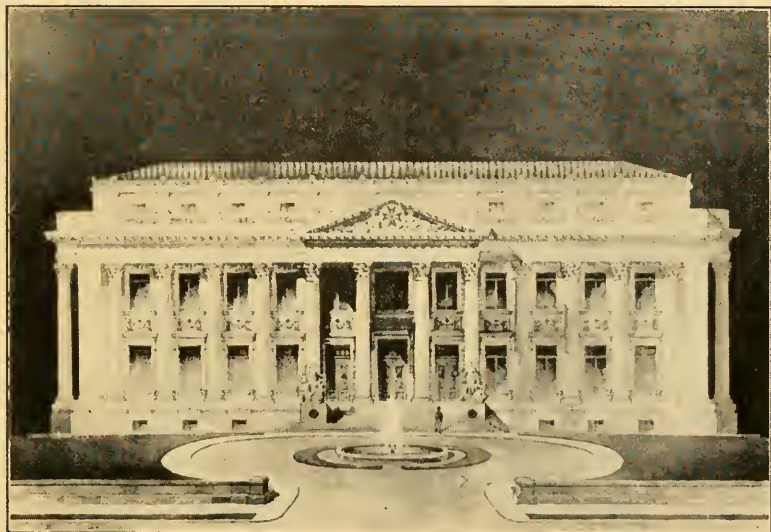


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A National Monument in the City of Washington

TO THE MEMORY OF
THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR



TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, ARCHITECTS
NEW YORK

Commandery of the State of New York
Military Order of the Loyal Legion
of the United States

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Office of Chairman
CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER
66 Broadway, New York
Telephone, 649 Rector

66 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

To the Members of the
Commandery of the State of New York,
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the
United States.

Dear Sirs and Companions,

Knowing that the present status for a National Monument to the Loyal Women of the Civil War will be of interest to you, I am pleased to report that a Bill, appropriating the sum of \$400,000 for a site for the proposed Memorial Building, unanimously passed the United States Senate on August 12th, 1912. Further, that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has unanimously and favorably reported a like Bill in the House of Representatives and that the same is, in consequence, now on the Calendar for the consideration of the House in December next. A careful canvass of the House forecasts favorable action at that time.

The appropriation of \$400,000 is to provide for the purchase of a site and any surplus will

be used toward the completion and furnishing of the building. The Bill provides that condemnation proceedings may be undertaken if it is found impossible to get the land desired at a reasonable price.

The appropriation of Congress is wholly dependent upon the raising of a sum of \$300,000 by the Commandery of the State of New York for the building. Of this amount over \$150,000 has been subscribed and promised by the members and friends of the Commandery and you are earnestly urged to do all in your power toward the raising of the additional \$150,000 and at the earliest possible moment, that the work of constructing the building may not be delayed when the necessary appropriation for the site has finally passed the House and been signed by the President.

As indicated in the letter of President Taft herewith, arrangements have been concluded between the Commandery of the State of New York and the American National Red Cross Society, whereby the National Monument to the Memory of the Loyal Women of the Civil War (a project initiated by our Commandery) is to take the form of a Memorial Building in the City of Washington, which will become in perpetuity a headquarters for the American National Red Cross Society.

You will see by the design on the cover of this pamphlet that an imposing building is proposed.

The floor plans provide storerooms and janitors' quarters on the first floor, rooms for officials on the second floor, directors rooms on the third floor and a Loyal Legion Museum and a Red Cross Museum, as well as an assembly room, two stories in height.

The exterior of the building would be of composite type, a series of columns and pilasters forming the portico and entire front of the structure.

The original appropriation for the site was fixed at \$300,000, but the Library Committees of the Senate and the House voluntarily increased this sum to \$400,000, it being found desirable to surround the building by a large open space, on which temporary structures might be erected when necessary.

These Committees were so much interested in learning of the great work of the American Red Cross Society, at home and abroad, and, also of the proposed Memorial Building project, that they ordered ten thousand copies of the Hearing to be printed for public distribution through members of the United States Congress.

May we not have your prompt and enthusiastic co-operation in this work? As the Hon. James M. Beck so appropriately said, at the Loyal Legion Banquet, October 4th, 1911:

“This project is one of singular nobility
“and beauty. In many ways it is unique.
“Notwithstanding the rhapsodies of poets and
“artists with respect to women, it remains a
“fact that few memorials erected to perpetu-
“ate the memory of great achievements and
“personalities, record the heroism, self-sacri-
“fice, and patriotism of women.

“The achievements and heroism of men in
“war have been the inspiring theme of count-
“less memorials, but few can be recalled that
“similarly record the self-sacrifice of women
“in times of conflict. And yet woman has
“been, from the very dawn of history, the
“chief victim of war, the solace of disaster,
“the gentle consoler of affliction, the mother
“of heroes, the inspirer of victories.”

The personal and hearty co-operation of every member of the New York Commandery is needed.

Annexed you will find copy of a letter to the late Commander-in-Chief, Admiral George W. Melville, which will explain itself.

Faternally yours,

James A. Scrymser,
Chairman.

Contributions may be forwarded to the
Secretary and Treasurer

John L. Merrill
Room 1900, 66 Broadway, New York City
By check or postal money order

(COPY OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TAFT, THE
PRESIDENT OF THE RED CROSS)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Captain Scrymser:

I most heartily approve of the project of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States to build in the City of Washington a National Monument to the Memory of the Loyal Women of the Civil War, which shall become in perpetuity the headquarters of the American National Red Cross.

Memorials to the men of the Civil War are prominent throughout the country, and shall our people be less grateful to the women who labored at home, on the battle-field, and in the hospitals with a patriotic devotion unexcelled, and who, in giving those they loved, made even a greater sacrifice?

What better monument could we build to those noble women than a building at the National Capital to perpetuate their heroic effort to relieve the human suffering which inevitably follows war or any great calamity, and which found its first expression in the great Sanitary Commission of our Civil War? For it was on women's initiative

that this Sanitary Commission was inaugurated, and its success was largely due to their tireless efforts. The splendid work of this American organization was recognized by the Convention of Geneva in 1864, when the International Red Cross Treaty was enacted.

Upon the American Red Cross has fallen the mantle of the Sanitary Commission. The loyal and patriotic spirit of the women to whom this memorial is built will be forever perpetuated in the humane work of the Red Cross, to which they gave the initial impulse.

As President Lincoln so truly said, "If all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war."

I wish the project the success it deserves.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER, *Chairman*,
66 Broadway,
New York City.

Attention!!

VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF
THE CIVIL WAR

WE ASK FOR FUNDS TO BUILD

**A National Monument in the
City of Washington**

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE
CIVIL WAR

WHO SERVED IN THEIR HOMES, ON THE
BATTLE-FIELDS, AND IN THE HOSPITALS

Comrades :

These women were yours—your mothers, your sisters, and your wives. You know that they were your co-equals in labor and more than your equals in bitterness of sorrow; for in your absence at the front they bore your burdens on their shoulders and your sufferings in their hearts. Will you quit the battle-field of life and leave no enduring ex-

pression of your appreciation? Here is your holy privilege, not to be relegated to others. Give, therefore, as you are able; give even from your poverty. Give now, for the last roll-call is near. Forgetfulness is injustice. Remembrance is a sacred duty.

Fraternally yours,

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD
GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD
GENERAL J. FRED PIERSON
MAJOR J. LANGDON WARD
CAPT. JAMES A. SCRYMSEER
LIEUT. LOYALL FARRAGUT
LIEUT. THOMAS STURGIS

Contributions may be forwarded to the
Secretary and Treasurer
John L. Merrill
Room 1900, 66 Broadway, New York City
By check or postal money order.

66 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

February 8th, 1912.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville,
Commander-in-Chief,
Military Order of the Loyal Legion
of the United States
532 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Project for A National Monument to the
Women of the Civil War.

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION,

With reference to my letter of January 25th, last, and to your acknowledgement of the same, dated January 29th, informing me that you would take the matter up with the Recorder-in-Chief at your earliest convenience, I regret to say that up to this writing I have received nothing further from either yourself or the Recorder-in-Chief.

