becher	Bent	Biddle
Bechtoldt	Bentinck	Bidlock
Beck	Bentler	Bidwell
Beckel	Bentley	Bigg
Becker	Benton	Bigger
Becket	Bentz	Bigler
Beckford	Beresford	Bignall
Beckham	Berthold	Bigsby
Beckley	Bergman	Bill
Beckwith	Bergh	Billesby
Beddoe	Berkeley	Billing
Bedell	Berkhead	Billings
Bedford	Berlingham	Billington

AMERICAN ARMORIAL INDEX

Binder	Blayney	Bonnell (Bunnell)
Bingham	Blazer	Bonner
Bingley	Bleecker	Bonnett
Binney	Bleicher	Bonney
Birch	Blewitt	Bonsall
Bird	Bley	Bontecon
Birney	Blincoe	Booker
Biron	Bliss	Boone
Bischoff	Blois	Boose
Biscoe	Blome	Booth
Bishop	Blomen	Boothby
Bisonne	Blood	Borden
Bispham	Bloom	Bordley
Bissell	Bloomfield	Borell
Bissett	Bloss	Borman (Boreman)
Bitley	Blossom	Boroughs
Bitter	Blott	Borrowe
Bittner	Blount	Bostwick
Blachford	Blucher	Bostock
Black	Blunt	Boston
Blackburn	Blythe	Boswell
Blackeston	Boardman	Bosworth
Blackford	Boarland	Botetourt
Blackman	Bock	Bothwell
Blackmore	Bodman	Botts
Blackstone	Bogart	Boucher
Blackwell	Bogert	Boudinot (Baudinot)
Blackwood	Boggs	Boughton
Bladen	Bogue	Boulter
Blair	Bohring	Bourke
Blake	Bohun	Bourne
Blakely	Boice	Boutell
Blanchard	Bolla	Bouton
Blanck	Bolle	Bovie (Bovey)
Bland	Bolling	Bowden
Blandford	Bolton	Bowditch
Blane	Bonaparte	Bowdoin
Blaney	Bond	Bowen
Blatchford	Bonham	Bower
Blauvelt	Bonig	Bowerman

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Bowers	Bratt	Brightman
Bowes	Branbock	Bringhurst
Bowie	Brattle	Brinley
Bowker	Brattler	Brinton
Bowles	Brauch	Brisbin (Brisbain)
Bowling	Braun	Briscoe
Bowman	Bray	Bristed
Bowne	Brayton	Bristow
Bownton	Breade	Britton
Bowyer	Brearley	Broadnax
Boyce	Brechin	Brobeck
Boyd	Brecht	Brock
Boylston	Breck	Brockdon
Boynton	Breckenridge (Brack-	Brockett
Brabeck	enridge)	Brockholst
Brace	Breese	Brodbeck
Brackenbury	Breitenbach	Broderick
Bracey	Brennan	Brodie
Bradbury	Brent	Brogden
Bradford	Brentano	Brombach
Bradley	Brenton	Bromfield
Bradshaw	Bressler	Bromley
Bradstreet	Brestel	Brooke
Bradway	Brett	Brooks
Brady	Bretz	Broome
Bragdon	Brevoort	Bross (Des Brasses)
Bragg	Brewer	Brotherton
Bramer	Brewster	Brough
Branche	Brice	Broughton
Brand	Brickett	Brouwer
Brandenberg	Brieff	Brown
Brander	Briell	Browne
Brandt	Brinckerhoff	Brownell
Brandreth	Bridge	Browning
Brandon	Bridger	Brownlow
Branner	Bridges	Bruce
Branson	Bridgman	Bruck
Brashear	Briggs	Bruen (Bruyn)
Brasier	Brigham	Bruff (Brough)
Brassey	Bright	Brunner

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Bruno	Bunce	Busby
Bruton	Bunch	Busch
Bryan	Bunn	Buschler
Bryant	Bunten	Buser
Bryers	Burch	Bush
Bryson	Burd	Bushnell
Buchanan	Burden (Burdon)	Busman
Bucher	Burdett	Buss
Buchler	Burger	Bussell
Buck	Burgess	Bussy
Buckel	Burzhardt	Butler
Buckingham	Burghstahler	Buttel
Buckland	Burke	Butterfield
Buckley	Burkett	Butterworth
Buckmaster	Burleigh	Buttner
Buckminster	Burnell	Buttolph (Botolph)
Bucknell	Burnet	Button
Buckner	Burnham	Buttrick
Budd	Burns	Butts
Budley	Burr	Butz
Buell	Burrall	Buxton
Buhl	Burrell	Byam
Buhler	Burrill	Byard
Bulkeley	Burroughs	Byers
Bull	Burrow	Byfield
Bullen (Boleyne)	Burrows	Byles
Buller	Burt	Byrd
Bullock	Bürth	Byrne
Bulteel	Burton	Byron
Bumstead	Burwell	
Bunbury	Bury	

€

Cabell	Cadwalader	Cairnes
Cabot (Cabbott)	Cadwell	Caithness
Cacho	Cady	Calder
Caddy	Caffe	Calderwood
Cade	Cahill	Caldwell
Cadman	Cain	Calkins

