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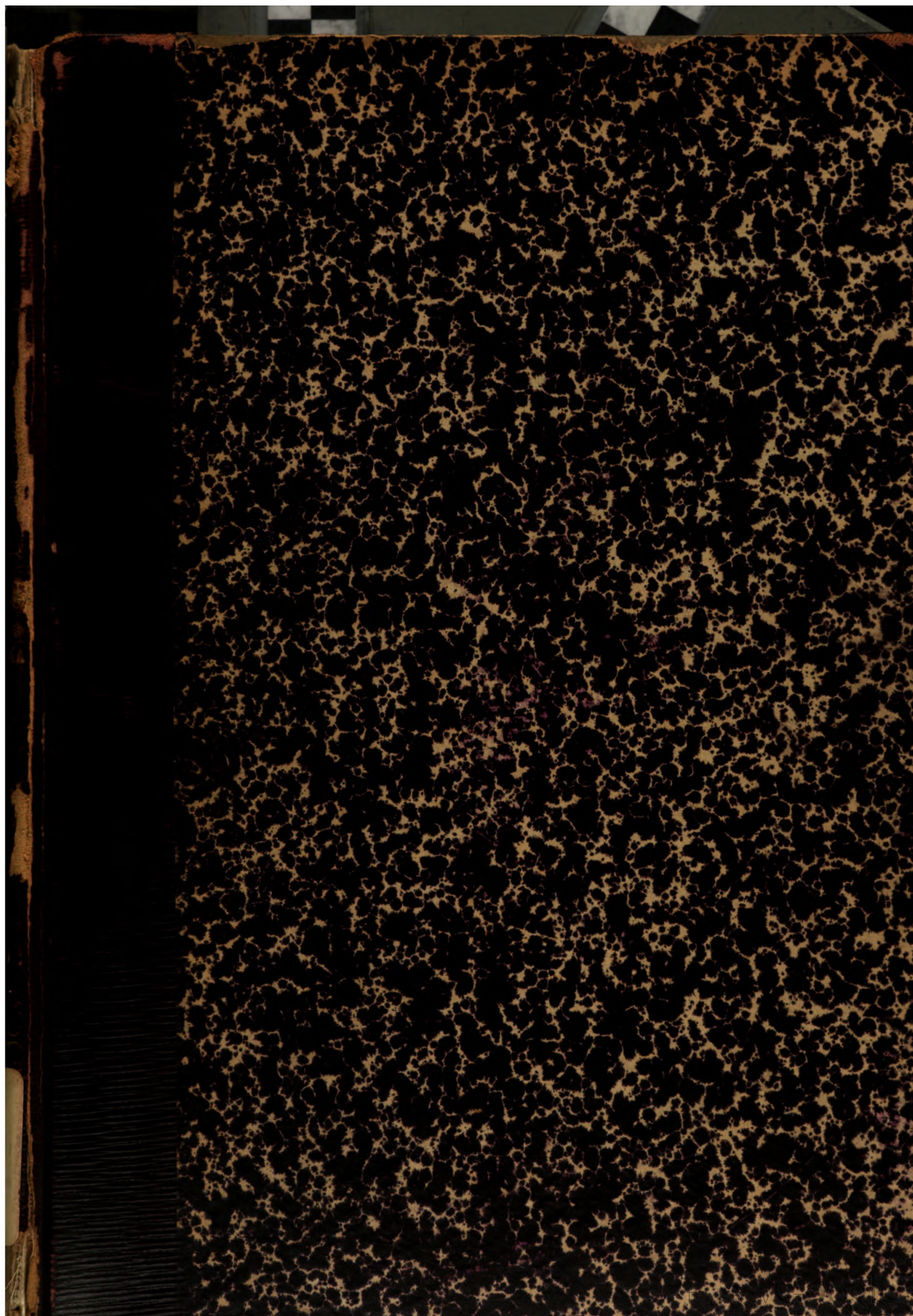
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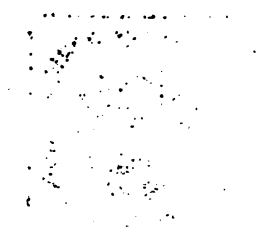
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HISTORICAL
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Flag Day

Among the Societies

Complete



THE MAID OF '76.*

O, Maid of '76,
With Spartan breast,
Can aught find rest
Within thy heart,
That has no part
In patriotism's stern demands?

I see in thy blue eyes,
Warm lights that prove
The god of Love
Has there his throne,
Ah! stately one
Thy cheeks tell secrets to this rose.

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THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.



BARON STEUBEN'S headquarters were established, in the spring of 1783, at the quaint old Verplanck House, on the Hudson, while the American army lay in camp at Newburgh. Those who desire to visit this birth-place of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI will find its historical associations not the only thing to reward the trip to Fishkill—60 miles above New York—or the walk of about a mile north from the station. The place has a noble background of Highlands, with a view to the west, upon and across the historic Hudson. The land upon which the house, shown in the accompanying illustration, was built, was granted by an early colonial governor, in 1682, to Julian Verplanck. Its present owner is William E. Verplanck, a lineal de-

scendant, one of the rare instances, where property has remained, in this country, in possession of one family for over two hundred years.

Here, on the 18th of May, 1783, an adjourned meeting was held, at which time a committee, consisting of Major-General Knox, Brigadier General Huntington and Captain Shaw, reported a form of organization, as previously instructed at the preliminary meeting of March 15. This report was adopted, and the organization of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI was then and there effected. Baron Steuben was chairman of the meeting, which was held in the room, whose single south window is shown in the end view of the house. General Washington was elected President-General, to hold office until the first general meeting in May, 1784, and the Society adjourned to meet the following year in Philadelphia. The constitution as then adopted is still in force, notwithstanding several persistent but unavailing efforts which have been made to change it. This is due to the fact that no provision was made in the original instrument for amending it, thus requiring unanimous consent of all the State Societies. These State Societies were all organized before the end of 1783.

The first general meeting was held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 4, 1784, at which time there were present the following delegates:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Henry Dearborn.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Henry Knox, Rufus Putnam, David Cobb, William Hull, Winthrop Sargent.
RHODE ISLAND.—Nathaniel Greene, James Varnum, Jeremiah Olney, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Ward.
CONNECTICUT.—Samuel H. Parsons, Jedediah Huntington, Heman Swift, David Humphreys, Jonathan Trumbull.
NEW YORK.—Philip Cortlandt, William S. Smith, Nicholas Fish, James Fairlie.
NEW JERSEY.—David Brearley, Elias Dayton, Jonathan Dayton, Aaron Ogden, Mr. Cummings.
PENNSYLVANIA.—John Dickinson, Stephen Moylan, Thomas Robinson, Thomas B. Bower, Abraham G. Claypole.
DELAWARE.—James Tilton, Thomas Moore.
MARYLAND.—Otho Holland Williams, Nathaniel Ramsey, William Paca, Mr. Smallwood.
VIRGINIA.—George Weedon, William Heth, Henry Lee, James Wood, Mr. Hopkins.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Reading Blount, Archibald Lytle, Griffith McRae.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—William Washington, Walton White, Lewis Morris, George Turner.
GEORGIA.—John S. Eustace, Alexander D. Cuthbert, John Lucas, and James Field.

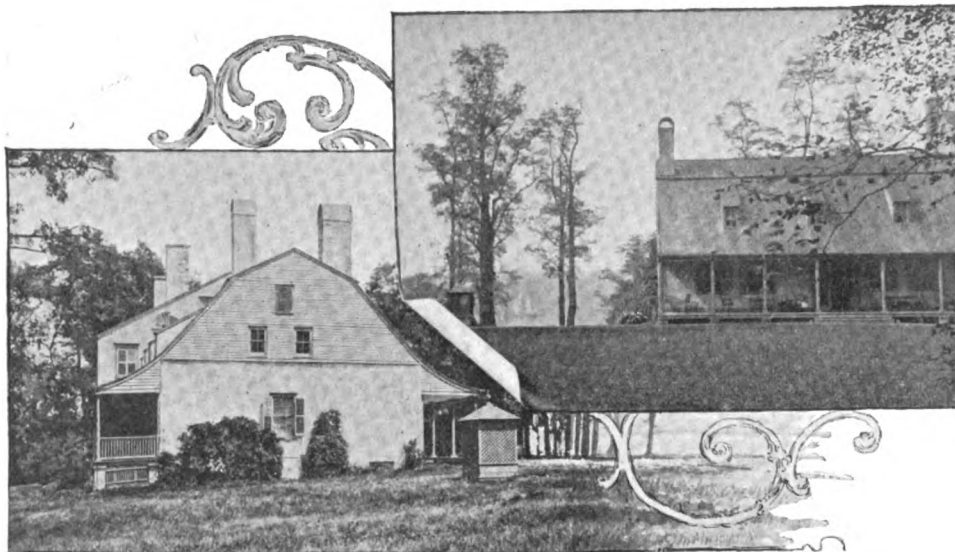
At this meeting, a revised constitution, doing away with the hereditary feature of the first one adopted was carried and recommended to the various State Societies, but although it was warmly recommended by Washington, it was never endorsed by all of the States, and was therefore inoperative, the first constitution yet remaining unchanged.

The official records of the first general meeting speak of the various officers as *Mr.* Washington, *Mr.* Knox, *Mr.* Steuben, etc., it being an early rule to drop all titles, a rule soon honored in the breach.

There is no doubt but that the very earliest idea of the projectors of this organization was to effect a society to obtain a recognition from Congress of long-neglected claims, but selfish and personal purposes were very soon displaced by those which took permanent form in the constitution of the Society, and indicate a lofty and noble feeling worthy of the patriots who achieved national independence.

The Society was hardly more than organized before it had to endure a fierce and continued attack, because of its hereditary feature, from Benjamin Franklin and many prominent and influ-

ential persons. Because of this and other influences, the interest in the Society waned, until seven State Societies had disbanded, as follows: Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Virginia and New Hampshire. To these should be added an eighth—France, where a flourishing Society was formed, soon to be broken up by the French Revolution of 1793. Lamartine gives, in *Histoire des Girondins*, a picturesque description



TWO VIEWS OF THE VERPLANCK HOUSE.

of that period.

“ * * * The entrance of a foul mob of Marseillaise into Paris, dragging with them, in defiance of the express prohibition of the convention and of the laws of the land, a number of suspected prisoners loaded with chains. At the tail of the horse of Fournier, the American, the wretch who commanded this crew, dangled a collar composed of the eagles of the Cincinnati, and the crosses of St. Louis, torn from the breasts of his unhappy victims (the officers who came to America to fight under Lafayette), and dragged thus amid the shouts and jeers of the populace through the blood-stained streets of that guilty city.”

The French Society has since been revived, and the button of the Cincinnati is recognized and welcomed in the clubs of Paris, whether worn by resident or American members.

The French fraters come into contact with the history of the General Society at another point—the adoption of the insignia. Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who planned the city of Washington, designed the badge of the Society. The most interesting relic in the possession of the Society is the diamond badge presented by the French officers to the President-General. It was worn by General Washington, and by each of his successors, and is now awaiting the one who shall be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Hamilton Fish. The engraving herewith is from a photograph of the original insignia.

The lack of interest in the Society was so great, at one time, that there are no records of general meetings for over thirteen years after 1812.

Repeated efforts have been made to commit the General Society to a broader policy of admitting members, so that all male descendants would be eligible, but, with the single exception of South Carolina, this innovation has not been practiced. In 1854 the last survivor of the original members died, and in 1893 Hon. Hamilton Fish, an "own son" of a major of the War of the Revolution, also died. There are still living, however, four members of the second generation, as follows: William Henry Burbank, of the Massachusetts Society; Dwight Morris, of the Connecticut Society; William Lloyd, of the New Jersey Society; and John Beatty, of the Pennsylvania Society.

Notwithstanding Mr. Fish's prediction that the Society would soon become extinct, the Cincinnati seems to have recently obtained a new lease of life, and its prospects were never more encouraging. The nine Societies now active are as follows:

Massachusetts.	—Organized June 9, 1783.
New York,	" " 9, 1783.
New Jersey,	" " 11, 1783.
Maryland,	" Nov. 21, 1783.
South Carolina,	" August 29, "
Pennsylvania,	" October 4, "
Rhode Island.	—Revived in 1881.
France,	" 1887.
Connecticut.	" 1893.

The delay in reviving other State Societies is now largely due to the lack of funds, for the Societies, as a general rule, donated their accumulation of cash to colleges when they disbanded, and these institutions are not now ready to replace it.

Membership is not restricted to the State from which the ancestor was commissioned, and any one who is entitled by birth to be a member, may belong to any State Society, and this notwithstanding the original custom of limiting membership to the place of actual residence.

New Jersey has now the largest proportion of present to original members, it being 81 to 98. The total membership of all

the Societies is about 500, with greater prospect of decrease, however, than increase. The different State Societies admit a limited number of honorary members, but not to exceed the proportion of one to every four active members, and for their own lives only.

It may not be generally known, but the city of Cincinnati was named after this Society, by Major-General Arthur St. Clair and Colonel Winthrop Sargent, who were the governor and secretary, respectively, of the North West Territory, and were members of the Cincinnati.

The State Societies meet annually, on the Fourth of July, and the general Society once in three years. The next regular meeting will be on the second Wednesday in May, 1896, at Philadelphia. There is some probability, however, of a special meeting being called, principally to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the late President-general. The succession is now a live topic of discussion in the Society, and members interestedly compare views whenever they meet. Pennsylvania has an excellent candidate, and Massachusetts will certainly present a name, as will also several other States.

In conclusion, it will interest the present members, at least, to quote the following description of an obsolete ceremony of the Society, which was observed as late as 1826. It describes the admission of members in 1786:

"The audience being prepared, and the kettle-drums and trumpets having already occupied their places, the standard bearer of the Society, in his Continental uniform, escorted by four members also in full uniform, took his position on the right of the *date*. Then entered the masters of ceremony; the members, two by two; the secretary, carrying the original Institution, bound in light blue satin; the treasurer and deputy-treasurer, bearing white satin cushions on which were displayed the eagles and diplomas of the new members; the Vice-President, and, last of all, the President, who, on this occasion, was the Baron de Steuben. At his entrance, the standard saluted, and the kettle-drums and trumpets gave a flourish until he had taken the chair of state on the *date*, when the standard was again raised, and the members, who, till now, had remained standing, seated themselves. The candidates having been then introduced and duly admonished, the president and all the members arose, and the former, covering with neat form and ceremony, admitted the new comers into the Society, and introduced them to their brother members."

This custom, like that of all members appearing at the Fourth of July meetings in a cocked hat and with side arms, has ceased to be observed.

CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., August 20, 1894.

THE HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE OF 1894.

THE summer of 1894 has witnessed the revival and rationalization in America of the mediæval pilgrimage. Our eminent historian, Dr. James Schouler, has furnished a justification of this new educational experiment in the sentence: "The pious pilgrimage belongs exclusively to no age or country, but to all ages and the whole race." Professional historians have long been wont to inspect the spots they would describe. "There is much," says Dr. Schouler, "that one cannot understand or delineate properly unless he roams first over the locality. . . . I should never, probably, have carried out my own historical task had not circumstances rendered our Federal Capital and seat of government at least as familiar to me by personal contact and observation as the older historical city (Boston) in which I claim a residence." Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" would not rank among the greatest works of the sage of Craigenputtock had he not added to the exploitation of "cartloads" of books painstaking visits to Prussian battlefields. In all seriousness Thackeray said of Macaulay: "He travels a hundred miles to make a line of description." In rain and sunshine Macaulay visited Glencoe and Londonderry before he completed his chapters on Ireland, and he tells us that when in Rome he located the site of the old Pons Publicus and verified the position of Horatius who held the bridge.

Who but a participant in the battles of our Civil War or a visitor to its battlefields could have written such a vivid history as the Comte de Paris has given us? The aroma of the woods and of woodland life is in Parkman's books, because he spent much of his early manhood, even at the sacrifice of his digestion, among the children of the forest. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have recently announced the most important contribution ever made to the history of Lafayette's career in America, and it was written by a scholarly gentleman, Charlemagne, Tower, Esq., who was aided by a civil engineer in his study of Revolutionary battlefields. Reuben Gold Thwaites, the Pilgrim of the Northwest, has recently completed a canoeing trip of 1,100 miles down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the pursuit of historical investigations. Biblical scholars recall that pilgrimage made by Dr.

Trumbull to the Holy Land which determined the site of Kadesh-Barnea, and Dean Stanley's equally historic journey along the itinerary of the Hebrew fugitives. "To have seen the place where a great event happened," says Dean Stanley, "to have seen the picture, the statue, the tomb of an illustrious man, is the next thing to being present at the event in person, to seeing the scene with our own eyes."

For others besides the professional historian, the pilgrimage has an interest. It appeals to all who love their country and its history. The Pilgrimage of 1894 was a legitimate offspring of the University Extension movement. Both movements aim to make better citizens; to place the word citizenship by the side of liberty in the vocabulary of America. University Extension sends University lecturers out into the by-ways and hedges to instruct busy men and women who cannot come up to the Universities. The pilgrimage sends people, under competent ciceroneage, to the sources of our historic greatness, and provides for addresses at each place concerning its historical significance. The pilgrimage offers the most attractive features of travel, and many attractive features of resident study. It is a working laboratory on wheels, with many essential features of the stationary laboratory. The Pilgrims who, from July 28 to August 8, followed Washington's trail through New Jersey, New England and New York, and visited Revolution scenes from Lexington to Newburgh, had been given a list of appropriate books to read. Some of the Pilgrims had exhausted the libraries at Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wis., and elsewhere, in preparation for the journey. The Pilgrimage of 1894, though thoroughly enjoyable, was not all play. Its educational significance was never for a moment lost to sight. The contributions to Americanism of each place visited were pointed out by eminent specialists. Let him who is inclined to doubt the intellectual seriousness and intellectual enthusiasm of the Pilgrims, take note that besides exploiting far from inadequately the historic wealth of each place, they listened so eagerly to four addresses, on the average each day, that no one but a keen-sighted reporter on any occasion detected a sign of weariness.

The Pilgrimage of 1894 was a proper climax to a successful University Extension Summer Meeting, held at Philadelphia in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, from July 2 to July 28. In the Department of American History such men as Edward Everett Hale, John Bach McMaster, Frederick J. Turner, Talcott Williams, Theodore Roosevelt and W. H. Mace lectured upon our political and social history. Then fifteen of their students and twenty-five equally earnest persons, enrolled especially for the Pilgrimage, entered what may properly be called the historical laboratory of the summer meeting, and for twelve days studied American historic sites as diligently as the biologist studies the microbe. A public meeting, held the morning of July 28 in Independence Hall, to commemorate the appointment of Washington to the command of the American Army, appropriately inaugurated the Pilgrimage. Professor William P. Trent and Hon. Hampton L. Carson made addresses, and then the Pilgrims visited the Revolutionary buildings near Independence Hall. In the evening Mr. Talcott Williams gave an illustrated lecture at the University of Pennsylvania, concerning the historic significance of Philadelphia, the first in a series of addresses designed to show the contributions made by each place visited to our national history. In Boston, Colonel T. W. Higginson spoke concerning the historical significance of Boston; in Lexington, Rev. E. G. Porter rendered a similar service for Lexington; Mr. F. B. Sanborn spoke at Concord concerning Concord, Hon. R. S. Rantoul at Salem, Mr. W. T. Davis at Plymouth, Rev. William K. Hall at Newburgh, Mr. M. D. Raymond at Tarrytown, Professor H. P. Johnston at New York, Professor W. M. Sloane at Princeton, and General William S. Stryker at Trenton. These addresses will be published at an early date in an illustrated volume, designed to serve as a permanent memorial of the first American Historical Pilgrimage.

Readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 have already been made familiar by the press despatches with the details of the Pilgrimage. Hartford, Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Plymouth, Newburgh, West Point, Tarrytown, Tappan, New York, Princeton and Trenton were visited. The Pilgrims were received at each place with marked consideration. It was a well deserved compliment to New England that the first American Historical Pilgrimage should early resort to Boston and there pay tribute to the historical greatness of New England. But this does not suffice to account for the hearty welcome given the Pilgrims. The Pilgrimage of 1894 developed out of a series of successful local historical excursions undertaken in connection with the Summer Meeting of 1893, and out of a brace of articles by W. T. Stead and the writer in the *Review of Reviews* for October, 1893; but it was none the less a conscious effort to nationalize the local historical excursions which have long been a pleasing feature of educational life in New England.* As soon as the educational possibilities of the pilgrimage idea and the plans for the Historical Pilgrimage of 1894 were laid before leading citizens in the places included in the itinerary, assurances were given of local co-operation in making the first experiment

*See the writer's article in *Harper's Weekly*, August 4, 1894.

†Quoted from a letter sent the writer by Hon. F. B. Sanborn, who took the initiative in inviting the pilgrims to Concord, Mass.

a success. But these facts do not account for all the kindness shown the Pilgrims, and for urgent invitations from five more towns than there was time to visit. They do not account for the "strong pressure"† upon the Pilgrims, not simply to break bread with the Concord people but to remain over night as the guests of the Weimar of America; or for the unsurpassed cordiality of the Tarrytown people, who closed their hotels to the Pilgrims in order to take them into the beautiful homes which have won for Tarrytown a national reputation.

What but inherited and carefully nurtured historical spirits, at once earnest and hospitable, prompted such speakers and cicerones as surely no travelers on either side of the Atlantic ever before knew to give time and talent freely to the Pilgrims. Scan even a partial list: Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Talcott Williams, Prof. William P. Trent, Charles Dudley Warner, Dr. Joseph I. Twitchell, Forrest Morgan, Col. T. W. Higginson, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Edwin D. Mead, Hezekiah Butterworth, Charles Carlton Coffin, Rev. A. E. Winship, Albert S. Parsons, Dr. E. G. Porter, Frank B. Sanborn, Rev. William E. Barton, Hon. Charles H. Saunders, Hon. William C. Endicott, Prof. E. S. Morse, Hon. R. S. Rantoul, T. F. Hunt, William T. Davis, Prof. W. W. Goodwin, Dr. Thomas Bradford Drew, Dr. William K. Hall, Col. O. B. Ernst, Marshall H. Bright, M. D. Raymond, Marshal L. Bacon, S. Chase, Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. Henry P. Johnston, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Clarence W. Bowen, Prof. William M. Sloane, Dr. H. C. Cameron and Gen. William S. Stryker.

The Pilgrimage was a success beyond the fondest hopes of its promoters. The pilgrimage idea, familiar enough to New England people, has by the success of the first pilgrimage been nationalized. Thanks to the excellent press reports, to the hearty co-operation of the communities visited, and to the enthusiasm of the Pilgrims, we may expect good results as yet unforeseen from the Pilgrimage of 1894. The Pilgrims returned to their homes in Maine, in Minnesota, in Missouri, in Alabama and more than a dozen other States, full of enthusiasm for the establishment of local historical societies, historical lecture courses and local pilgrimages. A natural outcome of the Pilgrimage of 1894 will be the establishment in schools all over the land of a Pilgrimage Day, when children shall be taken to some spot hallowed by patriotic effort and there taught by competent specialists the duties of citizenship. The soil of America is rich with historic wealth too long neglected. Who shall say that the Pilgrimage of 1894 will not lead more than one Californian to visit or revisit Spanish survivals in the Southwest? Who shall say that Americans who cluster about the great lakes shall not some time find their wave-washed shores of greater than commercial interest? Who shall say that the Pilgrimage of 1894 and future pilgrimages to Southern battlefields may not have a large share in teaching Southerners and Northerners alike to lay aside the last vestiges of a bitterness for which there is no longer either justification or extenuation?

LYMAN P. POWELL,
Director of the Pilgrimage of 1894.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1894.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THERE is no picture so fit to hang on the wall of every school-room in America as that of George Washington.

The boys and girls of America ought to know him, and to regard him as a friend. They ought to know more of him than the story of the cherry-tree, more than the names of the battles in which he fought, more than the date of his birth and the date of his death. The more they know of his daily life—his life with other men—the better they will like him.

We do not know much of his school life, but we know enough to say that he did not shirk his work, and that he learned well what he was told to learn. We have some of his school books and some of his early school exercises, in his own handwriting. This was clear and careful, even when he was a boy, and he thus laid the foundation for a handwriting in manhood which was remarkably handsome and distinct. His correspondence was immense and his other work in writing, but his handwriting never failed; it was beautiful and easily read to the very end of his life.

He did not learn any language but his own at school. After he left school he was much in the companionship of Lord Fairfax, an English nobleman, who lived near Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington's brother, Lawrence. It seems as if George Washington was helped by Lord Fairfax in his reading, and in his use of the English language. Fairfax himself was well trained in English composition. He was the friend of Addison and Steele in London, and wrote one or more papers for the *Spectator*. Such a man was a good teacher for the young George Washington.

Early in his life he copied out, from a book of instructions in such matters, one hundred rules for behaviour in the company of others. They seem, in our times, curious in expression. But they contain careful directions for good breeding, and they show how careful he was not to offend others by negligence or selfishness in his own conduct. Through his life he showed himself a gentleman—able to command himself, and perfect in the highest courtesy. This is the courtesy which treats all with the same

consideration, in which one speaks as he would be spoken to, welcomes another as he would be welcomed, and with a stranger advances a little more than half way.

Washington was not so fortunate as to be the father of children. But Mrs. Washington, who was Mrs. Custis, a widow, when she married him, had, at that time, two children. He was like a most kind and thoughtful father to these children, and afterward took watchful care of their children. Boys and girls of to-day will be interested in reading such letters as are preserved of those which he wrote to them.

If our wishes are fulfilled and the picture of Washington hung in any school-room, it should be with the wish and purpose

to consecrate his birthday, every year, to a memorial service, in which selected scholars can tell what they have learned of him—chiefly of his early life—and of the training by which he was educated for his great success.

It ought to give new life to any school, to learn that he owed his fame not so much to any great quickness of mind or strength of memory as to his self-command, his unselfishness, his integrity and honor. We cannot all be bright scholars. But all of us can be honorable and true. All of us can help others and can control ourselves.

EDWARD E. HALE.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1894.

THE "ATHENÆUM PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON."*

THIS portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in Philadelphia, probably in the spring and summer of 1796.

The sittings were in Stuart's studio, which, according to the best account obtainable, was in a barn which he fitted up just outside of the city.

The portrait, with that of Martha Washington, which was being painted at the same time, was probably intended for Mount Vernon, as they were both ordered by Mrs. Washington herself.

It was the ambition of Stuart's life to paint a satisfactory portrait of Washington.

He left a lucrative patronage abroad to return to America expressly for this purpose.

He went to Philadelphia with a letter of introduction from John Jay, and looked upon the features of Washington for the first time at one of the receptions given by the President.

Although Stuart was a man self-possessed in society, he was entirely overcome by the commanding presence before him.

This feeling seems to have lasted in the sittings which Washington gave him shortly afterward, for the portrait which was the result of these sittings was so unsatisfactory to the painter that he erased it from the canvas.

After this Stuart seems to have regained his self-possession in the presence of his sitter, for this Athenæum portrait, which was the result of subsequent sittings, proved entirely satisfactory to the artist, to Washington himself, and to all who were familiar with his features.

So pleased was Washington with the likeness that he said to Stuart that he would sit for him again at any time.

This must be regarded as the highest praise from a man whose natural modesty made a sitting a task, and who was constantly annoyed by portrait-painters asking him to sit for them. The only other portrait of Washington which Stuart painted from life, according to his own statement, is the Lansdowne portrait now in possession of Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister of England, but he much preferred the Athenæum portrait, and made many replicas of it, usually finishing the background and coat, which were never, however, finished in the original.

There have been several explanations given of why the portrait was left unfinished, of which the most probable is the following:

Stuart was making replicas of this portrait while it was yet on his easel, and in this way the portrait was a source of considerable income to him.

Washington, on finding this to be the case, and knowing of Stuart's desire to retain the original, consented to accept a replica in its place.

Stuart then had no reason for finishing the picture, as he intended never to sell it, believing it would be the most valuable legacy he could leave to his family. Furthermore, he was never interested in painting more than the face itself. The painting of everything else in a portrait was a task to him.

Neagle, the portrait painter, seeing it in Stuart's studio in Boston a long time after it was painted, asked him then if he

ever intended to finish it. He replied that he did not, saying that he should leave it as a legacy to his family, and believed it would be far more valuable if handed down as it was painted, with Washington before him.

On Stuart's death the picture was inherited by his widow, and was afterward sold by her to a number of gentlemen who subscribed for the purchase of it, and was presented by them to the Boston Athenæum.

It is from its present owner that the picture takes its name of the Athenæum portrait.

It is deposited for safe-keeping in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it hangs in the Washington Allston Room, "the noblest personification of wisdom and goodness reposing in the majesty of a serene countenance that is to be found on canvas."

A highly to be commended movement has been inaugurated looking to the placing of large framed reproductions by A. W. Elson & Co., of Boston, of this, the best portrait of Washington, in the public schools of the country.

AT NEW YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held at the Hotel Normandie, on Wednesday evening, March 28, 1894, a committee was appointed to arrange with the Board of Education of New York City for the presentation by the Society of a copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenæum Portrait of Washington, suitably framed, for each of the public schools of New York City. Edward Payson Cone, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and James Loder Raymond were appointed as members of this committee, and arrangements have been made for the formal presentation to take place at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm Streets, on Wednesday, October 17th (the anniversary of the Surrender of Burgoyne), at four o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York State Society, will make the presentation address, and that the Hon. Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, will make the address of acceptance on behalf of the Board.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on the 19th of last February, appropriated enough out of their treasury to pay for the placing of one in every school in Boston, and on the 22d, at Old South church, the formal presentation was made in behalf of the Society, by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and accepted by the superintendent of the public schools for the Boston board of education.

In making the offer of these portraits, the officers of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION said:

"This has been done out of the conviction that the rising generation in Boston, being composed largely of the children of those who were not born in this country, need to be specially educated in the patriotic principles and sentiments which befit their destiny as American citizens in the near future; and that this education in patriotism cannot begin better than by learning in the impressionable years of childhood familiarity with the features and reverence for the character of the first great American—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



THE GILBERT STUART PORTRAIT.

*Published and copyrighted, 1893, by A. W. Elson & Co., Boston.

OLD LETTERS WHICH ARE NEW.

WHEN Francis Scott Key was compelled by the British to remain with their fleet and witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, on the night of September 12, 1814, he doubtless considered it a calamity. Truly it was not of his own planning. It was as infinitely beyond and above his devising as was the ultimate effect of what he there wrote, beyond his own discernment. The matchless national hymn he then composed was a notable addition to the canon of modern inspired writings. The motto upon our coins, "In God we trust," which is undoubtedly a contraction of the line, "In God is our trust," of the Star Spangled Banner, illustrates the many far reaching effects and applications of this immortal song, in giving expression to our national life.

Under these circumstances, everything which will throw light upon his life and character is of interest.

The desire to obtain unpublished data concerning him, led the writer to visit Baltimore recently, and spend the evening at the home of the poet's grand-daughters, Miss Mary Taloe Key and Miss Alicia McBlair Key, at 1133 Park Avenue. These interesting ladies are daughters of Charles H. Key (deceased), the youngest son of Francis Scott Key. They have one brother at 145 South Front Street, Philadelphia, a namesake of his grandfather, and one brother, Edward Lloyd Key, residing with them in Baltimore.

Francis Scott Key was the son of Lieutenant John Ross Key, a Revolutionary officer from Maryland, and was born in 1780 at Pipe Creek, near the city of Frederick, Md., and there, or at Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, the most of the 63 years of his life were spent. He died in 1843, and was buried at Frederick, or "Fredericktown," as Whittier called it in his poem "Barbara Frietchie." He had nine children; two of them are widows, still living, at the age of about ninety years.

The only relics of their ancestor, in possession of these grand-daughters, are an account book and a package of letters.

In the front of the account book the following, quoted from Johnson, is written:

"He that hopes to look back hereafter with satisfaction upon past years, must learn to know the present value of single minutes, and endeavor to let no particles of time fall useless to the ground."

Two of the letters selected to glean from, give evidence that two years before he wrote the national hymn, at the age of 32, he made his will, and wrote these letters, and laid them away with the will, to be read only after his death. The first is to his wife.

My Dear Polly:

I have just made my will, and as I wish to be prepared for death whenever it may please God to order it, I will now say a few words to you. My Dear, you are the only parent of your children. You are called upon by your situation to be doubly a parent to them. If you discharge your duty in so difficult a state, remember it must be not by your own strength, but by God's assistance. You must live frugally and deny yourselves many things you have been used to. Get a small, cheap place, wherever you prefer living, and bring our children up in honest industry. Do not be ashamed, nor let any of them be ashamed, to labour. Accustom them to none of the follies or vanities of life. Teach them their religious duties. Have prayers night and morning, and let not your Bible be neglected.

While this is but a portion of the letter, it shows a deep, religious nature, which is still further illustrated by the following, the second letter:

PORTOBASCO, Mar. 20, 1812.

My Dear Children:

When this letter will be read by you, your father will be gone to where you will no longer be able to see him nor to hear him. I am therefore writing to you to remind you then (when I can no longer speak to you) of that which, above everything, it is important and essential you should never forget. O my children, you, too, will die, you also will all stand before God! You have read your Bible: how God made us, what he requires of us, how Christ died for us, how we must pray and strive to do everything right and to shun everything wrong. I have endeavoured to instruct you. Never forget this, my dear children, and remember that we cannot serve and please God of ourselves, but we must pray to Him to help us for Christ's sake.

"Watch and pray, and it shall be given unto you."

Think of death; when you think of me, think of death, and remember, that after death is happiness or misery forever and ever.

O let us all strive to meet in happiness. Let us pray that not one of us may be lost.

Remember that temptations will surround you, that you must "Watch and pray," that if you are careless you will be lost. Read your Bibles every morning and evening. Never neglect private prayers, both morning and evening, and throughout the day strive to think of God often and breathe a sincere supplication to Him for all things. Join, also, in family prayers—sometimes, instead of your mother, one of you (by turns) should read prayers. Go regularly to church, plainly dressed, and behave reverently. Do all possible good to all—to your mother, to each other, to all your relatives, to the poor and everybody within your reach. Do not love or indulge yourselves; learn and practice self-denial, and do everything for God's sake, and consider yourselves always in His service.

Remember that you do not belong to yourselves. Christ has bought you, and His precious blood was your price.

O my children! shall we all meet in Heaven? Pray not only each for himself, but all of you for all, that God may bless you and bring you together to His blessed presence and kingdom.

So has prayed, and I hope will be able to pray with his dying breath, Yr father,

F. S. KEY.

P. S.—Each of my dear children will take a copy of this letter, and keep it and read it at least once a year.

Among the other letters is one dated April 4, 1814, a copy, in his own handwriting, of a letter to his Bishop, who had evidently urged him to exchange the legal profession for the ministry. He dissented, and gave two reasons, viz., he was in debt, and he felt that he must first pay off these obligations, and, second, he felt that he differed slightly on theological questions; for while he thought the Episcopal form of service was the best, he "did not think it was the only valid ordination."

A letter of later date, to his home-sick son Charles, who was away at school, contains this paragraph:

"I remember, when I was a little boy and was sent all the way to Annapolis, I used to be very sad for awhile, when I first got there, whenever I thought about Pipe Creek, and particularly when I thought about my mother. But then, when I became engaged in my studies and amused with my plays, I found these thoughts would not disturb me so often, and I could be cheerful and happy. Try this method, my dear boy, and you will soon find your mind at ease."

In looking over the thirty or more letters of this collection, it was noticed that from a few the autograph signatures had been cut by the accommodating grand-daughters for autograph collectors.

As the examination of the package of letters, which certainly contains much wholesome tonic for these days of irreverence, extravagance, abounding selfishness, and disregard of obligations, at last came to an end, Miss Key suddenly leaned forward and earnestly asked: "Do you think that what grandfather wrote will ever become the national hymn?"

"Become?" was the reply; "it is the national hymn now, and will always remain so."

THE DOBBS' FERRY MONUMENT.

WITHIN a few days the contractors will complete the monument at Dobbs' Ferry, the basestone of which was laid with impressive ceremonies by the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION June 14th last. This monument is a beautiful memorial of Deer Island granite, erected by the Society to commemorate four significant events in the history of the Revolution. It stands just within the sidewalk line on the east side of Broadway, in front of the house now owned by Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, who has deeded to the Society the land occupied by the monument. On the adjacent hill the French army under Rochambeau effected a junction for the first time with the American army under Washington, July 6, 1781. On August 14, 1781, Washington, while making headquarters in this house, received news which led him suddenly to abandon his plan of campaign against New York, and decide upon the Yorktown campaign, which resulted in the final triumph of American arms. After the conclusion of peace, with singular poetic fitness, the British and American Commanders in Chief met, May 6, 1783, in this same house to arrange the details for the only remaining act of that unparalleled historic drama, the evac-

uation of American soil by the British. And lastly, two days later, Sir Guy Carleton's sloop-of-war, lying in the river opposite Dobbs' Ferry, fired seventeen guns in honor of Washington, the first salute by Great Britain to the new Republic.

The idea of erecting this monument was first broached to the Society by Col. John C. Calhoun, one of its Board of Managers, who was made Chairman of the Monument Committee, and the entire Board of Managers constituted the Committee. The literary programme was a remarkable one, and a thrilling effect was produced by the salutes fired at certain points in the exercises by the United States men-of-war stationed in the river by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy. The hearty co-operation of the Government at Washington, and of Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, added greatly to the éclat with which the ceremonies passed off. The company present was a brilliant one, and the glittering of the uniforms of officers of the army and navy added a very picturesque feature to the scene. The citizens of Dobbs' Ferry poured out money like water for the entertainment of the Society and its guests, and left nothing to be wished for on their part.

THE FORT MCHENRY CENTENNIAL.

THE Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland will celebrate on September 12th, this year, the centennial of the anniversary of the transfer of the historic Fort McHenry to the United States Government. The ceremonies will be of an elaborate character.

The committee consists of Louis P. Griffith, Robert T. Smith, Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel, John Mason Dulany, John R. Wright, William Harrison Gill, Ezekiel Mills, Samuel A. Downs, Alex. A. Freeburger, James E. Warner, Robert M. Chambers and Chas. W. Buckingham, with Samuel F. Primrose as secretary. The gentlemen have arranged that the celebration take place within the Fort. Invitations have been sent to the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet, the United States Senators from Maryland, the Congressmen, all the prominent officials in Maryland, the State militia, the Mayor and City Council, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, CONFEDERATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, Mexican War Veterans, and all of the patriotic societies in the State.

The ceremonies will begin at 3 P. M. The arrival of the Governor will be announced by the firing of 15 guns, and the dignitaries from Washington by their proper salutes. They will be met at the gate by the reception committee, headed by its chairman, James E. Carr, jr., Esq., and escorted to their places upon a spacious stand which has been erected and decorated with old flags from the many battlefields.

The history of the old fort and its "Defenders" is interesting and can be briefly told.

Whetstone Point, the ground upon which this fort is built, was the property of Charles Gorsuch in 1661. A few years after, it was sold to James Carroll, and in 1725 it was purchased by a company of iron masters, from the colonies of Maryland and Virginia, and for nearly fifty years it was a place of great business activity. About 1775 its title was acquired by the State of Maryland, which recognized its importance in the defense of Baltimore. In 1776, after the declaration of Independence, a brick fort was erected upon this point, and was strengthened from time to time during the War of the Revolution, but it was not the scene of any conflict at that time.

In 1793 there were grave apprehensions of another struggle with Great Britain, and in 1794, just 100 years ago, it was formally turned over to the United States Government. The fort was immediately enlarged and strengthened, and the portion of the present fort, which was built at that time, is still standing. This fort was named after James McHenry, of Maryland, who was Washington's Secretary of War.

It was built that it might protect the harbor of Baltimore, and it was not built in vain, for it received its baptism of fire in the war of 1812. On Saturday, September 10, 1814, the enemy appeared in the Chesapeake Bay, with ships numbering about fifty, consisting of frigates, bomb vessels and barges, and on the evening of that day, landed his troops at North Point, about twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, to the number of about 7,000. The soldiers were under Gen. Roes, and the sailors under Admiral Cockburn. They were met by the Maryland Militia, and, after a sharp skirmish, the British retired to their ships.