Your General Order of January 1st, reads

“II. Heartily approving every effort to commemorate the patriotic self sacrifice and endurance of the loyal women whose devotion

encouraged and sustained the men who, in the Army and Navy, served the cause, the Commander-in-Chief commends to the Order the purpose set forth above, and asks the several Commanderies to do all within their power to promote the success of the plan originated by the Commandery of the State of New York."

and omits any reference to the request in the original Resolution, ratified by the Commandery-in-Chief, as to the collecting of funds and forwarding the same to Recorder Blakeman, the Secretary and Treasurer, New York City.

The fact of this omission, together with the letter of the Recorder-in-Chief, Col. John P. Nicholson, to Recorder Blakeman, dated January 9th, 1912, and its enclosed correspondence, leads me to understand that the Commander-in-Chief finds embarrassment in assuming the responsibility, as Commander-in-Chief, of endorsing the project to the extent of soliciting subscriptions for the same.

For the purpose, therefore, of relieving the Commander-in-Chief of embarrassment in the premises, the Committee on Ways and Means of the Commandery of the State of New York withdraws its request for the official co-operation of the Commandery-in-Chief, and will itself undertake the task of carrying the projected memorial

to completion in its own way and with such welcome aid as those in sympathy with its efforts may voluntarily render.

With great respect, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JAMES A. SCRYMSER, *Chairman*,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

OCT 2 - 1912

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PROJECT FOR A
NATIONAL MONUMENT TO
THE MEMORY OF THE LOYAL WOMEN
OF THE CIVIL WAR

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Office of Chairman

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER
66 Broadway, New York

PROJECT FOR A
NATIONAL MONUMENT

TO THE MEMORY OF THE

LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR

INAUGURATED BY THE COMMANDERY OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MILITARY
ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE
UNITED STATES; TO BE IN THE FORM OF A

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE
AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE TERMS OF ACCOMPANYING
CONGRESSIONAL BILL

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD

GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD

GENERAL J. FRED PIERSON

MAJOR J. LANGDON WARD

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER

LIEUT. LOYALL FARRAGUT

LIEUT. THOMAS STURGIS

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER, *Chairman*

66 Broadway, New York



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Announcement.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
OF THE
MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

are pleased to announce to the members of the New York Commandery
and to all interested in the project for

A National Monument in the City of Washington

TO THE MEMORY OF
THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR, WHO
SERVED IN THEIR HOMES, ON THE
BATTLE-FIELDS, AND IN THE HOSPITALS

that permanent arrangements have been made with

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

whereby the RED CROSS is to obtain from the Congress of the United States an appropriation for a proper site for a Monumental Building to be built by the Commandery of the State of New York and its friends, and perpetually occupied and maintained by the RED CROSS as its Headquarters, which monumental building shall stand for all time as a symbol of the Nation's gratitude to the loyal women of the Civil War.

Thus the patriotic and humane spirit of the women who created the Sanitary Commission, which cared for our Soldiers and Sailors during the War, descends upon the RED CROSS, which will, with its efficient organization, care for all sufferers in time of disaster.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD

GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD

GENERAL J. FRED. PIERSON

MAJOR J. LANGDON WARD

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER

LIEUT. LOYALL FARRAGUT

LIEUT. THOMAS STURGIS

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER, *Chairman*

66 Broadway, New York

Contributions may be forwarded to the Secretary and Treasurer

JOHN L. MERRILL

Room 1900, 66 Broadway, New York City

By check or postal money order

[5]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Captain Scrymser:

I most heartily approve of the project of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States to build in the City of Washington a National Monument to the Memory of the Loyal Women of the Civil War, which shall become in perpetuity the headquarters of the American National Red Cross.

Memorials to the men of the Civil War are prominent throughout the country, and shall our people be less grateful to the women who labored at home, on the battle-field, and in the hospitals with a patriotic devotion unexcelled, and who, in giving those they loved, made even a greater sacrifice?

What better monument could we build to those noble women than a building at the National Capital to perpetuate their heroic effort to relieve the human suffering which inevitably follows war or any great calamity, and which found its first expression in the great Sanitary Commission of our Civil War? For it was on women's initiative that

this Sanitary Commission was inaugurated, and its success was largely due to their tireless efforts. The splendid work of this American organization was recognized by the Convention of Geneva in 1864, when the International Red Cross Treaty was enacted.

Upon the American Red Cross has fallen the mantle of the Sanitary Commission. The loyal and patriotic spirit of the women to whom this memorial is built will be forever perpetuated in the humane work of the Red Cross, to which they gave the initial impulse.

As President Lincoln so truly said, "If all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war."

I wish the project the success it deserves.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER, *Chairman*,
66 Broadway,
New York City.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator
Root, April 4, 1912, and referred to the
Committee on Library

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative
Slayden of Texas, April 3, 1912, and referred
to the Committee on Library

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

That there be hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of three hundred thousand dollars as a part contribution to the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a memorial in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the loyal women of the United States during the Civil War.

SEC. 2. That said memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character, and shall be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross, and shall cost with the site not less than six hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum hereby appropriated shall not be payable until there shall have been raised by private subscription by the Com-

mandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid for any site nor toward the construction of any memorial unless the site and the plan for the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War of the United States, a representative of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a representative of the American Red Cross, which representatives shall be duly designated by said associations, respectively, to act for them. The plans of the said memorial shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The expenditure for said site and memorial shall be made under the direction of the commission consisting of the Secretary of War and the representatives of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the American Red Cross; and the said memorial shall be constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall act as the executive disbursing officer of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the title to the site procured shall be taken by the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and be responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States.

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Office of Chairman
CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER
66 Broadway, New York
Telephone, 649 Rector

TO ALL CONCERNED:

You will be interested to know that over One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed and promised by the members and friends of the Commandery of the State of New York for the National Monument to be built in Washington, D. C., to the Memory of the Loyal Women of the Civil War.

The Officers of the American National Red Cross have made a thorough canvass of the present Congress, and confidently hope that the Committees to which the joint resolution has been referred will make early and favorable reports, thus placing the resolution on the Calendars for the action of Congress at its next session.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the Loyal Legion Com-manderies of Kansas and Maine are planning to co-operate with the New York Commandery in raising the building fund for this Na-tional Monument.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. SCRYMSER,
Chairman.

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Office of Chairman
CAPTAIN JAMES A. SCRYMSER
66 Broadway, New York
Telephone, 649 Rector

"Lest We Forget"

An Opportunity

TO HELP TO BUILD

A National Monument in the City of Washington

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR

WHO SERVED IN THEIR HOMES, ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS, AND IN THE HOSPITALS

TO ALL PATRIOTIC MEN AND WOMEN

THIS project has lain dormant in the public conscience for fifty years awaiting some initiative to bring it to fruition. Every patriotic citizen of the United States should heartily approve the undertaking ; and it follows that if each will express his, or her, approval by a contribution, however small, the necessary funds will be forthcoming and the monument will be built to stand for all time a worthy symbol of the Nation's gratitude.

This appeal for funds is national—to each and to every one !

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD
GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD
GENERAL J. FRED PIERSON
MAJOR J. LANGDON WARD
CAPT. JAMES A. SCRYMSER
LIEUT. LOYALL FARRAGUT
LIEUT. THOMAS STURGIS

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JOHN L. MERRILL

Room 1900, 66 Broadway, New York City

By check or postal money order

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MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE UNITED STATES

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Attention ! !

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TO THE MEMORY OF

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COMRADES :

These women were yours—your mothers, your sisters, and your wives. You know that they were your co-equals in labor and more than your equals in bitterness of sorrow ; for in your absence at the front they bore your burdens on their shoulders and your sufferings in their hearts. Will you quit the battle-field of life and leave no enduring expression of your appreciation? Here is your holy privilege, not to be relegated to others. Give, therefore, as you are able ; give even from your poverty. Give now, for the last roll-call is near. Forgetfulness is injustice. Remembrance is a sacred duty.