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Call	Carmichael	Chadwell
Callahan	Carn	Chadwick
Callender	Carnegie	Chaffee
Calley	Carnes	Chaillot
Calthorpe	Carpenter	Chalmers
Calverley	Carr	Chaloner
Calvert	Carrier	Chamberlain
Camack	Carrington	Chambers
Camden	Carroll	Chambon
Cameron	Carruthers	Champe
Camp	Carson	Champernoun
Campe (von)	Carter	Champion
Campbell	Carteret	Champney
Campo	Cartmell	Chancellor
Candell	Cartwright	Chandler
Candish	Carsten	Channell
Candler	Carey (Cary)	Chaplain
Cane	Carver	Chapman
Canfield	Caryll	Chappell
Cann	Case	Chard
Cannon	Caspar	Charles
Capell	Casper	Charleton
Capp (Copps)	Cassell	Charlot
Cappelle	Cassian	Charlton
Capron	Cassin	Charnock
Carberry	Casson	Charter
Card	Castle	Chase
Cardell	Caswell	Chastain
Carden	Catesby	Chatard
Cardozo	Catlin	Chatfield
Cardwell	Caton	Chatterton
Carel	Cattell	Chauncey
Carew	Cauldwell	Chavenet
Carey	Cave	Checkley
Cargill	Cavanaugh	Cheek
Carle	Cavendish	Cheesborough
Carleton	Cawley	Chesbrough
Carlisle	Chace	Chesman
Carman	Chadbourne	Cheever
Carmen	Chaddock	Cheesman

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Cheney	Clary	Codrington
Cherry	Claude	Coe
Chester	Claus	Coeymans
Cheswick	Clavering	Coffee
Chetham	Claxton	Coffin
Chetwood	Clay	Coggeshall
Chetwynde	Claypole (Claypoole)	Coghill
Chevalier	Clayton	Coghlan
Chevrier	Cleeves (Cleves)	Cohen
Chew	Clements	Coker
Cheyney	Clementz	Colborne
Chichester	Clendenin	Colby
Chickley	Cleveland	Colden
Child	Clever	Coldwell
Chilton	Cliffe	Cole
Chinn	Clifford	Coleman
Chinnery	Clifton	Colepepper
Chipman	Clinch	Coles
Chisholm	Clinton	Coley
Chittwood	Clos	Colfax
Choate	Close	Coll
Cholmley	Closs	Collamore
Christian	Clough	Collens
Christie	Clow	Colber
Christman	Clowes	Collier
Christopher	Clutterbuck	Collings
Chrystie	Clyde	Collingwood
Church	Coane	Collins
Churchill	Coate	Collis
Churchman	Coates	Colman
Chute	Cobb	Colquhoun
Cisneros	Cobbett	Colquitt
Claggett	Cobbs	Colson
Clapham	Cobham	Colston
Clapp	Cobleigh	Colt
Clare	Codie	Colton
Clarges	Cochet	Colville
Clark	Cochran	Colvin
Clarke	Cock	Colwell
Clarkson	Cockerell	Combes

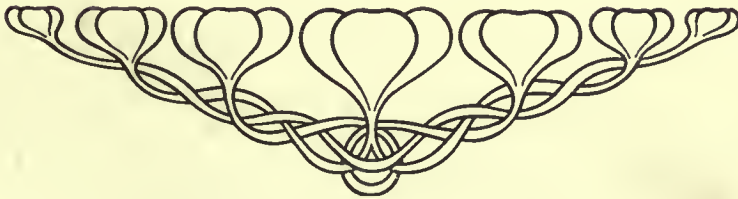
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Comeford	Cowpland	Cocentry
Comer	Copley	Covert
Comport	Corbett	Cowan (Cowen)
Compton	Corbier	Coward
Conant	Corbin	Cowden
Conde	Cordell	Cowdrey
Condict	Cordes	Cowell
Condit	Corey	Cowley
Condon	Cormette	Cowper
Conduit	Cornelius	Coxe (Cox)
Condy	Cornell	Cozzens
Cone	Cornish	Crabb
Connelly	Cornewall	Craddock
Coney	Cornwallis	Craft
Congreve	Corsen	Crafton
Connell	Corser	Craige
Conner	Corson	Craike
Conquest	Corteis	Cramer
Connor	Cortlandt (Van)	Crampton
Conrad	Cortright (Kortrick and Kortright)	Crane
Conradi		Cranmer
Conroy	Corwin	Cranston
Consaulus	Cory	Crantz
Constable	Cosgreve	Craus
Constant	Cost	Crawford
Constantine	Costello	Creamer
Convers	Cottle	Creybel
Conway	Cotton	Creighton
Cony	Cottrell	Crentz
Conyers	Couch	Cresse
Conyngham	Courtenay	Cresson
Cook	Courteen	Cressy
Cooke	Courter (Courtier)	Cresswell
Cookson	Couse	Criger
Coombes	Cousins	Crippen
Coope	Coutant	Cripps
Cooper	Couton	Crispe
Coote	Cotheal	Crispin
Cope	Couwenhoven	Crittenden
Copeland	Covell (Covill)	Crocheron

AMERICAN ARMORIAL INDEX

Crocker	Crouch	Cunningham
Crockett	Crow	Cuntz
Croft	Crowder	Cuny
Crombie	Crowdey	Currie
Crommeline	Crowfoot	Curtis
Crompton	Croy	Curzon
Crompter	Crucins	Curwen
Cromwell	Cruger (Cruggs and	Cust
Cron	Cryger)	Custis
Cronenberg	Crumbie	Cuthbert
Crook (Crooke)	Crump	Cutler
Cropp	Cruser	Cutting
Cropper	Cudworth	Cutts
Crosby	Cuffe	Cuyler
Crosman (Crossman)	Cullen	Cuypers
Cross	Cummings	

[*To be continued*]



A Union in Friendship, Mutual Appreciation, and Community of Interests, the Dream of American Liberatora for the Republics of the New World

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, DOCTOR SANTOS A. DOMINICI

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela to the United States



ENEZUELA has accepted with genuine pleasure the invitation of the Government of the United States to attend this gathering of the men of the Americas who are devoted to science. Following the Financial Conference, the meeting of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in this beautiful capital is a happy coincidence in which the governments and peoples of Latin America have a cause for mutual congratulation as an auspicious omen favorable to the lofty purpose which brings them here. And this purpose is no other than to make of these meetings the fount and head of the current of cordiality, mutual appreciation, and community of interests which will some day make the Union of the Republics of this Hemisphere, the dream of our several liberators, a wonderful reality.