On Tuesday morning, September 18th, the attack on Fort McHenry began, and lasted 24 hours. Thinking at last that they had silenced the fort (the enemy being beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, the gallant Major Armistead had reserved his fire), the enemy, towards evening, screened by the fire of their great guns, sent one or two bomb vessels, and a large number of barges, manned with from 1,200 to 1,500 picked men, to endeavor to pass the fort and proceed up the Patapsco river, so as to assail the fort in the rear, and, perhaps, effect a landing. The noise of

their oars was distinctly heard, however, at the fort, and the signal was given to open fire, and the groans and cries of the wounded and drowning British were plainly heard on land. Forts McHenry and Covington, with the city battery, the Lazaretta and the barges, vomited a devastating flame upon them, which lasted about half an hour, and sunk or crippled nearly all the attacking boats, and drove them back to the fleet.

Having had this taste of what Maryland militia had prepared for them, the enemy retired to a more respectful distance, the darkness of the night and his ceasing to fire preventing his destruction.

During the 24 hours, fully 1,500 large bombs were thrown in and around the fort, the actual loss of Americans being four killed and 20 wounded, while the British loss was four or five hundred. On the morning of Wednesday, they sailed away, and the immortal Francis Scott Key, under surveillance of the British fleet, saw by the "dawn's early light" that "our flag was still there."

It seems that Francis Scott Key had gone to the British fleet under a flag of truce, on a special mission, arriving there just in time to witness their preparation to send the attacking party in the small boats. So he was detained over night, to prevent his giving the American forces warning of the approaching attack. Some authorities state that he was taken on board of one of the British men-of-war, but others assert that he remained all night

in his small boat, secured between two of the enemy's vessels, an unwilling witness of the bombardment and night attack.

This was the inspiring sight which gave to the American people the "Star Spangled Banner"—the same dear old flag which has floated over this historic spot ever since. The brave men who stood up before the picked men of Wellington's Regulars (or Invincibles as they were called) and drove them away, in their pride, never failed to celebrate September 12, the anniversary of the engagement on land at North Point, and on May 14, 1842, they formed an association of the participants of that struggle, who were known the country over as the "Old Defenders."

In 1845, when war had been declared against

Mexico, they offered their services to the Government, although all were exempt by law.

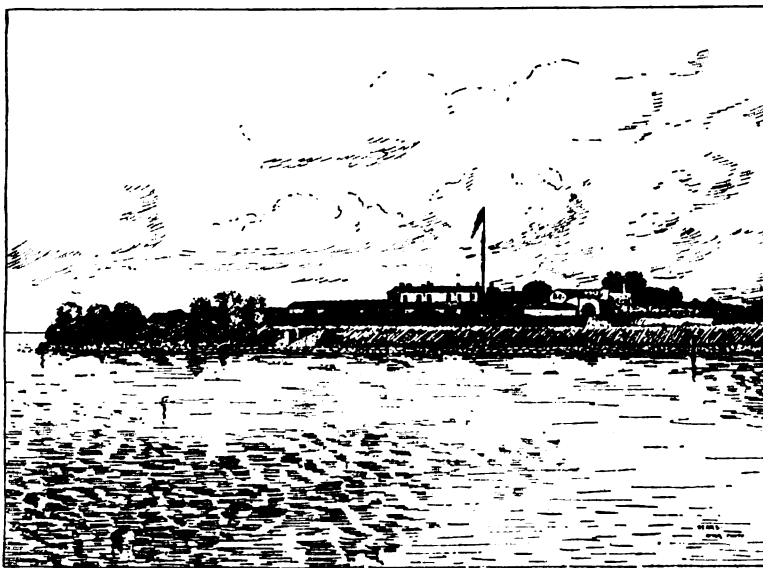
In 1857 an association of "Sons of the Defenders" was formed, and they formally asked for admission, but the "Defenders" declined the overtures, giving as a reason: "We are few and you are many. Admit you and the control of our organization will pass out of our hands. But we do empower you to carry on the work when we lay it down."

In 1888 James C. Merford, the last of these grand old men, passed away, and the "Old Defenders" Association practically passed into the hands of their descendants; for early in 1889 the association of descendants was organized on Federal Hill, almost under the shadow of Armistead's great guns, with Mr. Samuel A. Downs as President, being followed by Mr. James Hyland and Louis P. Griffith, the association became prosperous almost from its first meeting, and to more effectually carry out the work laid down for them and to reach a higher aim than simply a yearly celebration, they joined with the State Societies of the War of 1812 in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut in forming the GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. This was carried into effect on June 19, 1894, in dear old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALBERT KIMBERLY HADEL, M. D.,

Registrar Society War of 1812 in Maryland.

Baltimore, August 28, 1894.



FORT MCHENRY, BALTIMORE, Md.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 IN ALBANY COUNTY.

IT was the remark of Lafayette, that the splendid success of the American Revolution was due to the ability with which the people of the American Colonies governed themselves and preserved domestic order during their struggle for Liberty. Thrown upon their own resources to a very large extent from the earliest days of settlement, in spite of the benevolent attempts of the mother country to govern them and appropriate all the important political and commercial results of their labor, they had, by the time of the Revolution, become well trained in self government; and they exhibited themselves during that struggle, in spite of faction, intrigue, Toryism and war, remarkably competent both to form and maintain a government by the people. No matter what part of the history of that period is examined, whether the story of a particular township or the annals of Continental Congress, the same capacity for self-government is everywhere exhibited. A fragment of the rainbow reveals in all their purity and order the colors of the whole completed and majestic arc. A document which has never before been published, the original manuscript journal of the Committee of Safety of King's District in Albany County, N. Y., is so characteristic of the period of the Revolution that a brief review of its contents is presented to the reader in these pages.

This priceless document is in a state of fair preservation, and can readily be deciphered, although blotted and stained by time. It was found some time before the late civil war in an old army chest, in the attic of an ancient wooden dwelling in Columbia County, N. Y., and to all appearances had been undisturbed for generations. It has never been published.

King's District of Albany County, N. Y., comprised a large territory, now subdivided between Massachusetts and New York States, and evidently extended nearly to Nine Partners (now Mechanicville) in Dutchess County and New Britain, Conn., in one direction, and to Kinderhook on the Hudson to the westward.

May 15, 1776, Continental Congress had enacted the law instituting governments by the people, and this had been followed by other measures, which resulted in the formation of the Committee of Safety in question. The first meetings were on May 28 and 29, 1776, and the Committee promptly took absolute charge of its District and proceeded to disarm all the conspicuous Tories and to arrest such as were too violent to be left at large. The local militia were subject to their orders. Israel Osborn, George Hinsdale, Samuel Messenger and Andrew Palmiter were at these two meetings taken in charge and ordered sent to Albany for confinement. The next meeting was on June 4. The following was solemnly recorded in the Journal:

Upon receiving the Resolve of the Provincial Congress of the 27th Inst., also of the Committee of Safety of New York and the Recommendation of the Committee of the County of Albany, ordering that the Resolve of the Continental Congress of the 14th of March last respecting dealing with all Persons Notoriously disaffected to the Cause of America, &c., be effectually put into execution, &c.

Resolved, by this Committee that we will proceed immediately to adopt and pursue Such Measures as to disarm every Person in our Limits that is found inimical to American Liberty.

Resolved, by this Board that the Test Recommended by the Provincial Congress, 27th March last, be offered to the district at large to be Signed by each Person from Sixteen and upwards.

Resolved, that each Capt. or Next Commanding Officer of the Militia be furnished with a Copy of s'd Test, with a Desire from the Board that he offer all Persons in his beat from Sixteen Years old and upward to sign s'd Test, and all such as Refuse or Neglect to sign, That he cause to be Disarmed, and such Arms, together with the Names of such Persons as Refuse or Neglect to sign s'd Test, to Return to the Chairman of this Committee, and that he do cause the two Initial Letters of the Names of such Persons as shall be Disarmed to be put on such arms, and the same to be done forthwith.

The spirit of '76 was illustrated by the following pledge, signed by the whole Committee:

We, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of King's District, in the County of Albany and Colony of New York, do Voluntarily and Solemnly engage and Associate under all the Ties held Sacred among mankind, at the Risk of our lives and fortune, to Defend by Arms the United American Colonies against the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies, until the Present unhappy Controversy between the two Countries shall be settled.
Dated King's District, 4 June, 1776.

NAT. ADGATE,
JOHN BEEBE, JR.,
SAM'L L. BAILEY, JR.,
PHILIP FRISBIE,
PETER GARNSEY,
NEHEMIAH FITCH,
ASA DOUGLASS,
SAMUEL JOHNSON,
DANIEL BUCK.

The record of succeeding meetings discloses that the Committee were exceedingly active, and were evidently the absolute civil authority of the district. Meetings were held at the house of William Warner, evidently a tavern, in the town of Canaan (now in Columbia County) or at Jonathan Warner's.

They organized two companies of minute men on June 10th, and the names of their 94 men are recorded in the minutes. They were placed under command of Capt. Eleazer Grant and Ebenezer Benjamin.

June 17th the following entry appears:

In Committee, by Orders Received, Originating in Continental Congress, and positive orders from the Committee of Albany and General Ten Broeck, to Raise one Quota of 600 Militia in the County of Albany afore s'd, to reinforce our Army in Cannady, this Committee, with the Colonel of the Militia, are ordered to raise s'd Men immediately, and provided they don't Voluntary enlist before the 21st Instant, on that day to be Draughted by calling the Militia together in Such a manner as to compleat s'd Quota.

Four dollars bounty was offered for each volunteer. Evidently the volunteers were obtained. No mention is made of a draft. Twenty five men signed receipts in the minute book for the four dollars bounty. This money, by the way, was raised by seizing cattle and other effects belonging to Tories in the neighborhood.

There was great difficulty about arming the minute men, but this was overcome by seizing the guns of the Tories, marking them with the initials of the original owners, having them appraised by officers of the militia, and issuing them to the minute men, taking their receipt and promising to pay in the record book. Seventeen guns were issued in June and receipted for, valued at from £1 12s to £3, according to condition. August 20, 1776, Col. Asa Waterman brought to the Committee from Albany, 180 pounds of powder, 270 pounds of lead and 600 pounds of flints, which were issued to the men, as occasion arose, at the rate of half a pound of powder, one and a half pounds of lead and one flint to each man.

The Committee was evidently the source of nearly all authority. The inhabitants brought to it their various complaints—fraud in a cow purchase, theft of a bee hive, the alteration of a \$3 to a \$30 Continental bill, disputes as to boundaries, unbecoming talk of a son to his father, cases of unlawful cohabitation, etc., all of which were adjudicated by the Committee. Its work was, however, mainly in the way of seizing the persons and properties of the Tories, suppressing unfriendliness to the cause of Liberty, and raising men and means for the army. A few entries, out of hundreds like them, will illustrate the work of the Committee and the spirit of the times.

Samuel Wheeler of New Britain in King's District, appearing before us and upon Examination, it appears by his own Declaration that he is inimical to the Liberties of the American Colonies and upon his refusal to sign the Test directed to by the Provincial Congress, voted by this board that he be disarmed, deliver his Commission to the Colonel, pay the sum of eight Pounds to this Committee and procure Bonds for his good behaviour for the future.

James Savage, Esqr., being brought before this Committee by the Evidence of Silas Howard against him, is Judged an Enemy to the united American Colonies by the s'd Committee of King's District. This Board resolve that S'd James Savage pay to this Board forty Shilling, and that for the present he be allowed to return to his House and be confined to his farm upon his Parole for his good Behaviour.

Alexander Orsburn appeared Before this Board agreeable to orders, when, after Examination of and Conversation had with the s'd Orsburn, this Board are fully of Opinion that he By Talk and behaviour has Manifested himself to be unfriendly to the free and Independent States of America and that he has Ben Confederate with, fed, and secreted Deserters from the Continental Service, therefore this Board order the s'd Orsburn to give a Bond of fifty Pounds York money for his good Behaviour, also to Remain on his farm During the Pleasure of this Committee and also to pay a fine of fore Pound York Money, all which was complied with By s'd Orsburn.

Joseph Atwill By Citation Brought Before this Board, when By Confession and Evidence it appeared to this Board that the s'd Atwell is a firm friend to government, that he has sent his Name to the King's troops that he Might appear to be no Rebel, that he Ment to obey the King's Lawfull Commands, on the whole that he the s'd Atwell was a Dangerous Person.

Accordingly Doe Resolve that the s'd Atwell be sent to & confined in the common gaol in the town of Hartford in Conneticut or Disposed of according to the mind of the Committee of that town, appointed to the take Care of unfriendly Persons.

Action of this character formed the bulk of the work of the Committee, and its successors down to April 11, 1778, which is the meeting recorded on the last page of this journal.

The second committee was appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the district, November 19, 1776, Major Daniel Buck presiding, and consisted of Deacon John Beebe, Capt. Phillip Frisbee, Major Asa Douglas, Capt. Hezekiah Baldwin, Col. Wm. B. Whiting, Quartermaster Peter Garnsey, Capt. Daniel Herrick, Esq. Nathaniel Culver. With praiseworthy spirit the name of the District was changed to States District. It will be seen that the selection of the committee was left to the people.

The only other resolve of this meeting was as follows:

Also voted that Mr. Androus, who has of late had his house and movables burnt, shall have a brief to try the charity of the public in his relief, so that his loss may in some measure be made up.

During 1777 the Committee was remarkably active. From six to fifteen Tories were tried at nearly each meeting, fined, sent to Albany, or admonished, and large sums of money were raised in fines to defray the cost of all these proceedings. The record discloses that these fines varied from £1 10s. to £18.

November 8, 1777, shortly after the victory at Saratoga, the Board ordered the impressing of teams to convey flour from Kinderhook to Springfield, and the Path Masters were ordered to send fifty men to work on the bridge in New Lebanon.

It is evident from this and similar records that the Committees of Safety performed enormous service in the War of the Revolution. Their operations were as necessary to Independence as those of the soldiers in the field. Without them, there would have been a state of domestic rebellion, which would have abso- lutely frustrated the movement to throw off the yoke of the British crown. They were governed by an austere and lofty patriotism, and they spared no pains to keep their district true to the cause and to deprive the Tories of the power to harm. It was a well-considered act when the Societies of descendants of the Men of the Revolution included these self sacrificing, useful and patriotic men, among those from whom eligibility to membership can be derived. How remorseless they were in their morals and their determination to rid their neighborhoods not only of disloyalty, but of crime, is witnessed by the record of the Committee of Safety of the States District of Albany County. Several cases of punishment of immorality are noted in the minutes above referred to. One is especially terrible and pathetic.

October 20th, 1777, a woman was apprehended and tried for adultery. The man evidently had escaped. Omitting names, the sentence of the committee upon the woman was:

Therefore, Resolved, by this committee, that she s'd ——— be publicly whipped twenty lashes on the Naked Body and Branded with the Letter A on the forehead, and wear a Rope round her Neck during Life and Liable to be whipt twenty lashes every time she is seen with the Rope off.

December 5, 1777, a new committee was elected, consisting of Melotiah Lothrop, Nathaniel Culver, Abm. Mudge, Capt. Aaron Kellogg, Capt. Increase Childs, John Wadsworth, Lieut. Edward Wheeler, Capt. Elijah Guilbott, Capt. Eliezer Grant. Their proceedings were similar in character to those of their predecessors, and reflect, from time to time, the progress of the Revolution at large, and the state of the public mind.

How many of these priceless records have been destroyed by the burning or destruction of old wooden frame houses and highway taverns in New York State? How many yet survive in spite of the ravages of time and the forgetfulness and neglect of the generations, which have since enjoyed the blessings won through the turmoil, labors, sacrifices and anguish of '76? No doubt many may yet be found, and it is well that societies have been called into existence which have placed before themselves the duty of reviving these treasures from further decay and preserving them for all future time.

THE PERPETUITY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Among those principles necessary to ensure the perpetuity of the United States must be the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Far more to-day do I believe should there be a *spirit of religion* in our public life and institutions. Far more should there be an exhibition of patriotism in our churches. The one cannot do without the other. Our religious societies are recognized by the government as co-workers with it in promoting the welfare of the community, and as a necessary part with it of our social fabric, not apart from or subordinate to the government, but co-ordinate with it, existing as it does, not for itself but for the people.

The exemption of Church property from taxation is in accordance with this principle. The Church is dependent upon the State. The State is dependent upon that which the Church is supposed to create and possess, and that is, a right, religious and moral sentiment.

Gouverneur Morris said: "Religion is the only sound *basis of morals*, and morals the one possible support of free government."

Mr. Webster's argument upon the Gerard will case, was a noteworthy and exhaustive exposition of the dependence of morality upon Christianity, and free institutions upon the moral education of the rising generation, and in his opinion upon the revision of the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820, he said:

"I am desirous in so solemn a matter as the establishment of a constitution, that it should keep in it an expression of our respect and attachment to Christianity, not, indeed, to any of its particular forms, but to its general principles."

Mr. Lincoln, in his official acts and his proclamations was devout and explicit (and as the one whom he recognized as his great example in this particular, George Washington) in his recognition of the *independence of faith and loyalty*.

But, not in camp or the court room, or the legislature should we go with the greatest interest for the emphasis of this great principle to-day. Far more does it become us to go to the school and to the nursery, that our children on their mothers' knees should be taught hymns of national praise, to love their country as they love their God, and to love their God as they love their country.

Our English critic, Mr. Bryce, in those fresh and fascinating pages of his *American Commonwealth*, has called the attention of Americans to the fact that this republic is to be the field for the working out of this great principle for either its overthrow or its triumphs, morality and good order here not depending upon despot-

ism, but upon public opinion. In America, he says, government seems not to rest on an armed force, but upon a majority of the wills of the people, most of whom might think that its overthrow would be to them a gain. Standing in the midst of the seething populations of an American city, he is appalled at the thought of what might befall this huge but delicate structure of laws and institutions, were those foundations to crumble away, and were those masses to cease to believe that there was any power above them or any future before them, anything in heaven or earth but what their senses told them of, or crying, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." What, said he, can hold in check the violence and the self-indulgent impulses of the individual.

This question, among others asked by Mr. Bryce, in the face of impending dangers from an unrestricted ballot, dying chivalry, and growing greed for gain, in the face of rapid emigration and a secularized education, the massing of men in great centers, and an artisan organization, are questions which must be answered in some way by the economist and student, political and religious, if they have not already been answered aright by Washington, Lincoln and Harrison.

That this land is a land that owns a ruler that is supreme; that its laws and its rulers, as well as its people, are in God's hand; that, while the form and conduct of government is of man, *the nation is of God*. Go whatever way we will, we cannot safely get away from this fundamental and underlying principle of the American Republic.

The very emblems of our banner are taken from the heavens. From the field of the ceruleum, these majestic spheres look down upon us, telling us of the power unseen that sustains them and the beneficent love that has ordained them. Harmony, perpetuity and individuality, and yet union, are there written in characters never to be obliterated.

Freedom is here unfurled to the breeze. They disappear for a time, but are never shaken from our standard. Through storm and cloud, the crash of the elements, the cannon's roar, the stars shine on a calm, secure and restful majesty. These witnesses of the skies, of God's true watchfulness and oversight, we cannot tear from our banner. While the republic lives, they will live. When they, and what they symbolize, die, the republic dies.

"The nation and the kingdom that will not serve Thee, shall surely perish."

RUFUS W. CLARKE.

DETROIT, Mich., August 16, 1894.

A TENDER OF SYMPATHY.

UPON the occasion of President Carnot's assassination, the following dispatch was cabled, June 26, to the American Ambassador at Paris by President General Horace Porter:

"NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, mindful of the timely assistance extended to their forefathers by the generous sons of France, tender their deepest sympathies to the French Republic in this hour of her profound sorrow."

The following reply, dated July 5, 1894, was received:

"Your telegram expressing sympathies with the French people was duly communicated to the French Government, and, in reply, the Minister for Foreign Affairs desires me to thank you and to say that his colleagues and himself have been deeply touched by your action."

J. B. EUSTIS, U. S. Ambassador.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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SEPTEMBER, 1894.

September Anniversaries.

Many of the actions which are indicated as "battles" were doubtless little more than skirmishes. THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires, whenever any of these anniversaries are observed, to receive an early report of the ceremonies, with clippings from local papers.

- Sept. 1, 1775—Page's men cut down the Boston Liberty Tree.
- " 1777—Battle of Fort Henry (Wheeling) Virginia.
- " 1779—D'Eslating captures four British men-of-war.
- " 1781—Battle of West Haven, Connecticut.
- Sept. 3, 1777—Battle of Iron Hill, Delaware.
- " 1783—Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris.
- Sept. 5, 1774—The first Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
- " 1779—Battle of Lloyds Neck, N. Y. [Graves.
- " 1781—Naval fight in the Chesapeake between De Grasse and
- Sept. 6, 1781—Battle of Fort Griswold, Connecticut.
- " 1781—New London, Conn., burned by the British.
- Sept. 8, 1781—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.
- Sept. 11, 1776—Battle of Lake Champlain.
- " 1777—Battle of Brandywine.
- Sept. 12, 1780—Battle of Cane Creek, N. C.
- Sept. 13, 1776—British land in New York on Hudson River side.
- " 1781—Battle of Lindley's Mill, N. C.
- " 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
- Sept. 14, 1779—Battle of Seneseo, N. Y.
- " 1780—Battle of Fort Drierson, Augusta, Ga.
- Sept. 15, 1776—British land in New York East River side.
- " 1776—Putnam saved by Mrs. Mary Lindley Murray.
- " 1780—Battle of White House, Georgia.
- Sept. 16, 1776—Battle of Harlem Heights, N. Y.
- " 1778—Battle of Westchester, N. Y.
- Sept. 17, 1787—U. S. Constitution reported to Congress.
- Sept. 18, 1775—Battle of St. Johns, Canada.
- " 1777—Battle of Lake George, N. Y.
- Sept. 19, 1777—First battle of Bemis Heights, or Stillwater, or Saratoga.
- Sept. 20, 1776—Delaware adopts a Constitution.
- " 1777—Battle of Paoli, Pa.
- Sept. 21, 1776—Capture of Nathan Hale in New York by the British.
- " 1780—Battle of Wahap's Plantation, N. C.
- Sept. 22, 1776—Hanging of Nathan Hale in New York City.
- Sept. 23, 1777—Battle of Diamond Island, N. Y.
- " 1779—Bon Homme Richard captures Serapis.
- " 1779—Siege of Savannah begun.
- " 1780—Capture of Major Andre.
- Sept. 24, 1776—Battle of Montresor's Island, N. Y.
- Sept. 25, 1775—Battle of Montreal.
- " 1780—Flight of Benedict Arnold.
- Sept. 26, 1775—Capture of Montreal by Montgomery.
- " 1775—Capture of Ethan Allan by the British at Long Point.
- " 1777—British enter Philadelphia.
- " 1778—Battle at Fort Henry, Wheeling, Va.
- " 1780—Battle at Charlotte, N. C.
- Sept. 28, 1776—Pennsylvania adopts a Constitution.
- " 1778—Battle of Taphan, N. Y.
- Sept. 30, 1775—Battle of Stonington, Conn.
- " 1781—Siege of Yorktown begun.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.—There has long been great need of a monthly publication like THE SPIRIT OF '76.

The daily newspaper press throughout the United States has given generous recognition to the various patriotic Societies, and, so far as time and space would permit, has reported freely the banquets, celebrations and proceedings of the different Societies. But the daily newspaper is under certain necessary limitations. The huge printing machines in the basement, each of which strikes off four hundred completed newspapers in a minute, must begin their work at a certain hour of the night, in order that their large mails will leave their respective cities by the early swift trains. The result is that reports of evening proceedings are necessarily inadequate; and even when celebrations takes place in the day time, the length of the newspaper reports is frequently curtailed by startling occurrences elsewhere in the world of

affairs, which, for the moment, demand large space, leading to the condensation of other relatively less pressing and important reports. As a result the Societies have long needed a publication, in which their celebrations and proceedings could be published with less of the hurry and compression, incident to reports in the great dailies.

One important object of all the Societies is the collection and preservation of records, traditions, personal reminiscences and newly discovered manuscripts, relating to the Revolution, Colonial Wars and War of 1812. There is a vast fund of entertaining and important information in the possession of the individual members of the Societies collectively, which should find its way into print for the information of all. The dailies pay no attention to any except matters of current interest. THE SPIRIT OF '76 hopes that it may be the medium of giving to all the various Societies, whose ancestors served in the War of the Revolution, the Colonial Wars and the War of 1812, a great variety of interesting information, traditions, etc., for which, at present, there is no medium of publication.

This magazine is published by managers who have no axes to grind, no grudge to gratify, and absolutely no object to attain, except to create a monthly publication, which shall be entertaining, spirited, instructive and useful to the whole general movement for the revival of patriotism, perpetuation of the memories of our ancestors and promotion of the principles for which they fought.

Every Society member into whose hands a copy of this magazine may fall, is invited to become a contributor to the pages of THE SPIRIT OF '76, to ask its editor hard questions, to send reminiscences of his ancestors, and especially to permit this magazine to publish original manuscripts of genuine interest which have not yet found their way into print. The editor makes one stipulation only, that in these communications, matters which are in controversy between any two Societies shall be avoided.

INCAPABLE OF POLLUTION.—Is patriotism possible in times of peace?

Why not?

The issues of war do not present the only opportunities for its development and use.

The subtle and deadly conflict of forces which have undermined and destroyed many a nation, are active here and now, and it were well if patriotism should not yet sleep or go on a journey.

What is patriotism?

It is a lofty and noble sentiment which in the hearts of children becomes a perfect safeguard to any nation. Like light, it is incapable of being polluted; like wisdom, its price is above rubies.

It is the Spirit of '76.

It should characterize the lives of those who have inherited unsullied honor and high purposes from Revolutionary ancestors, and prove a contagion that should be felt by all who come in contact with them.

The safety of the nation requires that this standard be not lowered; the happiness of the people that it be not forgotten.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—During September, as will be seen by reference to our calendar for the month, will occur the anniversary of the execution of Nathan Hale in New York City by the British enemies of the American people. One cannot reflect upon this remarkable incident without uttering a few words of cordial praise for the admirable statue of the generous young hero, erected in City Hall Square in New York City by THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION within the past year.

New York has many public statues but few of merit. It is declared by many competent critics, that the statue of Washing-

ton in Union Square, that of the Indian Hunter in Central Park, the Farragut and Seward statues in Madison Square, and Ward's statue of Horace Greeley, were, previous to 1893, the only notably artistic and excellent bronze figures in this city. To this select few must now be added the Nathan Hale statue in City Hall Park. Erected in the close vicinity of the spot where the execution occurred, placed where the busy throng which ever passes through Broadway must behold it, and expressing the ideas of modern art in beautiful form, this patriotic monument is a valuable addition to the artistic treasures of the city, and a credit to those who planned and completed the work.

No less notable than the statue itself was the public demonstration which attended the unveiling. Few public ceremonies have been arranged in better taste or carried into effect with more complete success. The view from the steps of the City Hall was picturesque and impressive. It is a happy feature of many public demonstrations of this class by the patriotic Societies, that the military element can be introduced with perfect good taste and in harmony with the events they celebrate. The regular army shared in the Nathan Hale statue formalities, and not only added distinction to the occasion, but aided materially in accenting its importance by firing an artillery salute.

The proposition to construct this statue originated so long ago, that THE SPIRIT OF '76 cannot at this moment specify who it was that suggested this statue. Possibly it was Mr. Tallmadge, but we do not know. Whoever he was, to him and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION belongs great credit, both for the excellence of the idea, the persistence with which the enterprise was pressed, and the final success of their labors.

EXHIBIT THE RELICS.—The splendid exhibition of relics of the time of the Revolution, held in the City of Baltimore by THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a year or more ago, illustrated the beauty and the possibilities of such entertainments.

In the older States that community is destitute, indeed, in which no relic has been preserved of colonial or Revolutionary days. Articles in possession of any one family may be meagre in number, and represent only trifling intrinsic value, but they are priceless to those who have inherited them from honored ancestors.

As interest in these keepsakes deepens with the passing of time, it may be that those who are the possessors of these things owe an obligation to those who are less fortunate—the obligation to exhibit these treasures to the public, in some safe and appropriate way.

The purpose of this article will be accomplished if Mrs. Lineal Descendant will talk this over when she next calls upon her friends, and they agree to get up a Colonial entertainment, in which a relic room or a relic table shall be one attraction.

A satisfactory *raison d'être* will never be lacking as long as charities or church deficiencies continue to exist, and with such opportunities for rumaging and costuming as this would afford, there should be no difficulty in securing abundant help among the fashionable "set" in any community, ample to organize and conduct a successful exhibition.

The foregoing suggestion is not offered as embodying anything new or untried, for many successful exhibitions have been held in various places, but simply to stimulate the experiment in locations where it would have the element of novelty.

THE HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.—This unique and interesting mid summer tour over American historical localities was the conception of Prof. Lyman P. Powell, of Philadelphia. Upon another page he gives his own estimate of its value to students of history, and its probable effect in inciting others to repeat the experiment, and in stimulating a truer patriotism.

Professor Powell is an enthusiast upon this subject, which has been the theme of magazine articles he has written and

addresses he has made in several States during the past year. He was born in 1866 at Farmington, Del.; was graduated from the Conference Academy at Dover, Del.; taught in the public schools of Delaware for two years; entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1886. In 1887 he entered Johns Hopkins University, where he took his bachelor's degree. Then he pursued graduate studies there for two years, and was one year librarian of the famous Bluntschli Library. He studied later at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1893 he accepted a lectureship on American history in the University Extension Society, which has headquarters at Philadelphia. His literary work has been much sought, and he is favorably known through his educational writings and numerous magazine articles. He is a very welcome accession to the list of those who have turned special attention to American history.

"NO PICTURE SO FIT."—This statement of Rev. Edward Everett Hale concerning the Washington portrait, as a school-room decoration, should be given much weight by educators and those interested in the right training of the young. The appeal to the eye is quite as forceful as to the ear, and quite as likely to make a lasting impression. Upon this subject there is no better or more wholly disinterested authority than the author of the appeal for the children of America, which appears in another column. Mr. E. Hagaman Hall of New York has made the timely suggestion that where societies do not act, as in Boston and New York, any person interested could present one or more of these portraits to schools of his own selection as a *memorial for his ancestor*, this fact and the name of the ancestor to be set forth modestly upon a brass tablet on the frame. THE SPIRIT OF '76 will very gladly co-operate with any one desiring to make this arrangement.

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.—A short time spent each day in story telling is the method employed in many schools to give needed rest and relaxation to the pupils. It has been suggested by Mr. A. J. C. Foyé, of New York, that this publication—THE SPIRIT OF '76—should be placed in the hands of teachers throughout the country, to use as a text book from which to draw patriotic stories and incidents.

The idea is a good one. Who will be the first to adopt it?

The names of the children who join in sending the dollar for the subscription for this purpose, will be published, as far as space will permit.

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—How many persons whom we casually meet, can trace their ancestors back to the time of '76? How many to the earlier date of the Colonial Wars? It would be an interesting experiment to ask these questions at any chance gathering. Nearly every person knows the name of his grandfather, but comparatively few can tell that of his great-grandfather. The commendable pride in American ancestry is not apt to degenerate into the Chinese ancestor *worship*.

SAVE EVERY COPY.—It is the intention of the publishers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 to give their monthly numbers positive value and genuine historical interest. The twelve numbers for each year will, at the end of the year, form a series of papers of the utmost historical value, useful for references as long as the patriotic Societies endure; and it is not doubted that every subscriber will wish to bind them in a volume for preservation. It will be impossible for the publishers to save more than a limited part of each monthly edition to supply the demand for "back numbers," which is sure to come in a short time; and the suggestion is therefore respectfully made to all, into whose hands a copy of this issue shall fall, that they preserve this pioneer number carefully, and send in their subscriptions at once in order that they may not miss a single number in this series.

PRESERVE THE TRADITIONS.—Would it not be wise if you have no family records, to take a pencil and paper and sit down by your grandfather, and learn definitely all he knows about the early history of your family while he is here to tell you? Those that come after you will value such records, for as the country grows older, more and more attention will be paid to American ancestry. While this is extremely advisable, it would be well to try to distinguish between what is history and what is merely conjectural. Hon. Hamilton Fish once remarked to a friend: "It is a very common and generally erroneous tradition, in many families, that the ancestor was 'one of Washington's aides.' If all these traditions were true," added Mr. Fish, "Washington would have had very few soldiers in the ranks."

EXTREMELY DESIRABLE.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 will welcome the volunteer co-operation of its readers, whether it is offered in the form of old documents and records, which may be examined and culled from, or, of available suggestions of any kind. The receipt of such correspondence is extremely desirable, as it will be the best proof that this publication is well received. The possibilities which may be developed in this co-operative work are illustrated by the following perfectly feasible plan for the establishment of an Information Bureau: Questions upon topics of general interest will be answered free in the columns of this journal. Requests for assistance in purely personal genealogical research, however, will require a small fee, the amount depending upon the time required.

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.—It is the general impression that there are very few surviving "own sons" of soldiers of the Revolution. Notwithstanding that they are limited to those of very advanced age, the number is still in the hundreds. Isaac Paulding, the youngest son of John Paulding, one of the captors of Andre, is living in Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Edgerton, another "own son," is president of the MINNESOTA SONS OF THE AMERI-

CAN REVOLUTION. There are doubtless many others. As this subject is of considerable interest, we will be pleased to receive information concerning any additional representatives of this class.

A HOPEFUL INDICATION.—The recent revival of interest in American history is largely due to the activity of the various hereditary patriotic societies. It is a splendid tribute to their value as factors in securing national permanence by appealing to national pride. This growth in the placing of a true estimate upon sentiment, as contrasted with the mere accumulation of material things, is a hopeful and healthful indication. It is a protest against the sole dominance of wealth, and a reaction from the dangerous tendency of self-indulgence. May the membership and influence of these societies increase.

A PERSONAL SUGGESTION.—When you have finished reading this paragraph, and have read the more detailed "publishers' announcement" in the back part of this issue, it will be an acceptable denouement, if you will decide to invest a dollar in a year's subscription to this journal. The child and the tree do not begin life full grown, and it would be obviously absurd to claim for this first issue the strength and merit that can only be secured by the development of time and opportunity. The subscriber, however, may expect a "dollar's worth" during the year. R. S. V. P.

THE SOCIETIES ARE SEPARATE.—In their reports of the various societies, newspapers frequently transpose the names of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. While these societies are similar in name and purpose, they are entirely distinct and separate. There are also two separate societies of the "War of 1812" and of the "Colonial Dames." Editorial friends will please make a note of this to insure the accuracy of their own reports from time to time.

The 14th of June as "Flag Day."

THE Stars and Stripes were adopted by Congress as the flag of the United States for ships of war June 14, 1777. Three days later, the same banner was adopted for the land forces. A committee had been appointed by Congress, with General Washington as its Chairman, to mature a design, and had chosen one. General Washington had called in person on Betsy Ross, a young woman noted in her day for her skill with needlework, and then living in a little house on Arch street, Philadelphia. He had showed to her the rough draft of the design (which is now in possession of the State Department in Washington) and asked if she could make such a flag. Betsy had modestly replied that she would try, and had suggested two improvements, one being the use of five-pointed, instead of six-pointed stars; the other the arrangement of the stars on the blue field. The flag was made and shown to Congress, and was thereupon adopted.

The general display of the national ensign on June 14th in each year was a suggestion originating with THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Connecticut. The Managers of the Society in that State resolved, in 1890, to recommend a general public display on each recurring anniversary of June 14, 1777. They suggested, through Judge Deming, one of the Managers of the National Society at that time, that the National Society should commend the idea to the State Societies throughout the country. The suggestion was complied with.

The beauty, simplicity and effectiveness of the idea has now led nearly, if not quite, all the various patriotic societies to enter heartily into the annual celebration, and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have cordially endorsed the enterprise. In New England, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Washington, D. C., thousands of flags were thrown to the breeze on June 14th of this year.

By order of Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the public buildings of New York State raised the flag on that day, and the local branch of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Albany issued an order on the subject. Mayor Gilroy honored the day in the same manner in New York City, and the NEW YORK SONS OF THE AMERICAN

REVOLUTION sent a handsome circular to every hotel, club, office building and other prominent structure in the city, calling attention to the celebration, and the result was a prompt and general response. Various cities throughout the State joined in the celebration.

At the request of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Superintendent of Schools in Providence, R. I., caused the Stars and Stripes to be raised on every school house in the city, and other public and private buildings were similarly decorated.

Public exercises were held in New Haven in which the school children engaged.

In Philadelphia not only was the city a flutter with flags, but THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES held anniversary exercises in Independence Hall, and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Pennsylvania issued a call for a general observance of the day.

In Baltimore the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION made successful efforts, and even many horse-car conductors, in the enthusiasm of the hour, decorated their horses and cars with flags of various sizes. Along Baltimore and other principal streets the display was general.

Distant Colorado has an excellent society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and Denver not only decorated all the principal buildings, but held public exercises at a church with addresses by C. S. Thomas, the Rev. Kerr B. Tupper and others.

It is to be noted that the newspaper press in every part of the country gave its valued support to the celebration, and not only announced the fact that citizens were expected to bring out their bunting on June 14th, but strongly commended the proposition.

An effort was made by the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to have a salute fired at each military post and naval station in the United States on June 14th, this year. But, while the suggestion was formally made to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, lack of time prevented the consummation of the arrangement. Next year the effort will be renewed.

The Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a banquet and patriotic exercises at the Auditorium, Josiah L. Lom-

bard presiding. Back of the president's chair was spread not only "Old Glory," but the white banner of the Culpeper minute men, with its snake coiled and poised, and the inscription, "Liberty or Death, 1775—Don't Tread on Me." Addresses were made by several men of distinction, including Fernando Jones, Judge Henry M. Shepard, Frederick H. Winston, Col. John Conant Long, Geo. F. Bissell, Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Horatio L. Wait, Edward M. Teall, Volney W. Foster and Judge Luther M. Shreve.

The celebration of this day is a happy suggestion. The month of June is not, except in the more northerly localities, suited for public festivities of a social nature, but no inconvenience attends a general display of the Stars and Stripes. The sentiment of nationality is embodied in the flag. A public display is an inspiration, an object lesson in patriotism, and a beautiful spectacle.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Sons of The American Revolution.

"CHAPTERS" have recently been established at Buffalo and Rochester by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



At a recent SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION banquet in Chicago, several Revolution relics were appropriately displayed on the Speaker's table.

NORWALK, Conn., celebrated the 244th anniversary of its founding on the 19th of June. THE SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION participated.

DURING the progress of the Chicago strike, the ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION voted a resolution of approval of the President's action.

THE graves of all soldiers of the Revolution in Massachusetts are to be marked with an appropriate ornamental metal design. This work has been undertaken by the MASSACHUSETTS SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE grave of Colonel Moses Little, who commanded a Massachusetts regiment at Bunker Hill, and is buried at Newburyport, is to be marked by the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE "Foot Guard" of New Haven, Conn., which joined the minute men at Boston, 58 strong, in 1775, lost about 25 men during the war. These are buried in the Grove Street Cemetery. On June 16, this year, the present organization of Foot Guards and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION united to visit and decorate these graves.

THE Executive Committee of the University of Minnesota has voted to enter the contest for the \$100 gold medal, offered by the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for the best essay on "The Principles Fought For in the Revolutionary War." This contest is intended to encourage the study of American history in the colleges of the country.

THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION had charge of the patriotic services in City Hall, Portland, on the evening of July 4. Mayor Baxter, a vice-president of the Society, presided, and the oration, which was one of great excellence, was delivered by President R. L. Whitman of Colby University, who took as his theme "The Revival of Patriotism."

THE Fourth of July oration at Vancouver, Washington, was delivered by Col. Thomas M. Anderson, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. In the course of his interesting five-column speech he said:

"Our ancestors were, as a rule, religious men. They would not have won our Independence for us if they had not been. I believe that one cause of our discontent comes from the fact that we are losing religious faith and moral sentiment."