Fraternally yours,

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD
GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD
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[12]

THE AMERICAN WOMEN
IN THE CIVIL WAR

THE AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

Address of James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in response to a toast at the dinner of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, New York City, October 4, 1911.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

In responding to this toast of gracious memory, I can only regret that some one has not been selected who could dwell upon so inspiring a theme as the patriotic work of the American woman in the Civil War, with a fervor born of actual experience. I did not, however, feel at liberty to decline your invitation to advocate the erection of the proposed memorial at Washington, for your Commandery recently did me the great honor to elect me to its membership and I could not decline its first call to service, especially as it gives me this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgment of the honor thus done me.

In advocating the proposed memorial, my only regret is that I cannot rise "to the height of the great argument." Fortunately, it needs no advocate. The cause speaks for itself.

This project is one of singular nobility and beauty. In many ways it is unique. Notwithstanding the rhapsodies of poets and artists with respect to woman, it remains a fact that few memorials, erected to perpetuate the memory of great achievements and personalities, record the heroism, self-sacrifice, and patriotism of woman.

This deficiency is only true of that commemorative Art which seeks to record the verdicts of history. The chisel and the brush have ever found in woman an inspiring subject, when the motive for expression was purely æsthetic. The literature of the ages has also embodied the chivalrous admiration which all noble men have for women. In all Greek literature, what figure more noble than Antigone, while the most inspired poem of the

Christian era had for its inspiration the sainted Beatrice, under whose gentle guidance the great Florentine ascended in his exalted imagination from the depths of Hell to the loftiest regions of Paradise.

These, however, are poetical abstractions, gracious expressions of a spirit of undying chivalry. It remains true that the concrete achievements of women have had scant recognition. We look almost in vain for any memorial which records her sacrifice and patriotism.

There are in England statues to Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria, but in this as in other countries where the achievements of women are recorded in bronze or marble, it is the ruler whose reign and deeds are generally commemorated. France, indeed, with characteristic idealism, has commemorated in many noble memorials the marvellous and indeed almost miraculous achievements of her Joan of Arc, while Germany has not failed to remember the pathetic misfortunes of her Queen Louise.

The noblest memorial erected to the memory of a woman as a woman will not be found in Christendom, but in the Orient, and was erected not by a civilized nation but by an Indian ruler. I refer to that which many believe to be the most beautiful memorial in the world, the Taj Mahal in India, erected by an Oriental potentate to the memory of a beloved wife, and which stands to-day in imperishable beauty as one of the wonders of the world.

We utilize the gracious outward form of woman to symbolize the highest attributes and the noblest ideals of man. The winged figure of Victory—the Nike of Samothrace—symbolizes the triumphant destiny of a race, as the best Greek sculpture spoke of the wisdom of the “city of the violet crown,” as typified in the figure of Minerva. Love—sacred and profane—has been symbolized many thousand times in stately churches, noble temples and inspiring effigies, but how rare is any memorial to any concrete achievement of a woman? The achievements and heroism of men in war have been the inspiring theme of countless memorials, but few can be recalled that similarly record the self-sacrifice of women in times of conflict. And yet woman has been, from the very dawn of history, the chief victim of war, the solace of disaster, the gentle consoler of affliction, the mother of heroes, the inspirer of victory.

Commemorative art has its serious purpose and solemn obligations. The Greeks had so fine a sense of its proprieties that they condemned Phidias to

prison because he had furtively chiseled images of himself and Pericles on the shield of Minerva.

This tradition suggests a great truth. A permanent memorial constitutes not merely a verdict upon the past but a challenge to the future. It seeks to project the beliefs and emotions of a generation beyond the gulf of years into that unknown and illimitable future, down whose infinite vista we turn an eager but darkened vision. It asserts our belief that the thing that we commemorate is of such undying interest that it will not "fade like streaks of morning cloud into the infinite azure of the past." Such memorials are the letters of a great language, by which one age tells to another its deepest feelings, its greatest passions, its highest hopes, its noblest deeds. Such appeal of the living to the unborn is either an act of sublime justice or it is presumptuous folly. If the latter, its worst vice is that it flatters, and therefore shames, the dead.

This thought is deeply impressed on any one who walks through Westminster Abbey. There are found among many noble and deserved memorials monuments to men and achievements of such ephemeral importance as to shock our sense of propriety, reminding us of Edmund Burke's sad exclamation to the electors of Bristol—"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

The very word "statue" signifies the "immovable" thing, and therefore should only symbolize that which is in its lasting nobility and permanent influence immovable. Indeed, the words "state" and "statue" have a common origin, and the history of the one can often be read in the other, in the case of any nation which respects its past. A French child can read the history of his country in its memorials, and the inscription over the Pantheon in Paris evinces the undying spirit of this great people.

We need not fear the verdict of the future as to what we now plan to do. There are many memorials to the deathless valor of the brave men who, in the four years from 1861 to 1865, responded to the call of their country and in many cases laid down their lives for its preservation; but not less worthy of commemorative art is the equal patriotism of the women of America, who as truly threw their hearts into the great struggle for the Union, and who freely gave their lives at the no less dangerous posts of duty of the fever-stricken camps, which followed with the scythe of Death the march of our mighty armies.

The women of America had reason to throw their hearts and souls into the great struggle, for the supreme issue upon which it was fought was one of exalted morality, appealing as few wars have ever done to the noblest emotions of women.

When war in other ages meant the preservation of a race or community, when victory was followed by spoliation, rapine, massacre, and other outrages, women have taken active part in every conflict from the instinct of self-preservation. As advancing civilization has ended this awful aftermath of battle, women have had little heart in any war due merely to economic causes or the desire for territorial aggrandizement. The cause of a war must be of sublime unselfishness to reconcile the gentle heart of a woman to the multiplied destruction of a modern battle-field.

The Civil War had a peculiar appeal to the conscience of women. It was not only that the preservation of the Union was at stake, but that a supreme issue of human freedom, due in no small part to the tender sympathies of woman, had precipitated a struggle which involved the right of the slave mother to the child of her breast. Freely conceding that the causes that led up to the Civil War were complex in character, in some instances involving economic rather than moral questions, yet a controlling motive of the great conflict was the question of slavery, and in that issue the women of America had a deeper interest than the men, and possibly did more to bring it home to the hearts and consciences of the American people.

Among the causes of the great conflict Harriet Beecher Stowe's pen was not secondary in importance to the Dred Scott decision or John Brown's raid, while the loyal people of the North kept step to the music of the Union to the immortal lines of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The women of America freely gave not only their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons, but many of them threw themselves into the conflict as army nurses and endured perils and suffered hardships that were little less than those sustained by the soldiers on the firing-line.

Such lofty patriotism has always characterized the American women. The women of the Revolution, with whom Burgoyne had boasted before leaving England that he would dance, and with a pitiful minority of whom the soldiers of Howe did dance in the Mischianza, contributed not merely the product of their nimble fingers, but also that which was dearest to them.

Said one of them to her husband, in the spirit of a Roman matron :

“Remember, Sidney, that I would rather hear that you were left a corpse on the field than that you were a coward.”

To which her Lovelace could have replied in those lovely words which embody the chivalry of our race :

“I could not love thee, dear, so much
Loved I not honor more.”

To that Philadelphia Woman’s Committee which, headed by Esther Reed, had helped to clothe his ragged Continentals, Washington, with true Virginian gallantry, wrote :

“The Army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex, nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable.”

Such spirit characterized the women of America in the dark days of 1861-1865, times that truly tried as with fire women’s souls as well as those of men.

How many, like Andromache “smiling through her tears,” said to those they loved best : “If you think it your duty to go, you should go.” Lincoln’s beautiful letter, written in 1863 to the mother who sacrificed her five sons on the altar of her country, simply speaks of one of many thousands who heroically bade their sons, many of them on the very threshold of manhood, to go forth to probable death to save the Union.