The Congress that meets to-day for the first time is a happy sequence to the Financial Conference, because they both represent the two main currents which must be fed to make such union effective, that is, on the one hand the current of the mind which runs through the golden threads of thought and art, and on the other, that of material needs which flows through the channels of trade and industry.

A UNION IN FRIENDSHIP

Both these currents have always run simultaneously and inseparably on parallel lines, the one above the other.

Furthermore, in a meeting here to-day, before the altar of Minerva, in these sad days when the nations that have always been the masters of philosophy have forsaken the temples of that goddess to engage in a struggle, the cause of which philosophy itself considers to be abhorrent, but, as to the outcome of which, even the combatants themselves are in the dark,—a struggle before which, against our deepest sentiments, we must remain as mournful spectators,—in a meeting here to-day, I say, I feel that we are discharging a great duty to civilization. Far from me the idea of insinuating that our position is one of protest against the war, because it is not so, neither in thought nor in fact. But I must say that between the rage that moves the struggling nations of Europe and the thought that prompted the meeting of the Republics of America here, this day, there is a glowing contrast, and therefore a valuable lesson by which we are all to profit.

In the history of America we have reached a period when international niceties and conventionalisms are not enough. There is no mistaking the manifestations of the desire of the several peoples to see the rings of such conventionalities broken asunder in order to enter into an unincumbered and friendly intercourse among themselves. Let us know each other better and more intimately; let us put into that mutual knowledge the greatest sincerity; let us carefully measure our aspirations and desires; let us be prudent in examining the causes which at first sight we have not been able to understand, and we will soon see in ever increasing gradation, mutual toleration, mutual appreciation, friendship, and even warm affection, among the several countries in this Hemisphere.

That this process is to be a long one, no one can doubt, as there are many difficulties in its way, not only of a geographical character but of an ethnical nature as well. But one will after the other give way to earnest and loyal intent; each coming generation will purify from the troubled waters of humanity its own dregs, until the day will come when, through the fusion of ideas and good will, the waters made clear will run in a flood of equality and fraternity of the people of America!

The Venezuelan Delegation has come to this gathering fully convinced that, while collaborating in the advancement of science, it will contribute to the moral progress as well as to the material *rapprochement* of the American Republics and at the same time to the uplift of human conscience. And in taking a place among the eminent Dele-

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gates of the Americas, we have the honor to present our respects to the Chief Executive of the United States in the honored person of the Vice-President, the Honorable the Secretary of State, to the worthy President of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to whom we are indebted for their gracious words of welcome, and to the distinguished colleagues with whom we are to share for a few days the work which has such an auspicious beginning.



The Meeting Together of the American Nations, for the Benefit of Mankind, a Troth of Freemen

BY

DOCTOR CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States



R. VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Speaking for the Cuban Delegates, I have the honor to address your Excellencies in grateful recognition of your kind greetings. Intensely do we feel the warm and sincere friendliness of your cordial welcome and nospitality, and are touched with emotion by the noble sentiments so eloquently expressed here today, in the name of the government and the people of the United States.

Also we are making ardent wishes for the welfare and glory of your great nation and for the personal happiness of His Excellency, the President, in whom so many rare and precious gifts are as innate as that clear, illuminated vision with which the prophets ascend the high and sacred places and announce the revelation of a new era.

The impressiveness of this solemn and historic moment is second only to the transcendency of our common object.

To the Pan-American Financial Conference were submitted those respective interests of an economic character, from which the unity of Consular and commercial legislation, business intercourse, and all that appertains to the development of our marvelous natural resources and industries, is to derive.

But it was a most felicitous inspiration indeed, that placed the efficient array of mental forces here assembled, like an army of light, at the service of Pan-Americanism, a troth of freemen.

The principle of inter-American altruism, to which our union is subservient, forms, however, but one of its conspicuous merits. The belief that Pan-Americanism is, in every sense, a generous doctrine, and by no means the egotistic policy its adversaries have sought to denounce, obtains ample justification in the fact that the golden fruits of this Congress are to be presented at the doors of humanity on the palms of our outstretched hands as a New Year's offering from Pan-America to the world.

Men of deep learning and good will, guided by the star of science, are come from every nation of this vast hemisphere to meet other representative men of the same description and consider together, and solve, perhaps, not merely home questions of a necessarily limited scope, but great, universal problems of absorbing interest to the modern mind, so earnest in its profound askings to those who study the art of good government and moral conduct, or who pursue the secrets of creation and evolution through the mysterious realms of nature's boundless empire.

Marshalled at this hour to undergo the test of scientific investigation, are systems and theories, hypotheses and axioms, codes and doctrines, things useful materially and things artistic, idealogic or of pure sentiment, that without which the divine poem of the universe is but a bewildering combination of physical energies in activity, whose regression to chaos, on the wings of time, will ever be contradicted, as an ultimate conclusion, by the fortifying promises of our spiritual essence.

Thought will, nevertheless, examine and aid thought in this great academy of enlightenment and mutual service. The Americas seek the benefits of union and the truths of science in an unbiased spirit, and for themselves as well as for all, Justice and Harmony.

Nor can the distant thunder of the million cannon alter the dignity of our sessions or distract us from our godly purpose.

In the name of Pan-America, we are here to proclaim the wisdom of the supreme laws of life and sit in judgment on the sources of error, pain and death, of which scientific philosophy has already said that man must be the conqueror, not the victim.

It is with such ideals at heart that the Delegates of Cuba are among you in this great Congress, in which the highest mentality of the Americas is so brilliantly represented, full of faith in the outcome of its labor and example.