THE centennial anniversary of the battle of Fallen Timbers, near Maumee, Ohio, was celebrated August 20, the OHIO SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION participating. Mad Anthony Wayne commanded at the time of the fight, and Gen. William H. Harrison was one of his officers. The Americans lost 83 killed and 100 wounded, and Gen. Wayne reported "that the woods were strewn with dead bodies of the Indians and their white auxiliaries."

THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has recently received a remarkably faithful copy of Stuart's portrait of Gen. Henry Knox. The portrait was painted for the Society from the original at the Museum of Art in Boston, by a well-known Boston artist, Mr. Walter Gilman Page, and is in every way a satisfactory copy. Gen. Knox, after resigning his office of Secretary of War, made Thomaston, Maine, his home, and his life thenceforward was devoted to his large estate in what is known as Knox County.

THE different celebrations of July 4th, this year, were largely directed or participated in by the various patriotic societies. At Huntington, L. I., a statue to the memory of Nathan Hale was unveiled. At Washington, D. C., they gathered about the Washington monument, and carried out an interesting programme of poems and speeches. At Hingham, Mass., the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION "decorated a new barn," and entertained their guests there. In Boston the day was made the occasion for "marking" some graves in Old Granary Cemetery.

A large number of members of the Illinois Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have organized themselves into a military company to be known as the "Chicago Continental Guard." The uniform is to be similar to that worn by the New York Infantry during the Revolution, the pants and vest of buff broadcloth, and the coat of blue trimmed with buff broadcloth. Membership is confined to THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The annual "Training Day" is May 30. At a meeting of the Charter members of this company, held on July 17th, 1894, the following officers were elected: Captain, Samuel E. Gross; Lieutenant, Frederick C. Pierce; Ensign, John C. Long; Adjutant, Seymour Morris; Paymaster, John S. Sargent; Surgeon, H. Newbery Hall, M. D.; Quartermaster, Horace T. Currier.

Sons of The Revolution.

THE IOWA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION passed resolutions of approval of President Cleveland's course at the time of the Chicago strike.



MR. QUINTARD PETERS, a great-grandson of Richard Peters, who was Secretary of War in 1781, recently died at Atlanta, Ga. He was a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION recently offered two prizes for the best High School essays on: "The Causes that Led to the War of the Revolution."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Philadelphia offer a \$250 gold medal "to the student in the university historical classes who shall write the best thesis upon Pennsylvania in the Revolution."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION intend soon to dedicate a memorial stone at Queen's Lane, in Fairmount Park, a spot upon which Washington twice encamped.

THE Bartholdi group of Washington and Lafayette, shown at the World's Fair, is being negotiated for by THE OHIO SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Washington is represented in the group as being about the same height as Lafayette, an oversight of the artist, evidently, in an otherwise excellent group.

ONE of the entertainments provided for the National Editorial Convention, held at Asbury Park, N. J., in July, was an excursion to the Monmouth battle ground, where Molly Pitcher fought, and Washington swore (it is said) at Lee, the ancestor of R. E. Lee. The party was accompanied by a committee of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Philadelphia Common Council recently passed an ordinance "To donate the cannon along Water Street and Delaware Avenue to the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, for the purpose of placing the same, from time to time, around the monuments erected and to be erected by the Society, marking the sites of battles of the Revolution, around and about Philadelphia."

THE Senior and Junior classes of the College of the City of New York have been offered a gold medal as a prize, for the

'best original essay of 2,000 words on the subject, 'The Causes Which Led to the War of the Revolution,' by the NEW YORK SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The essays are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Thomas E. V. Smith, of New York, before December 1, 1894, and the award will be announced February 22, 1895.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York, decided last May to offer, as an incentive to the study of American history, three prizes for the best essay on the subject, "New York in the War of the Revolution," to pupils in High Schools of eleven of the cities of the State. The medals offered are medals of gold, silver and bronze, as first, second and third prizes. Competing essays are to contain not less than 1,775 words and not more than 1,895 words, and must be mailed to the secretary, Mr. Thomas E. V. Smith, of New York, before December 1, 1894. The essays will be passed upon by a committee, and successful competitors announced at the February 22, 1895, banquet.

The following just estimate of a well-known gentleman, who has done much to encourage interest in American history, appeared recently in the columns of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:

"Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has a strong, characteristic face, and looks like the descendant of a war-like race. His ancestors fought gallantly in the Revolutionary War and did all they could to win independence for this country. He has given a great deal of time and energy to the building up of the Society, and has done much to create the proper patriotic spirit. In the Society he is popular, and will probably be elected president as long as he chooses. As a lawyer he is well known and has exhibited great ability. In this city of 2,000,000 souls he stands out prominently."

PERSIFOR MARSDEN COOKE, M.D., of Denver, the Secretary of the Colorado SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has forwarded the following interesting report, which is given verbatim as received:

"To Mr. John B. Vroom of the Colorado Society, descendant of N. J. Vroom, belongs the credit of originating the offering of prize medals for best essays in the various States on Revolutionary subjects, which idea has been taken up and successfully carried through in a number of States the past year, and others will join in next year.

"I send programmes of two of our public occasions in Colorado, and would like to call the attention of sister societies to the almost entire absence of the singing of patriotic songs or hymns at public and private meetings of any kind. We are endeavoring to correct this here, and always ask the assembly to join in songs on the programme.

"THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have formed a State Society here, and will join with us in promoting social and public interest in patriotic thoughts and deeds. The societies will place appropriate statues in the grounds about the new State Capitol, and pictures and bronzes in the building when completed.

Society of Colonial Wars.

AN excursion was recently arranged by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, from Baltimore to the site of Fort Frederick, a relic of 1755, when the people of Washington County, Md., needed protection against the Indians. The Legislature of Maryland expended \$30,000 in constructing it, and the walls, 20 feet high, are still standing in a state of good preservation. In the party were representatives of all the hereditary societies and the Maryland Historical societies.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS are preparing to erect at Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, a granite memorial, to mark the last resting place of the American soldiers who lost their lives at the capture of the fortress at that place in 1745. The committee, of which Mr. Howland Pell, the Secretary-General of the Society, is chairman, expect to be ready for the dedication on June 17, 1895, the 150th anniversary of the surrender. The capture of Louisbourg by the joint American and British forces, gave the American soldiers much valuable military experience. Col. Gridley, the engineer at the siege of Louisbourg, laid out the works on Bunker Hill, thirty years later.

Fifty-Three Years Ago.

"CHICAGO is scattered over space enough for 20,000 inhabitants. They laid it off on a large scale. It looks now dull and sinking, many houses going to decay unfinished."—*Extract from letter dated October 4, 1841.*

The Jefferson Letters.

PROF. WILLIAM D. CABELL of Washington, D. C., has in his possession seventy original manuscript letters of President Jefferson, which have come to him through the Cabel family in Virginia. They are beautifully written and characteristic, and relate mainly to public affairs. While they are highly prized by their custodian, conflagrations like that which destroyed Horace Greeley's correspondence and papers at Chappaqua shows how important it is that letters like these of Jefferson should be obtained by Historical Societies and collectors of Americana and permanently preserved.

To Whom Credit is Due.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made for assistance in securing illustrations for this issue to Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, importers of etchings and engravings, at 94 Fulton Street, New York. This firm controls over 2,000 copyrights upon engravings, which includes a large line of Colonial and Revolution subjects; to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the jewelers of Union Square, for photographs of Society badges, which were manufactured by this firm; to Miss Adelaide Skeel of Newburgh, N. Y., for photographs of the Verplanck mansion, and to Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel of Baltimore for the photograph of Fort McHenry.

Expensive Postage.

THE accompanying reduced *fac simile* of the front of a letter, sent from New York in 1837, to New Orleans, may be old enough to be interesting to some of the younger readers.

*Express
one sheet only
Single 72.00*

PAID



*Mr. B. C. Beck
New Orleans*

The postage, seventy-five cents, was prepaid without stamps, and the delivery of the letter was expedited by being classed as "express," something which was then equivalent to our present "special delivery." Envelopes also were unknown, and this address is written on the letter itself, which was then folded and sealed with a wafer.

Our Book Table.

ADDITIONS to the library of THE SPIRIT OF '76 are desired, and when received will be given suitable review or acknowledgment. The following volumes are the first which have been offered:

MY THREE-LEGGED STORY TELLER.—Much interesting information concerning many of the historical sites of the Revolution, is contained in a 203 page book, with the above title, by Miss Adelaide Skeel of Newburgh, N. Y. Miss Skeel is an enthusiastic amateur photographer and a graphic writer, and resides in elbow touch with many historical places, and this book was the unavoidable consequence.—Published by Rufus C. Hartranft, Philadelphia. 50 cents

HEAD-WATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The early history connected with the discovery and navigation of the Mississippi is retold in this typographically attractive book of 527 pages, but the purpose of the book is evidently to prove Capt. Willard Glazier the discoverer of the true source of the "Father of Waters." When, in 1881, Capt. Glazier announced the discovery of a lake, which his companions named "Lake Glazier," and for which this extraordinary claim was made, the press and educators generally refused to consider it, and indulged in much severe criticism upon the attempt to disturb the ancient landmarks. This led the Captain, in his own defense, to organize a party in 1891, consisting of journalists and scientists, who revisited the controverted locality. This book is chiefly devoted to the details of this journey.—Published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago. Sold only on subscription.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.



AFTER several months of preparation "THE SPIRIT OF '76" PUBLISHING CO., organized July 28, 1894, has entered upon the publication of an entertaining, popular monthly magazine, which will be devoted mainly to the interest of

The Society of the Cincinnati,
The Sons of the American Revolution,
The Sons of the Revolution,
The Daughters of the American Revolution,
The Daughters of the Revolution,
The Society of Colonial Wars,
The Society of Colonial Dames,

And to the principles, incidents and men of '76 and Colonial times.

It will, in addition, gazette the proceedings of many other patriotic societies, composed of lineal descendants of the soldiers and patriots of the early days of the republic.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76" will be illustrated and, in addition to the news of the various Societies, will contain fragments of Revolution and Colonial history, many hitherto unpublished documents, reproductions of curious heirlooms, and genealogical and biographical data of general interest. Members of the various societies are cordially invited to contribute to its pages matters of personal interest and especially to aid in rescuing from oblivion the stories of the services of their ancestors. Suggestions from whatever source will be welcomed and considered.

Subjects which are in controversy between any of the Societies will be avoided. This magazine will be fair and courteous to all. The sole purpose is diligently to promote the progress of all the Societies and the spread of the spirit and principles of the War for Independence.

Subscriptions to the magazine are cordially invited. The price will be \$1.00 a year; single copies, 10 cents.

The officers of "THE SPIRIT OF '76" PUBLISHING CO. are:—

President, . . . W. W. J. WARREN,
Vice-President, . . . STEPHEN MOTT WRIGHT,
Treasurer, . . . HENRY HALL,
Secretary, . . . WILLIAM H. BREARLEY.

All communications should be addressed to and all remittances made to the order of:

THE SPIRIT OF '76,
14 Lafayette Place, - - New York.

Norwood Institute.
Select School for Girls.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

READERS OF "THE SPIRIT OF '76," who desire for publication, or for the use of historical societies, negatives, prints, outlines, or pen and ink sketches of the Revolutionary Sites on or about the Hudson River, with short or long descriptive text, can secure what they need by addressing

"THREE-LEGGED STORY TELLER,"
Care "Spirit of '76," 14 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N.Y.



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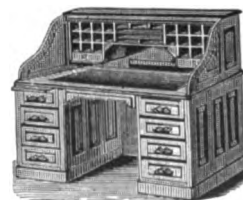
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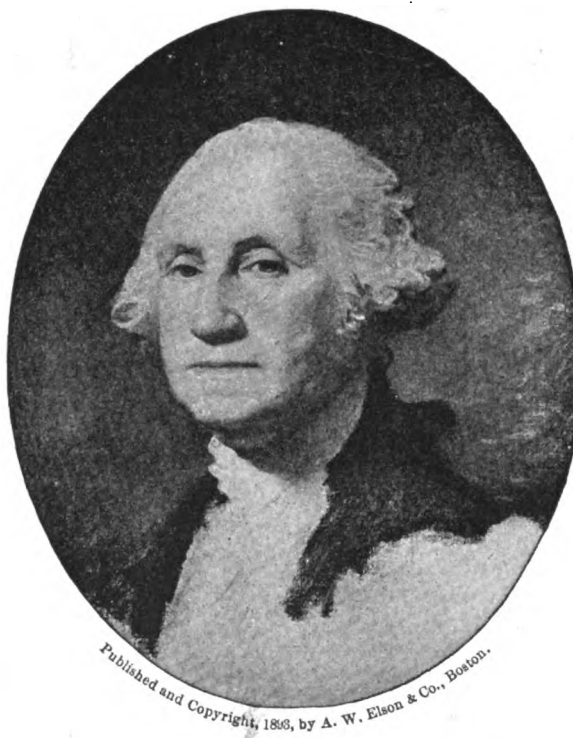
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DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

No. 2. [Published Monthly by The Spirit
of '76 Publishing Co.]

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The Society of the Daughters
of the American
Revolution

By Miss Mary Desha
Secretary General of the Society

Our National Safeguard

By Judge H. B. Brown
*Member of the Supreme Court
of the United States*

The Aztec Society

By Mr. Edward Trenchard

Saratoga Day

Arnold at Ticonderoga

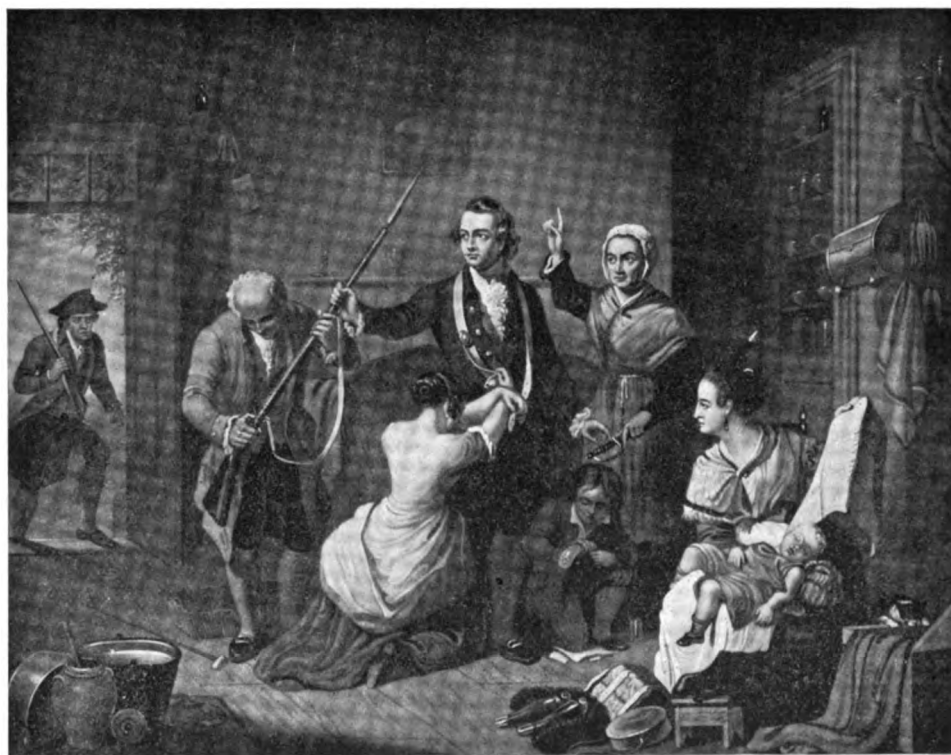
October Anniversaries

News from the Societies

The Cincinnati in Rhode
Island

By Thomas Arnold Pierce

The Skirmish at Plattsburgh



"SEVENTY-SIX."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung,
When through the fresh awakened land,
The thrilling cry of Freedom rung,
And to the word of warfare strung
The yeoman's iron hand!
Then marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river, swift and cold;
The borders of the stormy deep,
The vales where gathered waters sleep,
Sent up the strong and bold,

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the sods of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle to the death.
The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair, fond bride of yestereve,
And aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the loved warrior haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun;
Already blood on Concord plain
Along the springing grass had run,
And blood had flowed at Lexington,
Like brooks of vernal rain.
That death-stain on the vernal sward
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more.

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FOR SCHOOLS

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Any person interested could present one or more of these portraits to schools of his own selection, as a memorial for his ancestor, this fact and the name of the ancestor to be set forth modestly upon a brass tablet on the frame.

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A. W. ELSON & CO., 146 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

IN the early fall of 1777 the Patriot Cause seemed to be in desperate straits. The battle at Brandywine had proved to be ineffectual as an attempt to prevent the advance upon and seizure of Philadelphia by the British, and on September 26th Lord Cornwallis, at the head of his army, made his formal entrance into that city, from which the Continental Congress had adjourned to Lancaster. The main body of the British army, under General Howe, was encamped in Germantown, whilst Washington was at Pennybacker's Mills, between the Perkiomen and Skippack creeks, about thirty miles from Philadelphia.

Germantown, in which occurred the battle of that name, is a village situated about six miles northwest of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It consisted then of a main street (now known as Germantown Avenue), along which were scattered at intervals the dwellings of its inhabitants, and intersected by a few lanes. This main street (designated as the Skippack Road by Washington in his orders) reached to Chestnut Hill, ten miles from Philadelphia, where it divided in one direction towards Reading and in another direction towards Bethlehem—this latter branch at White Marsh intersecting the road to Skippack.

The houses were chiefly of stone, substantial, with steep roofs and projecting eaves; they stood detached from one another, each with its outbuildings with fences or walls around it, and in the rear, orchards and cultivated fields. These dwellings and their surroundings are worthy of notice for two reasons; one, that they obstructed and threw into confusion the American lines in their advances; the other, that many of them remain to day, with very little change. The distance from Chestnut Hill to Naglee's Hill, the northern and southern extremities of the field of action, was four miles.

On the west of the village the land extended to the hills of the Wissahickon Creek, near its junction with the Schuylkill River, and on the east the ground was intersected by the Wingohocken Creek and other small streams. A little over a mile westward and along the line of the Schuylkill River was the Manatawna, or Ridge Road, nearly parallel with the main street of Germantown. About the same distance on the east was the Limekiln Road, which, at Luken's Mill, turning southwest, entered under the name of Church Lane, the main street (or Skippack Road), at the Market Place, at about the centre of the village. Nearly opposite the Market Place began School House Lane, which extended westward to the Manatawna Road.

About a half mile above the Market Place another lane extended to the eastward to the Limekiln Road, known as Meeting House Lane. A quarter of a mile above this lane and on the right hand side of the main road was the Mennonite Meeting House, and above this, about the same distance, was the Chew House. From Chew's House to Allen's, where the British picket was stationed, was a mile; and at Mt. Pleasant, a quarter of a mile south of Allen's, was the battalion supporting the picket. General Howe's army was encamped on the lines of School Lane and Church Lane, across the lower centre of the village. The left wing, under Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, extended to the Schuylkill, and on its extreme left there was a redoubt, at the junction of School Lane and the Manatawna Road. Upon the right of Knyphausen, Brigadier-General Matthew held the line; upon his right and crossing the main (or Skippack) road, was Major-General Grant, whose men extended to Luken's Mill, where there was a redoubt; and to the right, on Limekiln Road, beyond Betton's Woods, was stationed the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, and the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe.

In the upper or northern part of the village, at Mt. Pleasant, were posted the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, with a battery of artillery to support a picket at Allen's, whilst the 40th Regiment,

under Colonel Musgrave, were stationed about a mile in the rear, in a field opposite Chew's House.

The headquarters of General Howe were at "Stenton," about a mile below the market place, and to the east of Naglee's Hill. Such was the disposition of the British forces at and near Germantown.

Meanwhile Washington had advanced his troops from Pennybacker's Mills, and on October 2d, had reached Worcester Township, about 15 miles from Germantown. Here, Washington, in order to conceal his movements, pretended to fortify his camp and kept scouting parties, at intervals, attacking the line of the enemy's picket.

General Washington prepared his order of battle in elaborate detail with this disposition of his troops. The divisions of Wayne and Sullivan, with Conway's brigade on the flank, were to advance into the village through Chestnut Hill; whilst Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania militia, was to advance down the Manatawna Road and fall upon the enemy's left flank and rear at School Lane; the division of Greene and Stephen, with McDougall's brigade on the flank, were to proceed down the Limekiln Road, circle to the right and engage the right centre of the enemy and enter the village at the Market Place; whilst the militia of Maryland under Smallwood, and those of New Jersey under Forman, were to march by way of the Old York Road and attack the extreme right flank. Gen. Lord Sterling, with Nash's and Maxwell's brigades was to act as a reserve at Chestnut Hill. On the evening of October 3d, the army set forth; "each column was to make its dispositions so as to get near

the enemy's pickets by two o'clock A.M., then halt and attack the pickets at five o'clock precisely." It was a hard march, for the night was dark and the roads were extremely rough and hilly, and it was not until daybreak that the column which Washington accompanied, reached Chestnut Hill. This column was led by Conway's brigade, with Sullivan's division following, and Wayne in the rear, the whole under Sullivan's command. The morning was foggy when the column reached Mount Airy and two regiments were thrown to the front, while Capt. Allen McLane with a detachment, charged upon the picket at Allen's Home and killed the sentries, with the loss of but one man. The alarm having been given, however, the out post fell back upon the battalion of light infantry, which had already formed in line of battle.

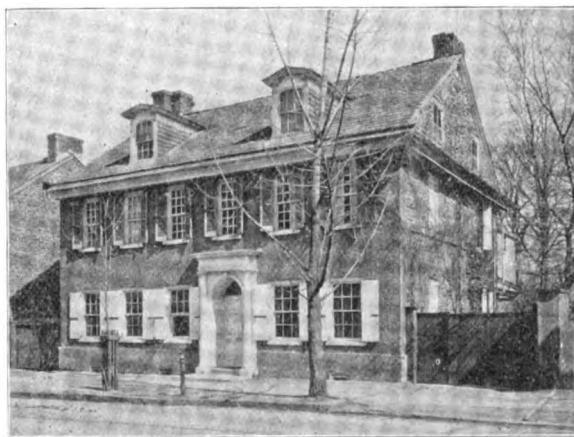
The Continental troops rapidly advancing, an engagement ensued, which, although short, was a most hotly contested one. The

division of Wayne entered into the contest with peculiar spirit, for, fresh in their minds was the massacre of Paoli and the atrocities committed there. Wayne himself, in a letter to his wife, wrote of this attack:

Our people, remembering the action of the night of the 20th of September, near the Warren, pushed on with their bayonets and took ample revenge for that work. Our officers exerted themselves to save many of the poor wretches, but to little purpose; the rage and fury of the soldiers were not to be restrained for some time, at least, not until great numbers of the enemy fell by their bayonets.

Meantime, Colonel Musgrave, having advanced with the 40th Regiment to support the light infantry, found them retreating, and after an ineffectual attempt to rally them was obliged to join in the retreat.

Sullivan, having sent back word to Washington, continued to advance (being followed by a detachment of the reserve sent forward by Washington) and passed Chew's House, about a mile below where the attack began: Sullivan's division upon the west and Wayne's upon the east of the house. Here it may be well to interrupt the narration of these movements to say that the Chew House stands off the main road about 300 feet and also that the morning was very foggy, so that it is very easy to explain the



WISTER HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, PA.

This house, No. 5261 Main Street, was built in 1744 by John Wister, the great-grandfather of the present owner, Charles J. Wister. The British general, Agnew had his headquarters here, and the night of the battle, died in this house from the wound received.

ignorance of the American officers as to the exact movements of the enemy. To resume, Col. Musgrave in his retreat had, with six companies of his regiment, entrenched himself in Chew's House, and commenced firing on the Americans as they passed.

Meantime at Billmeyer's house, which was nearest to and on the north of Chew's House, was held a conversation by Washington and a group of his officers as to the propriety of advancing the remainder of the troops, with a strongly fortified citadel, such as Chew's House had now been made, in their rear. It was General Knox who most strongly urged the inadvisability of advancing without attempting to dislodge Colonel Musgrave from the house. So Colonel Smith, a young Virginia staff officer, volunteered to carry a flag with a summons to surrender, but as he was advancing towards the house he received a shot which stretched him on the ground and from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died.

General Maxwell, with his brigade and four pieces of artillery, was then ordered to lay siege to the house—a siege which proved entirely ineffectual, for the British were completely protected from the fire of musketry, and the six-pounders made but slight impression on the heavy stone walls of the house. A number of assaults were made upon the house without effect, but so close and vigorous were the attacks that no less than forty-six officers and men of his brigade were killed. Every effort, however, was unavailing, and Colonel Musgrave retained possession of his position until the end of the battle.

General Greene, in the meantime, agreeably to the order of battle that had been determined upon, and which had assigned to him the left wing, had proceeded down the Limekiln Road, proposing to engage the enemy's right, and half an hour later than the attack at Mount Airy, encountered the 1st Battalion of the Light Infantry who were on the Limekiln Road near Betton's Woods. General Greene formed his troops in line with Stephen's division upon the west of the road, Muhlenberg's and Scott's Brigades on the east and McDougall's Brigade on the left flank. As this line of battle was formed at some distance from the enemy, and as the ground was marshy and wooded, thickly covered with underbrush, it soon lost its regularity and the line became broken. The Brigade of Woodford, who was at this time lying ill of wounds received at Brandywine, hearing the sound of firing at Chew's House, pushed on in that direction, and having reached the house, opened fire upon it in the rear, whilst Maxwell was making his vain attempt at the front. The remainder of Stephen's division, pursuing the retreating enemy, came upon the flank of Wayne's division, and in the fog and obscurity could not distinguish friend from foe. And as Stephen's division was out of place Wayne's command was very much disordered, supposing that the enemy were getting in their rear. Wayne says of the situation:

We were in possession of their whole encampment, when a large body of troops were advancing on our left flank, which, being taken for the enemy, our men fell back in defiance of every exertion of their officers to the contrary, and after retreating almost two miles they were discovered to be our own people, who were originally intended to attack the right wing of the enemy.

General Greene had expected to find the enemy at Luken's Mill, and the fact that he met them as far out as Betton's Woods delayed him and prevented his division from working in unison; however, he pushed forward along the line of the Limekiln Road. One part of his command, Colonel Matthews' Ninth Virginia Regiment, captured the redoubt at Luken's Mill, and charging out Church Lane reached the Market Place in the centre of Germantown where the retreat commenced, and where they were overpowered and obliged to surrender. Another part of Greene's command got into Germantown along the line of Shoemaker's Lane to a point just below the Market Place.

General Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania Militia, advanced down the Manatawna or Ridge Road, and daybreak found him opposite the Hessian troops, near the mouth of the Wissahickon; he did not bring about a close action, nor did he make any attack that could affect the events of the day, as there was merely some interchange of shots across the hills of the Wissahickon.

Generals Smallwood and Forman, with the Maryland and New Jersey Militia, were to have been on the extreme left, going down the York Road, but they were late and did not reach their assigned position, and never got into action at all.

Thus the two wings of the American Army, the one under Sullivan and the other under Greene, were approaching the centre of the town—the Market Place—the point at which it had been arranged the concentrated forces should fall upon and if possible rout the British.

General Howe had sent to meet Armstrong's militia on his left a battalion of Hessian Grenadiers, three battalions of the 3d Brigade under General Grey, and the 4th Brigade under General Agnew, General Grant at the same time reforming the right line of the British to oppose Greene, whose main column was coming in on Meeting House Lane from the east, and Sullivan's division, which by this time had nearly reached School Lane. But before any juncture had been made between Greene and Sullivan, these forces, as Sullivan states,

Unsupported by any other troops; their cartridges all expended; the force of the enemy on the right collecting on the left to oppose them; being alarmed by the firing at Chew's House, so far in their rear, and by the cry of a light horseman in the night that the enemy had got round, and at the same time discovering some troops flying on our right, retired with as much precipitation as they had before advanced, and against every effort of their officers to rally them.

Indeed, by this time his command had lost all its compactness, his forces had become irregularly scattered by going through

fenced lots, houses and out-buildings, and were in no condition to form for attack, much less to withstand General Grey, who, advancing his troops from School Lane, drove them before him in the direction of Chew's House.

General Agnew followed in the rear of Grey, but whilst passing the Mennonite Meeting House was shot and mortally wounded.

General Washington, who had remained during the engagement on the rising ground, just above Chew's House, seeing that his plans had failed, and that now, without ammunition, there was no hope of making a successful stand against the enemy, ordered a retreat.

Lord Cornwallis, who had heard in Philadelphia of the attack upon Howe, at once set out for Germantown with re-enforcements, and, arriving at the moment that the Americans were beginning their retreat, joined General Grey, and took command of the combined forces.

General Greene was able, with some difficulty, to effect a withdrawal of his troops, covering the general retreat, with the loss of part of Colonel Mathews' Virginia Regiment, who remained prisoners. The Pennsylvania Militia effected their retreat by way of the Wissahickon and Cresheim

Creeks, which brought them out upon the Skippack Road, above Germantown.

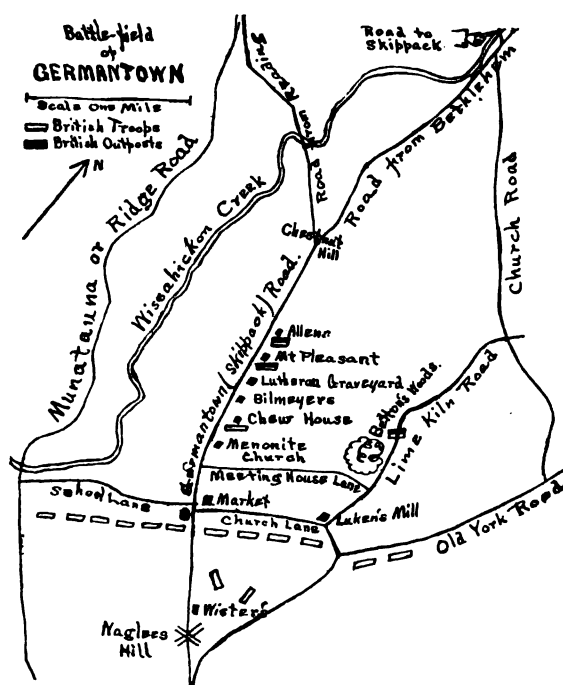
A letter from Wayne to General Washington, written at eight o'clock in the evening, gives an account of the retreat as follows:

After we left the field of battle, the troops who took the upper route formed at White Marsh Church under General Stephen. It was thought advisable to remain there some time, in order to collect the stragglers from the army. The enemy made their appearance with a party of light horse and from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry, with two field pieces. The troops were ordered off, when I covered the rear with some infantry and Colonel Bland's dragoons; but, finding the enemy determined to push us hard, I obtained from General Stephen some field pieces and took advantage of a hill overlooking the road the enemy were marching on; they met with such a reception as that they were induced to retire back over the ridge which they had just passed and give up further pursuit.

The American army retired behind the Perkiomen, and Washington returned that night to Pennybacker's Mill. Exactly when, or in what division, the retreat began has never been ascertained. For, until the fog raised and the Americans were seen to be in retreat, the British officers believed they were themselves defeated.

Nor could the Americans understand why they were retreating, as there was no panic. Thomas Paine, who was on the ground, writes, in a letter to Franklin:

I never could, and cannot now, learn, and I believe that no man can inform truly the cause of that day's miscarriage. The retreat was extraordinary. Nobody hurried themselves. Every one marched his own pace. The enemy kept a civil distance behind, sending now and then a shot after



us, and receiving the same from us. . . . The men appeared to me to be only sensible of a disappointment, not a defeat, and to be more displeased at their retreating from Germantown than anxious to get to their rendezvous.

The entire loss sustained in the battle has never been ascertained, but it would appear, from computations made, to have been on the American side thirty officers and one hundred and twenty-two men killed, one hundred and seventeen officers and four hundred and four men wounded, and about four hundred prisoners taken. The British loss is said to have been thirteen officers and fifty-eight men killed, and fifty-five officers and three hundred and ninety-five men wounded.

Among the Americans killed were General Nash, of the North Carolina brigade, who fell when leading his command down the main street; Major Irvine, Captain Turner, of North Carolina, and Major James Witherspoon of New Jersey. The

remains of Major Irvine and Captain Turner were interred in the Upper Burying Ground of Germantown; those of Major Witherspoon in the graveyard attached to St. Michael's Lutheran church at Germantown; and those of General Nash in the Mennonite graveyard at Kulpville.

The bodies of General Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird of the British forces were interred in the Lower Burying Ground of Germantown.

Washington's entire force consisted of eight thousand soldiers of the line and three thousand militia, the latter of whom, however, took no active part in the battle.

The British forces were somewhat less in number.

HERMAN BURGIN.

Germantown, Pa., September 20th, 1894.

ARCHIVES OF THE REVOLUTION.

A few years ago, while Mr. Frelinghuysen was Secretary of State, a resident of Detroit, Michigan, attempted to obtain information concerning his own ancestors from the archives of the War of the Revolution, a portion of which were then, as now, in the custody of the State Department at Washington.

A letter from the Secretary was courteously granted permitting the search, but when it was presented to the chief clerk of that department that official read and re-read the letter, with a puzzled expression. Finally he said:

"I don't understand this letter."

An attempt to explain its contents was met with: "Yes, yes, I can read the letter, but I don't understand why Secretary Frelinghuysen gave you this letter."

"Hasn't he authority over these archives?" was queried.

"Certainly," was the reply; "but he knows as well as I do that the archives of the War of the Revolution are in packages and cases in the same condition they have been in for the last hundred years, and as they are not indexed they are practically inaccessible."

The clerk then explained that it would take a force of men five years properly to prepare and index these priceless papers, so that the information they contained could be made available. "It will cost the government from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to have this work properly done," he added; "and nothing can be accomplished until Congress so directs and makes an appropriation."

The gentleman from Michigan was a member of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a short time afterwards attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society in the office of Dr. William Seward Webb, its President-General, in New York city. An opportunity was improved to relate his above experience at the State Department, and a resolution was then passed and soon forwarded to Washington to one of the Congressmen, recounting the facts, and asking Congress to enact the necessary legislation. A bill was introduced, appropriating \$3,000, and the long deferred work of restoring and indexing was begun. Since that time there have been two additional appropriations of \$3,000 each, or a total of \$9,000.

Desiring to learn the exact present condition of this work, and also when these archives are to be transferred to the War Department, as ordered by the last Congress, the writer recently visited the State and War Departments, where every facility was granted which would afford a thorough knowledge of this very important subject.

The Department archives of the Revolution consist of three groups of documents. (1) One is in the Treasury Department and relates to pay accounts, containing 70,000 names. (2) The second is in the Pension Office and is of by far the most importance, so far as affording actual proof of service in the Revolution. It consists of a large mass of papers in pension cases, and nearly 200 volumes of muster rolls and records of service. (3) The third group is in the State Department and derives its chief importance from the valuable material it affords for history, although, at the same time, containing proof of service of a large number of persons.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, in the State Department, is under the direction of Mr. A. H. Allen, the "Chief" of the Bureau, but the archives of the Revolution constitutes a sub-division of this "Bureau," and the papers are stored in room 311, under the immediate care of Mr. S. M. Hamilton, who has superintended the work thus far, and has acted as custodian for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Hamilton stated that there were about 260,000 separate papers in that room, consisting of State and military letters, muster rolls, the estimates and correspondence connected with the Continental Congress, and a large quantity of papers of the Jef-

erson, Madison and Monroe period, and designated by these respective names.

Various cases were inspected, and were found full of stub-books, filled with these papers, which had been pasted into them, very much as merchants formerly kept their letters received. The papers had been put in these books chronologically, without regard to topic or character, and had never been indexed. Many of the books were crowded, the papers being folded up into the book, when they were larger than the size of the page. One book, which was examined, seemed to be filled entirely with letters from and to Washington.

These crowded, folded and creased, and, in many cases, damaged documents, are now in process of being removed from the original stub-books, and, through the careful work of an expert restorer, are being placed upon the leaves of much larger books, with stiff cardboard pages. Where there is writing on both sides of the sheet it is hinged, so that the back can be safely examined, as in the case of valuable etchings. Where the paper is fragile and in danger of falling to pieces, it is mounted on linen to preserve it.

The \$9,000 had been expended in thus transferring about 83,000 papers to 300 large volumes of 110 pages each. Of these 300 volumes, about one-half belong to the Washington period, and include over one thousand letters from and to Washington himself. One-half, also, of the 300 volumes have been indexed, but those of the Washington (Revolution) period yet remain untouched.

As stated, a beginning has been made at the work of indexing, but it has been almost wholly confined to the Madison and Monroe papers of the later period. "Bulletin No. 7," issued September, 1893, contains 46 pages of descriptions of various papers, arranged alphabetically, and illustrates the intended method of dealing with the indexing. The following paragraphs show the general style of separate descriptions:

Edison, Thos., Secretary's office, November 19, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington): Requests Congress to order a warrant in his favor for \$8,000 on account, a balance due him. Chapter A, No. 78, Volume 8, page 357.

Faneuil (De), March 16, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock): Five months since arrived in Boston with twelve French officers, to enter the Continental service. Learns that no more commissions are to be given Frenchmen. Chapter A, Volume 9, Page 65.

It must be remembered, however, that the foregoing describes only the *beginning* of the work, and that fully *seven-eighths* yet remain to be dealt with. When completed, there will be nearly 2,500 large volumes, containing, as has been said, some 260,000 different papers.

During the investigation of this exceedingly interesting subject it became evident that the State Department was very unreconciled to the proposed transfer of these archives and the completion of this work to the War Department. It was explained that while Senator Mills of Texas was endeavoring to secure an appropriation of \$20,000 for the continuance of this work by the State Department, another bill, championed by Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, and ordering the transfer, was pressed through. The bill which was passed is as follows:

All military records, such as muster and pay-rolls, orders, and reports relative to the *personnel* or the operations of the armies of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, now in any of the Executive Departments, shall be transferred to the Secretary of War, to be preserved, indexed and prepared for publication.

While this bill was under discussion, there was an attempt made to add the following clause:

Provided, that whenever the head of any department shall deem the retention of any such records in his department essential to the convenient

transaction of the business thereof, he may direct copies of such records to be transmitted to the War Department in lieu of the originals. Such records shall be open to the public under such reasonable regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

This clause, however, was eliminated, making the transfer of the originals obligatory.

Mr. Hamilton stated that he understood that very soon, on or about October 1st, the entire mass of archives "would be carried to the other end of the building, and delivered to the War Department, and a receipt taken for them. It is our business," he added, "to comply with the law and obey it promptly, and not wait until the War Department makes a requisition upon us for the papers."

Notwithstanding this, it is very safe to say that the four greatest and most carefully guarded documents in this Bureau will remain where they are. They are:

- The Petition to the King.
- The Declaration of Independence.
- The Articles of Confederation.
- The Constitution of the United States.

The originals of these four documents are stored in a steel safe in the library, and are very seldom shown to visitors because of their frail character and exceeding value.

Following the route which the archives are soon to travel, the "other end of the building" was visited, and Colonel F. C. Ainsworth, the Chief of the Record Bureau of the War Department, was interviewed.

"I do not know how soon we will get possession of the records," said the Colonel, "for I understand the State Department may contest the transfer; but I can say, that as soon as they do come into our hands, we will immediately go to work and thoroughly classify and index them."

The Colonel was assured that the State Department did not intend to contest the law or delay unnecessarily, and he expressed

entire confidence that within a year he could have the entire work completed. When asked if he knew the extent of the undertaking, he replied by saying that he had perfected the card index system of the records of the soldiers of the late war, so that he could answer any question, within two minutes, concerning any one of the two million, seven hundred thousand soldiers known to their records, and that he proposed to treat the records of the Revolution with the same thoroughness and care. He was told of the great care which had been taken by Mr. Hamilton in his excellent work of transferring, but he expressed entire confidence in his ability to deal with every problem involved, and asserted that it would not be many months before enquiries addressed to him, asking for the record of any name, would be promptly and satisfactorily answered.

This matter was originally brought to the attention of Congress in 1892, by Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, a member and at one time President of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. His resolution, introduced at the request of the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was passed, ordering the collection and indexing of the archives and a small appropriation was made to begin the work.