When the memorial is erected, could we do better than inscribe upon it, as its moving spirit, those beautiful words of Lincoln in the letter just referred to :

“I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereave-

ment, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours, to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.”

Our American civilization has always taken just pride in the gracious type of refined, cultivated, and ennobled womanhood, and while modesty has ever been its distinctive charm, yet the women of America have never at any crisis of their country hesitated to give up their gentle retirement, if thereby they could in any manner advance a good cause or alleviate human suffering. They have ever shown the spirit of the noblest Greek heroine, Antigone, the devoted daughter and sister, who gave her own life that the body of her slain brother might have the honored rites of sepulture. Could he who may hereafter design this memorial do better than give concrete expression to the figure of Antigone, thus identifying the Greek maiden with her sisters of later ages and joining in the bonds of heroism the noblest heroine of the epic period of Greece with those of the latest and noblest Republic of all time?

In the Civil War, the patriotic co-operation of American women reached a high-water mark never attained before, and possibly never to be attained again.

Every little community had its organization to help the men in the front, great enterprises were undertaken in the leading cities to raise funds for the Sanitary Commissions, depots were maintained, through which the soldier passing from his Northern home to Southern battle-fields could get food and raiment and that helpful encouragement which is greater than both. Never did our women better justify their right to the title “lady,” that meaning originally the “bread-giver.”

Thousands, under the inspiring leadership of Clara Barton,—a name justly to be ranked with those of Florence Nightingale and Grace Darling,—went to the front, were present at the awful struggles in the Peninsular campaign, in those of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and of the Wilderness, received the wounded soldiers as they were borne from the battle-field, nursed them to convalescence in the fever-stricken camps, and, if need were, took their last messages, wiped the death sweat from their brows and closed their eyes in the last sleep.

Only “He who counteth all our sorrows” can ever measure the good that

they did and the sorrow which they relieved. Many perished in the typhus-ridden camps and hospitals and were as truly sacred martyrs of the conflict as the soldiers who fell beneath shot and shell. These, too, should be counted as worthy comrades in that ghostly army of which the Abbé Perreyve wrote: "Unseen by the corporal eyes, but too clearly visible to the mind's eye, the great army of the dead, the army of the slain, the abandoned, the forgotten, the army of cruel tortures and prolonged infirmities, which pursues its fatal march behind what we call glory."

To tell the beadroll of such heroism would be impossible, for in this, as in every similar crisis, thousands suffered and died whose very names are forgotten.

A grateful country recalls the name of Dorothea L. Dix, Clara Harlowe Barton, Helen Louise Gilson, Eliza C. Porter, Mary A. Bickerdyke, Margaret Elizabeth Breckinridge, Amy M. Bradley, Arabella Griffith Barlow, Nellie Maria Taylor, Adeline Couzins, the Woolseys, Schuylers, Primes and many others.

"Last at the Cross and earliest at the grave," could be written of these women as truly as of those holy women who remained loyal in the Supreme Tragedy.

Said one of these brave women, on board a steamer near Vicksburg, during the fearful siege of that city, when told that she was going beyond her strength and would die if not more prudent:

"What if I do? Shall men come here by tens of thousands and fight and suffer and die, and shall not some women be willing to die to sustain and succor them?"

More than once women, like Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Barlow,—each the wife of a Major-General,—passed between the lines of embattled armies in the very midst of the conflict, that they might nurse a husband, relative, or friend in the enemy's lines.

To record all the acts of heroism and self-sacrifice, the tender sayings and the sweet benedictions of these women would require a volume, and if all could be thus recorded for the grateful admiration of posterity, the Recording Angel would have no occasion to blot it out forever with a gentle tear, but rather seal it for perpetual remembrance with a divine benediction.

Let one instance speak for all, and I select it simply because the present project owes much of its inspiration to the sacred memory of this woman.

On the outbreak of the war, Arabella Griffith, a young and lovely woman of no inconsiderable intellectual attainments and of assured social standing, was engaged to a young lawyer, who has since passed into history as Major-General Francis C. Barlow.

On the 19th of April, 1861, Barlow enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment of the New York Militia, and on the day before his regiment left for Washington the young couple were married. The next day they parted. Mrs. Barlow left the comfort and retirement of her home, joined the Sanitary Commission, and reached Harrison's Landing on the 2d of July, 1862. Death had reaped a great harvest and thousands of wounded and dying men were arriving. To the relief of this multiplied suffering Mrs. Barlow gave every energy of mind and body.

While nursing in the field hospital at Antietam, her husband, severely wounded, was brought in on a stretcher. How grateful it must have been to him, when he first opened his eyes in the rude surroundings of the field hospital, to find his young wife leaning over him, stanching his wounds, and caring for him with the gentle ministrations of an Angel of Mercy!

She nursed him back to convalescence, and the field of Gettysburg again found him desperately wounded within the Confederate lines. When word of Barlow's wounds and, as it was supposed, dying condition reached the Union lines, Mrs. Barlow applied to General Hancock for leave to cross the lines, but important strategical conditions compelled the General to decline to open negotiations with the Confederates to effect this transfer under a flag of truce.

Taking her life into her hands, she crept to the picket lines and, under the cover of night, made a dash across the open space that separated the opposing armies at that point. She was fired upon by the pickets of both armies, but escaped unscathed.

Again she nursed her husband to health, and the spring of 1864 found her in the Wilderness, and later in the trenches before Petersburg, where her tireless energy in organizing the work of relief brought comfort and aid to many wounded soldiers. Through these times which "truly tried men's souls," she labored unceasingly and, although her health soon showed manifest evidence of breaking down, she paid no attention to the warnings

of friends. Finally at about the end of the war, her noble work nobly ended, that dreadful fever, which is the scourge of camps and which slew more in the Civil War than did the Confederate artillery, struck her down.

She returned to Washington only to receive the crown of martyrdom. On July 27, 1864, Mrs. Barlow died in the City of Washington, as truly a martyr to the great cause as any soldier in the ranks who died on the firing-line.

On his dying bed years later, Barlow expressed to the member of this Commandery who has initiated this noble project, his confident prediction that the day would come when a grateful country would erect a noble memorial to the heroism and self-sacrifice of such women as Arabella Barlow. To Companion James A. Scrymser, the friend of Barlow, this Commandery and the Loyal Legion owe a debt, for his suggestion gives to the Nation an opportunity to pay in fitting manner a sacred debt of gratitude now long overdue.

You, more than any class in the community, can appreciate the nobility of the project which this Commandery of the Loyal Legion is about to inaugurate.

To the mothers who gave their sons, to the wives who gave their husbands, to the sisters who gave their brothers, to the women who became nurses, to those who in the privacy of their homes gave their earnings and the work of their hands, to one and all, let us erect this noble memorial, and in payment of a long deferred debt let our memorial be more beautiful than any memorial known to man. Let it stand for all that woman has been in American history!

Woman is the only order of nobility that we recognize in this democratic country. To her queenly office we willingly bow. An American woman first wove an American flag and gave it to the soldiers of the Republic. May there ever remain in the heart of every true American the love of the knightly cavalier for woman, and of this true chivalry of our people—greater and finer than the vaunted chivalry of the Middle Ages—let the memorial which shall arise in lasting beauty in the Capital of our Nation be the most lasting and beautiful expression!



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MEMORIAL TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 24, 1912.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

U.S. Congress House

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. J. Res. 289.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 289) entitled "Joint resolution in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War," beg to report the same, with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "of," strike out the word "three" and insert the word "four".

Page 2, line 1, after the word "than," strike out the word "six" and insert the word "seven."

Page 3, line 4, after the word "by," strike out all of the remainder of paragraph and insert a comma and the following:

And the building erected thereon shall be the property of the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States; subject to such further direction and control as may be provided by law.

Appended is the report of a hearing before the Committee on the Library of the Senate, on May 20, 1912, relating to the bill and also a financial statement of the National Red Cross to June 30, 1912.

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MEMORIAL TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 11.15 o'clock a. m.

Present: Senators Wetmore (chairman) and Newlands.