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

"Mad Anthony Wayne," a splendid figure in the Revolutionary period of our history, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745, and died at Erie, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1796. He fought gallantly throughout the War for Independence, one of his most famous achievements being the storming of Stony Point. His patriotic service, both as a soldier and a statesman, continued after the war and throughout his life.



WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK, APRIL, 1789, FOR HIS INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



SCENE OF THE FATAL DUEL BETWEEN ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND AARON BURR. AT
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY



THE AMERICAN ARMY ENTERING NEW YORK AFTER THE CITY'S EVACUATION BY THE
BRITISH, NOVEMBER 25, 1783

Founders of The National Historical Society

Continued from The Journal of American History
Volume X, Number 3

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Glorietta

A Romance in Verse of the Old Spanish
Days in San Diego

BY

MAJOR S. H. M. BYERS



H, MANY, many years ago this tale
Had its beginning by a charmed sea,
So beautiful it seemed; the bending sail,
And the blue sky, like that of Italy.
There grew the palm and there the lemon tree,
And every flower that's beautiful to see.

Outside the bay the mighty ocean rolled
In liquid mountains, or in glist'ning sea,
And moonlight nights some wondrous story told
To listening forests and to meadowed lea;
And lovers, walking in the moonlight, heard
Their sweethearts' voices when the sea was stirred.

Such was the scene, where the fair city stood,
By poets called "The City of Fair Dreams,"
Between the forest and the shining flood;
And even now, to strangers' eyes there seems
Some lingering glory of that happy day
When all was merry in old Monterey.

'Twas at a time when Spanish friars bore
For many years their long and kindly sway
In grand old Missions stretched along the shore
From San Diego to Francisco Bay.
Then all was Spanish—manners, speech and dress—
Save the wild Indians in the wilderness.

'Twas just as if some island in the past
Had drifted off from its beloved Spain,
And by some wondrous miracle been cast
Along the shores of the Pacific main:
Or was't Arcadia that had been lost,
And by some chance had hitherward been tossed?

GLORIETTA

Be it as it may, it was a lovely land,
 And joyous people lived along its coast ;
There dance and music wandered hand in hand.
 And, next to these, the horses were their boast,
No Arab tenting in the desert airs
 Had steeds so swift, so beautiful as theirs.

He was not poor who had his desert steed,
 With silver spangles hung on neck and breast,
Bejeweled saddle, beautiful, indeed,
 And wondrous spurs outshining all the rest.
It was a sight sometimes to look upon,
 These new-world knights and their caparison.

Famed was the land for other things as well,
 Famed for fair women, beauteous to behold,
With black eyes, and olive skins to tell
 Castilian blood; and forms of fairest mold.
Of one of these, had I a harp to sing,
 I'd tell a tale not all imagining.

For there was one, a child almost in years,
 Some sixteen summers only had been hers,
But in that clime of rose-leaf and of tears,
 Love wakens early and its passion stirs.
So, Glorietta, soft as any dove,
 Just laughed and loved, yet never *thought* of love.

Till on a day when Ivan came to woo,
 A fisher's lad, he was, down by the bay,
Who dived for pearls of many a heavenly hue
 That in the bottom of the ocean lay ;
And here and there a pretty shell he took
 To Glorietta with a lover's look.

Though well she prized these pretty courtesies,
 There was a gulf that stretched betwixt the two,
A stream unbridged, and bridgeless, most, as seas,
 Without a road that any lover knew
For what was he? A common fisher's son,
 And she, the heiress of a Spanish don.

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O! she was young, and beautiful of face,
With melting eyes, a joy to look upon,
Big, black and deep, like her Castilian race;
Who looked too long was sure to be undone.
That Ivan learned, although he was so young,
Yet loved the sting with which he had been stung.

Her hair—such hair—in two great braids fell down
Like twisted ropes, black as the ebon night.
Upon her beautiful but girlish gown
Of simple rose, bedecked with lillies white.
Hearts had been cold, or ice, or something worse,
Not to be moved by eyes and hair like hers.

She was akin to the Don Carlos line;
Though orphaned young she might have riches still,
For the Alcalde, now Count Valentine,
Had many lands and herds on every hill.
He was her guardian, and could well endow
Such rose of beauty as he saw her now.

Upon the hill where his gray palace stood,
Fair flowers grew of every hue and kind;
The bougainvillea, with its purpling flood,
In drifted banks the walls and porches lined.
But Glorietta, far beyond compare,
Was fairest yet of any flower there.

And when the harvest of the vine was on
In the sweet autumns of that blessed clime,
When summer's heats and summer's suns were gone
And frosts just touched the orange and the lime,
Then manly youths were to the labor pressed,
And Ivan, too, was there among the rest.

So it fell out, as in that long ago,
When Ruth and Boaz in the harvest met,
Love had its way, or Ivan wished it so,
And cast himself in Glorietta's net,
Just at the moment when she brought the wine
Sent to the gard'ners by Count Valentine.

GLORIETTA

'Twas like a dream, the sudden joy, to him!
Not many grapes he gathered on that day,
Nor on the next, for other things now drew
His one attention in another way,
And oftener now did Glorietta bear
Her jugs of wine out to the gard'ners there.

And once, unconsciously, the jug she held
To Ivan's lips, that he might drink his fill,
As if by accident his face she touched,
And quick he felt it, the immortal thrill,—
Such thrill as comes but once to any soul,
Or rich or poor, it is love's sweetest toll.

So days went on, the vintage was not done,
And every day young Ivan there would be
To gather grapes in the sweet autumn sun,
Or pick the lemons from the lemon tree;
But most to see his sweetheart, and adore,
And every day she welcomed him the more.