At the annual meeting of the General Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, April 30, 1894, a resolution was adopted, urging Congress not only to index, but to publish, the records of the Revolution, and the following resolution was introduced to Congress by Hon. C. R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, and referred to the Military Affairs Committee:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to authorize the publication, at an early day, by the Publication Office of the Rebellion Records, of the Revolutionary records, rolls, etc., now in the possession of the Government, and such others as may be loaned or contributed by the States or otherwise; and that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to authorize the Secretary of War to have the battlefields of the Revolution and other historic localities marked by suitable monuments and tablets, and that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be placed on the same footing as those of the soldiers of the Civil War.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ON the 13th of July, 1890, a letter appeared in the *Washington Post*, written by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, giving an account of Hannah Arnett and her patriotic acts during the darkest days of the Revolution. Referring to the fact that the "SONS" had excluded women from their Society, she asked why that was done in a Society founded to commemorate events in which women had so bravely borne their part. On July 21st a letter from William O. McDowell of New Jersey was published, in which he said that he was the great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, and suggested that the women of America should form a society of their own, since they had been excluded from THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at a meeting held in Louisville, Ky., April 30th, 1890.

Four Washington women responded—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Louise Walcott Knowlton Brown—and arrangements were made for a meeting to be held on the 11th of October, the anniversary of the Discovery of America—a date particularly appropriate for the organization of a society of women, as it was to a woman's generosity and wisdom that Columbus was indebted for the means to fit out his fleet for his perilous voyage.

The meeting was held on the 11th of October at the Strathmore Arms, and a board of officers elected. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison was elected President General. The objects of the Society are stated in the preamble to the Constitution as follows:

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

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

But more especially the Society was organized to preserve the record of the women of the Revolution. They who moulded the bullets, toiled without ceasing at the spinning wheel, the loom and the last, guided the deserted plow-share to the end of the furrow, sowed the seed and gathered the grain, tended the flocks, carded and combed the wool, fashioned the uniform and knitted the socks, who were, in fact, as has been well said elsewhere, the commissaries of the Revolutionary army.

Besides admitting the lineal descendants of these patriots, the Society has honored them by naming chapters for them.

Especially has this been the case in Connecticut, where two-thirds of the chapters are named for women who bravely bore their part during the Revolutionary struggle, but whose names were almost forgotten.

There are only two requisites for membership—acceptability and eligibility. Acceptability includes respectability, and no one is admitted without the recommendation of a member in good and regular standing; and in many chapters committees of safety or committees on admission pass upon all papers before their names are proposed to the chapter. Eligibility must be proved by authentic family records or reference to historical records or rolls of the Adjutant Generals of the different States.

From the small beginning in 1890, the Society has grown to marvellous proportions. By the 11th of October, 1894, it will number 6,500 members, with an organization in nearly every State.

The Society is under the management of the National Board, which is composed of National officers and State Regents. It meets in Washington at least once a month, and is subject to the Continental Congress. The present President General is Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.

The annual meeting, or Continental Congress, meets on the 22d of February, each year, in Washington, D. C. At this meeting, in which National officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents and delegates from each organized chapter are the voters, all National officers and State Regents are elected, the action of the National Board the past year is reviewed and work planned for the coming year. At this Congress members learn to know each other, and State lines are lost sight of, each taking pride in the fact that she is an American woman.

It is often asked, "What good do you do? What is the use of the Society?" The reply is, "By keeping in memory the deeds of our ancestors, we strive to make ourselves worthy of them; we revive the love of the Flag in all parts of the country, teaching the children to honor it and all it represents. As before said, we are breaking down a narrow State pride, and putting in place of it a broad National pride. We are developing in the girls as well as the boys the 'largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.'"

With objects such as these, carried out in a spirit of broad and liberal patriotism, with officers and members representing the genuine American blood, we feel that we cannot fail of success, and that we will meet with commendation and assistance from every patriotic American, even those whose ancestors "came over" after 1783, for we remember that he that doeth the works is also of the seed of Abraham.

MARY DESHA,

Corresponding Secretary General.

LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING, 9th and F Streets,

Washington, D. C., September 24, 1894.

OUR NATIONAL SAFEGUARD.

IF signing the Declaration of Independence drove the nail, the framing of the United States Constitution clinched it.

By its very powers of endurance, the edifice, thus made secure, gives evidence of the wisdom of the builders. But ought they not, in some respects at least, to have built otherwise?

Assuming that no extended or critical discussion of this subject is expected, two salient features of this many-sided subject occur to me. First, the superiority of the United States Constitution, for the needs of this country, as contrasted with that of Great Britain.

Strictly speaking, Great Britain has no constitution, for the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and all their laws, taken together as a whole, constitute their charter of liberties and their code of limitations.

A majority in their legislative bodies, however, at any session, may enact the most radical changes, and there would remain no other remedy for hasty and revolutionary legislation, than that of a reversal by succeeding sessions of Parliament. Their stability has thus far, therefore, depended largely upon the "obstructing" House of Lords, itself so open to criticism, in the many incongruities it presents, with its clerical politicians and other antiquated conditions, that a change in its composition must some day surely come. Then, the Lords and Bishops will be allowed to devote their entire time to their titles, estates and ecclesiastical duties, and the question of a safe substitute will have to be decided.

It is obviously necessary that there should be some conservative check upon the sudden impulse of a majority, desiring to overturn pre-existing conditions. The fear of a possible alternative may delay England for some time in securing a modified system, but the consideration of this subject is one only of time, and the transition, from the most conservative of nations, to one having practically no constitution or guarantee of undisturbed stability, will be more than a mere future possibility.

That this element of uncertainty has not entered into our national life, is due in no small measure to the conservative and permanent character of our Constitution.

It seems to me wise that a mere majority of both houses cannot effect an amendment, and that it does not depend upon the current mood or whim of the people, but upon those more serious and carefully meditated and deliberate purposes, which finally find expression by an almost unanimous consent.

The framers of the Constitution did not intend, certainly, that it should not be amended at all. The amendments adopted in the early days of the Republic were made possible, however, by the comparatively few number of States. The number has now become so great, and the interests represented are so diverse, that amendments are now, except as the result of violent internal commotions, practically impossible. This condition is not one to excite apprehension, but it must be admitted that it is more rigid than is necessary or desirable.

Second, the constitutional provision for an equal representation of States in the Senate was an unavoidable compromise in the convention which drafted the Constitution.

The representatives of the smaller States would never have consented to unite upon any other basis than that of equality.

They yielded other points of contention to secure this concession which they considered vital.

This much controverted provision, however, is not without its marked advantages. It serves as a protection for the many weaker States, from the domination of the few richer and more populous ones; it prevents the counsel and requests of any portion of the country from being ignored by any other; and it gives a dignity to the national legislative body, as a whole, and to the members individually who compose it, and without prejudice by reason of the State represented, which it would have been difficult to have secured otherwise.

There are those who would have our Constitution so easily amended that a majority vote at any session could effect the desired change, or, as they express it, "so its conditions would respond at once to the will of the people."

Such a condition would invite and permit the gravest peril, and would be apt to be employed first by the rich and populous States, to control, and possibly oppress, the weaker States, and would tend to destroy the feeling of equality which is now an important safeguard.

The shrine of patriotic devotion in America is unquestionably the steel safe in the library of the State Department at Washington, where are preserved the originals of the Declaration of Independence and its amplified interpretation, the Constitution of the United States. The latter document, which is undoubtedly the most important instrument in existence, should be familiarly known, by frequent reading, to citizens generally. Were this the case, the supreme tribunal of the nation would not so frequently be called upon to defend its provisions from attempted invasion and conflicting legislation.

Twelve States are represented by the thirty-eight members, who affixed their signatures September 17, 1787, after a session of over four months. They occur on the original in the following order:

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut—Wm. Sam'l Johnson, Roger Sherman.
New York—Alexander Hamilton.
New Jersey—Wil. Livingston, William Paterson, David Brearley, Jona. Dayton.
Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Robert Morris, Tho. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Govt Morris.
Delaware—George Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford, Jr.; Richard Bassett.
Maryland—James McHenry, Dan'l Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jennifree.
Virginia—John Blain, James Madison, Jr.
North Carolina—William Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richard Dodds Spight.
South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

No higher praise has ever been given the work that these men then accomplished than the unsolicited statement of William E. Gladstone, that:

The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purposes of man.

A sentiment in which I heartily concur.

H. B. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1894.

A Harmony of Sentiment.

"We live in the consequences of past action."—Dr. A. A. Hodge.

"The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."—Thomas Jefferson.

"I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American."—Daniel Webster.

"I do love my country's good with a respect more tender, more holy and profound than mine own life."—Shakespeare.

"THERE are three things in this fair America of ours that are the symbols of the tenderest, holiest and highest feelings that our hearts can know—the cross, the hearthstone and our country's flag."—Mrs. Hamilton.

"After all, the strongest sentiment on this continent is nationality—love of country, glory in the Revolution and Declaration of Independence, reverence for Washington and the founders of our Constitution. Cut an American into an hundred pieces and boil him down, and you will find him all Fourth of July."—Wendell Phillips.

Fourth of July in India.

THERE are few countries on the face of the earth to which Americans have not made their way, and in India, a handful of Americans celebrated the Fourth of July, last summer, in a novel manner. Kohlhapur, one of the ancient sacred cities of the Hindu race, is headquarters of the earnest corps of American missionaries in that region, sent out by the Presbyterian board, and the bungalow of the local missionary is planted on the bloody ground, once occupied by a battery of cannon from whose mouths a number of Sepoy mutineers were shot. Near this city is Miraj, and a new hospital has been built there through the generosity of John H. Converse, of Philadelphia. The building was formally opened on the Fourth of July by the patriotic missionaries. It is a two story building, built of stone, and in a country where only mud huts are known to the average Hindu, is an object almost of awe. The native visitors ascended to the second story with evidences of alarm, lest the stairs should fall beneath their weight. The Stars and Stripes were displayed upon the walls in amicable juxtaposition to the British flag and the colors of the native princes. The hospital was formally presented to the chief of Miraj State and a number of speeches were made of a ceremonious nature.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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OCTOBER, 1894.

October Anniversaries.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires, whenever any of these anniversaries are observed, to receive an early report of these ceremonies, with clippings from local papers.

- Oct. 1, 1768—Arrival of British at Boston.
- 1776—Death of Major Andrew Leitch.
- Oct. 2, 1780—Hanging of Major Andre.
- Oct. 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown, Pa.
- Oct. 5, 1775—Congress authorizes the use of two armed vessels; origin of our Navy.
- Oct. 6, 1777—Forta Montgomery and Clinton, on Highlands of the Hudson, captured by British.
- Oct. 7, 1777—Second battle of Saratoga (Stillwater).
- 1780—Battle of King Mountain, S. C.
- Oct. 8, 1779—Repulse of French and Americans at Savannah. D'Esterre sails for France.
- 1778—John Hancock died.
- Oct. 9, 1781—Americans opened fire on Yorktown.
- Oct. 10, 1797—Carter Braxton died.
- Oct. 12, 1776—Howe landed in Westchester County, N. Y.
- Oct. 14, 1781—Americans captured two redoubts at Yorktown.
- 1784—Francis Lightfoot Lee born.
- Oct. 17, 1776—Burning of Falmouth, Me.
- 1777—Surrender of Burgoyne.
- Oct. 18, 1800—Spain again ceded to France the territory of Louisiana.
- 1775—Surrender of Fort Chambly, Canada.
- Oct. 19, 1781—Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
- Oct. 23, 1775—Peyton Randolph died.
- Oct. 23, 1782—George Washington resigned his commission.
- Oct. 23, 1776—Battle of Hampton, Va.
- Oct. 23, 1776—Battle of White Plains, near New York City.
- Oct. 31, 1775—Carleton repulsed by Montgomery at crossing of St. Lawrence River.
- 1740—William Fane born.

October Work.—The fall of the year brings to the poet suggestions of falling leaves and Nature's decay; but to the man of action, these are not the "melancholy days," "the saddest of the year." On the contrary, they are the most inspiring. There is now a comfort in work; and the first austere tang of coolness in the winds, which have finally shifted to the west, heralds the period of renewed sociality in cities and of fresh plans for patriotic celebrations.

During October the annual observances of the patriotic orders will be resumed; and so far as lies in their power, the managers of this magazine will print full reports of the proceedings in the November issue. It is the earnest desire of THE SPIRIT OF '76 to notice every celebration and annual meeting which takes place in October; and the officers of the various Societies will confer a favor by informing the Editor in advance of gatherings which they have in contemplation. If, at any time, larger space is given in any issue of this magazine to one Society than to another, readers will understand that this is due simply to the shifting scenes in the drama of patriotic work. It is seldom that all the performers are on the stage at any one time, and certainly all the acts are not produced at once. We do not wish to permit any occurrence to pass unnoticed; and while we shall by no means depend exclusively upon the good-will of friends in informing THE SPIRIT OF '76 in advance concerning what is to take place,

their co-operation in this matter is nevertheless very cordially invited. Many novel schemes are in embryo, and the season of 1894-95 is likely to be full of proceedings in which all the members of all the Societies will be greatly interested.

A Flourishing Society.—The second article of a series upon the different hereditary societies represented by this publication, appears in this issue, and is the story of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Miss Mary Desha, its Secretary General.

Miss Desha was one of the four prime movers at the time of its organization, and her account of the development of this Society will not fail to interest every reader who admires pluck, push and persistence. As to the means employed, they have evidently been highly practical and painstaking, realizing that the fabric of their Society should be guarded by admitting new members only upon proved qualifications, and by unhesitatingly declining undesirable "material."

The work of this Society is conspicuously characterized by the enthusiasm of its members. The interests involved have evidently taken a deep hold upon the feminine mind, and in the race—if it be a race—between the "Daughters" and the "Sons," the former, starting later, have clearly outdistanced their masculine competitors. Not only do they lead them in the zeal with which they attend upon their duties, but in several other respects which are worthy of remark. The Sons are beginning to adopt the "Chapter" plan of organization, which the Daughters had proved to be desirable. The latter's membership is larger, and their Society is organized at more points; their meetings are more frequent; their exercises are generally more literary and less convivial, and they come into a more intimate touch with children, to whom they can communicate their interest, and thus prepare them, in turn, for future membership. They were first, also, in the field with an excellent monthly magazine, ably edited by Mrs. Mary Lockwood.

Fortunately, the Sons regard this condition with contentment, if not with satisfaction, and sincerely wish their fair friends the full realization of all their anticipations.

To Relieve the Supreme Court.—It is well known that the Supreme Court of the United States has constantly before it an accumulation of cases awaiting its attention sufficient to occupy its entire time for at least three years. Sometimes this is described by using the inaccurate expression: "The Supreme Court is three years behind with its work." As THE SPIRIT OF '76 does not expect it will ever be necessary to defend its statements before this tribunal, it cannot be construed to be an attempt to prejudice this court in its favor, when we say, that any greater haste than is now exercised, in hearing and deciding cases, would bring down upon the heads of this august tribunal, merited and severe criticism. They are not remiss in their duties.

One of the members of the Supreme Court, Judge H. B. Brown, in his article upon the "National Safeguard" in this issue, makes an incidental statement which would go far towards remedying this evil. He says:

"The Constitution of the United States, which is undoubtedly the most important instrument in existence, should be familiarly known by frequent reading to citizens generally. Were this the case, the Supreme Tribunal of the nation would not so frequently be called upon to defend its provisions from attempted invasion and conflicting legislation."

This statement, coming from so eminent a source, and upon a matter of such exceeding importance, is worthy of consideration.

If the three years' accumulation can be appreciably diminished by people generally reading the Constitution, then the most stubborn and perplexing problem known to our Judiciary can be solved.

This thought, expressed in other words, may be formulated as follows: Let the children of our schools be thoroughly instructed in the terms of this document, so that their own interests may not suffer in later years.

A Question to be Answered.—It is true that much, and perhaps enough, was published in our September number concerning the June 14th anniversary being observed as Flag Day, the taking suggestion of the Connecticut Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has spread everywhere throughout the nation, and has been adopted and observed by societies and schools generally. It is also true that many monuments and tablets now in process of erection should be completed before others are begun; but THE SPIRIT OF '76 has an idea upon these subjects which it is in danger of forgetting, and it will, therefore, mention it, merely to save it. The idea is suggested by an article in the *Baltimore News*, urging the erection, at Frederick, Md., of a monument over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The idea is this: Why cannot a sufficient fund for this purpose be raised on next Flag Day (June 14, 1895) by the children of America? The appeal would be honored by every one old enough to honor and love the flag of which this poet sang. Every school over which its folds wave would desire to be represented. A place in its foundation could be easily provided, where the names of even the least of the contributors could forever rest near the remains of the one whose song is their perpetual inspiration. And the entire press, representing all political and religious divisions, would unite to promote the accomplishment of this unselfish tribute. Shall this be done?

Some Advantage in Division.—Enquiries are being received at this office requesting information as to the difference between the two Societies of the "Sons" and of the "Daughters" and asking for our opinion as to which is to be preferred. With this controverted subject, THE SPIRIT OF '76 has absolutely nothing to do, and will concern itself only with the news of each, which will be published with entire fairness and impartiality. It is the esteemed privilege of this magazine to endeavor to promote the true spirit of "'76," by advising and practicing the most friendly and sincere co-operation. But some will insist upon asking: "Are not these divisions unfortunate?" Yes, but not wholly. There are some advantages even in division. The friendly rivalry will secure the earlier development of the movement in all the States, and with less of the autocratic and—it is perhaps safe to use the word, as it expresses the exact shade of meaning—the bigoted course, which might possibly characterize the methods employed, if there were only a single Society.

With these helpful conditions, however, there remains a peril which each alike should guard against. The desire to excel should not lead to any relaxation of care in the work of extension. If THE SPIRIT OF '76 expressed any opinion whatever on this subject of "division," it would be to say that as a magazine it is satisfied with the conditions as they are, for do they not create more news of Society happenings than a single Society could possibly supply? And is not this news what we chiefly desire to secure and publish?

Solomon was Correct.—In selecting the words, "THE SPIRIT OF '76," for the title of this paper, the writer had in view the use of an entirely new designation. Solomon's assertion, however, that there is no new thing under the sun, has again been confirmed, and this time by Mr. William S. Titus of New York City, who brought to this office an old engraving which bears this title, and which was published and copyrighted in 1847. With his permission it has been reduced and reproduced, and is given the place of honor in this issue, upon the first page. The story it tells is so obvious that it needs no explanation, and yet, the thrilling words of one of our most honored poets seems so apropos that they are associated for this occasion, and commended to the study and reflection of the reader.

A Safe Experiment.—It was suggested in the September number that in schools where story telling by teachers is employed as a substitute for recess games, THE SPIRIT OF '76 might afford desirable available material for the teachers' use.

This suggestion has awakened enough interest to justify a second reference to the subject. Let the teacher who reads this magazine make the experiment, at least, of repeating in her own words, some of the incidents described, and which should interest and instruct the children in patriotism as well as merely entertain them.

It is possible that this plan may interest some parent who has a child in school, and this leads to an additional suggestion: If the parent would subscribe for this publication in the name of the teacher, not only the one child, but all others in the same room would receive a continuing benefit, worth many times the one dollar required.

A Striking Result.—The enthusiastic, untiring and disinterested men who have patiently toiled for many years to reawaken in the public mind the spirit of the Revolution and an admiration of the heroes of that great struggle, are now enjoying the satisfaction of witnessing an unexpected result of their labors.

For years, the erection of monuments and memorials to the gallant dead has been carried on solely at the expense of the Societies themselves. Example, however, is a most inspiring teacher. The contagion is now spreading. Citizens who do not belong to any of the Societies have now sprung into the arena, and if the energetic efforts of 1894 are any criterion, they will yet outstrip their organized brethren in patriotic labors. To the initial ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Dobbs' Ferry monument, the citizens of that beautiful suburb of the metropolis, under the lead of D. O. Bradley, Major Smith and others, voluntarily contributed some of the most impressive and picturesque features and at great expense. Next, we find a monument to the memory of the Revolution heroes at Tarrytown actually built by private subscription and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION merely called in, as guests of honor, to dedicate the shaft. In Plattsburgh, N. Y., a purely literary association called The Plattsburgh Institute has built and dedicated a granite monument at Culver Hill, where the first blood was shed in one of the famous battles of the War of 1812, a member and former president of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION delivering the dedicatory address.

All this seems astonishing to those in the Societies, who, in the past, have been compelled to toil for years in raising the funds for some one monument to be erected by the Societies themselves. It is also most encouraging. The Spirit of '76 is awakening in the hearts of the American people. To what may it not yet lead?

All the Schools Should Have It.—The portrait of Washington should be hung in every school-room in the country. As Edward Everett Hale remarked: "No picture is so fit." The expense involved is trifling, and the influence of this portrait before a roomful of children is in every way to be desired and commended. A spirited picture of a ship under full sail, which a mother unwittingly hung in the bed-room of her two boys, was once the real reason of the two sons, when grown, both becoming sailors. The silent but constantly exerted influence of the Washington portrait in the school should not be under-estimated, nor should it be neglected. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Boston and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York have arranged to supply the school rooms in their respective cities. The Societies generally could do no better than to follow this example.

It Will Stimulate.—The usefulness of this magazine in its chosen field, will depend in no small degree upon the promptness and extent of the subscriptions it receives. The price is \$1 per year, payable in advance, and subscribers may safely anticipate deriving a dollar's worth of satisfaction from its pages. It will be the aim, at least, of its managers to supply an equivalent. Your name and dollar and word of encouragement, if you like this issue, will stimulate improvement in the preparation of future numbers.

The Battle of Germantown.—The author of the article upon The Battle of Germantown, an event whose anniversary occurs during the present month, is a well-known resident of that city. He has been personally familiar with all the localities described, and has had access to the most reliable data upon the subject. Dr. Herman Burgin is a member of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI and of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and for many years has taken the greatest interest in historical matters. Those desiring to visit this battlefield on the anniversary day, can do no better than to take Dr. Burgin's map and description, and trace out the movements and localities described. Three additional views of this battlefield were taken, with which to illustrate this article, but an unfortunate accident has prevented their use.

The Archives to be Indexed.—Every member of every American hereditary Society will be personally interested in the somewhat remarkable story of the archives of the Revolution at Washington, for the moment these documents are indexed and are thus made available, new light will be thrown upon many now obscure historical records and events. It is to be regretted that any feeling has been occasioned between the State and War departments by the recent act of Congress, directing their transfer from the former to the latter. The agency of the Society, which has persistently pressed this matter upon the attention of Congress until it has finally led to action, was directed only towards the securing of the early indexing of the papers, so they could be seen and studied. The successful result of this effort should be an encouragement to each of the societies.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The attempt to "popularize" THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI did not receive encouragement at the last annual meeting of the New York State Society. There were two tickets in the field, one of which represented members who favored a movement to broaden or "popularize" the Society, by admitting all male descendants of officers of the War of the Revolution. The regular ticket, however, was elected, with Mr. John Cochrane as President, and Mr. John Schuyler as Secretary. Mr. Schuyler has held this office for the past fifteen years.



AFTER the incumbency by Hon. Hamilton Fish, of the office of President of the New York SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, for forty years, the election of Mr. John Cochrane to that office is noteworthy. This society has a most honorable history.

LIEUTENANT JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. N., long stationed at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but, during the last year, engaged in cruises to Europe and China, was entertained publicly in San Francisco, September 3d, by his compatriots of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It was the occasion of the regular meeting of the California Society and a celebration of the 111th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, whereby George III. acknowledged the independence of the United States. But a banquet was given after the meeting in honor of Lieut. Cresap, who is a member of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI and formerly Secretary General of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

COL. DWIGHT MORRIS, of Bridgeport, President of the Connecticut SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, died September 26th. He was Secretary of State from 1877 to 1879, and was Minister to France during Lincoln's administration. He was about 80 years of age and was a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Sons of The American Revolution.

THE Massachusetts Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will observe the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis by an excursion and dinner at Plymouth, October 19th.



THE District of Columbia SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION expect to make a pilgrimage to Yorktown on the anniversary, the 19th of October. This society will present a portrait of Washington to the Central High School of Washington.

JOHN S. SARGENT, 145 Monroe Street, Chicago, the treasurer of the Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has published a beautiful chart in colors, showing the origin of the Stars and Stripes. It is worthy of a place upon the wall as a decoration.

THE College of the City of New York has accepted the offer of the National Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and will compete for the silver and gold college medals of that Society, offered for the best essays on "The Principles of The Revolution."

CHARLES J. KING, president of the California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, tendered to A. L. de Laland, consul for France in San Francisco, a cordial expression of the sympathy of his Society at the time of the assassination of President Carnot of France. A letter of grateful thanks was received in reply from Consul de Laland.

URBAN A. WOODBURY, who was in September elected Governor of Vermont, is an enthusiastic member of his State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and a one-sleeved veteran of the Civil War. He is a man of distinguished appearance, powerfully built, with a large moustache, of which, during the campaign, *The New York Sun* made a great deal of genial fun.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who organized a "chapter" at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on September 26th, 1893, are proud of its being the first of the now popular local organizations which are being formed throughout the country. The forty members who compose this pioneer recently elected Walter Chandler president, and gave an elaborate banquet, which was attended by many distinguished guests.

THE Maryland Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will attempt to secure from Congress an appropriation of \$40,000 towards the expense of erecting a State monument to the soldiers who fell in the War of Independence. The State Legislature has appropriated \$5,000, and Mr. William Ridgely Griffith, of Baltimore, who is moving in this matter, expresses confidence that the next Congress will grant their petition.

GEN. THEO. S. PECK, Adjutant-General of Vermont, says, in his annual report, September, 1894: "The searching of the records for data called for by the AMERICAN REVOLUTION and kindred societies causes much careful research among the old records and rolls in the Adjutant General's office, and also much correspondence. A printed roster should be compiled from these rolls." Gen. Peck has long urged the printing of a Vermont book of Men of the Revolution.

THE name of the National Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is associated with an enterprise of importance which will be described more at length in our November number. By request of the Society and under its auspices The Century Company have issued a book for Young Americans. It is the story of an historical pilgrimage of boys and girls to Washington. It is finely illustrated, and the preface is by General Horace Porter, the President General of the Society.

AT THE meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, September 8th, the following officers were elected: Alexander Williamson, M.D., Asbury Park; Aaron D. Mulford, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph T. Laird, Freehold, N. J.; Willis A. Mount, Monosquav, N. J.; Frederick M. Utter, Newark, N. J.; Henry P. Toler, Short Hills, N. J., and Col. James R. Mulliken, Newark, N. J. The next annual meeting and banquet of the Society will be held in Newark, N. J.

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, secretary of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has just issued a very neat roster of members. The first name on the list is that of Dr. William Seward Webb, recently the President General of the National Society. The anniversary of the battle of Bennington was observed at St. Albans by the holding of the annual meeting. At the banquet which followed, among the many distinguished guests were twelve members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for Southern California has been organized at San Diego with the following officers: President, Hon. Daniel Cleveland; Vice-President, Dr. Adoniram J. Gray; Secretary, Walter Carnes; Treasurer, Frederick S. Plimpton; Recorder, John Sherman. Additional Managers: Dr. Frederick Baker and Edward M. Burbeck. The new England element in the population of California is very large and the new Society ought to be able to attract a large membership.

THE Rochester, N. Y., Chapter of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will attempt to locate accurately and mark appropriately the graves of Lieut. Thomas Boyd and Sergt. Parker, who were put to death by the Indians in 1779, with great cruelty, in the neighboring town of Cuylerville. These two were leading a small party of scouts when they were ambushed and only four escaped. Boyd and Parker were taken to Cuylerville, and because of their refusal to reveal the condition of the American forces under Sullivan, with which they had been connected, the British colonel, Butler, surrendered them to the Indians, who tortured them with almost incredible barbarity. Of Boyd's death it is said:

"They pulled out his nails, cut off his ears and nose, enlarged his mouth with a knife, cut out his tongue, forced out one of his eyes and stabbed him in several places. They unbound him from a tree, made an incision in his abdomen, severed an intestine and fastened it to a tree. They then drove him around the tree until his entrails were wound round its trunk. At last they cut off his head."

These men were buried at Cuylerville, but were removed August 20, 1841, to Rochester, with appropriate ceremonies. The exact location of their graves is in doubt.

Sons of The Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are now organized in 21 States and report a total membership of 3,609. The most recent State organization is South Carolina.



THE New York Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are preparing for the annual banquet at Delmonico's, November 25th, on the usual anniversary—Evacuation day.

AT THE next meeting of the New York Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, thirty-six new members are to be received, which will increase their membership to a total of 1,437. The headquarters of this Society is at 54 Wall Street.

AT the last session of the National Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the offering of medals for prize essays, was recommended to the various State Societies. The secretary reports that nearly all the State organizations will carry out this plan in the early future.

THE NEW YORK SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION recently jointly enjoyed five o'clock refreshments and patriotic speeches. The room was handsomely decorated with buff and blue, and many Revolutionary relics, which had been gathered for the occasion, were duly described and admired.

EDWARD TRENCHARD, assistant secretary of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York, is an artist of ability, and descends from a warlike family. The services of his father in the United States Navy are well known, and he traces his ancestry to four of the heroes of the Revolution.

P. VAN ZANDT LANE, an old merchant of New York City, died at his home in that city September 4 at the age of 78. He was a grandson of Gen. Peter Van Zandt, and was engaged in the tanning business all his life. He occupied a high position both commercially and socially, and was a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the St. Nicholas Society and the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Clubs.

SPEAKING of the organization, September 8d, of a South Carolina Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the *Charleston News* said: "What is most needed in South Carolina and throughout the country at this time, is the patriotic spirit of our forefathers." It also added: "South Carolina is the most American of States, and Charleston the most American of cities, and there should be little difficulty in maintaining a large society here."

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., is fortunate in being the scene of both Revolution and literary interest. The pen of Irving has made forever famous the Old Sleepy Hollow church and the bridge, over which raced Ichabod Crane, hotly pursued by the Headless

Horseman. The remains of the redoubt erected in 1777 or '79 by the American forces are within the limits of the cemetery of the historic Sleepy Hollow church. On the mound constituting the highest point of the redoubt and locally known as Battle Hill, the Tarrytown Revolutionary Monument Association will dedicate on October 19th, a granite monument erected to mark the spot and perpetuate the memory of those officers and private soldiers of the Revolution army whose graves are in the churchyard. The occasion promises to be full of interest and will have a large attendance. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will be the guests of honor, having the right of the line in the march, on their arrival from New York on the steamer *Mary Patten* with a large band of music. The presiding officer of the occasion will be ex-Judge Noah Davis, and the oration will be delivered by Chauncey M. Depew. The local militia and members of various Grand Army Posts will be present. After the unveiling of the monument, the meeting will adjourn to the Town Hall, where the literary part of the programme will be followed by a dinner.

Daughters of The American Revolution.

BUNKER HILL DAY was this year celebrated in Washington, D. C., by the ladies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION taking the initiative and arranging the programme.



THE Hotel Richelieu on the Lake front in Chicago has complimented THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by placing at their service its large banquet hall for their meetings.

MARTHA WASHINGTON Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill at Marshall Hall, Maryland. Hon. William H. Everett of Boston delivered the address, and an original poem by Miss Lillian Pike was read.

THE Quassaick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newburgh, N. Y., will observe October 6th by going to Temple Hill, and listening to an address. Temple Hill is reputed to be the place where Washington was offered and refused the crown.

THE chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Portland, Maine, has been named after Elizabeth Wadsworth, who was the grandmother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The Chapter recently listened to an address by Miss Jane Meade Welch, of Buffalo, upon Alexander Hamilton, which was very well received.

A NEW chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been formed in Los Angeles, Cal., a city in which dwell a large number of residents of New England descent. The venerable Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, has accepted the presidency. The new branch takes the name of the Eschscholtzia chapter, in honor of the California poppy, a handsome wildflower which is cultivated to some extent in Eastern gardens. It was named after Eschscholtz, a German botanist, who visited California the early part of the century.

A BRIGHT and very interesting report has been received from Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatchen, Regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Lafayette, Indiana. It gives evidence of activity and system in every department, although the first meeting was held only last May. The monthly meetings are held on the 6th and they have a programme of historical subjects selected for the coming fall and winter meetings. At a recent meeting they elected as honorary member, Madam de Corclle, of Paris, the only surviving grand-daughter of General de Lafayette.

MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, the State Regent in Connecticut for THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is very active in the organization of Chapters. Her printed report has been a very helpful document in answering inquiries. She reports 22 Chapters, 30 Regents and over 800 members for Connecticut. Three years ago she was the 48th member of the entire Society, which now numbers over 6,000 members. The New London Chapter held an anniversary meeting, September 6th, at Fort Griswold. Mrs. Keim is now compiling a year book, which will contain a full and accurate record of every member in the State.

Daughters of The Revolution.

TEN little maids in white, draped with red, white and blue, visited the grave of Francis Scott Key, at Frederick, Md., September 12, and strewed flowers as a token of remembrance and affection. This exercise, together with that of unfurling the Star-spangled Banner, and singing the national hymn, was under the auspices of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. One of the poet's descendants, a little ten-year old girl, placed on the head-stone a laurel chaplet, tied with a red-white-and-blue ribbon.



"A MONUMENT should be erected by a grateful people over the grave of Francis Scott Key, from the top of which should always float, in storm and shine, the Stars and Stripes which he has so gloriously immortalized in song. The historic old Key mansion in Hagerstown, Md., which now stands in dreary, tenantless dilapidation, might also be rehabilitated as a shrine to Key's memory; in which event Philadelphia would undoubtedly be the first to place a gift therein. Her offering would be a statute to Betsy Ross."—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE house in Hartford, Conn., where Washington accepted entertainment while on his way to take command of the army near Boston, was recently marked with a bronze tablet by THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A MEETING of the Musical Committee of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was held September 17th at the house of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Vice-President-General, in Newport, R. I. This Committee is considering the subject of a national anthem.

THE President General of the National Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, who resides at No. 2,076 Fifth Avenue, New York city. The Secretary General is Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, No. 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York city. The office of the Society is at No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York city. They publish a quarterly representing their work.

Society of Colonial Wars.

MR. HOWLAND PELL, Secretary General of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, has selected a site for the monument they propose to erect at Louisbourg.



AN ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS is being organized in Chicago. Persons who can trace their ancestry back to the period 1620-1775, and desire to join that Society are requested to send their names to Seymour Morris, La Salle Street, Chicago.

THE New Jersey SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, organized May 10th, 1894, has an active representative in its Lieutenant Governor, Walter Chandler of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who reports a prosperous and growing organization. General E. Burd Grubb is the Governor of the Society, and Adj.-General William S. Stryker is Deputy Governor. Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, President of the New Jersey SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, is Chancellor.

THE First General Court of the New Jersey SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held July 26th, 1894, at Edgewater Park, the residence of General E. Burd Grubb, the Governor of the Society. The other officers of the Society are Adj. General William S. Stryker, Deputy Governor; Walter Chandler, Lieutenant Governor; George Ellsworth Koues, Secretary; William Morris Deen, Treasurer; Rev. Ashbel Green Vermilye, D. D., Chaplain; Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, Registrar; Howard Coghill, Historian; Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, Chancellor.

Society of Colonial Dames.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES are actively at work in a matter of no slight importance, it being nothing less than the inducing the city authorities of Philadelphia to give them the custody of Independence Hall, upon their pledge to spend several thousand dollars in its restoration to its original condition as near as possible. The subject was brought before Mayor Stuart by Mrs. Charles E. Harrison, of Philadel-

phia, and he referred to it favorably in his address on "Flag Day." The matter has been referred to the proper city committee, and will probably be reported back to the city authorities quite soon. The ladies are confident of success, but realize that this will mean much expense and self-sacrificing labor. The Philadelphia papers express themselves somewhat conservatively.

THE first meeting of THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York will be early in November, at the home of Mrs. Howard Townsend, No. 29 West 39th Street, New York city. Mrs. Townsend is President of the Society.



ACCORDING to the custom followed since the organization of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, its members in New York are culling from their stores of family papers, data that are of historical interest, to be read at the monthly meetings held at the houses of the members from December until the spring. Mrs. Van Rensselaer states that their Society was the first organization of women with historical interests, and dates from April, 1890.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Rhode Island celebrated the third anniversary of their organization by assembling at the Newport Historical Rooms, August 31st, and listening to addresses by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Henry E. Turner, the president of the Historical Society, Mr. George C. Mason, Miss Hazard, and others. Luncheon and a most enjoyable yacht ride concluded the entertainment. The different patriotic societies were represented by invitation.

Society of The War of 1812.

THE Fort McHenry Centennial was celebrated in Baltimore on September 12 with great pomp and unbounded enthusiasm. Several street parades took place, the principal being under the auspices of THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.



Thousands of persons assembled round the old fort, and many Star Spangled Banners waved above them.

The Governor and his staff were escorted by the Commandant, Major G. H. Rodney, U. S. Regulars, and the Naval Reserves. The anthem, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," opened the programme, and then the entire throng sang the "Star Spangled Banner." After an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. John Lanahan, the Governor made an address, and urged the propriety of the day being established as a legal holiday in Maryland. Then followed the historical address (as published in our last issue), by Dr. Hadel, its author.

Mr. Francis Scott Key Smith, a grandson of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," read an ode written by himself for the occasion, entitled, "Our Patriot," dedicated to Francis Scott Key. At the close of the exercises a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION joined the parade. A handsome bannerette was presented to the Society by Charles T. Holloway just before the march began. It is of blue and white silk, with a fac simile of the insignia of the order, an eight-pointed cross, encircling an olive wreath, with the initials S.A.R., surrounded by the words *Libertas et Patria, 1776*.

The only surviving participant in Maryland of the War of 1812, Capt. James Hooper, rode in the procession as the guest of THE SOCIETY OF 1812. He is ninety years old, and served as powder boy on the American schooner *Comet*, which helped defend Fort McHenry during the British bombardment. All over town flags were presented to the public schools, and houses were decorated along the line of parade.

At the grave of Francis Scott Key, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near Frederick, Md., special exercises were held, and a chaplet was placed on the grave by a little Miss Key, a connection of the poet. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "Old Hundred" were sung, and a flag was planted at the head of the grave.

A MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 was chartered about the 10th of September.

It is proposed to remove the "Crispus Attucks Monument" on Boston Common, erected to the memory of the victims of the March 5, 1770, Boston Massacre, and place it in the Granary burying ground. The *New York Sun*, suggests that it be taken there—and buried.

The Page House.

IN the historic town of Danvers, Mass., at the junction of three old roads, one of them dating back previous to 1634, being among the earliest laid out in our country—stands a house with "a gambrel roof."

It is within a mile of the birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam, and was built about the middle of the 18th century. It stands back a little from the older way.



In this picture we have a view of the front or southern side, and also of the western end. The lower front room back of the piazza, between the conservatory and front door, is interesting from the fact that Gen. Thomas Gage used it for a private office, spending a portion of each day there. His headquarters were about a mile from here, at what is now "The Lindens."

The Page house, a typical one of its period, was built by Jeremiah Page, a staunch patriot, and a captain and colonel in the Revolution days. When the Lexington alarm sounded, he promptly left home in command of his company, and helped to give rise to the following lines:

Among the first to retreat,
And harass Britain's troops
On their retreat,
Were Danvers boys; who sixteen
Miles had run
To strike for freedom; and
'Twas bravely done.

Captain Page was afterwards lieutenant colonel of the 8th regiment of militia, Essex County regiment, and served until the close of the war.

Miss Lucy Larcom's poem, "A Gambrel Roof," immortalized this old house. It was founded upon this fact.

When tea was taxed by Great Britain, Colonel Page declared that not another drop of tea was to be drunk in his house. His wife Sarah (née Andrews), although a good patriot, was annoyed at this decree, as she had a supply of the tabooed article in her pantry, and she could not bear the thought of wasting it. Tea fights were probably as popular then as now, and the wife remonstrated with her husband:

I've asked a friend or two to sup,
And not to offer them a cup
Would be a stingy shame.

But he answered:

Wife, I have promised, and so must you,
None shall drink tea inside my house
Your gossips elsewhere must carouse.

The lady curtseyed low:

"Husband, your word is law," she said;
But archly turned her well-set head
With roguish poise toward this old roof
Soon as she heard his martial hoof
Along the highway go.