Also appeared: Miss Mabel T. Boardman, National Red Cross; Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Army, retired, National Red Cross, and Mr. James A. Scrymser, representing the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN (Senator Wetmore). The clerk will read the bill.

The bill is as follows:

[S. J. Res. 95, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars as a part contribution to the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a memorial in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the loyal women of the United States during the Civil War.

SEC. 2. That said memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character, and shall be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross, and shall cost, with the site, not less than six hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum hereby appropriated shall not be payable until there shall have been raised by private subscription by the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid for any site nor toward the construction of any memorial unless the site and the plan for the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War of the United States, a representative of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a representative of the American Red Cross, which representatives shall be duly designated by said associations, respectively, to act for them. The plans of the said memorial shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The expenditure for said site and memorial shall be made under the direction of the commission consisting of the Secretary of War and the representatives of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the American Red Cross; and the said memorial shall be constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall act as the executive disbursing officer of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the title to the site procured shall be taken by the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and be responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States.

STATEMENT OF MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Boardman, if you desire, you may proceed.

Miss BOARDMAN. In the first place, as I said in the committee meeting in the House of Representatives, I would like to say a word from the woman's point of view on the question of this proposed memorial. I think the women who gave those who were dearer to them than life itself for the preservation of the Union, who worked so diligently all through the war in the Sanitary Commission, in which their energies centered, and for which \$5,000,000 were raised—who, it is estimated, raised \$50,000,000 outside of the Sanitary Commission—these women who sacrificed not only a great deal in what they gave up in their own home comfort, but who worked in the hospitals and on the battle fields, have thus far received no recognition of all this by the Government.

I believe that the people of our country would approve heartily of such a recognition as this memorial of all that the women did for the sake of the Union, which everybody is now glad was preserved. Congress or the Government has expended for memorials to men, when the Lincoln memorial is finished, about \$5,000,000. Now, in this proposition for a memorial to the women in appreciation of all that they did, half of the amount appropriated will be contributed, so that the Government is only asked for half of what the whole memorial will cost.

It is then a very pertinent question, I think, to ask why this memorial which is to be provided, if the plan is carried out, should be not merely a memorial but a useful memorial, to continue the kind of work which was done by women during the Civil War—to provide for the use of the National Red Cross headquarters in perpetuity. It is a very pertinent question, I think, to ask how the Red Cross is of use to the Government if it is to have the use of this proposed memorial building.

In the first place, as you know, Congress created the Red Cross, under the treaty of Geneva, to take charge of the volunteer work during wars. There has to be some official society to do this work. The President of the United States appoints upon the governing board of the Red Cross the central committee, a chairman, and a representation of the five departments—the State Department, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Justice. All the accounts of the National Red Cross are audited by the War Department, and the annual report has to be submitted to Congress, so that it has a general oversight of the work of the Red Cross.

Under this central committee the work of the Red Cross is divided into 3 departments, each under a board of 15, whose chairman and vice chairman are members of the central committee. For instance, there is the war relief board, the chairman and vice chairman of which are the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy. This board has charge of all volunteer relief work in time of war. It has, for example, a list of all coastwise ships which could be used for hospital purposes and a list of the equipment of such ships. This board is also studying other questions, questions of hospital trains, etc.; but I will not go into these details.

I want to speak more at length upon two subcommittees. First, the subcommittee on Red Cross nursing service.

Some years ago the Army tried to establish an Army nurse reserve; but that effort was not a success. It failed to secure a sufficient number of nurses. The subcommittee of this board on the Red Cross nursing service consists of 15 members. At the head of this committee is Miss Jane Delano. Miss Delano used to be at the head of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses in New York. She reorganized for the Army their whole Army-nurse service, and after she had done that she resigned to give her whole time, without any remuneration, to the Red Cross work. She has organized a body of 3,000 of the best-trained nurses of the country, who are required to come up to the highest standard and who have promised in their agreement with the Red Cross that they will report for active service in time of war or disaster. They come the moment they are needed. They are not taken from nursing one sick person to send them to another; but as soon as they are at liberty they agree to respond to the call of the Red Cross. These nurses must be graduates of schools connected with general hospitals. They must present the highest recommendations and various credentials. It would seem as if the Red Cross would not have been able to secure any so stringent were its requirements, notwithstanding which it has over 3,000 enrolled. The Red Cross is expending for this purpose between two and three thousand dollars a year, and Miss Delano's valuable services are given gratuitously. Moreover, these nurses come for any Red Cross service for just half of their regular fees. They give 50 per cent of their salaries, supporting themselves, as they have to do, for the sake of the Red Cross in time of war or in case of disaster.

To show you how promptly the service works, I might mention that a year ago the Surgeon General asked for six nurses to send to the Mexican border. In about five hours' time Miss Delano had the nurses ready to start. They went to the border, and from the confidential reports we have had from the Surgeon General's office they each have a fine record. We have now in the flooded district 11 of these Red Cross trained nurses, and our reports of them are most satisfactory. They are all doing hard work, and, you understand, this is done under difficult conditions and circumstances, not like nursing in a private house.

Under the war-relief board there is the subcommittee on first aid. It is not until it is realized in the unfortunate event of the breaking out of war how necessary are hospital orderlies. This subcommittee will provide men trained in that work available for active service. Moreover, to show how continually necessary this work is you only have to remember that there have been 30,000 men killed in our coal mines during the last 10 years and nearly 100,000 injured; the railroad statistics of accidents are equally great, and annually hundreds of thousands of injuries make an equally appalling showing in the industrial world.

For the first-aid instruction the Red Cross is employing at the present time three physicians to organize the work. One is working in the Southern States—Alabama and Tennessee; two are on first-aid cars, traveling schools, which are carried by the railroads free. One of these cars we hope this summer to send up into the lumber district in the Northwest. Classes for these instructions are being organized through-

out the country, and being extended to the firemen and policemen of cities, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. Last year 150,000 persons were provided with first-aid instructions. The Red Cross first-aid textbooks have been translated into Slovak, Polak, Italian, and Lithuanian, to reach the miners of those nationalities. The Red Cross expended for this purpose \$12,000 last year, and will expend \$15,000 or more this year in this department of its work.

Of course the knowledge secured by such training is of constant value all over the country. These men are at hand in case of accident in the mines and on railroads, and they are well fitted to give first aid. Many of these miners have given exhibitions of their training recently. At Pittsburgh, in October last, more than 40 teams from different mines were present, coming from as far west as the State of Washington, and also from Western, Southern, Central, and Eastern States. That is something of the work that the Red Cross is doing.

The second board is the National Relief Board. This has to do with national relief work. Since the Red Cross reorganization in 1905 it has been doing relief work from Chelsea, Boston, to San Francisco, on the east and west; on the north, from the boundaries of Canada at Beaudette and Spooner, to Key West, on the Gulf. It is now engaged in relief work for the Mississippi River floods and for the *Titanic* wreck sufferers. At any time it is ready to respond to calls for help in any part of the country. How that work is done and the importance of it is another feature of the work. For instance, take the Cherry mine disaster, by which were left dependent 150 widows and between four and five hundred children. The Red Cross has made arrangements with the best charities organizations of the country to obtain from them their trained workers, who are placed under Mr. Bicknell, the national director, for active work after disaster. At Cherry, under Mr. Bicknell's direction, two good women from the charity organization of Chicago who could speak Polish and Italian to those poor women aided in the temporary relief, while Mr. Bicknell perfected the permanent relief plan by which all the contributed funds were consolidated and are now being paid out on a system of pension for each widow and minor child until the children are of an age to support themselves and the fund is exhausted. The mayor of Cherry writes that the plan is working "like a charm," the families are kept together, the children sent to school, and the funds safeguarded from dishonest persons who might have gotten them away from these poor foreign women. The Red Cross became the wage earner of the family and the guardian of the children.

