

General is the only Officer that has not been continued. The Vice President General in charge of Organization was changed about fifteen years ago to Organizing Secretary General.

An adjourned meeting was held on October 18th, at the residence of Mrs. William D. Cabell. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, President General, was present and the organization was completed. Thus we have three meetings—August 9th, 1890, when the Society was organized, October 11th, when the organization was carried on, and October 18th, when the organization was completed. Mrs. Julius C. Burrows of Michigan attended the meeting of October 18th.

Three notable Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of October 18th:

1. That a Monument be erected in Paris to the memory of George Washington.

2. That aid be given to the Mary Washington Association. Mrs. Lockwood had the temerity and the marvelous foresight to move,—

3. That the Society secure rooms, and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary Relics and Historic Papers. (Three years later, in 1893, she astounded her friends by speaking of the "three story, fireproof, brick building we are going to erect.")

A year later, in 1891, the Resolution was passed: That all fees received in payment of Life Memberships and Charter fees be set apart as the nucleus of a Building Fund. This Resolution foreshadowed a building then undreamed of, our Memorial Continental Hall.

On November 11th, 1890, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Cabell, where many subsequent meetings were held. The Seal, already proposed, was adopted at this November meeting. The first five State Regents to be confirmed were from Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut and Virginia.

December 11th, 1890, the Latin Motto, "Amor Patriae" was changed to "Home and Country."

In January 1891, dark blue and white, the colors of Washington's staff were adopted as the colors of the National Society.

On March 20th, the first Chapter in the Country was organized in Chicago.

Dr. G. Brown Goode, the husband of the Chairman of the Committee on Insignia and a member of the Advisory Board, first suggested the spinning-wheel design. It was unanimously adopted by the thirty Board Members present on May 26th, 1891.

The patent on the Insignia was granted in September. Caldwell made no change in the original specifications, except to make

the distaff of platinum instead of silver. The spinning wheel from which the original sketch was made, belonging to the grandmother of Dr. Goode, was given by him later to the National Museum.

June 8th, the Society was incorporated under the laws of Congress for the District of Columbia as the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In October, 1891, a year from the holding of the first mass meeting, the National Officers, State and Chapter Regents were invited to a Conference by the President General which was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell. The Hostess made an eloquent appeal for Memorial Continental Hall. The next day, at the invitation of Mrs. Harrison, Officers and Members attended the first reception for the Society at the White House.

The 818 members whose papers were approved before October 11, 1891, are considered Charter Members of the National Society. It is important to note that unlike the Sons of the American Revolution, our National Society was organized first, and later by States and Chapters. Every Daughter must be a member of the National Society before she can become a Chapter Member. Therein lie our great possibilities for national growth and influence.

January 15th, 1892, the Historian General was directed to condense into the form of a "Year Book", the life histories from the application papers, to include the service of the Revolutionary ancestors and the lines of descent. Such was the beginning of the Lineage Books.

February 22d, 1892, a handful of about twenty-five delegates attended the first Continental Congress held in the little Church of Our Father on 13th and L Sts., Mrs. Harrison presiding and making a speech of welcome. She was re-elected President General and the first reception to Continental Congress was held at the White House.

Up to the time of the first Congress, 1892, the amount of \$650.00 had been received from Life Memberships and Charter Fees and had been placed in the permanent fund as a nucleus for Memorial Continental Hall. The first Chapter donations for the Hall came when the Albermarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, Virginia, gave one-half of the proceeds of a Tea held at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The first individual contribution to what was called by her, "Our Temple of Patriotism" was made by the first Real Daughter admitted to the Society, Mrs. Washington, mother of Judge Hugh Washington and Mrs. Washington Bellamy of Georgia, who for many years made an annual contribution in her memory.