The story goes on that with the assistance of Dill, her colored slave, after the departure of the colonel, knowing full well he would not return ere dusk, she planned to take the tea upon the roof, and so 'twas done. After receiving her friends *inside* the house, and talking of this and that, she bade them ascend to the top of her house; where, behold, the table was spread, and lo! was also seen the forbidden beverage.

Then the good lady observed:

"A goodly prospect, as I said,
You here may see before you spread
Upon a house is not *within* it,
But now we must not waste a minute;
Neighbors, sit down to tea!"

How madam then her ruse explained,
What mirth arose as sunset waned,
In the close covert of these trees
No leaf told the reporter-breeze;
But when the twilight fell,

And hoof-beats rang down Salem road,
And up the yard the colonel strode;
No soul beside the dame and Dill
Stirred in the mansion dim and still,
The game was played out well.

Let who so chooses, settle blame
Betwixt the colonel and his dame,
Or dame and country. That the view
Is from the housetop fine, is true,
And needs but visual proof.

And if a woman's will found way
Years since, up here, its pranks to play,
Under the mansards the sport goes on,
Moral of all here said or done:
I like a gambrel roof.

Jeremiah Page has many descendants now living in Danvers. The house has always been in the possession of the Pages. It is now occupied by Miss Anne L. Page, a granddaughter of said Jeremiah.

"The Aztec" Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society will be held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and 87th Street, New York, on Saturday, October 13. The business meeting will be called at 1.30 p. m., and the banquet take place in the evening, at 7.30. It is expected that a good representation of the Society will be present. At the last meeting held at the St. Louis Club, St. Louis, Mo., twenty-four members were added to the roll. The banquet took place the same evening at the Noonday Club and was well attended. The Aztec being one of the military orders recognized by the act of Congress of September 20, 1890, permitting officers of the Army and Navy to wear the insignia of the respective societies organized by the men who participated in our various wars, or their descendants, members of said organizations, officers of the Army and Navy highly prize membership in this organization as it must naturally be always a limited one. On October 13th, 1847, as soon as the United States Army was established in the city of Mexico, a meeting of officers was called with the idea of forming a club. General Quitman was elected President, and Captain George Deas, Secretary. The original home of the club was the handsome residence of Senor Boca Negra, not far from the headquarters of General Scott. On the 13th of January, 1848, a constitution was adopted and a new election of officers was held. The initiation fee was \$20, payable in advance. A meeting of the Club was held in May, 1848, and the following resolution passed:

"Resolved, That the organization of the Club shall continue for a period of five years from the 14th of September, 1847."

At the time of the withdrawal of the Army from Mexico the Club consisted of 160 members. In 1871 it was decided to admit to membership officers having served in any part of Mexico. In 1882 it was decided that officers killed in battle, or who died of their wounds before the formation of the Club might be represented by their nearest blood relative. In 1887, descendants of officers having served in Mexico, but never members of the society, were admitted. In 1889, the constitution was altered to read "as an officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps." The membership to day is 280.

On the list of original members we find Gen. Winfield Scott, Lieut. P. T. Beauregard, Lieut. U. S. Grant, Capt. Wm. I. Hardee, Capt. Joseph Hooker, Lieut. Col. Jos. E. Johnston, Capt. Philip Kearney, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Brig.-Gen. Franklin Pierce, Lieut. Fitz John Porter, Lieut. Winfield S. Hancock, and Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton.

The Society gives an annual banquet, and has collected much historical material, and has a large collection of photographs, maps, etc., the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Mark B. Hatch, having been very active in securing these relics. Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones recently presented the Society with a model of a "Teocali," or Aztec Temple, surrounded with native trees and plants. It is made of silver and was designed and executed by Tiffany & Co. It is used as a centre piece at the Society's banquets.

E. T.

Saratoga Day.

IT is singular that the Empire State, within whose bounds took place many of the most important events, military and civil, of the Revolution, should never have commemorated any one of them by setting aside its anniversary as a public holiday.

Massachusetts has long set her a good example by observing the anniversary of Bunker Hill—June 17—as a holiday. And now, in place of the obsolete Fast Day, the 19th of April has been created a holiday. No official designation has been given it, but the suggestion of "Patriots' Day," as the joint anniversary of the memorable events at Lexington and Concord, meets such general approval that its adoption is almost certain.

We are glad to be able to state that the memory of this event is to be perpetuated by its anniversary being made a holiday under the style of "Saratoga Day," if the next Legislature shall pass the bill to that effect which will be presented early in the session. It would have been introduced last winter but for the absence, through illness, of the Senator desired as its sponsor. Preliminary inquiry and effort on its behalf among historical and patriotic societies shows an encouraging sentiment in favor of the proposition. Favorable action has already been taken by THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will consider a resolution in its favor at their managers' next meeting, October 9th. *The United Service Magazine* has warmly approved the plan, as have also various newspapers.

The event itself has always been recognized by historians as having a vital bearing upon the fortunes of the patriots in 1777. Had the plan of Burgoyne's campaign—to effect a junction with Howe's army, with or without previous union with St. Leger's force—succeeded, the resultant British control of the Hudson would probably have crippled the patriot cause. New England, thus separated from the other Colonies, might have been crushed while Washington was powerless to help her. Then the subjugation of New York would have inevitably followed, and the whole of our National history been unwritten. To quote from Geo. Wm. Curtis: "But as, gratefully acknowledging the service of all the patriots, we yet call Washington father, so, mindful of the value of every event, we may agree that the defeat of Burgoyne determined American Independence. Thenceforth it was but a question of time. It was the surrender of Burgoyne that determined the French alliance, and the French alliance secured the final triumph."

The scanty list of holidays in New York State now contains only one, Labor Day, between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. Thus "Saratoga Day" would occur in a month where now is none. It would be an eminently appropriate holiday, commemorating not alone the great event, but the share had in it by the troops of New York. Three regiments of New York Continentals—James and Henry Livingston's, the "Additional Continentals" and the Fourth, Philip Van Cortlandt's, the Second, and three thousand New York militia under Gen. Ten Broeck, helped to defeat Burgoyne's veterans in the two encounters on Bemis' Heights. Should not the memory of the surrender, in consequence, of the first British army to a patriot force, be fixed in the minds of future generations by the enactment of the seventeenth of October, from 1895 onwards, as SARATOGA DAY?

The Cincinnati in Rhode Island.

R. I. CINCINNATI.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,
September 8, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In the article in your September number on "THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI," it is stated that the Rhode Island State Society disbanded and was revived in 1881.

This is an error. THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was organized by the officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution, at Saratoga Barracks on the Hudson (Schuylerville, N. Y.), on June 24, 1783; and the first meeting in Rhode Island was held in the Senate Chamber, State House, Providence, on December 17, 1783.

The Society was duly incorporated by act of the State Legislature on February 28, 1814, and is still a corporate body under that act. It never was dissolved, and never distributed its funds, as did several of the State Societies, but still has some of its original permanent fund, which has since been considerably increased.

By reason of fortuitous circumstances, which prevented a quorum after July 4, 1835, it was unable to hold annual sessions for many years, the last recorded act being a vote, on July 4, 1835, to meet on July 4, 1836.

In 1877 the late venerable John Wanton Lyman, the last hereditary member, who had been duly admitted in 1831, together with certain hereditary entitled members who had never been able to be regularly admitted because of the absence of a quorum, reorganized the Society, and the Rhode Island State Legislature, after careful judicial examination by the Joint Judiciary Committee, by special act of March 26, 1878, confirmed them in all their chartered rights and privileges under the act of 1814, as the proper descendants, under the institution, of original members. The resolve of "The General Society," at the Triennial Meeting of 1881, was merely one admitting the Rhode Island delegates.

No dissolved State Society can be revived except through the agency of the General Society, and this was the case with the Connecticut State Society in 1893, on report and under direction of a committee of the General Society, appointed in 1890.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS ARNOLD PIERCE,
Assistant Secretary.

Author of "Our National Safeguard."

THE highest court or judicial tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, received an accession in December, 1890, in the person of Judge Henry Billings Brown, of Michigan, the author of the article upon the United States Constitution in this issue. Judge



Brown's social as well as professional relations are of the highest character, and irrespective of party, his appointment to the highest tribunal of the Nation was unanimously commended. He is scholarly and reserved, yet easily accessible, courteous and kind, without being condescending. He was born in South Lee, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836, and graduated from Yale in 1856, after which he studied law at both Yale and Harvard law schools. Removing to the West he was admitted to the bar in Detroit in July, 1860, and was appointed United States Deputy Marshall in 1861, and later United States Attorney, a position he filled until 1868, when he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant, United States District Judge to succeed Hon. John A. Longyear. He entered upon his present duties January 5th, 1891, and has since received the title of LL.D. from both the University of Michigan and Yale College.

The First Skirmish at Plattsburgh.

UPON September 23d, a monument was dedicated at Culver Hill, four miles north of Plattsburgh, N. Y., to mark the site of the first skirmish which preceded the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814.

This shaft is the work of the Plattsburgh Institute, a literary and historical association, the members of which were inspired by the movement now in progress for the marking of historical sites to undertake the enterprise in question, under the lead of their president, Dr. D. S. Kellogg. Careful inquiry was made at Washington and elsewhere for the exact personal and official data required, the funds were raised by voluntary subscription, the shaft was made from polished Vermont granite, and public exercises were held at the dedication.

As the enemy were advancing toward the scene of the battle in September, 1814, the first blood was shed at Culver's Hill, in Beekmantown, and here, with the consent of the town authorities, the monument was placed.

The shaft was draped with the American flag, which was, at a signal, removed by Miss Helen D. Woodward, of Plattsburgh, and Miss Julia D. Howe, of Beekmantown, both descendants of American soldiers who participated in the battle.

Dr. D. S. Kellogg presided at the exercises. The principal address was made by Hon. George G. Benedict, formerly president of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He was followed by James Tierney, Hon. L. L. Sheddon, Surgeon J. H. Bartholf, U. S. A., retired, and Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant General of Vermont, and a prominent member of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The speeches awakened great enthusiasm and were heartily applauded.

WANTED A COPYIST.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO
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By **WILLIAM H. BREARLEY.**

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 "A clever little farce. The plot and complications are amusingly intricate."—*Minneapolis Tribune*.
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 "The many amusing contretemps that occur in the story are delightfully entertaining."—*Atlanta Homestead*.
 "Possibly the cleverest things in it are the little aphorisms at the chapter ends."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.
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 "It has a practical sort of humor. At the end of each chapter is a moral, concise and bright."—*Boston Journal*.
 "The situations which the author has humorously conjured up, not only invite but force laughter."—*Boston Herald*.
 "The skit is clever and is a good-natured satire on the want of earnest purpose in women."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.
 "A merry little account of love making in the business office of a newspaper. There is wisdom in its wit."—*Rochester Herald*.
 "The author is apparently a frolicsome gentleman with a high moral purpose. The story contains rather amusing situations."—*Boston Commonwealth*.
 "The story is full of originality, and its incidents are sufficiently attractive to secure universal reading."—*John A. Cockerill, editor of New York Commercial Advertiser*.
 "The cleverest part of this little farce—which is suitable for private theatricals—is its sarcasm directed against antiquated legal forms, and its hits at feminine variability."—*Book News*.
 "A delightful comedy, completely filled with incidents of the most amusing character, with interest constantly sustained, and all told in choice language and finished style."—*Minneapolis Progress*.

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Year Book of the Societies.

Hall's "Year Book," printed in 1890, describes the history, proceedings and incidents attendant on the formation of the different State and National Societies of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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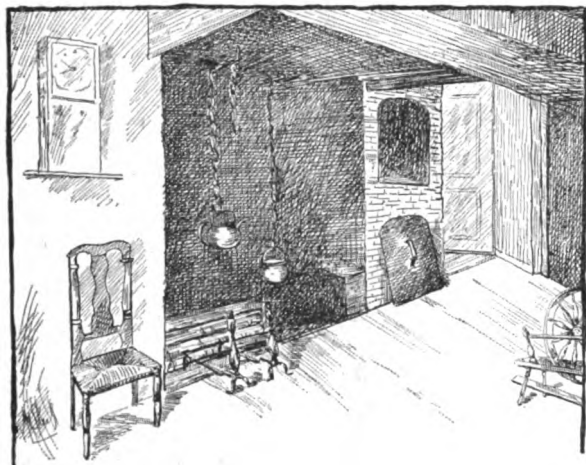
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COOKING IN "SEVENTY-SIX."

THE women of '76 had few conveniences in their kitchens, to render the daily home duties easy and free from care. Only a woman can comprehend, at a glance, what the care and labor must have been which is represented by the outfit shown in the accompanying sketch of an interior.

This room, in this form, contained the only cooking appliances which were then known, and, rude as they now seem, especially as contrasted with modern steel ranges, they were the very best they had.

The brick oven represented in this sketch, is still to be seen in Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, where Washington



lived from the fourth of April 1782, until the eighteenth of August, 1783.

The house was known as the Hasbrouck House in ante-revolutionary days, and is now a most interesting structure of rough gray stone with walls two feet thick and a shed roof, rising thirty feet in the centre.

The oven, which is in the kitchen, was used to bake the loaves of bread and the cakes eaten by General Washington and his aides and family, and it may be that the great Lafayette also, ate the food thus prepared here, for he was a frequent guest.

Some confusion exists in the minds of many persons concerning brick and Dutch ovens, the former too often masquerading in the writings of careless romancers as the latter. In point of fact a Dutch oven is a receptacle made of tin, closed at sides, back, and top, open only toward the fire—used for roasting meats and never for baking. It stands on the floor and looks like a tin house, and is called often a tin kitchen. A brick oven, on the contrary, is built of brick in or near a chimney, and is usually as high up as one can reach, and has an opening into the room or the fire-place.

These brick ovens used to be common in old country houses, and one sees now, occasionally, projections on the outside of old walls that tell of the brick oven, now long disused.

It was heated with wood and, when well warmed, it was freed from the fuel and then filled with bread, pies, cake and apples. It had in its construction an up-take in the upper part of the mouth, which had a connection with the chimney fire-place, so that when the fire burned, the air was drawn into the mouth to pass over the bottom of the oven, while the heated gases rose and pressed forward into the uptake.

Very sharply contrasted with this old brick oven, and representing the latest patterns and most modern conveniences, is the new "Columbian-Garland" steel range, which embodies, in compact form, a complete cooking and baking outfit, constructed of the best of material, and in ornamental form.

The brick oven and fireplace, which are both displaced by this range, need no description, beyond what this sketch supplies. No element of inconvenience was lacking. Their use was an inexpressible burden, and tended to a shortening of life.

The steel range, on the contrary, deserves a detailed description, so that its many features and points of excellence may be understood and appreciated. They are described by the manufacturers, the Michigan Stove Company of Detroit, as follows:

The Name—It is called the "Columbian-Garland" Range. The "Garland" trade-mark on a stove or range is an absolute guarantee that it is the best article of the kind that can be made for the price asked.

General Description—In the "Columbian-Garland" Range we have produced one of moderate price; strong, durable and desirable in every way, possessing all the advantages of higher-priced goods, made of the best material and by the most experienced workmen.

Capacity of Fire-Box—Is the same as that of the "Champion-Garland" Cast-Iron Range.

Fire-Box Linings—Brick Linings are used for Hard Coal, as they give the best combustion. Soft Coal Linings are of heavy Cast-Iron, and are

corrugated, so as not to grow in length from heat. Iron or Brick Linings can be used for Wood, and by removing the linings at rear end, Nos. 16 and 18 will take 19-inch wood, and No. 20 will take 21-inch wood. Behind the Fire-Box Linings is a cast-iron plate which protects the oven from destruction if linings burn out, and equalizes the heat of the oven.

Grates—Three styles can be furnished. The celebrated *Duplex*, for Hard Coal. A very heavy *Flat Shaking and Dumping Grate* for Soft Coal. For Wood the *Flat Soft-coal Grate*, or the *Duplex Grate* turned half over can be used; or we can supply a *Wood Grate*, which shakes and can be applied to all ranges without removing Coal Grate, as it lies on top of same, and decreases the depth of Fire-Box about two inches. All these Grates and their frames pull out, and can be instantly changed or replaced, without disturbing the bed-plate or fire-box linings.

The Draft—Is taken in at the end of Range to the full length of fire-box; also in front through ash-pit door.

Ash-Pan—Is of heavy steel, and of 25 per cent. more capacity than found in ordinary Ranges. The door closing the ash-pit is air-tight. Guards are provided which throw all the ashes into the pan, and avoid spilling over.

Large Feed-Door—Is provided in front of fire-box for wood. For all kinds of coal a cast front end-lining is used, which prevents coal from lodging against the door.

The Oven is "Aerated"—The "Columbian-Garland," like all other "Garland" cooking goods, is provided with "Aerated" Oven, whereby fresh air is taken in over oven door and passed through a circulating-fine underneath a plate which is attached to the top oven-plate, thus becoming heated, after which it is discharged into oven. An opening at the bottom of the oven carries off into the flues all vitiated air, which is constantly replaced with heated fresh air, and the temperature of the oven is not lowered. Some constructions admit fresh air into oven, but it is cold, necessitating more fuel for the same amount of cooking. The oven is covered on top with asbestos, and is strengthened by a rib on the inside. A new oven from our factory will fit any Range of same size.

The Entire Oven can be Drawn Out—By simply turning four buttons, thus giving

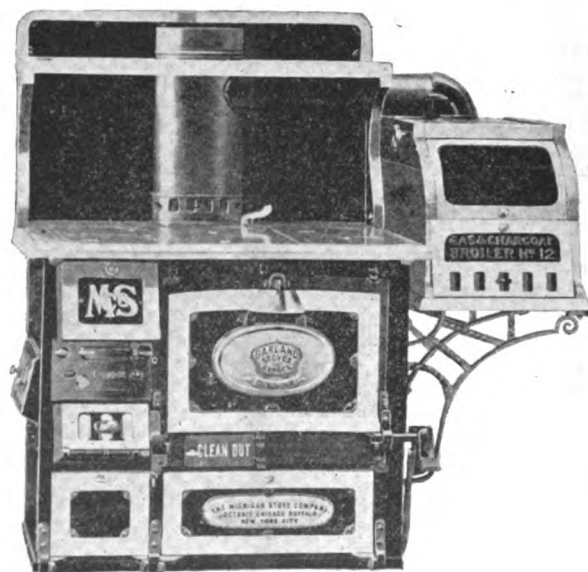
Access to all Flues—One defect in all Steel Ranges, is the springing of the Oven Bottom. We have practically prevented this by using very heavy steel, but should the Range be subjected to heat sufficient to spring the oven bottom, it can be drawn out and straightened in a few minutes at any tin shop, and made as good as new. The more ribs and cleats there are put on an oven bottom the worse it will spring, owing to unequal expansion.

Oven-Door is of Steel—Smooth on the inside, and when open answers for a shelf. Door fits against the heavy frame of oven.

Oven-Door is Counterbalanced—With a weight and spring which hold it in position. The catch is so arranged that it can, if desired, be used without a spring.

Pedal Oven-Door Opener is attached, and can be used to open and shut the door.

Top of Range—Is made up of Pans or Key Plates, having two kettle holes in each. The front Pan has a loose center, same as used for years in the "Monarch-Garland," which is practically indestructible. The top of



THE COLUMBIAN-GARLAND RANGE.

any Range is interchangeable, that is, Nos. 16 and 18 take either 7 or 8-inch covers, and No. 20 takes either 8 or 9-inch covers. Two or more Ranges can be placed in line and connected to make a continuous Range with one fire-box for each oven.

Ten Additional Points—There are ten additional points of importance which cannot be explained for lack of space, but which are fully described in our illustrated catalogue.

These Ranges, in many different styles, are sold by all stove dealers throughout the United States. The Michigan Stove Co. is one of the most extensive manufacturers of stoves in the United States, and make full lines of every grade of cooking and heating stoves and ranges, which can be found in the market. This "Columbian-Garland" was selected for description merely because it is one of the latest patterns, and well illustrates the great changes that have been made in the last one hundred years. The Michigan Stove Co. have wholesale branches in New York and Chicago, and ship their goods to every part of the world. The general offices are at Detroit Michigan.

UNVEILING THE TARRYTOWN MONUMENT.

THE dedication, October 19th, by the Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the monument to the soldiers of the Revolution buried in the old church yard at Tarrytown, adjoining the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, was a most imposing occasion. The anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown proved to be a perfect October day, and at sunrise a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the *Dolphin* and *Cincinnati*, and also by Captain Dillenback's battery, encamped on the Benedict property.

Early in the morning the village began to put on its holiday attire, and was filled with people from the surrounding country. At half-past ten, companies of infantry and artillery (sailors and marines) landed at the Point Dock, under the command of Lieut. Commander Kelly, of the *Cincinnati*.

At a little after 11 o'clock the steamer *Mary Patten*, with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and flying the buff and blue flag of the society, arrived, and the society disembarked. The parade was then formed, under the command of Grand Marshal Carpenter, as follows:

Police.
Grand Marshal and Staff.
FIRST DIVISION
Marine Band.
Lieut. Commander Kelly and
Officers U. S. N.
United States Marines.
United States Sailors.
Two Batteries United States
Artillery, Captain Dillen-
back Commanding.
Band.
4th Co. Tarrytown N. G.,
S. N. Y.
Capt. John Pruyn.
Continental Drum Corps.
Rear Admiral Meade and
Staff.
Col. Loomis L. Langdon and
Staff.
7th Regiment Band.
Society of THE SONS OF THE
REVOLUTION.
Delegation of the Society
of Colonial Wars.

The Second Division was composed of a number of Grand Army Posts and the Cadets from the Military Academy at Cornwall and Sons of Veterans.

The Third Division was composed of fire companies; the Fourth Division of school children and lodges.

The last division was of carriages containing representatives of Tarrytown and vicinity.

The streets all along the route were crowded, and flags and red, white and blue drapery decorated nearly every house. Three stalwart "Americans" in Continental uniform, members of the Continental Guard of New York City, marched at the head of the column of the Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, carrying the flags and banner of the Society. The column having arrived at the cemetery, a salute was fired by the United States Artillery. The Society then formed around the monument, and after prayer by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, President Talmadge made the following address:

The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to-day perform a grateful, a patriotic and a sacred duty.

They have been invited by the citizens of Westchester County, including among them many descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to assist in the unveiling of a monument to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Sleepy Hollow. The spot selected for the monument is

in the midst of consecrated ground—land associated with the conflicts of the Revolution and described in the pages of the romance or fiction by a gifted and honored author.

The time is most auspicious. One hundred and thirteen years ago, at this precise hour of 12 o'clock, Cornwallis surrendered to the combined forces of Washington and Rochambeau; peace was declared, and independence secured. To the achievement of these blessings which we are now enjoying, the men whose names are to-day upon our lips with silent veneration and gratitude, these men contributed, and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are proud to bear witness to their valor, which is now a part of the history of our country and to commemorate whose virtues we dedicate this monument. Indeed, the constitution of the Society imposes such a duty upon its members in keeping before the public mind the men and events of the Revolution, and inspiring among the people, and especially among the descendants of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, a patriotic feeling. But no monument that human hands could raise would equal in grandeur and magnificence the monument your presence erects in your enthusiastic admiration of the men whose memories we honor to-day. I see around me men of Revolutionary lineage; the general Government and the State Government are represented; strains of martial music and the

roar of cannon tell of your enthusiasm. The scene is purely American, and whatever may be the nationality of some who listen to me, you all united in the prayers which have been made to Almighty God to continue his blessings to our people and to our land.

The love of freedom is a distinguishing trait of our people and we are grateful to-day to meet together to renew our allegiance to our Government and to express our gratitude to the heroes to whom we erect this monument, and for the liberty we enjoy. What would we give if they could be among us to tell us of their trials and ask us to share in their triumphs. But let us not think of them as dead, but sleeping. They fought a good fight and "rounded their little life with sleep" in Sleepy Hollow.

Grateful for the honor of being here to-day and honoring with our deepest affections the memories of the men who gave us independence, may their names and the deeds they wrought be never forgotten. May this monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution encourage the patriot and be a warning to the traitor. May it last so long as patriotism shall live in our land and until freedom and independence shall be forgotten.

Mr. Raymond, chairman of the committee of the Revolutionary Monument Association, then followed with a few remarks, presenting the monument to the cemetery authorities. The President of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery accepted the monument in behalf of the Association. Benediction was said, and the procession was reformed, marching in review before the army, navy and town officials, and disbanding.

The exercises were continued at 2 P. M. at the Town Hall. The hall

was handsomely draped with national flags and the flags loaned by THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Judge Noah Davis presided, and Judge Mills in an eloquent address brought the patriotic programme to a close. A collation followed at the Music Hall.

A handsome collation was served on board the steamer *Mary Patten*, and impromptu speeches were made by Hon. Wm. D. Harden, Vice President of the Georgia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L.D., Col. Church, Mr. Hale, the Rev. Dr. Flagg and others. Mr. Talmadge timed the speakers with the identical watch which his ancestor, Col. Talmadge, of the Continental Army, used at the hanging of Andre. The band played patriotic music after each speech, contributing no little to the enjoyment of the occasion thus brought to an end.



UNVEILING THE TARRYTOWN MONUMENT.

Photographed October 19, 1894, by Miss Adelaide Skeel.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ROOM.

THERE is something quite out of the ordinary in the gallery devoted to Washington, Franklin and Lafayette memorials at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York—a something which seems to appeal to the patriotic sentiment of every visitor, whatever his nationality or walk in life may be. Passing, as I frequently do, through this assemblage of memorials to the great and worthy patriots, I am constantly reminded of the influence which the originals have wrought among the millions that lived and have lived since they began their notable careers. Here one may find the various impressions which have been made upon the minds of the artists of all civilized nations. These impressions have taken the shape not only on stamps, national currency and personal ornaments, such as seals, scarf-pins, rings and like objects, but in the following list as well: Our mother country is represented by portraits of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette on platters, pitchers, jars, vases, tiles, bowls, an exceedingly large number of copper and steel-plate engravings, woodcuts, etchings, oil and water color paintings, carvings on wood, and other mediums of portrayal. From France there are examples of sculptural art in repoussé, marble, bronze, medals, porcelains, dishes, plaques, terra cottas and other materials in busts, statuettes, cameos and like forms. China shows her appreciation of Washington's character as seen in a pen and ink drawing of his face in a hanging picture. Japanese, Bulgarian, Swiss, German and Dutch, as well as the American, contribute snuff boxes, enamels, marbles, ceramics, tablets, clocks and other objects in gold and silver, bronze and white metal, all ornamented with Washington's portrait. These completely fill fifty or more cabinets, some historically, others artistically valuable.



A JAPANESE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

In Metropolitan Museum of Art. Photographed by Charles Balliard.

From the artistic basis, there are many very choice efforts, examples being here produced, even in the most ordinary counterfeit presentment of either the philosopher statesman, Franklin, the noble volunteer, Lafayette, or our own Washington, in which there is a marked, unmistakable likeness evident. Many of these are individual interpretations of character, not in the least following the accepted types, but still discernible as portraits of the great men who have figured so largely in our country's history. I often stop and wonder why it is that so many models have been made of these historical giants. Are they whims of dealers in sculptural art, or were they executed for ardent admirers of the genius they represent? The vast majority, I am thinking, came

into existence entirely from the last motive. Then followed replicas or copies for the household, corporations, towns, cities and nations, and these were made that men might see them and know them, and their natures and deeds be emulated.

I could not begin to relate the story of, or the sources from which these hundreds of portraits sprung, but each one has a history beginning with the famous death mask of Washington,



A CHINESE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

In Metropolitan Museum of Art. Photographed by Charles Balliard.

which hangs in this gallery, and ending with the latest process reproduction from Stuart's well known painting. All over the world there are men and women who are thoughtful and earnest over the welfare of those about them; they read the historic and romantic creations of poets and writers, biographies of men, histories of races and like good literature, and their minds settle down upon the finest characters, and these they take as models. Schoolbooks likewise treat on the best types of men that have lived, and so we find in all languages the story of the lives of these three men and the parts they played in the world's history. It is natural enough, then, that in all civilized countries, a demand for some sort of model of Washington, at least, should be found, and if the supply should not meet the want then new creations are brought into existence and the accumulation thus goes on.

To concentrate into one gallery, as are here assembled, so many examples of art and portrait work is highly commendable to the patriotic donors, for as time goes on, many of the casts are lost and the first model becomes extinct, so that we have in this collection a unique display for the present and future historical student or writer to study. Indeed, it has already furnished the authentic publication of the life of Washington with many of its best illustrations, and as the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers seems to be growing, this gallery will ultimately become one of extraordinary value. I never tire in studying the collection; each subject seems to possess some new phase or trait of the patriot presented, and I have become not only a student of the three distinct characters, but it would seem almost an acquaintance, by long association.

There are several busts, figures and reprints of Washington in the collection about which there are some interesting incidents, and of which I will write in a future paper, even though some of the facts may be known to the reader of THE SPIRIT OF '76. It will at all events do no harm to agitate patriotic facts, whether new or old, at all times.

R.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1894.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN IN ONE DAY.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

THE SPIRIT OF '76,
14 Lafayette Place,
New York, October 12, 1894.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
President, New York Central R. R.,

DEAR SIR:

Upon the supposition that a teacher in the public schools of New York City should desire to take a party of pupils over your road, starting with their luncheons (to prevent delay for meals), in the morning, and returning the same evening, how far could they go within this limit of time? What historic sites could be seen and visited, and what would be the cost?

This method of teaching not only history, but geology, botany and drawing on the same trip, has become recognized in Germany as of the greatest value. Why is it less available here?

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
New York, October 28, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: In reply to your queries, it would seem to me that only the matter of expense need limit what might be attempted. Historic sites, grand scenery, and rapid transportation are all available, and, although your suggested limit of one day is meagre, very much may be done.

I have, therefore, had the enclosed article prepared, which is equally adapted to adults and children, and which, I think, will give the desired information. I trust that it will be a satisfactory reply to your questions.

Yours truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

THE "ENCLOSED ARTICLE."

Assuming that an itinerary is desired, and without attempting more than a compilation of mere suggestions, to be enlarged upon by the teacher, the following is offered as a possible programme for a one day's outing:



MONUMENT AT DOBB'S FERRY.

Showing Livingston House. From photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

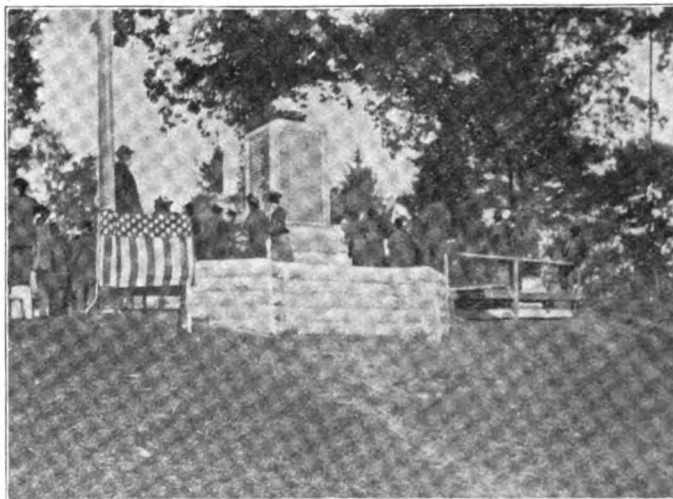
Leaving the Grand Central station at 7.40 A. M., by New York Central train, the first historic point of special interest is

KING'S BRIDGE,

a town of 4,000 population, so named from the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, built in 1693 by Frederick Phillipse, by royal grant of William III. Here, where the old Albany post-road crosses, were many encounters between the British and Americans. On the hill, south of the bridge, the British erected Fort Prince, which the Americans, under General Heath, unsuccessfully attempted to capture on January 17, 1777. This bridge was once the only carriage entrance into the city. A short distance southwest is the site of Fort Washington, on the Hudson, which was captured with its garrison of 3,000 men, in 1776, by the British. A short distance to the Northeast of Kingsbridge, and commanding the approach to the city from that direction, was Fort Independence. The next place beyond is the curiously-named

SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Washington Irving facetiously accounts for the name by the tradition, that Governor Stuyvesant's famous trumpeter, Aubrey Van Corlear, who vowed he would swim across the narrow strait, "en spyden duyvel" (in spite of the devil) was there drowned. Passing this point, also, without stopping, the railroad turns to the north, and the traveler is given, suddenly, a superb view of the noble Hudson. Fort Lee, of Revolution fame, upon the New Jersey shore, three miles below, can be easily seen. There the Palisades begin, and extend north ten miles to Indian Head, opposite Hastings, their average height being about 500 feet, the highest point 550 feet.



MONUMENT ON BATTLE HILL, TARRYTOWN.

Showing remains of old earth works. Photographed by Adelaide Skeel.

YONKERS

has a prized relic of Colonial days in its City Hall, of which a glimpse can be gained without stopping. This building was formerly the famous Phillipse mansion, built 1682, where later lived the Mary Phillipse whom Washington loved and desired to marry. Here Washington slept one night in 1756, and again just before the battle of White Plains, in 1776. Phillipse was a Tory, and the property was confiscated in 1779, and purchased by the City of Yonkers in 1882. Here, in 1639, stood the Indian village of Nappechewak, and near here, in 1777, two British frigates were attacked by Americans in small boats. It was the scene, also, of constant skirmishing, as much of the time it was upon the bloody "neutral ground" between the two armies. While passing through

HASTINGS,

without stopping, it may be well to recall that here Cornwallis, in 1776, embarked his 6,000 men to attack Fort Lee, and that here lived Peter Post, who helped Colonel Sheldon to ambush some Hessians, but was afterwards caught by the British Colonel Emmerick and whipped nearly to death. Nearly opposite is Alpine Gorge, in the Palisades, where, in September, 1778, the British, under General Grey, disembarked some troops, who went back over to the Hackensack Valley, and captured and then brutally massacred Colonel Baylor's detachment of Americans. The first stop will be at 8:12 A. M. at

DOBBS FERRY,

where carriages will be taken for a ride through Irvington to the railroad again at Tarrytown, six miles away. Here Jan Dobs, in 1698, had a ferry to Sneed's Landing (known as Paramus Landing during the Revolution), back of which lies the village of Tappan, where André was tried in a church, and near which he was executed. At Dobbs Ferry the British camped, in November, 1776, after the battle of White Plains, and before they marched on Fort Washington. In 1777 the patriot army camped there. Near the station some remains of fortifications may be traced, the fire from which, in 1781, nearly sank the British ship *Savage*, killing about twenty of its men. A few minutes' drive will suffice to arrive at the old Livingston house, whose history and that of this locality is told in the following inscription upon a fine monument erected near the house:

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

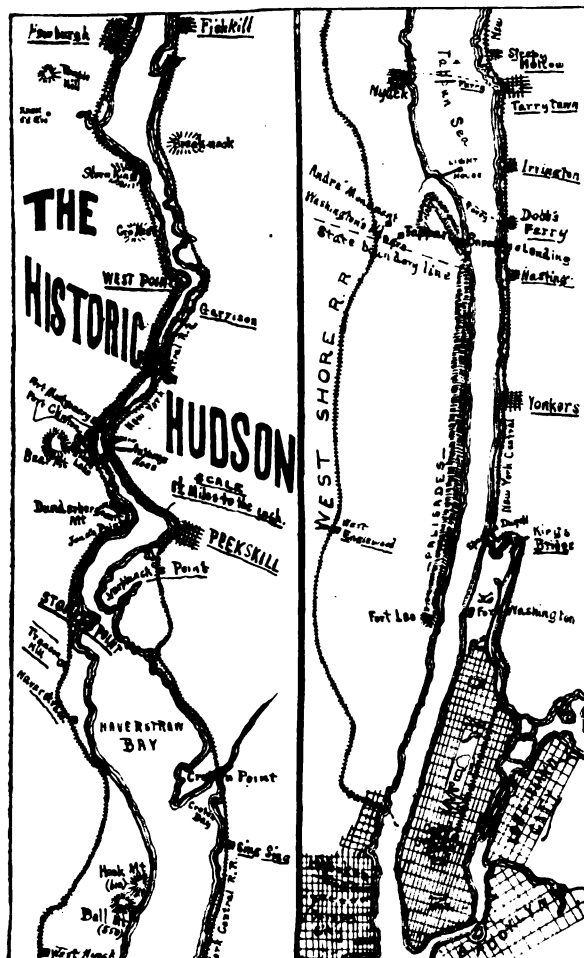
Here, July 8, 1781, the French allies, under Rochambeau, joined the American army.

Here, August 14, 1781, Washington planned the Yorktown campaign, which brought to a triumphant end the war for American Independence.

Here, May 6, 1783, Washington and Sir Guy Carleton arranged for the evacuation of American soil by the British, and opposite this point, May 8, 1783, a British sloop of war fired seventeen guns, in honor of the American Commander-in-Chief, the first salute by Great Britain to the United States of America.

WASHINGTON
ROCHAMBEAU

ERECTED JUNE 14, 1894, BY THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY
OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



MAP OF THE HUDSON.

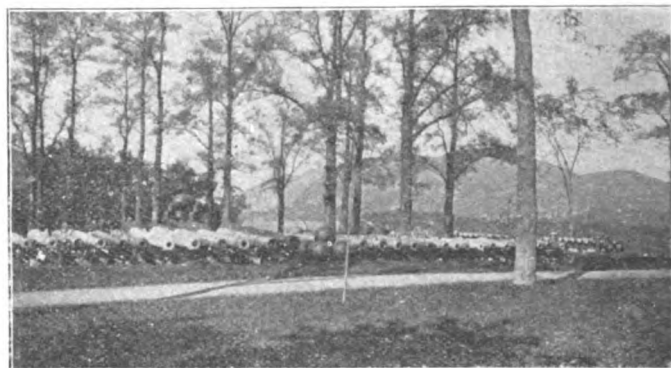
From Map by Rand, McNally & Company.

Opposite Dobbs Ferry the Hudson widens out towards the north into what is known as Tappan Zee, so named from the Tappan Indians who lived on its shore. The ride to Tarrytown is one of the most delightful in America. The road at many points overlooks the Hudson, and at all points is flanked on either side with the finely kept country seats of many of the wealthiest people of the metropolis. "Sunnyside," the home of Washington Irving, covered with ivy brought from Melrose Abbey, can be visited at Irvington *en route*. Driving through

TARRYTOWN

to Sleepy Hollow, its very interesting suburb on the north, the visitor will pass midway, the fork of the road, where André was captured by Paulding, Van Wart and Williams, on the 23d of September, 1780. A fine monument marks the place. Thence, north, the bridge where Ichabod Crane had his adventure with the Headless Horseman will be crossed. On the rising ground beyond will be passed the famous little Dutch church, described by Washington Irving. To the north of the church rises a hill, affording a most noble prospect, and styled "Battle Hill." Upon its summit are the remains of fortifications of the Revolution, and

within the redoubt is situated the monument to the memory of the soldiers from this vicinity who fell in the Revolution, erected by the citizens of this place, and dedicated by THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on the 19th of October, 1894. Between this monument and the Dutch church is the grave of Washington Irving. In this graveyard are buried nearly one hundred soldiers of the Revolution.



TROPHY POINT AT WEST POINT.
From photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

Leaving Tarrytown at 10.33 A. M., the train will pass Sing Sing, and then cross Croton river, where an interesting incident occurred. Near

(TELLER'S) CROTON POINT,

on the 22d of September, 1780, the British man-of-war *Vulture* was lying at anchor, awaiting the return of André from his conference with Arnold at a place near Haverstraw, on the West shore. Had this vessel been unmolested, the conspiracy would probably have been consummated. Col. Henry Livingston, however, brought down a little smooth-bore cannon from Verplanck's Point, and used it with such effect as to compel the *Vulture* to drop down stream. This prevented André from returning on board and compelled him to cross at King's Ferry to Verplanck's Point, and attempt to reach New York by land.