When Beaudette and Spooner in northern Minnesota were burned by a forest fire, the Treasury Department permitted the Red Cross to import lumber across the Rainy River from Canada without duty. Expert carpenters were sent to the villages and under their direction the men put to work rebuilding homes for themselves. In a month's time and before winter weather came on the people all were under shelter, and so enabled to continue their lumber work during the winter and their farming in the spring, and were not forced from lack of shelter to drift to towns and cities, where they would have added to the pauper class.

After the storm at Key West the problem of relief was met by the plan of providing material for the sponge fishermen's boats, which they were set to rebuild and while so occupied were paid a daily wage

out of relief funds. A boat completed, its owner was again on his feet and needed no further relief.

The money which is contributed, often in checks of large amounts, often in sums of a few cents, has been honestly and properly administered and administered in such a way as to put the sufferers back again on their feet. A large percentage of the people who suffer from disaster—certainly over 90 per cent—are self-respecting people who would not need help except in case of a serious disaster which overwhelms them and the community around them. The duty of the Red Cross is to provide means whereby these victims may be rehabilitated.

The National Relief Board has also charge of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which in four years has raised \$1,000,000 for tuberculosis work.

The International Relief Board has charge of relief work for foreign disasters. You will remember, Senator Newlands, when we were in Canton, China, what a feeling of animosity to the United States there was. Senator Root said the return of the indemnity and the work the Red Cross did for the famine relief had done more to change the attitude of the Chinese people than anything else. Over \$300,000 was sent that year for the famine victims. In fact, Senator Root said not long ago that he did not believe the public had any idea of the great power possessed by the Red Cross to strengthen our friendly relationship with other nations.

The Red Cross relief work is done for many different disasters. After the Italian earthquake the Red Cross organizations from all over the world cooperated in the relief work for the victims.

The American Red Cross has one preventive work also which is of benefit to the Government. When the bubonic plague broke out in Manchuria, Drs. Strong and Teague, of Manila, taking their lives in their hands, worked for five weeks at the plague hospital at Mukden. The Red Cross paid the expense of this investigation. When the international conference met, they were the leading men in the conference. The plague was arrested. If it had continued it would have probably spread through China, invaded the Philippine Islands, and might have reached our own western coast. This is a good example of the preventive work of the Red Cross. The Red Cross spent \$3,000 for this work. The doctors were paid nothing; they gave their services free, and, as I said, they took their lives in their hands to do it.

Since the Red Cross reorganization in 1905 the public has given to it for relief work over five and a half million dollars, and I think it means much to the country to have had this money honestly and well expended, so that the Red Cross is an organization that is of value to the Government and to the people.

The public has little idea as to how our governmental departments turn to the Red Cross. The State Department only lately has asked it to send to three different consuls in Mexico and the ambassador at Mexico City \$500 each to bring certain Americans home that have been forced away from their occupations in the country by the troubles there and who have no means with which to return to the United States. At the time of the earthquake in Costa Rica the Navy and Army departments asked to give them a guaranty so that before Congress passed a bill allowing the departments to send tents and blankets that were at Panama to these suffering people exposed to

the tropical rains they could act without an unfortunate delay. This the Red Cross did. The Interior Department at the time of the fires in Montana asked it to take care of the civilian employees injured in fighting the fires. The soldiers who were injured were sent to Army hospitals, but the department had no money to care for the sick civilian employees.

The other day at the time of the *Titanic* disaster the Secretary of Commerce and Labor asked Mr. Bicknell, the Red Cross national director, to accompany him to New York to aid in the immediate care of the steerage women and children as they landed. The Red Cross has charge in New York of the *Titanic* relief fund, as last year it had charge of the Triangle shirt waist factory fire fund. One never knows when and where the Government may need the assistance of this organization, and the Red Cross is always ready to respond. Therefore I think it is eminently fitting that the organization of the Red Cross, which is of such constant value to the Government of the country, should have the use of such a proposed memorial, and that it is also just and fitting that the Government of the United States should do its part in recognizing by such a memorial building the work of the loyal women during the Civil War.

Mr. Scrymser will tell you how he became interested in this. I beg also to submit a portion of an article published in the April Red Cross Bulletin which tells something in brief of the work done by the women during the Civil War.

Thus does the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States awaken into life a project that has lain dormant since the Civil War and which must appeal most strongly to all patriotic men and women.

But to perpetuate merely the memory of these noble women in a monument of bronze or stone did not appeal to the men who inaugurated this action. They conceived not only of a remembrance of the loyal service of these women, but of a monument that would forever perpetuate the patriotic and humane spirit that inspired their labors. For this purpose the Commandery of the State of New York proposed that the monument to be erected take the form of a building to be given for headquarters of the American Red Cross in perpetuity, provided Congress would appropriate an equal amount as a contribution of the United States toward the purchase of a suitable site, the improvement of the grounds, and construction of the building. The Red Cross on its part is to agree to secure an endowment fund whose income will be sufficient to maintain the building for all time.

Congress has appropriated nearly five millions of dollars for monuments for men in the District of Columbia. The public contributed to these monuments less than \$200,000. We believe Congress will not fail to show the gratitude of the Nation for the labors, the sacrifices, the sufferings of the loyal women of the Civil War by appropriating the desired amount. In the case of the monuments erected to men in the District, Congress appropriated 25 times what the public contributed, but in this case Congress is asked to appropriate only one-half the entire amount in recognition of the wonderful service done by these women.

Dr. Henry W. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary Commission, a commission inaugurated by a great meeting of women held at Cooper Institute in New York, April, 1861, in the introduction

to "Woman's Work in the Civil War," speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of their spirit and their labors. No one could know more of this than Dr. Bellows. For the Sanitary Commission alone some \$5,000,000 was raised, mostly by the efforts of the women, and it is considered not an overestimate to say that through the thousands of soldiers' aid societies and other organizations a total of \$50,000,000 in money and supplies was secured by the women of the country for the aid and relief of the soldiers. Had we space we would quote Dr. Bellows's article in full, but we must content ourselves with a few brief quotations:

Thousands of women, obscure in their homes, humble in their fortunes, and all human trace of whose labors is forever lost, contributed as generously of their substance and as freely of their time and strength, and gave as unreservedly their hearts and their prayers to the cause as the most conspicuous of the shining list. * * * Women there were in this war who, without a single relative in the Army, denied themselves for the whole four years the comforts to which they had been accustomed, went thinly clad, took the extra blanket from their bed, never tasted tea or sugar or flesh, that they might wind another bandage around some unknown soldier's wound or give some parched lip in the hospital another sip of wine. The American women, after giving up to the ranks of the gathering and advancing armies their husbands and sons, their brothers and lovers, proceeded to organize relief for them. * * *

It is impossible to overestimate the amount of consecrated work done by the loyal women of the North for the Army. Hundreds of thousands of women probably gave all the leisure they could command and all the money they could save and spare to the soldiers the whole four years and more of the war. Amid discouragements and fearful delays they never flagged, but to the last increased in zeal and devotion. * * *

No words are adequate to describe the systematic, persistent faithfulness of the women who organized and led the branches of the United States Sanitary Commission. Their volunteer labor had all the regularity of paid services and a heartiness and earnestness which no paid services can ever have. Storms nor heat could keep them from their posts, and they wore on their faces, and finally evinced in their breaking constitutions, the marks of the cruel strain put upon their minds and their hearts. * * *

The prodigious exertion put forth by the women who founded and conducted the great fairs for the soldiers in a dozen principal cities and in many large towns were only surpassed by the planning, skill, and administrative ability which accompanied their progress and the marvelous success in which they terminated. Their vastness of conception and their splendid results are to be set as an everlasting crown of woman's capacity for large and money-yielding enterprises.