There was an arbor on the palace ground,
Hid all in roses of sweet loveliness,
Where all was silence save the gentle sound
Of little brooklets and the wind's caress.
There Glorietta at the noontide came:
Who wonders now that Ivan did the same!

So in sweet converse flew the blessed noon,
While they sat looking in each other's eyes,
Amazed an hour could fly away so soon.
But time to lovers very quickly flies;
Not much their feast on either bread or wine,
On other things, 'tis said, do lovers dine.

Yes, talk they had, and may be, kisses, some,
For they were glad to life, and everything:
Youth must be so—delicious it can come,
And this was now the flower of their spring.
Give love a bower, in vines and roses drest,
And melting eyes, and love will do the rest.

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There, in their moments of felicity,
 Young Ivan told her of a thousand things;
Of the pearl-divers and the sapphire sea,
 And the great fishes that had shining wings;
Of caverns told, and rocks that overhung
 The ocean caves where the pearl-fishes clung.

How he himself the dangers underwent
 Of diving down, his trusty knife in hand,
To cut them loose from walls and caverns rent,
 Then sudden rise and cast them on the sand:
How once a shark so near him came to sup
 He was half dead before he could come up.

How he had seen a grotto wonderful
 Down in the ocean with the waves above,
Not e'en the shrieking of the sad sea-gull
 Was ever heard in that enchanted cove.
Like Desdemona, Glorietta heard,
 And breathed a sigh at every other word.

How, fearing not, again and yet again,
 He dared the dangers that around him were,
Not in some hope of some poor little gain,
 But for a pearl that was most worthy her;
And then he reached to give it, with a kiss—
 But hark! a step had ended all their bliss!

It was the Count, his face in purple rage.
 Some evil soul had whispered in his ear,
How every day these lovers did engage
 In guilty amours, and he'd find them here.
Few words were said, there was not much to say;
 The place, the kiss, were they not plain as day?

He railed a little, Glorietta heard:
 "I had no one to guide, and I was young,"
Her eyes were weeping, but no other word;
 The Count, he better too had held his tongue!
He was himself not over good, they say,
 Among th' élite of lovely Monterey.

GLORIETTA

Be as it may, he had his Spanish pride;
No kin of his might ever think to wed
With lowly fisher-folk, or be the bride
Of one who labored for his daily bread.
That very day he made his plans to send
Young Glorietta to a distant friend.

He had a cousin, rich and proud and lone,
Who with a sister by the desert dwelt;
What took him there had never quite been known,
If fate or love with him had coldly dealt.
Don Eldorado was the cousin's name,
A bit romantic and once known to fame.

There Glorietta will be safe awhile,
Thought the Alcalde, when she reached the place,
And thinking so, a long and happy smile
At times illumined the Alcalde's face.
"Time conquers love, at least so I have read,
And Ivan well may think her lost or dead."

For it was planned that never any word
Should pass between them now forever more.
Just how 'twas done no mortal ever heard,
But things like these were often done before—
Some false arrest, some prison far away,
Or, at the worst, there still would be the *bay*.

A little while, though broke of heart at first,
And Glorietta almost loved the scene—
When on her eyes the great wild desert* burst
Like two vast seas, with mountains in between.
The porphyry hills, the red sea-walls that rise,
Seemed fit for gates to some sweet paradise.

'Twas in the morning, and God's great blue tent
Spread over mountains and the desert land;
A sapphire glory every moment lent
Some lovelier color to the desert sand;
A little while, and then the mountains seem
A mystic phantom, a forgotten dream.

*The Mojave and the Colorado deserts are really the same thing. A chain of the Sierra Madre mountains cuts the vast plain in two parts.

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Once, on a height, alone, she stood and gazed
On violet mountains and the desert sea.
A sudden sun above the desert blazed,—
“O World” she cried, “thou wert all joy to me
Were this to last, with never any tear,
And Ivan standing close beside me here.”

Now, Eldorado, though not very young,
Kept in his breast some fires not yet gone out,
Saw Glorietta, and that moment flung
Himself before her, dead in love, no doubt.
Love at first sight, I’ve sometimes heard it said,
Affects the heart, but oftener the head.

Be as it may, he surely was most kind
To Glorietta, never dreaming how
Her heart with Ivan there was left behind,
Nor saw the shade that often crossed her brow.
One thought was his and that he could not hide,
The hope that quickly she would be his bride.

Each hour he thought some pleasant thing to do
To please her fancy or to kill the time;
Rode on the hills, looked on the desert view,
Or climbed the canyons glorious and sublime,
Where thundering down some torrent came to bless
The flowering wastes, the desert’s loveliness.

And lovelier things he thought of, and less grand
The purple sage-brush that was everywhere,
The yellow poppy of the sun and sand,
Enchanting contrast to her raven hair;
And Manzanita berries, crimson red,
And purple heather from the desert’s bed.

And desert holly of the sanded wild,
Frost-white and fair as ever fair could be,
Sun-born but lone, the desert’s loveliest child,
Its curling leaves God’s own embroidery.
All these were hers, and others yet the while,
All cheaply purchased by a single smile.

GLORIETTA

Day in, day out, the old new lover came;
Was it not time to answer yes, or nay?
Like fair Penelope, who did the same,
She prayed delaying, just another day,
And still in hopes she yet might surely know
If Ivan really were alive, or no.

Just then a letter from her guardian came;
A perfect thunderbolt it must have been,
Full of complaining and of every blame,
What under heaven was it she could mean?
Could it be so, such cold ingratitude,
Towards one who always was so kind and good?

Oft he had heard of how his cousin sought
Her hand in marriage, and of her delay:
He was amazed, for was this cousin not
What any girl could like most any day?
Rich, and genteel, and good to look upon,
And then, still more, he was a Spanish don.