VERPLANCK'S POINT

will be passed, but it is within sight, and its history should be noted. Here Hendrick Hudson's vessel, the "Half Moon," dropped anchor in 1609, and was boarded by the curious Indians, two of whom were treacherously killed by the crew. A fort called Fort Fayette on the point was captured by the British, June 1, 1779, at the same time as that on

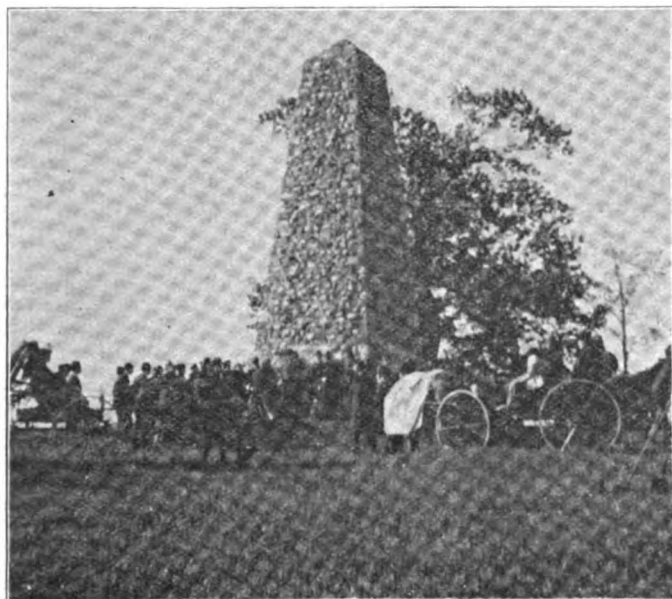


RUINS OF FORT PUTNAM AT WEST POINT.
From photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

STONY POINT,

which is nearly opposite. This famous rocky bluff, now surmounted by a white lighthouse, had been fortified by the Americans in 1777, but upon the British occupation in June, 1779, Sir Henry Clinton erected there seven redoubts, manning them with

a strong force. On July 16, 1779, General Anthony Wayne, with 1,000 picked men, made a night attack upon it from the west shore, capturing it at 2 A. M., July 16, with 475 prisoners and about \$200,000 worth of supplies. On either side the loss in killed and wounded was about 100. The place was then dismantled and abandoned, but was soon re-occupied by the British. Before the end of the year it was abandoned by the British and again occupied by the Americans. Here, in 1782, Washington saw the French troops cross the Hudson by ferry, *en route* to France via Boston.



MONUMENT ON TEMPLE HILL, NEAR NEWBURGH.
From photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

PEEKSKILL.

This place, which was settled in 1664, will be reached at 11.08 A. M., and the stop of an hour and a half, between trains, will suffice for a carriage ride to points of interest. Here, March 22, 1777, a detachment of Howe's troops was landed, and attacked a small American force under General McDougall, which retreated, after destroying all supplies. The British then burned several houses, and retired, having lost thirteen men. Here, later, General Putnam hanged a British spy on Gallows Hill. Here is the Van Cortlandt Manor, erected in 1773, and occupied during the Revolution by General Philip Van Cortlandt, and, for a short time, by Washington as his headquarters. Near by is St. Peter's Church, erected in 1767, and in the adjoining cemetery is the grave and monument of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. Resuming seats in the train at 12.42, the route now enters

THE HIGHLANDS,

which extend to Fishkill. Many of the hills approximate to mountains. Dunderberg, opposite Peekskill, is 1,100 feet high; Bear Hill, seen next to the north, 1,350 feet. At the foot of Dunderberg is Kidd's Point, the place where it is asserted Captain Kidd buried his treasure. Anthony's Nose, on the east side, is 1,228 feet high. Nearly opposite, on either side of Dean Creek, are the sites of

FORTS MONTGOMERY AND CLINTON.

The forces garrisoning these forts and under Putnam at Peekskill, were about 2,000, when, in October, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton landed about 8,000 men near Stony Point, and marching around to the rear of Bear Hill, attacked the forts from the rear, and, on October 6th, effected their capture. Two American ships, the *Constitution* and the *Montgomery*, were here burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the British. October 7th the British destroyed the chain and sailed up the Hudson. The next stop will be at the town of

GARRISON,

at 12.57 P. M., where the train will be exchanged for the ferry to West Point. Near Garrison formerly stood the "Robinson House," where Arnold arranged the details of the plot to sell his

country. Here he received the news of André's capture, and here Washington, with Lafayette and Hamilton, arrived shortly after his flight.

WEST POINT.

This important locality possesses too many historical and military aspects to permit of being adequately treated within the limits of this outline sketch. The two hours and a quarter before the next train can be well employed in merely getting the "lay of the land," without attempting to go through the buildings of the military academy. The boys will want to see "Trophy Point," with its numerous cannon, captured in Mexico and from the British. There are no finer views upon the Hudson than those from West Point, and an entire day would be all too short for this interesting place. It is possible, however, to take the party about, so that they will have a very good general view of the place. During the Revolution the fortifications at this point were *Chain battery*, erected to defend the chain which was placed across the Hudson at this point in April, 1778, and several outlying redoubts, and a fort back upon the higher ground, but now in ruins, known as Fort Putnam. The central fort, called Fort Clinton, was planned by Kosciuszko, and at first was named Fort Arnold. Washington resided at West Point from July 25 to November 28, 1779. The position was never subjected to assault. The redoubts were dismantled in 1787, and Fort Putnam was partly demolished in 1805. Fort Clinton was restored in 1857. Battery Knox is one of the redoubts of the Revolution which has been preserved. A portion of the chain may be seen on Trophy Point. Leaving West Point at 3.19 P. M. by the *West Shore Railroad*, it is a run of but ten miles to the old town of

NEWBURGH,

where the train arrives at 3.39 P. M. Driving past the library, which was given by Queen Anne, and remarking upon the obvious reasons that led Hendrick Hudson in 1609 to write of this location: "A very pleasant place to build a town on," the usual route of the visitor is to go to Washington's Headquarters, an old building overlooking the Hudson, now owned by the State and used as a museum. Here Washington and his wife lived from April 4, 1782 to August 18, 1783, while the army lay in camp, five miles back, near Temple Hill. The drive to Temple Hill, where was erected a building to serve as army headquarters, and satirically named the "Temple of Virtue," is through a delightful country, and over a road that must have been often paced by the horses of Washington and all his officers. In the valleys about Temple Hill, the American Army encamped until it disbanded in 1783. Within sight is Storm King Mountain, 1,500 feet high, and Break-



HEADQUARTERS OF GEN'L WASHINGTON AT NEWBURGH.
From photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

neck Mountain, over 1,700 feet. About a mile south is the old house used by General Knox as headquarters and the scene of much social gaiety. Returning to Newburgh and crossing the ferry to

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON,

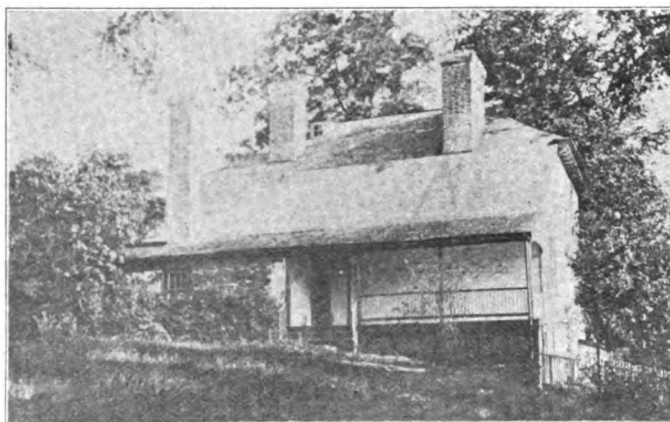
there is time before the train leaves for New York at 7.24 to visit the Verplanck mansion, which is a mile north of the station.

Here Washington and his officers, in 1783, formed the oldest and most exclusive of the hereditary organizations, THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. Fishkill proper, the old village, six miles back, would also be within easy carriage drive in the season of long evenings. It is a place of much historic interest. Here, in the Trinity Church, in September, 1776, the State Legislature met, after having adjourned successively from New York, Yonkers and White Plains as the British advanced. In this church, also, took place the trial of Enoch Crosby, the patriot spy, whom Cooper drew under the name of Harvey Birch. A party of British soldiers were also at one time held prisoners in this church, which dates back to about 1725. The return trip will be direct by New York Central train, arriving at the Grand Central Station

at 9.25 P. M. Total time taken upon the trip about fourteen hours.

THE COST OF THE TRIP

will depend somewhat upon the size of the party and the ages of those composing it. For adults the railroad fare would be \$2.23 for the round trip. When the party is large enough to require open omnibuses carrying eight or ten, the carriage fare for each would be nominal. Children would be at the usual reduction. If any of the teachers in the schools of New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City should think of going over this route with a party of their children, it would be well to correspond with Mr. George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the road, who will have assistance furnished in arranging for carriage.



HEADQUARTERS OF GEN'L KNOX, NEAR NEWBURGH.

From Photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

MUSIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

"MUSIC is a mysterious agent chiming grandly into the world's magnificent drama," said one of our illustrious writers, "imparting something of life and splendor to its shifting scenes. The universe itself is a royal harp. Bird strings, wind strings and star strings are swept by the invisible fingers of the illustrious Composer."

Man is also given power to mingle in the general concert with his own sweet strains, whether vocal or instrumental music, allowing special strains for special ends. The power of patriotic song is, to my mind, greatly underestimated. Lamartine called the "Marseillaise" the "fire water" of the old French Revolution.

The stirring notes of our own national music, whether rising from a mighty congregation, from the warship on the moonlighted ocean, or from the screaming fife and pealing drum upon the battle field, vibrate deep chords and urge to deeds of noble daring.

What is the secret of the soul inspiring power of patriotic song? It is based mainly upon the eternal principle of association of ideas—that is, where the ideas are so connected in the mind that a cause immediately produces an effect. A patriotic song awakens thousands of slumbering chords, making them pulsate to the grand immortal sentiment of liberty.

In our fancy, we behold the illustrious forefathers living again. To us is revealed long lines of bristling bayonets in battle array. With moistened eyes, we again see the dear old flag (how we love it!) torn, but still flying in the front.

The notes of patriotic music weave golden chains, joined with the noble deeds of Washington, Adams, Warren and countless others. It is called "the child of agony," but from the child comes liberty; God-given, man wrought liberty. The words spring from the burning heart, but this heart indicates that of a nation. It is the guardian angel of our nation.

Respecting the patriotic music of the early periods of our country's history, nothing remarkable was produced. Prior to the Revolution, our forefathers were too busy attending to the necessities of life, to give valuable time to music. Even the Revolution itself failed to produce any very remarkable songs. The people were still too busy *powdering the British* to attend to much besides. The famous half sacred psalm of Chester, and Columbia, by the Boston tanner, William Billings, were the favorite camp songs.

The earliest American soldier song, which became popular, emanated from the brain of Gen. James Wolfe in 1759. One stanza particularly was like a sparkle on a dark wave:

How stands the glass around?
Let mirth and wine abound.
The trumpet sounds—
The colors, they are flying, boys.

This song, full of alternate fire and sadness, was sung by André and a party of his companions, the night before André started upon the mission which formed the closing chapter of his life.

Upon the death of General Wolfe, Thomas Paine, on the inspiration of the moment, wrote the celebrated ode to his memory. The song was popular long after the Revolutionary days, and is most spirited and soul stirring:

To the plains of Quebec with the orders I flew,
He begged for a moment's delay,
He cried, "O, forbear! let me victory hear,
And then thy commands I'll obey."

Paine afterwards wrote, in graceful measure, his well-known "Liberty Tree." It is easy to write the history of the Revolution by the patriotic songs, which, though not always remarkable, were written as a commemoration of the scenes as they transpired. Although homely in style, they, without doubt, served their purpose in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism, quite as much as the philippics of noted orators.

There was one song whose music touched the heart of every soldier and still rings out with fervor and with ever freshening power through every patriotic soul. It is the quaint Yankee Doodle, a queerly comical, happy-go-lucky sort of tune, a dashing but saucily witching tune, which has been naturalized, nationalized and immortalized by one of the most intelligent, impartial, patriotic nations in the world. The term Yankee Doodle, in reality, means "English Simpleton." Its parentage is shrouded in obscurity. Some writers consider it an old vintage song of sunny France. The Spaniards also lay claim to it, and the Magyars, with Louis Kossuth, presume to recognize it as an old national dance. England holds forth that it was a tradition before Cromwell's time, while the Dutchman bases his

claim on its resemblance to the original words of one of their songs:

Yankee didel, doodle, down,
Didel, dudle, lanter,
Yankee river, vooover, vown
Botermilk and tather (tithes).

Whatever its origin, it appeared on the banks of the Hudson, in June, 1755, being introduced into the American camp by Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, of the British Army. When once introduced, nothing but death could part it from the soldiers. It was soon heard throughout the colonies. It became the battle march, the very Joan d'Arc, to our soldier boys, and although the British gave it to us June, 1755, we gave it back to them June, 1775, with compound interest, which we gladly paid despite a vigorous protest. It was baptized with the blood of heroes, became a diadem upon the brow of Freedom, rocked in the liberty cradle in the old Faneuil Hall, and we have taken it, our first true love, to our hearts for ever.

George P. Morris adds in bright spirit:

A long war then they had, in which
John was at last defeated;
And Yankee Doodle was the march
To which their troops retreated.

Cute Jonathan, to see them fly
Could not restrain his laughter;
"That tune," said he, "suits a T,
I'll sing it ever after."

The brigade under Lord Percy played Yankee Doodle, in contempt of the Americans, as they moved on Lexington—they played another tune, however, while returning. Yankee Doodle inspired many merry tunes before the Revolution ended, the most remarkable of which was written by Francis Hopkinson, Esq. It was named "General Washington's March," but is much better known as the "Battle of the Kegs." The theme was founded upon a fact. In 1777, David Bushnell, of Saybrooke, undertook to blow up the British fleet, then lying at Philadelphia, by a "sub-marine tornado," a nonsensical instrument, looking like a mud tortoise (and quite as slow), with a man astride of his back. Failing to do the deadly work, he prepared a quantity of wooden kegs, filled them with powder, and arranged them with a spring lock, so as to explode when they came in contact with a solid body. He sent the device floating down the Delaware river among the vessels of the British fleet. The British saw one explode, and the stream being alive with them, they were alarmed and opened a general fire, which, of course, was returned by the fizzle of Bushnell's Keg Battery. Because of this engagement, Hopkinson wrote the wittiest ballad of the Revolution:

These kegs, I'm told, the rebels hold
Packed up like pickled herring,
And they're come down to attack the town
In this new way of ferrying.

A hundred men with each a pen
Or more, upon my word, sir,
It is most true, would be too few
Their valor to record, sir.

Such feats did they perform that day,
Against these wicked kegs, sir;
That years to come, if they get home,
They'll make their boast and brags, sir.

In the year 1798, three celebrated national songs came forth. Our country, then steering itself between the political Scylla and Charybdis of France and England, was expecting to be dashed upon the rocks on one side or the other. Democrats and Federalists were aroused to fury by the contending factions in the hostile governments of Europe, so that the calm voice of Washington and these immortal songs seem alone to have saved us from political destruction. Out of the bosom of the storm they, in turn, conspired, most powerfully, to quell it. Two of these songs were written by sons of Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert Treat Paine, at the age of twenty-five, produced his celebrated song, "Adams and Liberty," which rang out like an angel's trumpet through the land, and for which he received seven hundred dollars cash, and immortality.

Ye sons of Columbia who bravely have fought,
For those rights which unstained from your sires had descended
May you long taste the blessings your valor has bought,
And your sons reap the soil which your fathers defended;
Mid the reign of mild peace,
May your nation increase:
With the glory of Rome and the wisdom of Greece,
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

It contains eight stanzas, one of which was written on the spur of the moment. He was refused a glass of wine until he should have added an extra verse to his poem. Catching up his pen, he dashed off, from the innermost shrine of his heart, these words:

Should the tempest of war overshadow our land,
Its bolts would ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder,
For unmoved at its portals would Washington stand,
And repulse with his breast the assault of the thunder;
His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard would leap,
And conduct with its point every flash to the deep;
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

The same year, 1798, gave birth to another liberty hymn, enshrining the spirit of Freedom and the glory of Washington, and passing them immortalized in melody, to the unborn century.

The field music of the Revolution consisted mainly of "Yankee Doodle," "On the Road to Boston," "Rural Felicity," "My Dog and Gun" and "Washington's March," or rather, the "Battle of the Kegs," but on the occasion of Washington's first attendance at the theatre, in New York, 1789, a German, named Feyle, composed "President's March." It immediately became a favorite. On a Monday evening, during the summer, a benefit was to be given to an indifferent singer. Congress was in session; political strife was rampant and exciting, and the storm of war was lowering. A day or two before the proposed benefit, the prospect of a large audience was disheartening. The young singer knew a clever friend, a lawyer, Joseph Hopkinson, son of the author of the "Battle of the Kegs." Hopkinson was asked to compose words to Feyle's Presidential March, and out of pity for the singer, wrote the "gilded patriotic prize," "Hail, Columbia, Happy Land."

Nine times, during the singing at the benefit, the audience called for it, then rising all together, joined with rapturous tongues in the full chorus. It fired the national heart, raised the dome of patriotic fervor above factional strife, and bound us irrevocably, with bands of faith, in political union.

Jazaniah Sumner, 1798, wrote the misnamed "Ode on Science." It was the first good patriotic song, the words and music of which were composed by an American.

The second stanza is particularly beautiful in thought:

Fair Freedom, her attendant waits
To bless the portals of her gates,
To crown the young and rising States
With laurels of immortal day.
The British yoke, the Gallic chain
Was urged upon our sons in vain,
All haughty tyrants we did slay,
And shout, "Long live America."

Of the patriotic songs which appeared in the early part of this century, none, perhaps, was more popular than Mrs. Suzanna Rowson's, "America, Commerce and Freedom;" "Jefferson and Liberty."

The ladies used to sing at that time, "Since I am Doomed;" "Tell Me, Babbler Echo;" "Exiles of Erin," by Thomas Cambell and Bidwell's "Friendship;" our seamen, "Black-eyed Susan" and Charles Dibdin's, "Tom Bowline;" our young sentimentalists, Gen. John Burgoyne's, "Encompassed in an Angel's Frame;" and Sterne's "Maria," while our old sire's voices rang out with "Hail Columbia," "Adams and Liberty," "Ode on Science," "The Soldier's Return," "The Bright, Rosy Morning," "Life, Let us Cherish," "Begone, Dull Cares," "Wife, Children and Friends," Major Andre's "Lament," "Roslin Castle," and the sweet minor strains of the old "Indian Death Song:"

The sun sets at night and the star shuns the day,

being familiar to this day. There may have been songs other than those which I have mentioned, but, if so, they were not of a national character, nor did they enjoy a national reputation. Many songs bearing upon Revolution incidents, such as "Warren's Death," and the imperishable, "Sword of Bunker Hill," a most beautiful song by William Ross Wallace, were written so late in the century, that they cannot be classed, properly, as music of the Revolution period.

"God Save King George" began the Revolution; "Yorktown" and "Yankee Doodle"—for it was played at the surrender of Cornwallis—ended it. And so, "this quaint, old, plucky, Continental, saltpetre and brimstone tune," has been successfully resisting the onslaught of its enemies, as it ever will continue to do, while our dear, old striped bunting floats from every flag-staff in the land. Men laugh at Yankee Doodle—but they love it. "Independence now, and independence forever," vibrates with every note of it, and never are we imbued with the very spirit of '76 half as much, as when we hear it rolling across the plains and from foot hill to mountain peak. We may desire brass and Wagner, but for soul-inspiring, martial music give us the fife, the drum and Yankee Doodle. It has done much for the people and we love it, for it is the blood of our political life.

You may as well attempt to rob the people of Bunker Hill or of the very stars and stripes themselves, as of this clinkerty, clankerty, zip! whiz! bang! American battle march.

VICTORIA ADAMS-BARBER.

CHICAGO, October 20, 1894.

THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

IN the world of affairs, movements destined to rise in time to great importance, and perhaps to govern the lives and affect the welfare of millions of human beings, often fail to attract attention in their early stages, and do not awaken general interest until many years after they have been set on foot. It is as in the fields, where the tiny shoot, which has pushed its way laboriously through the soil, appearing modestly above the surface, often receives no more than a passing glance, until, nurtured by the elements, it suddenly presents itself to the view as a plant laden with flowers or fruit. The societies of descendants of the brave spirits of the Revolution have now reached such importance that, within the past two years, they have excited the interest even of the careless and preoccupied, and challenged the notice of 65,000,000 of people. Curiosity is always felt in a case like this as to the origin of the movement. Who planted the seed which has since grown into such admirable proportions? By whom was the movement nurtured until it attained impressive stature?

Col. A. S. Hubbard, of San Francisco, has rendered an important service to all the societies by tracing the history of THE SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRE, now THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of his State. Death has been busy in the ranks of the originators of the California Society, but some of them survive; and Colonel Hubbard has carefully collated, in documentary form, the recollections of those who are yet living. These documents THE SPIRIT OF '76 has been permitted to examine. They agree in all essential particulars.

The California Society originated with Dr. James L. Cogswell of San Francisco and a circle of his friends. During the period of the celebration of the centennial anniversaries of the War of the Revolution, Dr. Cogswell invited to his office on Kearney Street a number of men of Revolution ancestry to discuss the organization of some kind of a society, to be composed exclusively of men of Revolution blood. The meeting was held on the evening of Friday, October 22, 1875. There were present Dr. James L. Cogswell, Dr. Peter Wilkins Randle, Dr. Emory S. Willard, Joseph Weed, Richard Rush Randle and four or five others. Dr. Randle, a man of age and experience, formerly a surgeon in the army, acted as chairman. The discussion was informal. Each one present related the services of his ancestor in the Revolution. All were in earnest and very enthusiastic over the proposed organization; and it is said that the interest could not have been greater or the expressions more patriotic had the meeting been composed of as many Signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was at first proposed to form a society composed alone of residents of California, but Edwin A. Sherman of Gold Hill, Nevada, who happened to be in town and was present by invitation, urged that he would be excluded from membership unless the Society were made national, there being at the time no thought of admitting to the proposed Society the residents of other States. Before the meeting adjourned the Society

was instituted, and the movement which is now sweeping energetically over the whole country was born. Then followed a period of inquiry for residents of the State who were of Revolution ancestry. The subject was frequently discussed, and notes were compared by the friends with whom it had originated; and finally, June 27, 1876, Dr. Cogswell published a card in *The Alta California*, calling another larger meeting at his office, on Kearney Street, to be held on the 29th. At that meeting Gen. A. M. Winn presided. It was resolved to parade on the Fourth of July of that year, that being the centennial anniversary of Independence. There were other preparatory meetings; and on the Fourth of July, about forty descendants of the Revolution appeared in a body in the public procession, and finally marched to the Palace Hotel, where they held a meeting and took steps for the formal organization of the Society. Of the following meetings, which were many, it is not necessary to speak in detail, or do more than to say that a constitution for a National Society was adopted, with many unique and interesting features, General Winn succeeding Doctor Randle formally as president. Several public celebrations were held. Col. A. S. Hubbard, who was at first delayed in obtaining formal proof of his eligibility from the East, joined during the first two months, and soon thereafter became the most active spirit in the organization. Occasional meetings and celebrations were held until July 10, 1878, when, in consequence of the absence of Col. Hubbard in Chicago, meetings were suspended for a time.

In 1880 Col. Hubbard entered upon a successful effort to revive the Society. His enthusiasm reawakened general interest, and meetings were resumed. In July, 1882, he issued a Bulletin, setting forth the objects of the Society, and sent copies thereof and of the constitution, at his own expense, all over the Western and Eastern States, inviting the formation of other Societies. He and a few zealous members paid the expenses of the Society's work for several years; and when, in 1889, a new society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was formed in New York City, he induced his Society to relinquish national pretensions and affiliate with the new organization as its California branch.

To Dr. Cogswell belongs the honor of originating the movement. To Col. Hubbard must be ascribed the enthusiastic devotion, patient labor and untiring activity which rallied the Society, carried it on for several years, and finally set in motion the forces which are now producing such grand results.

The presidents of the California Society, prior to 1889, were: DR. PETER WILKINS RANDLE, died, San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1884. GENERAL ALBERT M. WINN, died, Sonoma, Cal., Aug. 26, 1883. HON. CALEB T. FAY, died, San Francisco, April 20, 1885. CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR, son of a Revolution soldier, died, San Francisco, September 3, 1891.

LORING PICKERING, died, San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1892. COLONEL A. S. HUBBARD, San Francisco, California.

LEAD MINES OF SINKING VALLEY.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, September 9, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I think I can bring to the notice of the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 a Revolutionary relic that has passed out of memory. I have not the volume by me, but soon after my return from the army in 1865, an odd volume of the Secret Journals of the Continental Congress fell into my hands, and reading most of its contents, I found one, I think, of 1777, in the form of a resolution, instructing a General Robedeaux, to proceed to the head of the Juniata river in Pennsylvania, and there establish a fort for the protection of the lead-miners in that region, and also to send all lead there mined down the river for the use of the Continental army. In the upper part of what is known as Sinking Valley, in Blair County, about seven miles west of Union Furnace Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a valley largely settled by ex-Revolutionary soldiers, what are called lead mines have been known. In 1859 and in 1880, again when I visited the spot at the upper end of the narrow valley, I inspected the remains of an old furnace, in the gulch of a small stream, which had been used in the smelting of lead, as was evidenced by the remains of some foundation walls, and a great quantity of ore slag, in a great heap of ancient date. Less than a mile from that point are the remains of a brick magazine, the arch in great part standing, in September, 1880. The brick of this arch were very hard, and wholly unlike any brick made during the past forty years in that section. The brick arch is about the level of the soil, and from appearance could not be used for any purpose except a powder magazine. A near relative of mine, then (1880) over eighty years of age, whose father had been a Revolutionary soldier of the Pennsylvania line, and who settled within two miles

of these remains, stated that he well remembered visiting them in early boyhood, and having been told by his father that the brick arch was a part of an old fort built to protect the men employed in mining lead for the Revolutionary army. That has been the tradition for more than a generation in that valley. There are no other signs of lead ore so far discovered near the upper Juniata. Sinking Valley, so named because nearly all the small streams rising therein sink into the earth and rocks again after flowing a short distance, has a manor belonging to John and Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, before the war, and consisting, according to survey, of thirty-three thousand acres. In 1860, a Philadelphian by the name of Tatum, went to England and procured from the Penns' heirs a deed for all the lead and other mineral rights reserved in former deeds made by John and Thomas Penn in that manor, to settlers before the Revolution. There was great consternation in the winter of 1860, when Mr. Tatum exhibited his deeds for mineral rights, to those holding, under the original Penn grantees of the surface of the soil. They had always supposed that they owned the soil to the centre of the earth, and until they inspected their old smoke covered and age-bedimmed parchments. Many became frightened and sold the entire fee of their lands to Mr. Tatum and his associates. While the mineral known to exist there for a century almost had been regarded as lead, and had been mined and used as lead, experts had described it as an excellent article of zinc to Mr. Tatum and his associates. An attempt was afterwards made to operate zinc paint works a few miles distant, but the attempt was a failure.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Iowa Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

A DAY AT PLYMOUTH.

A party of "pilgrims" landed at Plymouth, Mass., October 19th, 1894, but President E. S. Barrett, of Concord, who conducted the outing, does not say that they were fleeing from persecution or that they found the rigors of the climate uncongenial, in fact, there is much to prove the opposite. The occasion of this pilgrimage was the 113th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the persons who honored the day by observing it were the members of the Massachusetts State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with numerous lady friends.

The start was made by special train from Boston at 9 A. M. and the return about 5 P. M.

The following were members of the party:

E. S. Barrett, Concord, President.
H. W. Kimball, Boston, Secretary.
Dr. C. M. Green, Boston, Treasurer.
D. F. H. Brown, Boston, Registrar.
S. Arthur Bent, Brookline, Historian.
Rev. C. A. Staples, Lexington, Chaplain.
J. C. Newton, East Boston.
C. A. Page, Melrose.
H. Lyon, Charlestown.
G. H. Child, Boston.
E. A. White, Charlestown.
E. J. Wardwell, Cambridge.
E. R. Ellis, Cambridge.
T. B. Wales, Jr., Boston.
Dr. C. A. Fernald, Wolfborough Centre, N. H.
W. L. Whitcomb and wife, Boston.
Levi L. Willcutt, Brookline.
Hon. Allen Rogers, Gloucester.
Lieut. Thomas Resteaux, Boston.
G. E. Bowman, Boston.
G. I. Summers, Dorchester.
W. F. Robinson, Boston.
N. H. Heath, Malden.
Dr. Edw. Wigglesworth and wife, Boston.
Rev. W. E. Barton, Boston.
Miss Helen Barton.
D. W. Bryant, South Deerfield.
G. S. Bryant, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Rachel Orne, Cambridge.
Mrs. Jennie S. Brooks, Cambridge.
Miss Rachel O. Brooks, Cambridge.
Geo. H. Brooks, Cambridge.
C. A. Tucker, Pepperell.
P. W. Stoddard and wife, Dorchester.
W. A. Stoddard and wife, Boston.
E. H. N. Blood and wife, Pepperell.
L. S. Gould and wife, Melrose.
Miss Gould, Melrose.
Peter Parker and wife, Framingham.
W. F. Deadman, Wakefield.
Dr. C. H. Morrow, Gloucester.
H. J. K. Dustin, Jr., and wife, Gloucester.
Mrs. C. E. French, Braintree.
Mrs. E. Atkins, Boston.
Wm. H. Reed and wife, Boston.
F. W. Sprague, Boston.
J. P. Pierce, Revere.
Hon. H. J. Hosmer, Concord.
Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Concord.
J. A. Stockwell, Stoneham.
M. M. Bigelow, Cambridge.
G. H. Eager and wife, Fitchburg.
Wm. Russell, Salem.
J. A. Remick, Boston.
G. A. Sawyer, Boston.
Levi S. Gould, Melrose.
Mrs. S. F. Newcomb, Quincy.
H. F. Newcomb, Quincy.
Miss A. F. Newcomb, Quincy.
Hon. C. H. Saunders, Cambridge.
has. Davenport, East Watertown.

J. F. Freeman and wife, Lawrence.
Otis Freeman and wife, Lawrence.
Augustus Hosmer, Boston.
R. F. Dodge Wenham.
G. A. Churchill and wife, Boston.
W. L. Welch, Salem.
C. O. Welch, Salem.
Mrs. Charles B. Schooff, Boston.
Miss Mary Barker, Boston.
Mrs. Laura Eager, Fitchburg.
C. W. Barker, Boston.
Geo. F. Pierce, Boston.
Wm. Wood, Milton.
T. C. Perkins, Brockton.
Capt. H. Reade, Lowell.
Abijah Thompson and wife, Winchester.
Mrs. A. S. Manson, Winchester.
R. T. Swan, Dorchester.

David Paine, Cambridge.
H. H. Barrett, Malden.
Miss Barrett, Malden.
J. E. Farnham, Malden.
Miss Farnham, Malden.
W. O. Hood and wife, Danvers.
Dr. A. P. Clarke, Cambridge.
Miss Inez Clarke, Cambridge.
Miss Genevieve Clarke, Cambridge.
Mrs. C. S. Brooks, Cambridge.
A. A. Lamb, Stoughton.
S. D. Shattuck and wife, Malden.
Joel S. Orne, Cambridge.

J. K. P. Balch, Lyons, Iowa.
Dr. G. H. M. Rowe, Boston.
Miss Elizabeth Eustis, Boston.
Wm. Fearing, 2d, Hingham.
F. W. Cone, Cambridge.
G. H. Nutting and wife, Somerville.
Mrs. D. W. Scott, Lawrence.
W. J. Howard and wife, Whitman.
A. E. Stetson, Whitman.
Dr. L. A. Woodbury and wife, Groveland.
Mrs. M. P. Atwood, Groveland.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Registrar Francis H. Brown, Secretary Herbert W. Kimball and Charles C. Doten and William S. Danforth, with the President of the Society, devoted themselves to the comfort and entertainment of the party, and all who participated expressed great delight and enjoyment in the excellent programme prepared.

There were carriage rides to the Rock, the Cemetery, the Monument (of which a good view is given herewith), and to Pilgrim hall, and there was an excellent dinner for all, followed by speeches in which patriotisms and pleasantries were happily mingled. Hon. William T. Davis supplied the history, which was made doubly interesting by being listened to on the approximate spot where it had occurred. The pastor of Pilgrim Church, Rev. Charles P. Lombard, and the Rev. Dr. Carleton A. Staples bestowed upon the visitors much interesting information very wittily told.

President Barrett gave his associates a very pleasant surprise by stating that, as previously arranged, Capt. Nathan Appleton had that day placed one of the society's markers on the grave of Lafayette in Paris. This use and the fact that these "markers" are being placed over all the graves of soldiers of the Revolution will justify their description.

The markers have a standard of twenty-eight inches, at the top of which is the cross of St. Louis, eleven and one-half inches in diameter, with the figure of the Concord "minute-man" in a central medallion surrounded by thirteen stars. The centre of each of the four arms of the cross contains a letter of the inscription, "S. A. R." (Soldiers of the American Revolution), the lower arm being dated 1775. Back of the cross are

sockets, so that the marker can be surmounted by an American flag, if so desired; a bouquet-holder for flowers or a tablet with names can be attached at the base.

Concerning the work of locating the graves and placing these markers, Secretary Kimball said:

In the past six months our Society has marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots buried in Boston, and has placed the marker at thirty-two graves which have been identified. They have also marked the graves of Colonel Moses Little, of Newburyport, Mass., who commanded an Essex County regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill; and Colonel Prescott, of Pepperell, Mass., who was in command at Bunker Hill. Several members of the Massachusetts Society have also placed the marker at the graves of their patriotic ancestors, and Henry A. Willis, Esq., of Fitchburg, a member of the Society, at his own expense, marked the graves of eighteen soldiers buried in that city. We have now marked most of the graves of distinguished patriots buried in Massachusetts—Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, Robert Treat Paine and others. The Society has started an investigation of the matter of lost or unknown graves, and has invited the co-operation of the descendants of Revolutionary heroes to help them find and mark the graves of their honored sires. The committee in charge is headed by Captain Nathan Appleton, of 66 Beacon street, to whom communications may be sent.



MONUMENT AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LEAVING Washington by either The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, or The Richmond & Danville Railroad, a two-hours' ride of 80 miles will convey the visitor to the little Virginia town of Charlottesville, where Thomas Jefferson's home (Monticello) and his "pet" (the University of Virginia) are both situated.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe the most creditable and lasting monument of Jefferson's faith and persistence—the University—for is it not one of the best known institutions for higher education in the country? Nor is it our privilege to give a connected series of extracts from his letters to his friend and chief assistant, Joseph C. Cabell, which would tell the pathetic and interesting story of the struggles of the writer of the Declaration of Independence, through a course of years, with many and all but controlling difficulties, until the creation of his mind became an artistic, comprehensive and enduring reality.

Many of the members of the Virginia legislature, who gave slow and sometimes reluctant co-operation to the building of Jefferson's dreams, are dead and forgotten, but the name of Joseph C. Cabell will forever be linked with that of Jefferson, as his chief helper and advisor, in the execution of this ambitious educational enterprise.

It was natural to expect to find, among the descendants of Mr. Cabell, some of the original correspondence upon the subject of the founding of the University of Virginia, and, with the hope that these letters might contain interesting expressions upon general and national topics, or might illustrate his methods of thought, which could not but be of interest to all students of American history, this clue has been traced, and with some interesting results.

In the town of Bedford, Va., two great-nieces of Joseph C. Cabell reside, Sallie F. Cabell and Mrs. R. Kenna Campbell, and they have inherited a collection of 70 original letters from Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell. With these letters to glean from, the material is so abundant that the temptation is to copy rather than select. Realizing, however, that the limits of this article require samples, instead of the entire substance, a few random extracts have been made, which will illustrate their general style and scope.

The first is evidently a reply to a suggestion that he should be connected with the faculty of the university:

Dear Sir:—As to myself, I should be ready to do anything in my power for the institution, but that is not the exact question. Would it promote the success of the institution most for me to be in or out of it? Out of it, I believe. It is still to depend ultimately on the will of the legislature, and that has its uncertainties. There are fanatics, both in religion and politics, who, without knowing me personally, have long been taught to consider me as a raw-head and bloody-bones, and as we can afford to lose no votes in that body, I do think it would be better that you should be named for our district. Do not consider this as mock-modesty. It is the cool and deliberate act of my judgment. I believe the institution would be more popular without me than with me; and this is the most important consideration; and I am confident that you would be a more efficient member of that body than I should. Do then, dear sir, act on this subject without any scruples as to me or yourself. Regard nothing but the good of the cause. Affectionately yours,

JOSEPH C. CABELL, ESQ.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The following letter, discussing Cambridge, Kentucky, and "Casks," contains some very interesting paragraphs:—

DEAR SIR:—I send you the enclosed as an exhibit to our enemies as well as friends. Kentucky, our daughter, planted since Virginia was a distinguished State, has an University with 14 professors and upwards of 200 students, while we, with a fund of a million and a half of dollars ready raised and appropriated, are higgling without the heart to let it go to its use. If our legislature does not heartily push our University, we must send our children for education to Kentucky or Cambridge. If, however, we are to go a begging anywhere for our education, I would rather it should be to Kentucky than any other State, because she has more of the flavor of the old cask than any other. All the States but our own are sensible that knowledge is power. The Missouri question is for power. The efforts now generally making thro' the States to advance their science is for power, while we are sinking into the barbarism of our Indian aborigines, and expect like them to oppose by ignorance the overwhelming mass of light and science by which we shall be surrounded. It is a comfort that I am not to live to see this. Our exertions in building this last year have amounted to the whole of the public annuity of this year.

We have been obliged, therefore, to set apart, as our only sure dependence, six particular subscriptions on the punctuality of which we can depend; to wit, yours, Mr. Madison's, Gen'l Cooke's, Mr. Diver's, John Harris's and mine, which exactly make up the money.

Affectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The three following letters, of an earlier date, relate to questions of government and finance:

DEAR SIR:—In your last letter you expressed a desire to look into the question, whether, by the laws of nature one generation of men can by any act of theirs, bind those which are to follow them? I say by the laws of nature, there being between generation and generation as between nation and nation, no other obligatory law.

In the same letter the writer, referring to the proposed establishment of a new bank, says:

I am too desirous of tranquillity to bring such a nest of hornets on me as the fraternities of banking companies, and this insatiation of banks is a

torrent which it would be a folly for me to get in the way of. I see that it must take its course, until actual ruin shall awaken us from its delusion. Until the gigantic banking propositions of this writer had made their appearance in the different legislatures I had hoped that the evil might still be checked, but I see now that it is desperate, and that we must fold our arms, and go to the bottom with the ship. . . . I had hoped that good old Virginia, not yet so far embarked as her Northern sisters, would have set the example, this winter, of beginning the process of cure, by passing a law that after a certain time, suppose of 6 months, no bank bill of less than 10 D. should be permitted; that after some other reasonable term there should be none less than 20 D. and so on, until those should be left in circulation whose size would be above the common transactions of any but merchants. This would ensure to us an ordinary circulation of metallic money and would reduce the quantum of paper within the bounds of moderate mischief, and it is the only way in which the reduction can be made without a shock to private fortunes. A sudden stoppage of this trash, either by law or its own worthlessness, would produce confusion and ruin. Yet this will happen by its own extinction, if left to itself, whereas by a salutary interposition of the legislature, it may be withdrawn insensibly and safely. Such a mode of doing it too, would give less alarm to the bank-holders, the discreet part of whom must wish to see themselves secured by some circumscription. . . .

The following letter is too important to be dissected, and is given almost entire:

MONTICELLO, Feb. 2, 18.

No, my friend, the way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one, but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the functions he is competent to. Let the national government be intrusted with the defence of the nation, and its foreign and federal relations; the State governments with the civil rights, laws, police, and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties, and each ward direct the interests within its-lf. It is by dividing and subdividing these republics from the great national one, down thro' all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm and affairs by himself; by placing under every one what his own eye may superintend, that all may be done for the best.