Of the labor of women in the hospitals and in the field, Dr. Bellows says:

The women who did hospital service continually, or who kept themselves near the base of armies in the field, or who moved among the camps, or traveled with the corps were an exceptional class, as rare as heroines always are; a class representing no social grade, but coming from all, belonging to no rank or age of life in particular, sometimes young and sometimes old, sometimes refined and sometimes rude, now of fragile physical aspect and then of extraordinary robustness, but in all cases women with a mighty love and earnestness in their hearts, a love and pity and an ability to show it forth and to labor in behalf of it. * * * They risked their lives in fevered hospitals, they lived in tents or slept in ambulance wagons for months together, they fell sick of fevers themselves, and after long illness returned to the old business of hospital and field service. They carried into their work their womanly tenderness, their copious sympathies, their great-hearted devotion. * * *

It remains only to say a word about the influence of the work of the women in the war upon the strength and unanimity of the public sentiment and on the courage and fortitude of the Army itself. * * * Following in imagination the work of their own hands, they seemed to be present on the field and in the ranks, they studied the course of the armies, they watched the policy of the Government, they learned the character of the generals, they threw themselves into the war, and so they helped wonderfully to keep up the enthusiasm, or to rebuke the lukewarmness, or to check the despondency and apathy which at times settled over the people. Men were ashamed to doubt where women trusted, or to murmur where they submitted, or to do little where they did so much. * * *

They proved that what has again been demonstrated, that what the women of a country resolve shall be done, will and must be done.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, REPRESENTING THE COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SCRYMSER. As familiar as I am with this subject, I never realized, until I heard Miss Boardman's splendid account of the work of the Red Cross, the necessity of having the headquarters of that organization adequately provided for, where the work which she has explained could be carried on to a great deal better advantage than in the two little rooms it now occupies at the War Department. Indeed, it seems almost impossible to care for that great work in those small quarters.

I came here to-day as a representative of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of New York. My intention was to speak mainly of the early days of the war and to tell you something of the women that I knew and of the splendid men I knew. To-day I want to take as my hero and my heroine Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. Barlow a year before the war. We were members of the same club and on one occasion some members were discussing the question of slavery, when Mr. Barlow intervened and said, "You gentlemen can talk slavery until you are deaf and dumb; the time will come when the mightiest war of modern times will be occasioned by the struggle for the suppression of slavery." Later, in talking with him, I said, "Frank, you are right. When the time comes I will enlist if you will."

When President Lincoln called for volunteers in April, 1861, Barlow wrote to me, saying, "The time has come; meet me at Delmonico's and we will enlist." We went out on Broadway, which was a sight. There were groups of men everywhere who were following drums and fifes and being marched off to armories and there enlisted. We visited several armories, but saw no one we knew, and finally wandered up Broadway, and in the doorway of an armory I saw a man in a gorgeous full-dress uniform. I knew him, and I asked him, "What regiment is this and what are you?" and he said, "This is the Twelfth Regiment and I am chaplain and this is a damned good regiment." Whereupon Barlow tapped me on the shoulder and said, "This is the regiment we must enlist in. A regiment that has a chaplain that swears is the regiment we must join."

So upstairs we went and enlisted. As Barlow left the armory he said, "I am going uptown to be married."

The next morning when the regiment was paraded on Union Square I saw a handsome woman on the curbstone in tears. Barlow beckoned to me and said, "Jim, that is the bride."

When the regiment marched she took his arm and marched with it down Broadway. Finally we brought up in Washington and encamped in Franklin Square on Fourteenth Street. Barlow had been made a captain and I was a lieutenant. Barlow at that time did not look to be over 18 years of age. In fact, he was known as the boy general in the Army. One Sunday morning the regiment having left the camp, I was in charge of the camp grounds.

I heard a lady talking outside the guardhouse to one of the sentries. I heard a woman's voice say, "I will come in." The answer was,

“No, you can not come in.” She said, “I will come in; I am the wife of Capt. Barlow.” And she was met with the reply, “No, you don’t; that boy is no husband of yours.”

The next time I saw Mrs. Barlow was on the morning of the Battle of Antietam, the 17th of September, 1862. I was riding through what was known as the east woods, east of the Dunkard Church, which was then about the center of the battle, and there I found this lone woman. I do not suppose there was another woman within 5 miles. I said, “Mrs. Barlow, what are you doing here?” She said, “You know I belong to the Christian Commission and I left Baltimore yesterday and was detailed for service at Hagerstown, and last night I heard there was going to be a fight down here and so here I am.” I said, “Did you leave Hagerstown last night?” She said, “Yes; and I have tramped 17 miles, and here I am, and this is my only escort,” pointing to a negro with a wheelbarrow and trunk and a bandbox.

I had seen a field hospital being organized down in a valley, so I took Mrs. Barlow there and left her in charge of the surgeons. About noon I was out at the front and saw Barlow brought in on a stretcher. I directed that he be taken down to the field hospital, as I knew his wife was there. In a few minutes she was alongside of him and she saved his life by careful nursing.

Again, at the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, Barlow was badly wounded in the first day’s fight. He was terribly wounded and fell within the enemy’s lines. Gen. Early and Gen. Gordon came along and when they saw Barlow, Gen. Gordon said, “Here is a Yankee officer, perhaps we can do something for him.” Gen. Early said, “No, he is too far gone; we can not do anything for him.” Gen. Gordon then got down and gave Barlow a drink; whereupon Barlow raised himself on his elbow and said, “Gen. Early, I will live to whip you yet.” Barlow gave him a package and said, “Here are some letters from my wife; if I die, destroy them; if I live, keep them and give them to me.”

Mrs. Barlow was with Gen. Hancock’s command 14 miles away. Hancock’s command did not reach Gettysburg until the afternoon. She soon heard that Barlow had fallen wounded within the enemy’s lines and she appealed to Gen. Hancock for permission to go through the lines to care for him. He said, “No, Madam; for military reasons you can not pass through the lines.” However, after dark, she went down to the picket lines and gathered up her skirts and ran over to the enemy’s lines. She said both sides fired on her. As soon as she entered the enemy’s lines she was treated with the utmost courtesy, taken to the hospital, and she again nursed Barlow and again saved his life.

I speak of this lady simply as one of a type of which there were thousands, who would have shown the same courage and devotion under like circumstances.

Again, at the Battle of the Wilderness Barlow fulfilled his threat when he said he would whip Gen. Early. He captured half of Gen. Early’s command and 16 of his guns, the only redeeming feature of that battle. He was again wounded and was placed upon a steamer and sent to Washington, and on that steamer his guardian angel, Mrs. Barlow, reappeared. Again she nursed him and again saved his life. Mrs. Barlow died of camp fever in 1864. Barlow entered the

service as a private and retired as a major general. Afterwards he was elected secretary of state and attorney general of the State of New York. A few days before his death—I think it was in 1896—I went to see him and he said to me, “Jim, do you remember Arabella?” He said, “The time will soon come when the finest monument in this country will be built to the memory of the women of the Civil War,” and I am here, gentlemen, to ask that you will appropriate the sum necessary for the site as provided in this bill. I will personally guarantee the cost of the memorial building.

It is intended that this monumental building shall stand for all time as a symbol of the nation’s gratitude to the loyal women of America who freely gave not only their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons, but many of them who threw themselves into the conflict as Army nurses endured perils and suffered hardships that were little less than those sustained by the soldiers on the firing line.

Miss BOARDMAN. Thus we would have a memorial useful in the same line of work which was inaugurated by the women of our country during the Civil War.

Are there any questions any of the Senators desire to ask?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the bill here before you? The amount mentioned first is \$500,000.

Miss BOARDMAN. That was changed and made \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the maximum amount?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Congress is not to be called upon until you have raised \$300,000.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that sum will be adequate for site and building?

Miss BOARDMAN. We think so, sir. Of course, you see, in the first place this monument should have a good site. It should be in a convenient situation on account of the work of the Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that building compare in size with the Daughters’ Building or the Pan American Building?

Miss BOARDMAN. It covers a little more than half the area of the former. It is a different shaped building. They have a deep building.

Senator NEWLANDS. Is that a deep building?

Gen. DAVIS. About half as deep as wide.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the length?

Gen. DAVIS. It is about 135 by 70. The plans are prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone over it carefully, and do you think it would be adequate?

Miss BOARDMAN. I think it would.

Senator NEWLANDS. Do you think that building could be constructed for \$300,000?