Then, as to Ivan, heaven only knew
What had become of him: perhaps a shark
Had simply swallowed him; such things they do!
There were great dangers down in caverns dark,
And any way, her passion for him must
Long since have turned to ashes and to dust.

There seemed no choice; that Glorietta saw,
This unloved marriage was a thing foregone.
Her guardian's wishes, were they not a law?
She was as helpless as a mountain fawn,
And yet she waited still another day,
And never answered either yes or nay.

At last she spoke. It was a *ruse* to find
If Ivan really were alive or dead.
"It seems to me that I could speak my mind
If I were only in my home," she said.
"There in our garden by the crystal bay,
There I could answer either yes or nay."

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"Let it be so! Tomorrow," he replied,
Not guessing all her reasons nor the why;
"On my fleet steeds across the hills we'll ride."
He did not notice Glorietta sigh.
He had forgotten, too, about the slip
That sometimes happens 'twixt the cup and lip.

Next day it was a pretty cavalcade
That crossed the mountains westward to the sea.
The Don, his sister, and the beauteous maid,
And some retaineres, only two or three.
A hundred miles was nothing then to ride,
At least to win so beautiful a bride!

A little while, and now in Monterey,
The dear old city by the sounding sea,
There was great talk among the young and gay
Of an event that very soon would be.
"The Don was rich," that much the gossips said,
"And Glorietta had come home to wed."

Not in whole years had there been such a stir.
The Alcalde's ward was now a beauty, grown,
All eyes were turned for but a glimpse of her
Or the great Don who claimed her for his own.
A little while, and wedding bells would ring,
And guests he bid up to the revelling.

Now there was searching of old wardrobes through
For gowns unique, and rich, of long ago;
Gold satin skirts, and rare mantillas, too,
And high-heeled boots with gold or silver bow;
Queer combs from Spain, and jewels rare and bright,
To wear on Glorietta's wedding night.

It was proclaimed among the ladies all,
To be *au fait* one must be gaily dressed.
And there would be a Spanish carnival,
To make this wedding seem the very best.
The men also, in picturesque array,
Expectant waited for the wedding day.

GLORIETTA

Young Ivan, meantime, had been lost to view ;
 No trace of him could Glorietta find,
And now there seemed no other thing to do
 Then wed the Don, though much against her mind :
So, though in tears, she gave a half consent,
 And all was fixed, just as her guardian meant.

The day has come, the sun will soon be down,
 A hundred guests on horseback gaily ride
Up to the palace, quite outside the town,
 To greet the bridegroom and to kiss the bride.
As was the custom in the days of yore,
 Each rider held his fair one on before.

Down by the sea the glad old mission bells
 Ring out a sweet, a half voluptuous chime.
The saintly friar there a moment tells
 His beads to heaven in this dear, happy time :
Then turns his steps, he must be there to say
 The nuptial vows on this their wedding day.

At her high window Glorietta stood,
 And saw the riders in their glad array,
Yet felt that moment that she almost could
 Have thrown herself into the shining bay :
All seemed a mockery to her, the scene,
 Not less her wedding dress of gold and green.

Out on the lawn a bright pavilion showed,
 Hung round with flags and open at the side,
Already circled by the common crowd,
 For all would see the bridegroom and the bride.
Half in the dark one silent figure leant
 Against the curtains of the illumined tent.

A little while, and look! The priest has come,
 And bride and groom walk slowly down the line.
In a few words she is bid welcome home,
 By the Alcalde, old Count Valentine.
In smiles and tears, she waits the solemn word :
 Yet listen, now, a singer's voice is heard.

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A pretty custom in the land they had,
That girlhood friends about the bride should be,
To sing some song, some pretty words, nor sad,
To wish her joy and all felicity,
Before the one and final word is said,
Before the priest pronounced her duly wed.

And so tonight the singers come and sing,
And to a lute some verses improvise;
Some happy thought, perhaps some little thing,
Each for herself some pretty couplet tries,
Then hands the lute to her who next her is,
Who smiling sings of future ecstasies.

Meanwhile the bride, who is all listening
To honied phrases she is glad to hear,
Herself prepares some pretty song to sing,
For see, the lute to her is coming near!
That moment look, her eyes are quickly bent
On that lone figure by the curtained tent.

Half in the shadow, halfway in the light,
Two sad dark eyes are looking straight at hers.
Heavens! it is Ivan, come this very night!
A sudden joy her inmost bosom stirs;
She dare not speak, a hundred wait around,
And he were dead if near the palace found.

Quick beat her heart, it was her turn to sing,
A prayer she breathed for guidance. What to do?
Her voice she feared had sudden taken wing,
And Ivan's eyes were piercing through and through.
Oh would some saint in all Love's calendar
That moment come and pitying smile on her.

She waits a little—then an Indian air
Came to her mind that *he* had often sung.
Not one would know it of the many there,
For it was only of the Indian tongue.
She took the lute and sang a melody
Of love beside the Manzanita tree:

GLORIETTA

The moon's above the ocean now,
Then hasten, love, to me,
And keep the vow you made beside
The Manzanita tree.

The stars across the heavens sweep,
As faithful as can be.
Let us be faithful, too, beside
The Manzanita tree.

The mist is on the mountain top,
The mist is on the lea,
Tonight, tonight, we meet beside
The Manzanita tree.

The Manzanita berry's ripe,
And red as red can be,
O who would not go loving by
The Manzanita tree.

What if another claim my hand,
My heart, my heart's with thee,
So we will meet tonight beside
The Manzanita tree.

Each sigh, each thought, the listening lover heard,
And knows the meaning of the song she sings,
And ere the priest has said the solemn word
A steed all saddled to the gate he brings:
A sign, a gesture, from her lover there,
And they are gone, and no one knoweth where.