What has destroyed the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter whether the autocrats of Russia or France, or of the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate. And I do believe that if the Almighty has not decreed that man shall never be free, (and it is blasphemy to believe it) that the secret will be found to be in the making himself the depository of the powers respecting himself, so far as he is competent to them, and delegating only what is beyond his competence by a synthetical process, to higher and higher orders of functionaries, so as to trust fewer and fewer powers, in proportion as the trustees become more and more oligarchical. The elementary republics of the wards, the county republics, the State republics, and the republic of the Union would form a gradation of authorities, standing each on the basis of law, holding every one its delegated share of powers, and constituting truly a system of fundamental balances and checks for the government, where every man is a sharer in the direction of his ward-republic, or of some of the higher ones, and feels that he is a participator in the government of affairs, not merely at an election one day in the year, but every day; when there shall not be a man in the State who will not be a member of some one of its councils, great or small; he will let the heart be torn out of his body sooner than his power be wrested from him by a Cæsar or a Bonaparte. . . . God bless you, and all our rulers, and give them the wisdom, as I am sure they have the will, to fortify us against the degeneracy of our government, and the concentration of all its powers in the hands of the one, the few, the well-born, but the many.

TH. JEFFERSON.

With the bill for establishing the elementary schools (in a letter dated September 9th, 17) Mr. Jefferson wrote the following witty protest:

I should apologize, perhaps, for the style of this bill. I dislike the verbose and intricate style of the modern English statutes, and in our revised code I endeavored to restore it to the simple one of the ancient statutes, in such original bills as I drew in that work. I suppose the reformation has not been acceptable, as it has been little followed. You, however, can easily correct this bill to the taste of my brother lawyers, by making every other word a "said" or "aforesaid," and saying every word over two or three times, so that nobody but we of the craft can untwist the diction, and find out what it means, and that too, not so plainly but that we may conscientiously divide one half on each side.

The following (written Jan. 18, 23), shows that Mr. Jefferson was willing to abandon his pet scheme, his "bantling of forty years' nursing," if such action were for the public good:

I am glad to see that Mr. Rives has taken up the subject of primary schools. The present plan being evidently inefficient, we should take the lead in a new one, and become equally their patrons as of the university. The hostile attitude into which we have been brought, apparently, is equally impolitic and unuseful. Were it necessary to give up either the primaries or the university, I would rather abandon the last, because it is safer to have a whole people respectably enlightened, than a few in a high state of science and the many in ignorance. This last is the most dangerous state in which a nation can be. The nations and government of Europe are so many proofs of it.

Affectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON.

This paragraph is pathetic in showing the physical weakness of the old man, now in his eightieth year, when his mental energy and perseverance were unchanged. (1822).

You propose to me to write to half a dozen gentlemen on this subject. You do not know, my dear sir, how great is my physical inability to write. The joints of my right wrist and fingers, in consequence of an ancient dislocation, are become so stiffened that I can write but at the pace of a snail. The copying our report, and my letter lately sent to the Governor, being seven pages only, employed me laboriously a whole week; the letter I am now writing you has taken me two days. I have been obliged, therefore, to withdraw from letter writing, but in cases of the most indispensable urgency. A letter of a page or two costs me a day of labor, and a painful labor. I have few years now to live; should I consign them all to pain?

THE CHICAGO CONTINENTAL GUARDS.

IF the reviving of an old and interesting uniform can be called an innovation, the Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are to be credited with a new departure, which should have many imitators among the different State Societies.

From among its membership of over three hundred, they have selected a drill corps of fifty, who will constitute a Continental Guard.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 requested full details of this interesting organization, and has been supplied with material from which the following facts are gleaned. They are given here at some length for the information of other Societies.

It is anticipated that membership in this Guard will be as highly prized as in the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" of Boston, where for 250 years the most conservative and distinguished citizens of that city have sought to be enrolled as a special honor. Similarly it is intended that the Continental Guards, of Chicago, shall be kept one of the most socially select organizations of the country.

The engraving is that of Captain S. E. Gross, a gentleman of wealth and position, in Chicago; the uniform, that which they have adopted.

We incidentally learn that the cost of the uniform and equipments is \$60 per member.

Captain Samuel E. Gross has not only an ancestral war record, but one of his own as well. His great grandfather, John Gross, was a captain in the American Revolution, and he himself, at the age of 20 years, was a captain in our Civil War, and served with distinction to its close.

The other officers of the Continental Guard are as follows:

Lieutenant, Frederick C. Pierce, Business Manager Chicago *Evening Journal*, author of the *Pierce, Pearce, Whitney and Forbes Genealogies*, and History of Barre, Mass., and colonel on staffs of Governors Ogelsby and Fifer, of Illinois.

Ensign, John C. Long, a descendant of Roger Conant, the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Adjutant, Seymour Morris, a member of the "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS," and the NEW ENGLAND HISTORY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, author of the "Morris Genealogy."

Paymaster, John S. Sargent, a descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Surgeon, H. Newberry Hall, M. D., a descendant of Captain Myles Standish and John Alden.

Quartermaster, Horace T. Currier, great-grandson of Jacob B. Currier, who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The Illinois Society is active in making the wholesome influence of the principles it represents felt in its chief city.

On the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, (October 19th), the Society gave a reception and banquet in the Auditorium, which was a notable event. On this occasion, Mr. Charles K. Miller, Chairman of the Press Committee, presented the Continental Guards with a fine heavy silk American flag, with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, as when first adopted.

In describing the exercises, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* said:

A special feature was the presentation of a flag and guidons to the Chicago Continental Guard, whose gallant captain, Samuel E. Gross, looked as happy in receiving the colors as if he had 'fired the shot heard round the world.'

The Guard, to the number of fifty, occupied the central table, and imparted a quaint military tone to the gathering. They wore the picturesque uniform that so often confronted the scarlet lines on the battle-fields of the Revolution—blue coat with buff facings, buff waistcoat and breeches, three-cornered hat with plumes, and top boots.

In the course of the presentation speech, Mr. Miller said:

Our national colors we see to-night remind us of the Stars and Stripes that floated above the victorious Americans on the field at Yorktown. They had their origin in a drawing made from the shield of the Washington family. The flag thus designed was adopted by the Continental Congress and recognized by an Act of Legislation as the National standard in 1777. These regulations were first carried at the Battle of Brandywine, and the following year the first salute ever paid to the American flag by foreign naval vessels was at a French port.

About four years after this occurrence, at the siege of Yorktown, Generals Rochambeau and Lafayette participated in the achievement of an immortal victory. Could there pass before your eyes this evening the stirring historical events which have transpired from the time of the heroic struggle of our ancestors for their rights on the Revolutionary grounds at Lexington, to the close of our Civil War for the preservation of the Union on the battle-field at Appomattox, you would behold this triumphant flag for nearly a century leading the way to honor and national supremacy, its cluster of stars and shining folds waving in undiminished glory.

In accepting the colors, Captain Gross spoke at length, the following extract giving the spirit of his remarks:

In the name and in behalf of the Chicago Continental Guard, I have the honor and pleasure of accepting this beautiful flag. It has always been the emblem of success at home and abroad, in battle and in peace. For more than a century, beneath its guiding stars and protecting folds, have been effected the greatest achievements of history. Its successes have been founded upon principles dear to every American heart, emblemized by its colors—the white for purity, the blue for fidelity, and the red for our country's dominion. It stands to-day paramount among the banners of all nations. The Chicago Continental Guard, whose members are descended from the patriotic sires of the American Revolution, here pledge their fidelity to the upholding of the principles it represents, and to the sacred honor of the flag.

The Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is a flourishing organization, their present condition being due in no small degree to the efficiency of the following corps of officers and managers:

JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, *President*.
MAJOR WM. ELIOT FURNESS, *1st Vice-President*.
DR. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, *2d Vice-President*.
JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, *Secretary*.
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W. J. RIPLEY, *Registrar*.
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BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Consists of all officers and the following:

SAMUEL E. GROSS,	FRANCIS T. SIMMONS,
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G. V. LAUMAN,	OSIAN GUTHRIE,
	F. P. FISHER.



CAPTAIN S. E. GROSS.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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November Anniversaries.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires, whenever any of these anniversaries are observed, to receive an early report, with clippings from local papers.

- Nov. 1, 1785—Stamp Act took effect.
- Nov. 3, 1775—Montgomery captures fort at St. John's, Canada.
- " 1776—Carleton abandons Crown Point and retreats.
- " 1783—Thomas Mifflin born.
- " 1783—American army to be disbanded; Congress passing a resolution to that effect.
- Nov. 4, 1774—Declaration of Rights by Congress.
- " 1782—Engagement at John's Island, South Carolina.
- Nov. 5, 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.
- Nov. 7, 1775—Lord Dunmore proclaims martial law in Virginia.
- " 1779—Engagement at Jeffers Neck, New York.
- Nov. 8, 1776—Battle at Fort Washington, New York.
- Nov. 9, 1775—Engagement at Phipps Farm, Massachusetts.
- " 1776—Maryland adopts a Constitution.
- " 1780—Engagement at Fish Dam Ford, Broad River, South Carolina.
- Nov. 10, 1777—Attack on Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.
- " 1778—Massacre at Cherry Valley, New York.
- Nov. 12, 1780—Battle at Broad River, South Carolina.
- Nov. 13, 1775—Montgomery captures Montreal.
- " 1788—North Carolina ratified the Constitution.
- Nov. 16, 1776—Engagement at Cock-Hill Fort, New York.
- " 1776—British capture Fort Washington above New York City.
- " 1776—Battle at Fort Tryon, New York.
- " 1776—Engagement at Harlem Cove, Manhattanville, New York.
- " 1776—Battle at Fort George, New York.
- " 1777—Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, abandoned by Americans.
- Nov. 18, 1776—Fort Lee, New Jersey, abandoned.
- " 1777—British fleet passes Forts Mifflin and Mercer.
- Nov. 19, 1778—Engagement at Spencer's Hill, Bulltown Swamp, Georgia.
- Nov. 20, 1776—Engagement at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia.
- " 1780—Battle at Black Storks, Tiger River, South Carolina.
- Nov. 21, 1780—Engagement at Coram, Fort George, Long Island.
- Nov. 23, 1780—Engagement at Kanassoraga, New York.
- " 1780—Engagement at Fort St. George, Smith's Point, Long Island.
- Nov. 24, 1778—Engagement at Medway Church, Georgia.
- Nov. 25, 1778—New Jersey joins the Confederation.
- " 1783—New York evacuated by the British.
- Nov. 28, 1794—Death of Baron Steuben at Steubenville, New York. Born in Magdeburg, Prussia, November 15, 1730.
- Nov. 30, 1782—Independence of United States acknowledged by Great Britain.
- " 1782—Preliminary Treaty of Peace signed at Paris.
- " 1784—Richard Henry Lee succeeded General Mifflin as President of Congress.

Yankee Doodle.—The spirited picture which appears upon our title page of three generations in one drum corps, is appropriately named Yankee Doodle. Such animation as that expressed is as contagious as the popular military air which they are playing. In actual war, the drummers usually stack their drums and assist the stretcher carriers during an engagement, but an artist has a poet's license, and the picture is excellent, although highly improbable. One evidence of its popularity is, that it is the most favored of the "living pictures," which are given every night at a certain New York theatre. The audiences frequently *encore* this particular tableaux six or seven times at a single performance and seem never to tire of it. The photograph is reproduced in this issue by special request.

Do Not Confuse the Names.—Officers of the various societies are complying, to some extent with our request, that they forward, before the 20th of each month, the news of their organizations, either in the form of a report or of samples of circulars sent out, or of local newspaper reports. The latter are often obviously incorrect in the interchange of the names of the two societies. It is not uncommon in a single printed article, to see one society described by both names. Will not those forwarding such reports indicate which is intended?

Vandalism.—A short distance north of the Washington Bridge, whose great double spans, crossing the Harlem River, are so familiar to those entering New York City by the New York Central Railroad, is a high projection, overlooking the Harlem river, and the country to the east; the Spuyten Duyvil creek and Kingsbridge to the north, and the Hudson river and the Palisades to the west. The view is so fine and extended, that it has become a favorite city resort. This is Fort George, remains of which can be plainly traced upon the north and east of the point.

Looking down into the valley to the northwest, is the mound where were buried 300 Hessians, a portion of those who were landed just above, from the ship Pearl on the Hudson, for the purpose of co-operating in the capture of Fort Washington, and who would have done so, but for Yankee bullets. To the north is the plainly seen site of Fort Prince, on "Marble Hill," which commanded the crossing at Kings Bridge.

The associations are most interesting to all who care for American History, and the views from this point are extended and inspiring.

The ramparts of the old Fort of the Revolution, however, constitute the chief attraction to this spot. It is true they were erected by the British, although upon the site of an American redoubt, and for the purpose of an approach, in the reduction of Fort Washington, which lay a short distance to the southwest. It is a genuine relic, however, and one that still remains in its original condition.

The foregoing statements are made that the reader may the better appreciate the fact which remains for us to refer to, which is,—that this property belongs to private persons, who propose next Spring to level the old ramparts, and erect some temporary pic-nic pavilions upon the site.

Subjects at Home.—The custom of American artists, to select foreign subjects for their paintings, is a legitimate matter for criticism. To say the least it is an attempt to enter a foreign field which cannot be so well understood as by the foreign artists. An artist must believe in the thing represented before the results of his work can give evidence of sincerity. Phidias *believed* in Jupiter. If he had not, his masterpiece would have been about as successful as would a representation of Buddha by a Christian artist. Other things being equal, the element of sincerity and belief is the most forceful element that can be incorporated in a work of art.

When a Japanese attempts to paint Washington, he creates a Japanese, and a Chinese cannot get away from his own native traditions and influences. It therefore remains for Americans to paint American scenes. Scenes which are familiar to them and with which they are in sympathy.

We do not refer to bits of pretty landscape, nor to New Jersey fox hunts, but to American historical subjects.

American history is full of incidents which should appeal to the patriotic enthusiasm of the American artists who are now lamely following foreign artists in painting Dutch or French peasants. If they wish to acquire fame, let them produce pictures of subjects which foreign artists cannot understand or undertake.

Who will be the first American artist who is not ashamed of the history of his own country, who will supply a really great American painting?

A Colonial Department.—The capacity of the buildings, and the extent of the collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, become nearly doubled by the formal opening, Nov. 5th, of the "new portion," just completed. Individual art collections worth hundreds of thousands are quietly added from time to time to the treasures of this already famous institution, and with an apparent ease and rapidity of succession that are bewildering. The motive power, however, which produces these results undoubtedly lies in the person of the Director—General L. P. di Cesnola—who has the entire confidence and support of the Board of Trustees. They evidently do not give him responsibility without full power. In the wise exercise of this power, the General has divided the museum into departments, under competent heads, and these departments, in turn, into sub-divisions, receiving the attention of specialists, but every minute detail is known to the Director, who keeps every nook, article and problem in and about this great institution at his "finger's end."

The room devoted to the memorial portraits of Washington, Lafayette and Franklin is one of the most interesting to the student of American History. Only two of the collection of over 500 portraits were chosen with which to illustrate the article published elsewhere in this issue, but these represent respectively, the Chinese and the Japanese idea of Washington, and are evidently sincere efforts by native artists. The SPIRIT OF '76 ventured to suggest the addition of a department in the museum for the collection of colonial relics, clothing, furniture, &c., &c., which could be studied by art students desiring to introduce these objects into the composition of their paintings. The suggestion was favorably received by Director Cesnola, who said he would consider it further, as soon as the November 5th, "opening" was off his hands. If such a department would be formed—and the articles needed will not require any great outlay of money, and if it is as systematically and carefully arranged, labeled and protected as everything else is, from the tiniest piece of glass to the Pantheon model, we predict that it will be one of the most interesting and popular portions of the museum.

The Tarrytown Monument.—The dedication of the monument at Tarrytown was the occasion of one of those conspicuous acts of courtesy which make such celebrations noteworthy. An invitation had been extended to the New York Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to be present as the guests of the town, and to its well known president, Fred'k S. Talmadge to make the dedicatory speech. The Society accepted the invitation, and chartering the steamer Mary Patten, attended in a body, participating in the parade, and, appropriately, unveiling and dedicating the monument. An abstract of the speech of Mr. Talmadge is given elsewhere. It is like its author, sturdy, patriotic and terse. Its deep sincerity was evident throughout. On the adjacent Hudson floated at anchor, two of the Government's modern iron-clad's. But their guns, as they fired a salute, awoke fewer echoes in the hearts of the great company assembled, than the words of loving remembrance and devotion, with which President Talmadge reviewed the services of those to whom the monument was erected.

Story Teller Clubs for Children.—One of the best ways to interest children in American history is to tell it to them in stories. One incident to a story; not read from books and papers, but told; told as well and as graphically as possible. Without fearing that the statement will be disputed, THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires to suggest the forming of clubs of children, for the purpose of listening to historical stories. Let the children secure, first one, and then another person to relate historical incidents. A committee of two could be appointed at each meeting to secure a story teller and a place and date for the next meeting. There should be no formality or expense. Any one should feel honored by being invited to be story teller for a group of expectant children. The person who tells the story will derive much benefit, also, for the work of preparation and then communicating, will fix the event firmly in mind. If the first meeting can be held on an anniversary of the Revolution and a patriotic name chosen for the club, it would add to the interest, and help keep the patriotic purpose of the club in view.

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

ONCE on a time, many years ago, four ladies sat in a pretty little parlor in Princeton, N. J. They were a mother and her three daughters.

The mother was a dear, motherly looking old lady, with bright red cheeks, bright black eyes and soft brown hair and no gray hairs or wrinkles as yet told of her nearly four score years.

She was busily looking over papers of seeds in an old box. One of her daughters said: "Mother, throw away that old seed box, and I will give you a new one for your garden seeds," but grandma said, "No, dear, I like my old box. My brother made it for me when he was a boy."

But Maria insisted: "Here is a much larger and better box for seeds. Give me the old one. It is ugly and there is a great piece broken out of the lid."

Grandma looked thoughtfully at the lid and said: "I will put my seeds in the larger box, but I will not give up my old one. That break in the lid I made with a spade."

"While your father and his brother were away in the army during the war of the Revolution, your grandfather and I were alone on the farm with the servants."

"Our neighbors and relatives near us were many of them Tories, and ready to lead the enemy to plunder our place when they had a chance."

"But every neighborhood prepared a place of security on one of the islands of the Great Bear Swamp which could be reached only by causeways through the quick-sands, known to the country people."

"When our trusty spies warned us of the approach of the British or Hessians, we hurried and sent provisions and cattle to the Retreat in the Swamp, by the negroes, and then remained to close the house and secrete what valuables we could."

"On one occasion we had but a short warning, and after the servants had gone off, under a trusty man, our horses were at the gate to ride to the swamp."

"We had notice that the enemy were but a few miles up the road."

"I had put twenty pounds in money and half a dozen silver teaspoons in this little box, and buried it under the raspberry hedge at the bottom of the garden."

"As I went out to mount my horse, I saw a man, a Tory neighbor, turn away from the other side of the hedge, and I knew he had watched me bury my box."

"I ran and got my spade and said: 'Wait one minute, Father,' and dug up my box. In my hurry I struck the lid and made that ugly place in it."

"Your grandfather was impatient, and kept calling: 'Rachel, Rachel, the Hessians will be upon us, and it is growing dark. We will miss our footing over the causeway.'"

"But I snatched up my box at last and jumped on my horse with my treasure tied up in my apron."

"We reached our Refuge in safety, where we lay hidden two weeks, while the enemy were in the neighborhood, and then returned to the farm."

"They never burned our house, but they stripped it of all they could carry off, and stole all the stock we did not hide in the swamp."

Such was Grandma's story.

[The "father and his brother" referred to in this story were a Colonel and a Major of New Jersey troops. The house where the "dear old lady" lived is still standing, about half way between Trenton and Princeton. The little old box, with the dent in the cover made by the spade, is in the safe keeping of one who would not exchange it for many "larger and better" boxes.]

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

MUCH interesting information concerning the New Hampshire branch of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI is contained in a leaflet issued by Mr. John C. French, of Manchester, N. H. In it he states that no history has yet been written of New Hampshire in the Revolution. Why may not the New Hampshire Cincinnati undertake this?



MR. ASA BIRD GARDINER is authority for the statement, that notwithstanding the Constitution of the Cincinnati requires that only officers who had served in the Revolution three years were eligible, it has been decided that descendants of officers killed in battle could be received, by the creation of a membership to represent the one killed. This involves a fee approximating to the one month's pay originally exacted and the interest. In New York the fee is \$500; in New Jersey \$400. As the "month's pay" was undoubtedly paid over in Continental scrip, which was worth very little in exchange for gold, there would seem to be a considerable latitude for calculating the amount of its present equivalent.

As no State society of the CINCINNATI which disbanded can be "revived" and admitted into the national society without its fund, which must be equivalent to a month's pay for each of the charter members, the subject of funds is occasioning some delay in the readmission of some of the State societies. Of the funds of the Connecticut Society the New York Post says:

A question has been raised by the reorganized SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in this State as to a fund stated as \$1,700 deposited in the treasury of Yale College when the society disbanded in 1804. It can be authoritatively stated that when the society disbanded, after a partial disbursement of the funds among known members, its officers deposited the remainder in the college treasury to be paid out to other members or their heirs, if found. Certain of them were found and paid from the college treasury and the rest of the fund has been held for the same purpose, very much like unclaimed deposits of a savings bank—though probably not bearing interest—the reorganized society having, therefore, no claim to it.

THE discussion as to the probable successor to Hon. Hamilton Fish, of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation in CINCINNATI circles. A prominent member of the New York Society recently expressed the opinion, that the succession would and ought to go to Pennsylvania. He said that New York had held the office for many years, and could not expect to receive the honor again at once, and that the Pennsylvania Society was so prominent that it would probably be selected for the honor. If this prediction is well founded, the person to be named will probably be Mr. Wm. Wayne, the representative of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who is also the president of the Pennsylvania Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Major Asa Bird Gardiner denied that he is a candidate for the vice-presidency, stating to the writer that he did not desire the position. Major Gardiner has been the efficient Secretary General of this society for many years, and keeps the records, which are all intact, in the desk purchased for the purpose by General Knox. Hon. Robert McLane is the present Acting President of the national SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE observance of October 19th by the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is of such importance that a separate and extended article is given elsewhere in this issue.



THE Pennsylvania Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have elected Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa., to the newly-created office of second vice president.

THE usual observance of "Evacuation DAY" by THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will take place this month at Delmonico's. It will be described in our next issue.

WHILE the available limits of this journal do not justify the publication of the prize essays resulting from the prize contest in Minnesota of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, they deserve to be seen and read by all interested in American history. They are printed, and may be obtained by

addressing the secretary, Mr. Rukard Hurd, 32 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia have just offered a gold medal as a prize to the boy or girl in attendance at public or private schools in the District of Columbia for the best essay upon a subject pertaining to the Revolution of 1776. The essay must not exceed 1,500 words.

THE president general of the National Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Ellicott City, Md. The secretary general is Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 56 Wall Street, New York. The secretaries of the various State societies have been and are again cordially invited to use the columns of this paper. Send in news of happenings, and it will receive proper attention. Nothing received last month has been omitted.

AT Chicago, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION celebrated October 19th by going to Fort Sheridan and presenting to the 15th U. S. Infantry a fine stand of colors, consisting of an American flag and a regimental standard, costing \$250. The president of the Illinois Society is Walter Delafield, D.D., the secretary Robert Patterson Benedict. In speaking of this society, the *Inter-Ocean* says:

The Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION inaugurated its fall and winter season of meetings and dinners at the Wellington Hotel last night. Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield presided. Ten new members were elected. The toasts following the dinner were: "The Constitution," Dr. Delafield; "Influence of the Foreign Element on Our Laws," Charles W. Dudley; "Practical Effects of the Revolution," J. F. Kelley; "Genealogy and the United States," Thomas Floyd Jones; "The Citizen Soldier," W. F. Adams; "Illinois, the Mother of Patriots," Rev. Thaddeus Solvay; "Influence of the Farming Element Upon National Character," Hon. George Reed, of Belvidere. Among the others present were: Messrs. Fred. A. Foote, J. C. Foote, J. W. D. Kelley, Clark, Comings, Arnold, Dudley, Colburn, Atkinson, Hill, Benedict, King.

Sons of the American Revolution.

MR. T. B. WOODWARD of the Chicago SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently married Mrs. Estelle Clarke King of Wisconsin.



THE President General of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is General Horace Porter of 15 Broad Street, New York. The Secretary General is Mr. Franklin Murphy of 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.

THE officers of the Elizabeth, N. J., SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are as follows: Walter Chandler, President; Joseph G. Ogden, Vice-President; Charles H. K. Halsey, Secretary, 668 North Broad Street; Bauman L. Belden, Treasurer.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Concord, N. H., on October 4th decided to invite the Daughters to meet with them at their annual meeting, and to collect data concerning the graves of soldiers of the Revolution.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, the member of the California Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who died July 25th, 1894, was the "own" son of a soldier of the Revolution, his father being 72 years old when he was born at Reading, Pa., on the 18th of September, 1827.

THE Washington, D. C., SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the surrender of Cornwallis by a banquet, Dr. Gallaudet presiding. Among many stirring speeches was one by Assistant Attorney-General Conrad. One of the good points quoted in his remarks was the following:

Between the periods of national honor and degeneracy is a period of national vanity in which people admire and recount virtues, but do not emulate them. It is pleasant to mark the incidents of anniversaries and profit by the lessons they teach, but we should take care that something more than ancestral honor should furnish the material with which we regale ourselves.

AT THE annual meeting of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Bennington, Vermont, the following officers were elected. President, Col. Z. M. Manson, of Island Pond. Vice-President, D. W. Robinson, Bennington. Secretary, Col. Chas. S. Forbes, St. Albans. Treasurer, Gen. U. K. Paine, Windsor. Registrar, H. L. Stilson, Bennington. Chaplain, Rev. C. R. Seymour, Bennington. Historian, G. G. Benedict, Burlington.

THE first death in Anthony Wayne chapter SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was Dr. William Brooks, October 13th, who was the "own" son of a soldier of the Revolution. The chapter attended in a body, contributing a handsome floral offering.

GENERAL THEO. S. PECK, a member of the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been unanimously re-elected Adjutant-General of Vermont.

DOCTOR HUGH HAMILTON of Harrisburgh has had printed a little leaflet containing the address of the Burgesses to General Washington, when he passed through that city October 3, 1794.

CELEBRATIONS on October 19th by the Chicago Continental Guards and the Massachusetts State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are described at length in another part of this issue.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Cleveland, O., commemorated the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 by a dinner at the Forest City House, on October 19, the 118th anniversary of the event. The function was in charge of a committee consisting of Prof. C. F. Olney, James M. Richardson and H. H. Ward.

SEVERAL interesting extracts from accounts of the proceedings of the California Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have been received. One relates to the "Liberty Tree" which was planted in Golden Gate Park, in earth obtained from various historic sites. Another, the "Peace Day" exercises, which was fittingly conducted. The last, an account of Mrs. Stanford's (a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION) providing means to relieve their University.

JOHN ROGERS ROBINSON, aged 80, and residing at 1137 Ellis Street, San Francisco, is the "own son" of Noah Robinson, who was a Second Lieutenant in the Second New Hampshire Battalion. He has his father's commission signed by John Hancock, and other souvenirs of the War of the Revolution. He writes: "Ancestry don't count much in these days. I would probably be better off had my father been an Irish policeman. Our society (SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION) is increasing slowly, but it ought to have twenty members to every present one."

A NEW prize contest in essay writing has been opened to the seniors of the University, through the offer of a silver medal by the National Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The competing essays are to be written on the subject of the "Principles Fought For in the American Revolution. They will be judged by a committee consisting of the professor of American history, the professor of modern European history, and the professor of American constitutional law, and the award will be made by the president at commencement.—*New York Tribune*.

BALTIMORE also observed October 19th. The Maryland SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a banquet at the Merchant's Club, at which General Greeley made the principal speech, in the course of which he said:

Now, in the world-wide problem, What shall the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION do? It goes without saying that plain living, high thinking and a righteous life are elements whose example and influence are felt wherever they are known. Like the poet's song, their circulating forces extend far into the vast ocean of humanity, far beyond the ken of man. The plain task to which you should give your time and knowledge is to insure righteous government and efficient administration in your own city.

THE Rhode Island SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Providence, on October 6th went by train to Bristol and participated in celebrating the 119th anniversary of the bombardment of that place by the British. The Providence papers give long descriptions on the following day of all the details of the trip. They were well treated and found much of interest to see and hear. From one of the speeches the following is taken:

Many incidents of the bombardment have been handed down. It seems probable that the object of Wallace was not to harm the town, but only to intimidate its inhabitants. The guns of the vessels were discharged at such an angle that most of the shot passed over the houses and landed in the rising ground behind the town. Some of the buildings, however, were pierced by shot. The church, the meeting-house, the court-house, and several buildings on Hope and Thames streets were damaged to some extent.

THE Minnesota Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are reported as having "over 260 members and rapidly increasing in numbers and influence." Secretary Chittenden writes:

With an application for membership which we have just received from Col. Henry C. Kessler, a direct descendant of John Kessler, who served with Commodore Barry as a midshipman on the *Alliance*, we have received the badges and cockade which were worn by him at the time of the reception of Lafayette in Philadelphia, the 28th of September, 1824. These consist of a paper badge of about four by six inches, worn in the hat with a portrait of Lafayette within a wreath of laurel, surmounted by an eagle and the National Shield and the figures 76 in large type. There was also worn with this a black and white cockade. The badge worn upon the coat was of white silk, with portraits of Washington and Lafayette. Under the portraits were implements of husbandry, with the legend, "Liberty, equality and public order," and above the portrait, the American eagle, holding in its beak a scroll with the names of Lafayette and Washington.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE president and commandant of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 is Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L. The secretary general is Mr. Henry Chauncy, Jr., office 51 Wall Street. As the

editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 has made many calls at this office, but has always found the door locked, and has written several letters, none of which have been answered, it is unable to give the news of this organization. From Major Asa Bird Gardiner, who is probably the most active member and promoter of this society, it is learned that this society, while claiming national jurisdiction, has not as yet been organized outside of New York, and that it has no affiliation with the other SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. •

Society of the War of 1812.

THE president general of the General SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 is Mr. John Cadwalader, of No. 1519 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. The secretary general is Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa. This society has State societies in several States.



AT Orrville, Tex., there has just died a man named Modericos, who claimed that he had three sons in the War of 1812. Relatives state that the father's age at the time of his death was 150. Respectfully referred to the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, with the suggestion that they look after the three orphans.

AT Boston, in October, a Massachusetts SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 was organized and incorporated. Their declared object is "to foster patriotism and to cherish the institutions of American freedom, and to collect and preserve records, etc., etc." The incorporators are William L. Willey, Fred B. Phillbrook, Charles W. Galloupe, Charles H. Alden, Jr., Amos Binney, Franklin T. Beatty, William M. Buffum and Franklin Senter Frisbee.

Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Governor General of the National SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS is Frederic J. de Peyster of No. 7 East Forty second street, New York. The Secretary General is Mr. Howland Pell of No. 4 Warren street, New York.



A meeting of the Council of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of New Jersey was held at the State House in the City of Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, October 13th.

THE officers of the New Jersey SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS are as follows: Gen. Edward Burd Grubb, Governor; Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, Deputy Governor; Walter Chandler, Lieutenant Governor; George Ellsworth Koues, Secretary; William Morris Deen, Treasurer; Rev. Ashbel Green Vermilye, D. D., Chaplain; Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, Registrar; Howard Coghill, Historian; Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, Chancellor.

Mr. Albert Gould Jennings, a member of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, was married Oct. 24th, to Miss Susan Beatrix Crimmins of Noroton, Conn., by Archbishop Corrigan.

FROM the New York Press of Oct. 16th we quote the following:

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has been presented with a free site at Cape Breton, N. S., for the Louisbourg memorial. A design presented by Mr. William Gedney Beatty, member of the New York society, has been selected. It consists of a plain Doric shaft rising from a square base and surmounted by a cannon ball as an emblem of victory. The material to be used will be gray or red granite and the height proportionate to the amount of money received.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has issued a circular giving further details of the June, 1895, unveiling of the Louisbourg monument. It states:

The Society has been presented with a free site located on a well-preserved redoubt, connected by a causeway with the Kings Bastion, where General Pepperrell received the keys of the fortress from Governor Duchambon in the presence of the assembled troops. The position is a most prominent one, and the memorial will be a landmark from the sea and shore. The Nova Scotia Government authorities, Historical Society, and citizens generally, are greatly interested in the enterprise, and many Americans visiting Cape Breton have expressed their pride and satisfaction that an American patriotic society is to honor an event which reflected so much glory on their country. It is expected that an old French cannon will be raised from the harbor of Louisbourg, this fall and mounted in the redoubt close by the memorial. The committee regret that they have been unable to secure a brass gun used in the siege in order to cast it into commemorative medals, but they have been offered a brass bell from the garrison church for that purpose.

The Society of Colonial Dames.

THE older of the two societies of COLONIAL DAMES, the one whose insignia accompanies this item, is apparently a very exclusive and conservative organization of limited numbers, whose membership, to a considerable extent, are residents of New York City. The secretary recently sent the following note to this journal, in response to our queries: "The members of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES prefer not to have their names given to the public. You have confused this, the original society, with the numerous imitations that have sprung up in different localities. The subdivisions of the National Society are numbered, and not given State names. No one is eligible, unless invited to join the society by two of its members. It is useless to apply personally to the secretary, who is powerless to assist any one to join, and can only receive *written* applications." The general secretary resides at No. 40 East Twenty ninth Street, New York. Her name is omitted in deference to her request.



Society of Colonial Dames.

THE Governor General of the General Society of COLONIAL DAMES is Mrs. S. Dawson Coleman, of Philadelphia, Penn. The Secretary General is Miss Mary Dickinson, of No. 121 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. This Society is the younger but more active of the two Societies of COLONIAL DAMES. As soon as an engraving of the insignia of this Society can be obtained, it will be used in this column.

AN essay on "COLONIAL DAMES" was recently read before the Woman's Literary Club, of Baltimore, Md.

MRS. FRANK X. WARD, of Baltimore, a member of the COLONIAL DAMES, gave a "Colonial Tea," on the anniversary of the death of her distinguished ancestor.

THE New York State Society of COLONIAL DAMES, Mrs. Howard Townsend, President, will complete their plans for a course of patriotic lectures, at their meeting the first week in November.

MRS. CATHERINE HICKS, of Boston, in her address to ladies upon organizations of women, took occasion to describe the Society of COLONIAL DAMES, commending it for the patriotic influence it exerts.

THE Pennsylvania Society of the COLONIAL DAMES is enthusiastically at work, promoting several worthy public enterprises. First in their desires is the obtaining from the city of Philadelphia of the custody of Independence Hall, and this, notwithstanding the adverse report of the city committee. Then, upon its anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, they began a series of patriotic lectures. They also offer a prize to the graduating class of the Girls' Normal School for the best essay upon Colonial history. Their membership is reported as 275, with many applications, by the Secretary, Mrs. James Mifflin, 1824, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daughters of the Revolution.

THE President General of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is Mrs. E. P. Steers, of No. 2076 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Secretary-General is Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2052 Madison Avenue, New York.

THE *Chicago Journal* of October 11th contained the following:

The annual meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was held this morning in the Palmer House, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: State Regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot; Chapter Regent, Mrs. John N. Jewett; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Pennoyer L. Sherman; Registrar, Mrs. Fred A. Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Becker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson; Treasurer, Mrs. John C. Bundy. From 250 to 300 ladies belong to the Chapter, which is one of the largest in the United States.

THE New Jersey Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION held their quarterly meeting at Orange October 2d, Miss Adeline W. Torrey presiding. After the

transaction of business, a paper on "The Battle of Monmouth" was read by Miss Le Huray, of Summit. Among those present were the following officers: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; Recording Secretary, Miss Gail A. Tait; Treasurer, Mrs. George Hodenpyl; Registrar, Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater; Trustees, Mrs. Robert Ward, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. William Torrey



Baird, Mrs. J. Wood Stuart and the Rev. Alexander Mann, the Chaplain.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Orleans, met October 7th and decided to undertake the repairs of the Chalmette Monument. Mrs. W. A. Bailey, No. 371 St. Andrew Street, is one of the moving spirits of this timely and worthy undertaking.

IN connection with the name of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the *Richmond, (Va.) Times*, publishes the programme for a series of seven lectures upon Virginia history, by as many different prominent Virginians. The article quoted ends with the following:

The lectures will be delivered in the parlors of the Historical Society, on Franklin Street, the first Friday evening in every month, from November until May. It is regretted that the space will be so much more limited than the audiences which will probably apply for admission, but the place is so pre-eminently suited to the spirit of the entertainments, that it has been unanimously decided to have them there. This place has been made "holy ground" to every true Virginian. Long before it was thought of as a home for the Historical Society, it was the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Its ample book-cases hold the priceless records of the men whose noble deeds have given Virginians such reason to be proud of their beautiful old State, while the portraits of many of those same honored men adorn its walls. It should be, and doubtless will be deemed a privilege to hear the thrilling story of Virginia told amid such hallowed associations.

THE 111th anniversary of the Evacuation of New York is to be celebrated this year by the New York SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, by the first presentation on Saturday evening, November 24, of Pratt's allegory, "America." The entertainment consists of tableaux and songs illustrating American History from the time of Columbus to the World's Fair. A chorus of 100 voices and an orchestra of 50 pieces, with the assistance of prominent soloists, give some suggestion of the excellence of the musical portion of the entertainment. Members of societies desiring to attend, are invited to apply to Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Secretary General, 64 Madison Avenue. The Entertainment Committee announces that a special feature of the allegory will be the display of nearly 200 historical pictures, which is to be in charge of Professor William Latham. A diagram of seats may be seen Tuesday afternoons, from 2 until 4 o'clock, in the General Society rooms, 64 Madison Ave. The price of tickets has been fixed at \$1 and \$1.50, with reserved seats. Those on the Entertainment Committee of the General Society are Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE President General of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Washington, D. C. The Secretary General is Miss Mary Desha, with office in the Union Trust building, cor. 9th and F streets, Washington, D. C.



THE Eunice Dennie Burr chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized on April 19th, 1894, in the ancient town of Fairfield, Conn., in one of four Colonial houses left standing after the burning of the town by the British in 1779. Mrs. Wm. B. Glover was chosen regent of the Chapter. The historic town of Fairfield, while now hardly more than a village, was, during the time of the Revolution, the largest and most important place on the Sound between New York and New Haven. This chapter is named "Eunice Dennie Burr" in honor of the daughter of Eunice and James Dennie and the wife of Thaddeus Burr. This Chapter numbers twenty members.

THE Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Indianapolis DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its annual meeting, elected Mrs. C. C. Foster State Regent, and Mrs. Merrick Vinton Chapter Regent.

THE Pittsburgh DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave a reception October 13th to raise funds with which to repair the old Block House at that place. They are also engaged in having located and excavated the old tunnels that connected the Block House, which was really only a portion of Fort Duquesne, with places outside, some hundreds of feet distant. The *Pittsburgh Dispatch* says:

The Society will restore as much of the tunnels as can be found within the boundaries of the tract of ground given them by Mrs. Schenley. Indi-

cations of the old tunnels have already been found in two places. Apparently, the passageway was walled and covered with wood, only partly hewn. Great chunks of the wood have been found, and in many cases, when people were excavating for cellars, etc., they have found what were apparently two walls, and between was a conglomeration of wood and other debris well mixed with earth.

At Athens, Ga., the Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION numbers 13.

THE Pittsburgh, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, attended the funeral of Mrs. Will Jones, one of their number, contributing a fine floral tribute.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD, editor of the *American Monthly*, the organ of this Society, has been to Buffalo upon a visit concerning the chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at that place.

WHEN the Eschscholtzia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was recently formed in Los Angeles, Cal., the company drank tea that was brewed in camp kettles that were used during the War of the Revolution.

THE anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain (October 7, 1780.) was celebrated by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Memphis, Tenn. Soldiers from that State took a prominent and creditable part in this important engagement.

THE South Carolina DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION report that they are "making progress slowly." The State Regent, Mrs. R. E. Bacon, writes: "We are very conservative in our State, and do not take up new movements with avidity."

At Wallingford, Pa., October 19th, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION elected officers as follows: Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur; Register, Mrs. Louis K. Lodge; Secretary, Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Snowden Leiper.