Gen. DAVIS. The Daughters’ Building, which is almost double the size of this proposed building—157 by 150 feet—without counting the approaches, cost \$475,000 with the site, which is of less area than is desired for the building now proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand?

Gen. DAVIS. Yes; for land and building. The site cost about \$80,000.

Miss BOARDMAN. They made a mistake in placing the Daughters' Building so close to the street.

The CHAIRMAN. It is almost a disfigurement as it is.

Miss BOARDMAN. Then, also, we should have land enough, Senator, in case we should have the misfortune of war, for extra temporary buildings, for then there will be a great deal of additional work. A large amount of supplies would have to be stored and packed, and if we had the available land back of this building, temporary structures could be placed there for this work.

The CHAIRMAN. You would like to have a full square.

Miss BOARDMAN. We should have a considerable area to be used in case of emergency. For instance, the sanitary commission at the end of the Civil War had over 70 clerks employed alone.

Gen. DAVIS. And it had buildings rented all over Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Who drew that plan?

Gen. DAVIS. Mr. Trowbridge, of Trowbridge & Livingstone.

Senator NEWLANDS. They are capital architects.

Mr. SCRYMSER. They have just finished a great building on Wall Street.

Senator NEWLANDS. They designed the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. You would like to have this go forward as rapidly as possible, would you not?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes, sir, we would like to have it go forward rapidly. In the House——

Senator NEWLANDS. What do you think the probabilities are there?

Miss BOARDMAN. They probably would not make any appropriation this session. What we want to do is to get a favorable report by the committee and to get the bill on the calendar and get it through next December?

Senator NEWLANDS. There is no reason why it should not be reported by the committee and passed by the Senate before this session closes. I am sure the Senate will be very glad to help it along.

Miss BOARDMAN. Of course that would be a great help to get that part of it done and then get it on the House calendar.

Gen. DAVIS. I just want to say one word if I may in order that it may go down in the record. It would be pertinent to say that there is no member of the committees or the boards of the Red Cross—the board of incorporators, the central committee, the executive committee—or any one of these boards mentioned by Miss Boardman who receives any salary or compensation for his services.

Mr. SCRYMSER. If it was not for this project, I think it very likely the Red Cross people would be here in a year or two asking Congress to appropriate millions of dollars for a building for the American Red Cross, and I think it would be entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this bill you say the American Red Cross.

Miss BOARDMAN. The name of the organization is the American National Red Cross. That ought not to be left out. It was not put on the seal because the word "National" made it so long. That is the name under which the congressional charter was issued and under which the Red Cross was incorporated—American National Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. Personally, I want to say that I am in sympathy with your movement.

Senator NEWLANDS. I am sure I shall be very glad to cooperate in any way.

Is the title to the land to vest in the United States?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this architect estimate the cost will be?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Less than \$300,000.

Senator NEWLANDS. To be built of what?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Of French gray stone.

Miss BOARDMAN. I wonder what it would cost if it were made of marble.

Senator NEWLANDS. Yes; or limestone.

Gen. DAVIS. You mean imported marble?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Can you tell me if the buildings of the Red Cross abroad are owned by the nation or by the society?

Miss BOARDMAN. They differ in different countries. In Russia they have a number of large buildings and hospitals.

Mr. SCRYMSER. In Budapest there is a splendid building, and I wondered whether that building was owned by the Government or by the society.

Miss BOARDMAN. I can not tell you. In Brazil the Government has just appropriated money for the purchase of land and I think has given something toward the building. The Japanese are just finishing a new building in that country.

Mr. SCRYMSER. How is it in Germany?

Miss BOARDMAN. I do not know. I know that in Japan the site was given for the hospital. I know in Budapest they have this building, but how provided I do not know.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Senator, there is one fact that I would like to bring out. When the Red Cross was organized at the convention in 1864, and the neutrality of nurses and the privilege given to them of going and coming within the enemy's lines was agreed upon, it was largely by reason of the experience and knowledge gained in our Civil War. It was in 1862 and 1863 that Mrs. Barlow was so well received within the enemy's lines, and on her tramp from Hagerstown she said she was not molested and that when she showed her documents she was passed right along. So in our Civil War the neutrality of nurses was first established.

Miss BOARDMAN. Mr. Scrymser, one very interesting point about this is that when that first Red Cross convention was held in 1864 a number of military men raised the question as to whether the provisions for this practice of allowing neutrality for the medical service and protection of the hospital nurses was a possible thing. Mr. Bowles, who was one of the representatives of the United States Government at this convention and also the European representative of the sanitary commission, testified that during our Civil War a great many of these provisions proposed for this Geneva treaty had already been put into effect and that they were successfully carried out; he also told of the work of the sanitary commission. It was undoubtedly the turning point in that convention. He gave a practical illustration of the fact that such proposals had been put in practice. After the convention adjourned there was a large dinner, at which there first appeared the Red Cross flag. It is the flag of Switzerland

with its colors reversed, and the presiding officer took that flag from the center of the table and gave it to Mr. Bowles in token of the recognition of the sanitary commission's work during the Civil War. So it is rather interesting to find that it was due to the sanitary commission's work and our own Army instructions which probably made possible this treaty of Geneva.

There was a little incident that came up the other day that was interesting also. In this insurrection in China, Miss Clark, who was at Woo Chang, the librarian of the Boone Library, I think, told us in the office that she with a number of others worked in the hospital established under the Red Cross, an American hospital. There were other hospitals of other nations—English and German. The Chinese brought to this hospital were very much alarmed, and they would say to these women, "Are you not afraid?" The reply would be, "We are not afraid, because we are under the Red Cross." She said that that was not quite true, because they did not know how the Chinese would regard the Red Cross, but the revolutionary party was instructed to respect it, and the result was that the Chinamen began to bring in their portable property to put it in these hospitals as the only way they could secure protection. They began to recognize the power of an emblem that they had never before seen, and it is an interesting fact historically as showing how that emblem has reached out everywhere.

Then, too, we have some very interesting historical objects. We have a badge showing the first use of the Red Cross by the sanitary commission. It was not even red, but it was cut in silver in this badge. The Red Cross has also a large silver cross presented by Mr. Fay, of Chelsea, Mass. It had been given to his father when his father disbanded his sanitary corps.

Gen. DAVIS. The auxiliary relief corps.

Miss BOARDMAN. This was given to the Red Cross, and eventually it will secure many interesting souvenirs which will show the connection between the sanitary commission and the Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you thought of constructing this building of Caen stone?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Mr. Trowbridge was on his way to Europe and said he would make this sketch. Of course, it will be very much elaborated and worked out in detail, and will be very much more effective than the one which appears here. It was simply in course of conversation that French stone was suggested. The Altman Building on Fifth Avenue is built of that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is a beautiful material; but whether it would be suitable in Washington in contrast with other public buildings, I am doubtful.

Miss BOARDMAN. I want to say, Senator, that there is not a monument to the women of the Civil War.

Gen. DAVIS. The Confederates are building one in Columbia, S. C., the Southern women.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Within a week after this project was noted in the newspapers all through the South they undertook the getting up of subscriptions, and down in Tampa, the county in which Tampa is located, over \$5,000 was raised within a week.

Thereupon, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.

JUNE 30, 1912.

Red Cross receipts, 1912.

For relief work from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1912.....	\$401, 452
Amount raised by sale of Red Cross Christmas seals this year for anti-tuberculosis campaign.....	338, 018
Total.....	<u>739, 470</u>

Red Cross receipts since reorganization, 1905.

For relief work.....	\$5, 663, 118
Amount raised by sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in four years.....	1, 011, 027
For endowment fund.....	890, 597
Total.....	<u>7, 564, 742</u>

NOTE.—This does not include contributions for membership dues and interest on funds for administrative purposes, contributions for first-aid and nursing departments; nor hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of clothing, food, and other supplies; nor the free transportation granted by railroads for supplies and for the Red Cross first-aid cars; nor the free use of wires given by telegraph and telephone companies in cases of serious disasters, etc.

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