And they have mounted on the swiftest horse,
The fleetest steed the Alcalde ever owned.
They ford the Carmel in its swiftest course,
The old sea-bay behind them moaned and moaned,
And many a cypress gnarled by storm and wind
There in the moonlight they have left behind.

Into the mountains, all the night they rode,
On narrow ways, along the canyon's side,

Where moon and stars no more the pathway showed,
Till the bright dawn the flying lovers ride,
Then change their course, for path there is known,
And leave the horse and climb the rocks alone.

And still a day, now downward toward the sea,
Some *ignis fatuus* beckons them along;
Though tired of limb and hungry they may be,
They think they hear some soft, sweet siren's song—
It is the sea-wave's voice alone they hear,
Forever sweet to any lover's ear.

And they have reached the hemmed-in ocean's shore,
Cliffs right and left, behind them but despair.
Are they pursued, there is not any more
The smallest hope of further flight than there:
But see, a ship is yonder passing by,
Or is't a phantom of the mist and sky?

Full-sailed it rides, yet scarcely passes on—
"Tis not a league," cried Ivan, "from the shore,
Trust to my arms: a thousand times I've gone
Down in the deeps and braved the ocean's roar.
Here it is calm, and yonder ship may prove
A rest from flight, a refuge place for love."

And they are gone into the mist and wave,
Far out of sight of each pursuing one.
If in the sea they find a lover's grave,
Now who may know, since mist and ship are gone!
Time and the sea, no matter, kind or rude,
Can cover all, pursuers, and pursued.

Still, from yon cliff, where fisher-folk repair
On moonlight nights the ocean to behold,
'Tis said they see, if but the mist be there,
A ship all shining like the ship of old,
And on the deck a lady walks serene,
Still in her wedding dress, of gold and green.



GLORIETTA

LANGDON SMITH

"AT HER HIGH WINDOW GLORIETTA STOOD,
AND SAW THE RIDERS IN THEIR GLAD ARRAY."



"WHEN THE HARVEST OF THE VINE WAS ON
IN THE SWEET AUTUMNS OF THAT BLESSED CLIME"



"AND LOVERS, WALKING IN THE MOONLIGHT, HEARD
THEIR SWEETHEARTS' VOICES WHEN THE SEA WAS STIRRED."



THE WOOING

Reproduced by permission of the Berlin Photograph Company, New York



"AND THEY HAVE MOUNTED ON THE SWIFTEST HORSE"



"A SHIP ALL SHINING LIKE THE SHIP OF OLD"



"ONCE, ON A HEIGHT, ALONE, SHE STOOD AND GAZED
ON VIOLET MOUNTAINS AND THE DESERT SEA "



"DOWN BY THE SEA THE GLAD OLD MISSION BELLS"



"THE SAINTLY FRIAR THERE A MOMENT TELLS
HIS BEADS TO HEAVEN"

An English Raid in Florida Two Hundred and Fifty-one Years Ago

BY

HELEN ELOISE BOOR TINGLEY, B. S., M. A.



BY PAPAL sanction Spain claimed upon discovery the right of possession to the whole of the New World. It was a natural result that the French, English, and Dutch should resent this assumption; for it was not in keeping with their spirit of enterprise that such a claim should be tolerated. Therefore, an alliance for mutual welfare and defense was formed among the adventurers of the nations who considered their rights and privileges had been transgressed.

What appeared to them as the arrogance of Spain had so chafed them that their slogan meant mortal war with anything Spanish and their name came to stand for sordid crime, cruelty, and bloodshed. Yet among them were men whose motive was chivalry and whose ideal was justice. Among this gang of piratical adventurers were men of keen intellect and good generalship. Such associations in all these nations were bound in a brotherhood of loyalty, allegiance, and comradeship. Their simple code of laws, which was as forceful as martial law, bound them to share the necessities of life with their fellows. Each had a comrade, a constant, loyal companion in life, who succeeded to his property at his death.

The members of these associations came to be known as bouca-neers.* The centre of their operations was in the Caribbean Sea, among the islands of the Florida archipelago and the keys and islands of the West Indies, especially the Island of Tortuga, where they at first found maintenance in their reprisals on the Spaniards; but later, becoming more lawless, they indulged in indiscriminate piracy. Their chief occupation, when not chasing the Spaniards, was the chase of

*More commonly spelled bucaneer, or buccaneer.

wild animals. The skins and tallow of these they sold or bartered with the traders. The meat was smoked and sun dried in a peculiar manner. Such preserved meat was called by the natives *boucan*, whence the derivation of the name of the organization.

The first headquarters of these professional pirates at Tortuga, becoming a hornet's nest to the Spaniards, was destroyed by them when the first opportunity afforded itself. But, like disturbed hornets, the boucaneers began to make life more miserable for the Spaniards. Many towns and small settlements were obliged to ransom their freedom from attack. Retiring to the keys off the southern coast of Florida, they used them as retreats after plunderous expeditions, and it was not until the American Navy had been well established that the last of them were driven from their haunts.

The terrors of the Spaniards were increased by the ghastly appearance of the boucaneers, as well as by the knowledge of their treacherous profession. Wearing a shirt and trousers, dyed in the blood of cattle, buskins, a narrow peaked cap, and a leather girdle, into which were fastened pistols, sabres, and knives, the boucaneers must have presented to the early settlers of Florida an appearance as disagreeable as the Indians in their war-paint. Is it any wonder that when in 1665, two and a half centuries ago, St. Augustine, in the days of its primitive protection and illy constructed fort, should have quailed at the sight of several vessels of freebooters under the leadership of one of the most desperate of these men or terror?

An Englishman, Captain Davis, with seven or eight vessels, left the Indies to intercept the Spanish plate-fleet,* returning from New Spain to Europe. Failing in this crafty undertaking, he scoured the coast of Florida until, arriving at St. Augustine, he landed and marched upon the town.

At that time St. Augustine was protected with a fort, built largely of wood and earth. Coquina rock had been discovered in 1580 and had been used to strengthen the fort. Two towers had been erected. The fort was octagonal in shape, its exterior and interior walls being sixteen feet apart filled with earth well rammed. Dewhurst says that it was defended with two hundred men. So, while St. Augustine was fortified, the fort was not strong and the garrison was an ineffectual defense.

But to this fort the population of St. Augustine thronged. Davis

*"The vessels engaged in transporting masses of precious metal; especially, the vessels which transported to Spain the products of the mines in Spanish America."—The Century Dictionary.

AN ENGLISH RAID IN FLORIDA

with his gang sacked and plundered the city unresisted. It is said that at that time the inhabitants were so poor that Davis got little booty, and we can well believe this tale when we read letters, written about this period, which tell of the people's sacrifices, of unpaid labor, and heavy expenses.

Finally, the fort had to be abandoned, and Davis plundered, but did not destroy it. After his departure the Spaniards returned, with the realization that a stronger defense was necessary, and at this juncture begins the history of the strong fortification of St. Augustine.



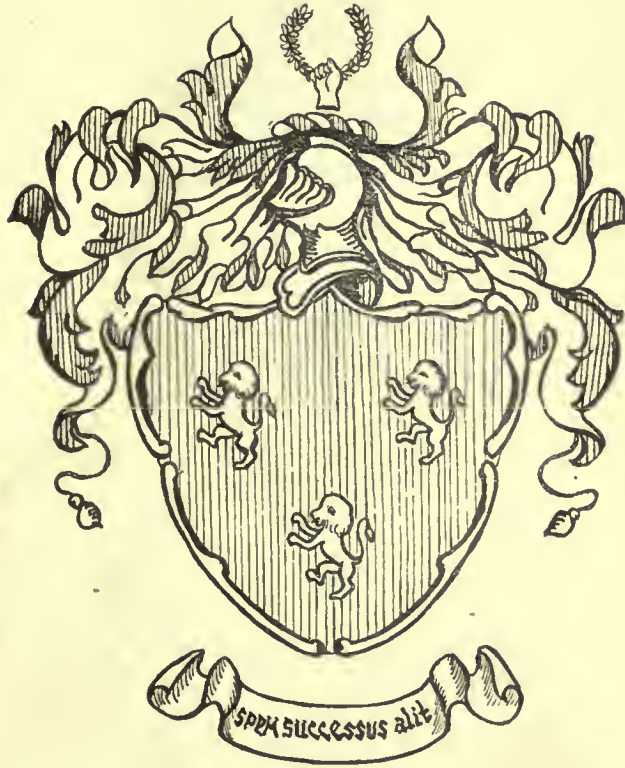
Great American Documents---The Mayflower Compact



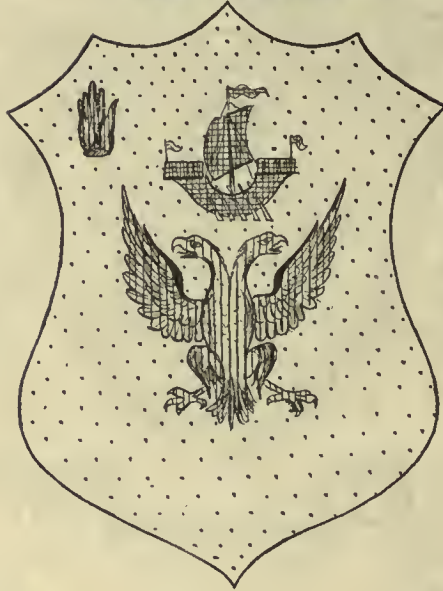
IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11. of November, in the year of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie-fourth. Anno. Dom. 1620.

Signers of the Mayflower Compact

JOHN CARVER	EDWARD TILLEY	DEGORY PRIEST
WILLIAM BRADFORD	JOHN TILLEY	THOMAS WILLIAMS
EDWARD WINSLOW	FRANCIS COOKE	GILBERT WINSLOW
WILLIAM BREWSTER	THOMAS ROGERS	EDMUND MARGESON
ISAAC ALLERTON	THOMAS TINKER	PETER BROWN
MYLES STANDISH	JOHN RIGDALE	RICHARD BRITTERIDGE
JOHN ALDEN	EDWARD FULLER	GEORGE SOULE
SAMUEL FULLER	JOHN TURNER	RICHARD CLARKE
CHRISTOPHER MARTIN	FRANCIS EATON	RICHARD GARDINER
WILLIAM MULLINS	JAMES CHILTON	JOHN ALLERTON
WILLIAM WHITE	JOHN CRACKSTON	THOMAS ENGLISH
RICHARD WARREN	JOHN BILLINGTON	EDWARD DOTEY
JOHN HOWLAND	MOSES FLETCHER	EDWARD LISTER
STEPHEN HOPKINS	JOHN GOODMAN	

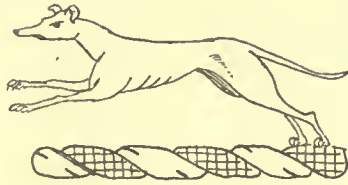


Ross



NEC TEMPORE NEC FATO

McDonald



YOUNG



Benton

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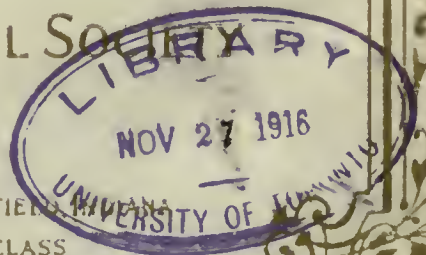
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