At an "opening reunion" at Sherry's, the New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, perfected arrangements for the entertainment of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the national President General, the latter part of November.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Portland, Me., on the 8th of October elected Miss Susan M. Adams and Mrs. Virginia H. Wilson of Deering Vice Regents, and Mrs. Abbie M. Tenny of Portland, Auditor.

THE "Fortnightly" Club of ladies in Chicago, celebrated their twenty-first anniversary by moving into their new quarters, corner of Wabash and Washington Streets. One of the attractions of the new quarters is a Colonial fire-place. Many of the members of this club are members of the Illinois Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Bonny Kate chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Knoxville, Tenn., celebrated on Oct. 6, the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain. They listened to an address by Miss Mary B. Temple and a paper by Miss Mildred Overton Mathes, who related the story of "My Bonny Kate, My Brave Girl," after whom the chapter is named.

THE Donegal Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Lancaster, Pa., on October 11th elected: Regent, Mrs. Henry Carpenter; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sarah McCorkle Case; Recording Secretary, Miss Susan Reigart Slaymaker; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah W. Walker; Treasurer, Miss Sarah M. Herr; Register, Miss Serena M. North. Historian, Miss Elizabeth S. Atlee.

FROM Julia Owens Avery, secretary of the Groton Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a carefully prepared annual report has been received. The patriotic associations in and about Groton find expression in the earnest and faithful work of these ladies as shown by this report. This society is very strong in Connecticut, and Groton is one of the nerve centers.

THE anniversary of the bombardment by the British of Bristol, R. I., October 6, was made the occasion of a very pleasant joint celebration of the event by THE DAUGHTERS and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A carriage drive, speeches by local historical authorities, the description and examination of relics of the War of the Revolution, and finally a dinner, were enjoyed by a party numbering about 100.

THE annual meeting of the Rhode Island DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held October 11th at Providence. The officers elected were as follows: Regent—Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard; Secretary and Registrar—Miss Annie W. Stockbridge; Treasurer—Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran; Historian—Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker; Executive Committee—Officers, ex Officio and Mrs. William R. Talbot, Mrs. William Ames, Miss Mary C.

Wheeler, Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. A. G. Durfee, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Miss Isabel H. Pegram, Mrs. Edward S. Clark.

THE membership of Miss Mary Desha, the Secretary-General of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been transferred from the Mary Washington Chapter in Washington, D. C., to the Wautauga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Memphis, Tennessee. Of this the *Memphis Commercial* says:

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the enrolling of Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, D. C., as a member of Wautauga Chapter. Miss Desha was a member of the Mary Washington Chapter in Washington, and makes the change because her ancestors were all prominent in the pioneer history of Tennessee. Her application was received with joy, and it was the unanimous vote to enroll her as a member.

ON October 6th the Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Newburgh, N. Y., and invited guests to the total number of nearly one hundred, took carriages and drove back from the Hudson river five miles to Temple Hill. This hill commands a very fine and extended view, and about it, in the valleys to the west and south, the American army was encamped from 1782 until they disbanded in 1783. Upon this hill a structure was erected for official, social, religious and Masonic purposes, the latter use giving it the name of "Temple," from which the name Temple Hill is derived. Upon the site of the "temple" a monument has been erected, and about this the party gathered and listened to speeches by Mr. Emory and Ruttenber. The view of this monument, shown elsewhere in this issue, is from a photograph taken at this time by Miss Adelaide Skeel, a member of the chapter. The party later resumed seats in their carriages and drove down to General Knox's headquarters, where they were entertained by the present owner, Mrs. Emma Simis, and where they later, in Indian file, explored the adjoining picturesque ravine.

THE annual meeting of the Manchester, N. H., "Molly Stark" chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held on the first day of October. The *Daily Mirror* gives the following particulars in regard to it:

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of the former board of officers, as follows: Regent, Mrs. G. Byron Chandler; vice regents, Mrs. Freeman P. Woodbury, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter and Miss Elizabeth Stark; secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Manning; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. French; recorder, Mrs. David Cross. A board of eight managers was elected, consisting of Mrs. D. C. Gould, Mrs. William J. Hoyt, Mrs. Z. Foster Campbell, Mrs. B. B. Shepherd, Mrs. Ada Sweetzer, Mrs. John Kennard, Miss Bernice Kelly and Mrs. Frank Preston. Mrs. Henry E. Burnham was chosen historian. The organization has sixty-eight members. The society voted to extend an invitation to Mrs. Florence Ward Hall, eldest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and author of "Social Manners and Customs," to lecture on social customs before the chapter at the residence of the state regent, probably upon the afternoon of Nov. 9. It was proposed that in conjunction with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the society inaugurate a movement to erect a suitable monument to Gen. Enoch Poore, one of the most prominent of the New Hampshire generals, a member of General Washington's personal staff and commander of the second brigade of New Hampshire troops during the entire Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., observed the 117th anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British, October 16th, by exercises in the old stone "Senate" house. When all other houses were burned in retaliation for British losses at Saratoga, this house, the seat of the State government, escaped. The programme included speeches reviewing the history and the reading of Will Carleton's poem, "The Burning of Kingston." After the exercises, the Daughters and their invited guests, who represented chapters of the Society in New York City, Rochester, Saratoga, Poughkeepsie, Brooklyn and other places in the State of New York, besides a number from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, embarked in forty carriages decorated with flags, and were driven to Hurley, four miles away, at which place the Dutch, on October 16th, 1777, took refuge after fleeing from the British, who had set their houses on fire. At Hurley, after viewing the several colonial houses still standing, the Daughters were entertained by Mrs. J. D. Wynkoop, of New York, at her country home, a historic mansion, where Col. Cornelius D. Wynkoop gave many of the fleeing Dutchmen and their slaves shelter.

MANY soldiers of the Revolution are buried at Tarrytown, ("Sleepy Hollow") New York, and M. D. Raymond, editor of the *Tarrytown Argus*, is working to raise \$2,000, with which to erect a suitable monument on "Battle Hill."

THE *Philadelphia Enquirer* suggests that Stony Point, the place made ever memorable by the night assault led by Anthony Wayne, should be suitably marked, and the anniversary observed, by the joint action of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The *Enquirer* calls attention to the fact that of the forty men of the Pennsylvania line who formed the forlorn hope that charged the position, thirty-six were either killed or wounded.

The Spirit of '76 March.

This is the name of an original spirited march, now ready, which has been written for the Continental Guard of Chicago, a military auxiliary of the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It is to be played on all occasions of a patriotic character and in which the Sons participate, and on training day, May 30th. It is military, inspiring and sure to prove popular.



The title page contains the beautiful lithograph which appeared on the title page of the October number of the *Spirit of '76 Magazine*. Mrs. Victoria Adams Barber, the composer of the march, is one of Chicago's well-known young composers and is winning quite a reputation although beginning to place her musical works only last February. Mrs. Barber is a Charter member of the National Society and one of the organizers of the Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. She is a descendant of two of the oldest and most illustrious families of America, the

Adams' and Chesman's. At 17 she was a skilled instrumentalist, playing with some of the leading violinists of the day and at the same time was a member of the Apollo Club mixed chorus. After graduating from college with high honors, she became a student at Hershey School under Mrs. Clarence Eddy, studying harmony and composition under Frederick Grant Gleason. She has mastered several languages and is a shorthand reporter. Mrs. Barber was a pupil in elocution under Prof. Walter Lyman and Samuel Keyser and then became a member of James Duff's New York Standard Theater Company, which at the time comprised many of the members of the Bostonians.

In addition to her musical abilities, Mrs. Barber is becoming well known as a writer of short stories. She has a novel ready for the publisher and another in course of preparation, but intends to devote herself exclusively to the field of musical composition. She is a member of the National Press League. Her music displays considerable originality. Among many of her compositions, the following are perhaps the best known, "Which shall I chose, Bessie or Nell?" "All not forsake you," "Giddy, young fellow from Mars," "The man with a wheel in his head," etc.

THE irreverent editor of the *Chicago Mail* suggests the formation of a society of "the Sons of Parents who did not come through Castle Garden." Why this editor should favor a society in which he could not qualify, he does not explain.

THE PATHFINDER, of Washington, D. C., has a page in each issue devoted to American History. That of September 22d is contributed by Mr. A. S. Hamilton, of the Record Bureau in the State Department. Among the good things which he writes is the following:

"Every living American, worthy of the name, remembers the 'heroes of '76.' Trim the torch of historical research as you will, to lay bare the intrigues and jealousies of those Revolutionary times, and the main fact stands unalterable, that those men and women gave the dearest things and suffered the bitterest woes, and that out of their sacrifice our now great and hopeful nation was born.

MASSACHUSETTS has just completed the compilation of the records of her soldiers of the Revolution, having expended \$10,000 upon the work. It will now require \$5,500 more to print them. The work was begun in 1891, and has been completed largely through the efforts of J. J. Tracy, the chief of the archives department of the State Department.

WHILE many Societies of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION can boast of the membership of "own" sons of Revolutionary sires, the Maine Society is fortunate in that they have as members three brothers, sons of a Revolutionary soldier—Merrick Sawyer of South Thomaston. James Hubbard Sawyer of Harmon, and David Blethen Sawyer of Lewiston, Me., sons of Jacob and Esther Hebbard Sawyer, his wife. Jacob Sawyer served as private in Capt. Daniel Strout's company, stationed at Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough from July 19, 1775, five months and 25 days; in Capt. William Crocker's company at Falmouth, March 1 to November 23, 1776, and in Capt. Joshua Jordan's company, Col. Jonathan Mitchells, sergeant; in the Penobscot Expedition, from July 7 to September 25, 1779.

The General Sullivan Statue.

The first act of rebellion is attributed to General John Sullivan, who, on December 14th, 1774, pulled down the British flag which was floating over Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, N. H., and seized 100 barrels of gunpowder and took it to Durham, N. H., where it was stored in the cellar of a meeting house until it was used by the American army. On the site of this meeting house, on September 27th, 1894, was dedicated a monument erected by an appropriation of \$10,000 by the State legislature, to the memory of General Sullivan. The oration was made by Rev. A. H. Quint, and an address by Hon. Henry W. Blair. The latter concluded his remarks by saying:

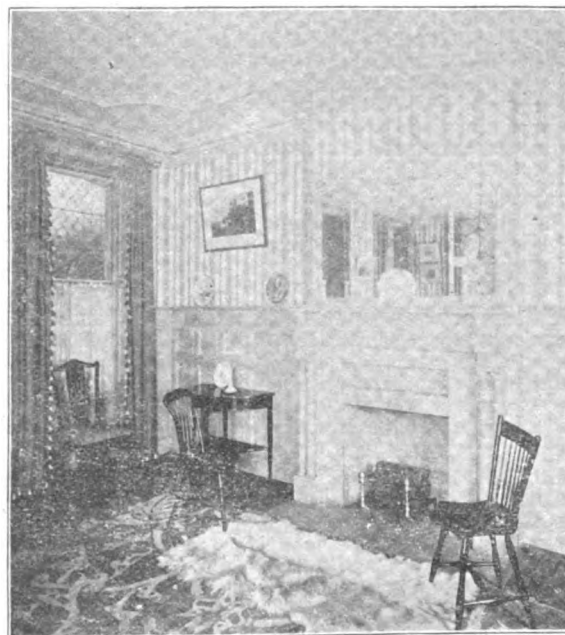
This monument to John Sullivan is a tardy, and although a beautiful yet an inadequate tribute to his life and character. There is no place more appropriate than the grave where his ashes repose among the remains of those whom he loved and amid the everlasting outlines of nature with which he was familiar to commemorate his fame, but it would well comport with the duty of the State and of the nation to both of whom he gave the best services of one of their greatest sons if at their capitals with no longer delay, they should erect suitable monuments to his memory to which posterity might turn from every part of the whole State and of the whole nation to imbibe the highest lessons of patriotism.

The Jefferson Letters.

THE collection, described elsewhere, is for sale, and is in the custody of a cousin of the owners, Prof. William D. Cabell of Washington. Professor Cabell is the manager of a young ladies' academy: The Norwood Institute, and may be addressed at the "Boarding Department," at No. 1435 K. Street, or the "Day Department at 1212 14th Street. The representative of THE SPIRIT OF '76 acknowledges many courtesies received from Professor Cabell, and recommends this collection to the attention of collectors of original manuscripts.

A Colonial Room.

This "interior" is a tasteful arrangement in white and blue by the firm of Joseph P. McHugh & Co., and may be seen at their establishment, No. 3 West 42d street, New York. In the three stories of their store are fifteen or twenty similar rooms, decorated and furnished to represent the entire range of their



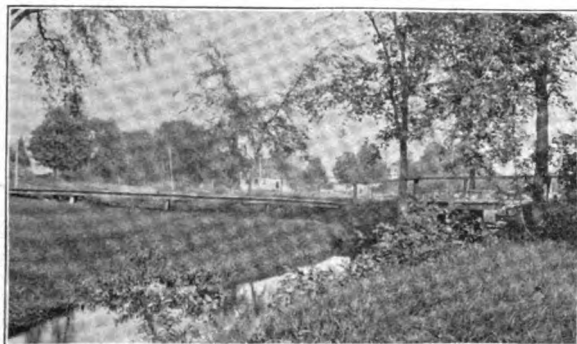
work, which includes Moorish, French, Spanish, Japanese—in fact all the desired styles. The room illustrated is well furnished with faithful reproductions of Colonial antiques in mahogany chairs, corner stands, sunken buffet, etc., etc. The goods of this firm are of their own importation, and include everything necessary for the complete furnishing of a room, including vases, rugs, pillows, portiers, furniture of all the most novel styles and of their own manufacture and form. As a still further illustration of the range of treatment this firm supplies, might be mentioned their quaint Dutch room, with a Dutch tiled oven with hood roof and flanking box seats.

Flower of Essex.

On the 18th of September (O. S.) 1675, a large number of men, who were spoken of by Colonel Winters as "the Flower of Essex," were ambushed and killed at Bloody Brook, South Deerfield Massachusetts. The circumstances were as follows:

These men were doing garrison and patrol duty along the Connecticut River in the fall of 1675. On the morning of September 18 they started from Deerfield to relieve the inhabitants of Headley, who were threatened by the savages. Some four miles south of Deerfield, at the crossing of a brook, they were taken in an ambushade, and were all destroyed. This has been called "That most fatal day, the saddest that ever befell New England." The brook by which they fought, and on whose bank they were buried in a common grave, took from that day and from that incident the name of Bloody Brook. The names of the slain are as follows:

Capt. Thomas Laythrop, Sergeant; Thomas Smith, Samuel Stevens, John Hobs, *Ipswich*; Daniel Button, *Salem*; John Harriman, Thomas Bayley, Ezekiel Sawler, *Salem*; Jacob Kilborne, Thomas Manning, *Ipswich*; Benjamin Ropes, do.; John Bennett, *Manchester*; Thomas Menter, Caleb Kimball, *Ipswich*; Thomas Hobs, *Ipswich*; Robert Homes, Edward Traske, *Salem*; Richard Lambert, *Salem*; Josiah Dodge, *Beverley*; Peter Woodberry, *Beverley*; Joseph Balch, *Beverley*; Samuel Whitteridge, *Ipswich*; William Dow, Sergeant; Samuel Stevens, Samuel Compton, John Plum, Thomas Huckle, *Salem*; George Ropes, *Salem*; Joseph King, Thomas Alexander, Francis Friende, Abel Oseph, John Lithiate, Samuel Hudson, Adam Clarke, Ephraim Fearah, Robert Wilson, *Salem*; Benjamin Fernell, Solomon Alley, *Lynn*; John Merrick, Robert Hindsall, Samuel Hindsall, Barnabas Hindsall, John Hindsall, Joseph Gilbert, John Allin, *Manchester*; Joshua Carter, *Manchester*; John Barnard, James Tufts, *Salem*; Jonathan Plympton, Philip Barsham, Thomas Weller, William Smeade, Zebediah Williams, Eliakim Marshall, James Mudge, George Cole.



BLOODY BROOK.

They wake, not with the morning light
That breaks above Pocumtuck's crest;
Still in the shadow of the night,
As fell they side by side in fight,
Upon the field they rest.

They wake, not with the birds that sing
Sweet early matins loud and clear,
That make the forest arches ring
With notes of cheery caroling,
Which men delight to hear.

They wake, not with the flowers that greet
The morning with wide open eyes,
The garden's stately lilies sweet,
The violet at the grasses' feet
Uplooking to the skies.

They wake not—they, whose final rest
Is guarded from celestial wall;
Their heads lie on their mother's breast,
Who draws with hand the tenderest
Her mantle over all.

The meadows of Pocumtuck sleep
Within the shadow of the hill;
Wrapped in a silence vast and deep
The memory of the dead they keep
Green as their green sod still.

This stream—we shudder as we look,
Trace where green bank and image meet,
The ghastly name of Bloody Brook
From an ensanguined feshet took
This crystal at our feet.

Here by the resting waters' side,
Beneath a tender brooding sky,
No pity for their fate denied,
Just where, by ruthless hands they died,
The Flower of Essex lie.

—ISAAC BASSETT CHOATE.

Credit Given.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. James F. Ryder (a dealer in fine art goods and photography at 239 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio,) in giving the use of the photograph "Yankee Doodle." Also, of Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. for permission to copy their outline map, used in this issue to illustrate the article upon the Hudson River. Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have recently published a complete guide of the Hudson River, which is conveniently arranged for tourists who desire the history of the places they visit. Price, 75 cents. For sale by all booksellers.

The Tories Were Not Loved.

The original manuscript of the following "receipts for Whiggism and Toryism" was loaned by Mr. W. W. J. Warren. It is dated August 10th, 1776, and illustrates the intense feeling of the Patriots against British sympathizers. The style of the original is strictly followed:

"A receipt to make a Toryite to Perfection.—Take 6 oz. of Hypocrisy, 2 oz. of Confusion, 3 oz. of a turn coat, 1 oz. of obedience to the Devil, 2 oz. of Infamy, 3 oz. of Pride, 1 oz. of Vanity, 1 oz. of Choler, 1-20 part of a thimbleful of brains, 1 oz. of Drunkenness 2 oz. of Bohea with an Extreme Good Likeness in ye Slavery of his Countrymen, 2 oz. of a blunderhead, 1 oz. of a Babler's Tongue, 1 oz. of Covetousness, 1 oz. of Atrocity, 3 spoon-fuls of ye Blood of a heathen, a quart of Water. Steep them together 2 hours. Give it the person as he is going to bed and by morning he will be a tory."

"To make a Whig.—One oz. of Integrity, 1 oz. of Magnanimity, 3 oz. of Honor, 1 oz. of Religion, 1 oz. of Zeal, 1 oz. of Splendor, 2 oz. of Resistance, 6 oz. of Courage, 3 oz. of Wit, 1 oz. of Disobedience to Tyrants, 1 oz. of hatred to tyrants, 1 oz. of Coelescence, 1 oz. of Independence, 1 oz. of Cognition, 7 oz. of the fear of god and hatefulness of Tyrants, With two quarts of Water. Give it as the Person is going to bed and by morning, he will be a Whig."

"The first Receipt, Do you not take

Because it will a tory make."

(Signed) "A UNITED STATES MAN."

Arnold, at Ticonderoga.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—The September number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 has an interesting article, treating of the Committee of Safety in Albany County, New York. I herewith send you a copy of an original letter of Ethan Allen, addressed to the Committee of Correspondence of Albany. This letter has recently been discovered in Vermont among the papers of an aged gentleman of that State, now deceased, of which Committee this gentleman was probably a member. This letter is important, as it settles the date of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, which, in history, has been erroneously given. It also settles a point which has been in dispute, whether Arnold was at the taking of the Fort. The letter has been photographed, and my copy, which I send you, is taken from the photograph. The hiatus in the copy was made by the wafer which sealed the letter. Upon opening the missive, the wafer tore the paper. It probably would have had the number "500," as seen at the close of the letter. On the back of the letter is noted "Received the 12th."

COL. D. S. LAMSON, C. W.,
Weston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the Inexpressible satisfaction to acquaint you, that at daylight of the eleventh Inst., pursuant to my Directions from sundry leading gentlemen in the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, I took the Fortress of Ticonderoga with about 130 Green Mountain Boys; Colonel Eaton, with about 47 Veteran soldiers Distinguished themselves in the action. Colonel Arnold entered the fortress with me side by side; the Guard were so surprised that contrary to our expectation did not fire on us but fled with precipitancy. We immediately entered the fortress and took the Garrison Prisoners without Bloodshed or any opposition. They consisted of one Captain and a Lieutenant and forty-two men. Little more may be said. You know Governor Carlton of Canada will exert himself to retake it, and as your County is nearer than any other Part of the Colonies and as your Inhabitants more thoroughly manifested their zeal in the cause of their Country, I expect Immediate Assistance from you Both in men & Provisions. You cannot exert yourselves too much in so Glorious a cause. The number of men Need not be more — at the first, Till the other Colonies can have time to muster. I am apprehensive of a sudden and Quick Attack, pray be quick to our relief and send 500 men immediately. Fail not, From your Friend and Humble Servant,
ETHAN ALLEN,
Commander of Ticonderoga."

Comments.

The following are a few of the many pleasant expressions received:

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is splendid.—O. L. Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H.

Your first number is most interesting.—Mrs. Charles F. Allen, Newburgh, N. Y.

I am very much pleased with the first number of your paper.—W. E. Hale, San Quentin, Cal.

I congratulate you on the first number of your spirited paper.—Mrs. K. Van Rensselaer, Secretary, New York Society of Colonial Dames.

The first number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a highly praiseworthy production. I wish you the best of success.—Chas. A. Hoyt, New York.

I hasten to send my subscription in encouragement, and express my gratitude to the honorable, noble and patriotic progenitors of THE SPIRIT OF '76.—H. S. Waterman, Johnson, Vt.

I am greatly pleased with the plans and appearance of your patriotic publication.—Elroy M. Avery, President of the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Cleveland, O.

Let me congratulate you on the first copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Its appearance and finish are admirable, and the illustration of "The Maid of '76" on the first page gives it a very Colonial and inspiring look. I wish our girls of the present day would all copy her looks and bearing.—Prof. William D. Cabell, Washington, D. C.

The Wearing of the Insignia.

IN response to a request from this paper, asking for information as to what legislation there had been in regard to army officers wearing insignia of military societies, the following has been received:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—It is believed that the information desired is contained in the following slips attached.

J. O. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I.

The following joint resolution is, by direction of the acting Secretary of War, republished for the information and government of all concerned:

1.—Joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the War of the Revolution, the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right. [H. R. 55: Introduced by Mr. Lacey].

Approved, September 25, 1890.

In compliance with the above joint resolution, the uniform regulations of the Army are modified as follows: The phrase "occasions of ceremony," in the resolution, will include all musters, reviews, inspections, parades, and other occasions on which officers and men are required to appear in full-dress uniform.

The badges are to be worn on the left breast of the coat, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which shall be from two to four inches (according to the height of the wearer) below the upper line of the shoulder.

The ribbons are to be suspended from a bar of metal passed through their upper ends and attached to the coat. [G. O. 133 of '90.

II.

The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Joint Resolution authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union upon all occasions of ceremony.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States may be worn, in their own right, upon all public occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization. [G. O. 14, A. G. O. '94. H. R. 133: Introduced by Mr. Outwater].

Our Correspondents.

1

NEW YORK, October 8, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Will you kindly advise me if you know of a list of books bearing upon Colonial Wars . . . I believe it would be desirable information for many people to have. Also, where the archives, if any, bearing upon the Colonial Wars, are deposited. I refer more particularly to the archives that bear upon the State of Maryland.

Very truly yours,

E. E. C.

1.—We believe that there is no book relating exclusively to the Wars of Colonial times. The subject is treated in the various Histories of the Colonies, and in the different State Histories.

2.—The Maryland State archives are probably in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

The following books contain accounts of the Colonial Wars: HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—By Percy Greg. Published 1887, by W. H. Allen & Co., London. 2 vols.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA—By Henry Cabot Lodge. Published by Harper Bros., New York, 1881.

POPULAR HISTORY OF UNITED STATES—By William Cullen Bryant. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1878. 2 vols.

2

FORT SUPPLY, OKLA. TER.,
October 11, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir: I would be glad, if it lies in your power, if you would reply through the columns of your paper, to the following query: "Where was the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry (Regulars) stationed during the War of 1812. Was it at Fort Hamilton?"

Very truly yours,

DAINGERFIELD PARKER,
Lieut.-Col., U. S. Army.

The Forty-first United States Infantry was organized under the Act of January 29, 1813, and was disbanded May 17, 1815. The regiment was organized in New York City and vicinity, and during its term of service was stationed at Sandy Hook, N. J., to June, 1814; at New Utrecht, N. Y., to September, 1814; at the Narrows, Long Island, to November, 1814, and at Fort Greene, New Utrecht, N. Y., to May, 1815. Fort Hamilton did not exist at that period. It was only commenced in 1825.

3

FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA, October 15, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Will you be kind enough to inform me what book, if any, gives the names of the Tories expelled from Western Massachusetts, and Vermont, and of New York State, along the border of the above mentioned States at any time in the Revolutionary War, or where information can be obtained.

Yours truly,

JEROME WILTSE, SR.

Thousands of Tories are known to have been expelled from New York State alone in 1783. We do not know where a list of their names is to be found. Some particulars on this subject might be obtained from the separate State histories of Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, or in Sabine's *The Loyalists*.

Our Book Table.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.—Every true American confidently expects, sometime, to live in Washington while attending to his duties as Senator or President, and to every young American, a visit to this place of future possibilities and unlimited attractions, is a hope and a vision of delight. Into this place the Century company has conducted a party of children, shown them all the sights and told and published the story of their experiences in an attractive form, with the title used at the head of this article. It makes a book of 250 pages with about 200 illustration, and is as entertaining as it is instructive. The publication of this book grew out of a conversation between Mr. John Winfield Scott, the secretary of the New York State society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with the Century company. This led finally to its being issued under the auspices of the National Society, as shown by the following introduction in this book:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, July, 1894.

The society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is an association composed of lineal descendants of ancestors who assisted in achieving the nation's independence, either in the civil or military service, during the War of the American Revolution. It aims to encourage the study of Revolutionary history, to erect suitable memorials, to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of the war, and to inspire among its members and the community at large a profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers. In its endeavor to inculcate in the minds of the youth of the land a more exalted patriotism, it has supplied schools with American flags, organized patriotic celebrations, and prepared bronze medals of appropriate design to be given to the pupils as prizes for compositions upon Revolutionary history. It has also offered to our principal colleges gold and silver medals to be awarded annually to the writers of the best essays upon the principles fought for in the American Revolution and has distributed many patriotic addresses. It believes, with Bolingbroke, that "the love of country is a lesson of reason, not an institution of nature," and that it can be largely stimulated by proper teachings.

Much regret has been felt from the fact that there has been no book published heretofore in which the principles contended for in the American Revolution and a description of the institutions of the Government have been set forth in a sufficiently interesting form to make the study attractive to children. The society recently suggested to the Century Company the advisability of preparing such a book. This work has now been produced, and it is presented in a form which commands itself highly to the society and has received its cordial approval.

It is proper to state that the society has no business relations with the publishers of the book, and no pecuniary interest whatever in the publication. The services rendered by the officers of the society in furthering the project have been entirely gratuitous.

HORACE PORTER,
President General.

THE SPECTATOR.—A well-preserved volume of the "Spectator," from No. 1, of March 3, 1710, to No. 80, has been presented by Mr. W. W. J. Warren of New York. A good illustration of its quaint style is shown in the following extract, which shows that anarchy was regarded as a menace to government and "public credit," even in 1710:

The thoughts of the day gave my mind employment for the whole night, so that I fell insensibly into a kind of methodical dream. Methought I saw, towards the upper end of a hall, a beautiful virgin, seated on a throne of gold. Her name, as they told me, was PUBLIC CREDIT. She appeared infinitely timorous in all her behaviour, and she changed colour and startled at everything she heard. There sat at her feet a couple of secretaries, who received every hour, letters from all parts of the world, which the one or the other of them was perpetually reading to her, and according to the news she heard, to which she was exceedingly attentive, she changed colour, and discovered many symptoms of health or sickness. Behind the throne was a prodigious heap of bags of money, which were piled upon one another so high that they touched the ceiling. Methought the hall became alarmed, the doors flew open; and there entered half a dozen of the most hideous phantoms. They came in two by two and mingled together in a kind of dance. The first couple were Tyranny and Anarchy, then Bigotry and Atheism. The lady upon the throne was frightened to distraction when she saw them all in a body, and fainted away at the sight. There was a great change in the bill of money bags and the heaps of money which were about her, shrinking and falling into so many empty bags. The great heaps of gold on either side the throne now appeared to be only heaps of paper.

The philosopher and prophet of the Spectator was not so ungallant as to leave this lady in a faint and thus give encouragement to anarchy, for he adds:

While I was lamenting this sudden desolation, there entered a second dance of apparitions, in the front being Moderation leading Religion. At their entrance the Lady revived, the bags swelled to their former bulk, the heaps of paper changed into pyramids of guineas, and, for my own part, I was so transported with joy that I awoke.

PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON.—Wallace Bruce, author, publisher and patriot, a descendant of two of the most famous families in Scotland, builder of the monument to Abraham Lincoln in Edinburgh, and long the author of books explanatory of scenes along the Hudson River, has issued a work of great interest, representing the Hudson River in picture. Besides the title page, there is one page only of reading matter in the whole work, and that is the introduction. The rest of the book tells its own story. Mr. Bruce has photographed both banks of the Hudson River, from Castle William on one side and the Statue of Liberty on the other in New York harbor, to the city of Albany. All the conspicuous points noted in the history of the colonies and of the Revolution, and in fiction, song and poetry, are shown in what is, although broken into pages, a continuous panorama of the river on both sides. The views are taken from a yacht in the river, and thus reveal the lofty banks of the Rhine of America, as they are seen by the yachtsman or the traveller upon a river steamer. The most dwellings of noteworthy New Yorkers are mentioned by name under the respective pictures in which they appear, including those of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Gould, Levi P. Morton, Gen. John Watts DePeyster and others.—Published by The Bryant Literary Union, Temple Court, New York. \$1.

NEW YORK DIRECTORY OF 1786.—This excellent and facsimile reprint of the first New York City directory, is a desirable addition to any historical library. It gives the population of New York City as 23,614 or an increase of 1,752 in 15 years, and the names of 163 hereditary and 18 honorary members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—Published by the Trow City Directory Company of New York. (Presented by Mr. W. W. J. Warren of New York).

THE HISTORICAL REGISTER—This excellent monthly magazine, published in Philadelphia, gives internal evidence of careful editing and judicious selection of material. Its aim is more ambitious than its cheaper contemporaries, and it will doubtless exert much good, wholesome influence in cultivating a public interest in American history, to which it is devoted.

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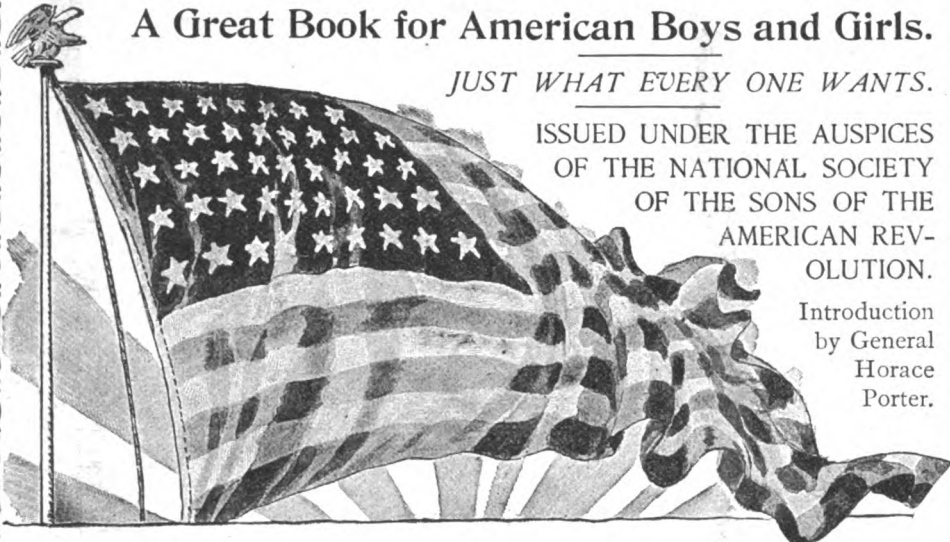
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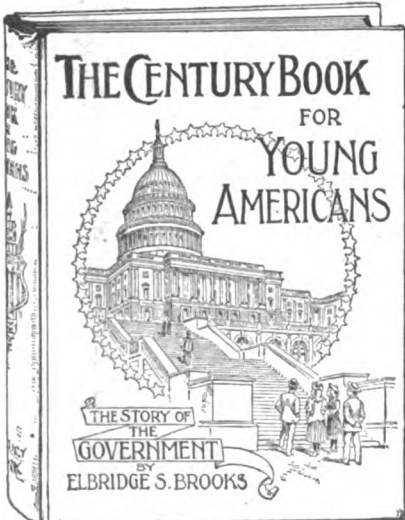


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BETWEEN TWO FIRES.*

Over the snow, the pure white snow
Of many and many a year ago,
The sleighs went gliding as to-day.
And oh! the glad hearts' rapid beat,
And the eager service of willing feet,—
For people are just the same alway.

My lady loves the cheery ride,
With its tinkling bells, its Christmas tide,
The icy glisten, the bracing air,
And the blessed sunlight everywhere,—
But she loves still more—I need not mention,
Her lover's delicate attention.

Listen! he promises wealth and fame
And all that comes with a noble name
He will shield her from cruel adversity—
But will he ever, ever be
True to his country?—Pledge he must,
Before he take her life in trust.

She will not brook his hesitation,
She loves not his wealth, or name, or station
As she loves his truth and loyalty.
He must promise his life - his strong right hand
In the cause of God and their native land
Or her own true knight he can never be.

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Seal of
King John
attached
to Magna
Charta
and speci-
men of orig-
inal text
of that
document



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*Ioannes dei gra Rex Angl. Dns Hydn. Dux Normann. Aquit. 7 Comes
Andeg. Archiepis. Epis. Abbat. Conuicibz. Barombz. Iudic. Corretar. Vice
comitibz. Prepositis. Milibz. 7 omibz Balliis 7 iudicibz. Salutem.*
*Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur vel dissolvatur vel distringatur
aut exulet. aut aliquo modo destruat. nec super eum ibimus nec super eum mittemus nisi per
legalem iudicium suorum. vel per legem terre.*
*Datum per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Runnymede inter
Wandelesey 7 Staines. Quinto decimo die Junij. Anno Regni nostri Septi-
mo decimo.*

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THE EVACUATION DAY BANQUET.

THE one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, was observed by the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION on Monday evening, November 26, by an elaborate banquet at Delmonico's.

The main banquet room was appropriately decorated for the purpose, and the colors of the Society—the four flags carried by them whenever parading—were displayed upon the wall in rear of the speaker's table. The distinctive banner of the Society, bearing the seal of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and which formed the center of the group, is given as an illustration with this article.

The programme of music was in keeping with the patriotic occasion, and gave material assistance in preparing those in attendance for the real "business" of the evening, when the speaking should begin.

The following two hundred members and invited guests were present:

Frank M. Avery,
Samuel P. Avery,
Geo. C. Andrews,
Samuel P. Avery, Jr.,
Frank A. Burrall, M.D.,
Alfred C. Barnes,
Wm. D. Bourne,
Robert L. Belknap,
Wm. P. Belknap,
Collins L. Balch,
James A. Benedict,
P. St. George Bissell,
Milo M. Belding, Jr.,
Frederic H. Betts,
Fred L. Bradley,
Henry M. Brookfield,
Fred. H. Brooks,
Major Paul R. Brown, U. S. A.,
George deForest Barton,
George H. Butler, M. D.,
Lawrence W. Bickley,
Wm. Buckner,
Hon. Franklin Bartlett,
Lieut. Bailey,
Wallace D. Barkley,
Hampton L. Carson,
Frederick Clarkson,
Ranyer Clarkson,
Edward C. Cockey,
George H. Coutts,
William A. Cable,
Remsen Coles,
Frank E. Conover,
Edward Curtis,
Marston R. Cockey,
Reese Carpenter,
Orlando T. Carpenter,
Howard D. Collins, M.D.,
Chas. W. Cass,
Geo. B. Class,
Chas. W. Carpenter,
Richard B. Coutant, M.D.,
Richard Church,
A. W. S. Cochrane,
R. Church,
F. C. Dexter,
Frederic J. dePeyster,
Ira Davenport,
Chas. W. Dayton,
Emery N. Downs,
Wm. G. Davies,
W. M. DuBois,
John P. Dunn,
John Ditmars,
Jacob G. Estey,
Julius J. Estey,
Wm. C. Fargo,
Aahbel P. Fitch,
Geo. D. Farrar,
Chas. M. Fairbanks,
Benj. T. Fairchild,
Francis E. Fitch,
Delancey Floyd-Jones,
Gustavus Farley, Jr.,
Alexander B. Frane,
Asa Bird Gardiner,
Chas. J. Gillis,
Chester Griswold,
Chas. A. Greene,
George C. Genet,
Wm. P. Glenn,
Frederick A. Guild,
Harrison E. Gawtry,
Walter C. Gilson,
Hon. James G. Graham,
Harvey Husted,
Frank B. Hurd,
Frederick E. Hyde, M.D.,
Frederick A. Haskell,
Frederick J. Huntington,
Wm. G. Hamilton,
Abram M. Hyatt,
Alex. R. Hart,
F. L. V. Hopplin,
Curtis R. Hatheway,
Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr.,
John B. Holland,
Matthew Hale,
Arthur M. Hatch,

Clarence M. Hyde,
Edward W. Hale,
Alfred Hodges,
S. Carman Harriot,
John Hone, Jr.,
James H. Hume,
Robert Van Iderstine,
Chas. Isham,
Frank W. Jackson,
Wm. D. Judson,
John C. Jay, M.D.,
E. Fellows Jenkins,
Robert Jaffray, Jr.,
Bradish Johnson,
Capt. Kingsbury,
William Kelby,
D. F. Kellogg,
William L. Kingman,
Samuel T. Knight,
Landreth H. King,
Daniel F. Kellogg,
Williston B. Lockwood,
John Lawrence,
Col. Frank C. Loveland,
Wm. S. Lyon,
James B. Lockwood,
Dr. J. C. Minor,
J. C. Minor, Jr.,
James B. Metcalf,
John G. Marshall,
Hon. Warner Miller,
Isaac N. Mills,

Rev. Brookholst Morgan,
Frank D. Miner,
Theo. H. Mead,
Berkley R. Merwin,
Wm. D. Newkirk,
Daniel A. Nesbitt,
George B. Norton,
Rev. T. B. Oliver, A.M.,
George W. Olney,
Robert Olyphant,
Talbot Olyphant,
A. J. Onderdonk,
Edgar J. Phillips,
W. Rockhill Potts,
Albert R. Parsons,
Phenix Remsen,
Jas. F. Ruggles,
Marcus D. Raymond,
Henry M. Robertson,
Nathaniel Rochester,
Gouverneur M. Smith, M.D.,
Monsignor Robert Seton, D.D.,

Gen. Wm. D. Whipple,
Jacob Washburn,
Jesse C. Woodhull,
John H. Washburn,
John A. Wilson,
Chas. H. Woodruff,
Peter Wyckoff,
Dr. John A. Wyeth,
R. W. Wilcox, M.D., LL.D.,
Richard H. Williams,
Edwin H. Wetherbee,
Wm. Y. Warren,
Wm. D. Wade.

The following menu was served in Delmonico's usual style:

OYSTERS.
SOUPS.
Consomme Deslignac.
Bisque of Lobster.
SIDE DISHES.
Olives, Celery, Radishes.
FISH.
Bass, Mariner's Style.
Potatoes, Vienna Style.
REMOVE.
Fillet of Beef with Maderia.
Peas, French Fashion, Risotto
Piemontaise.
ENTREES.
Breast of Chicken, Gein.
Stuffed Tomatoes.
Sherbet Roman.
ROAST.
Grouse with Water Cress.
COLD.
Terrine of Fole Gras with Jelly.
Laituce Salad.
SWEETS.
Crust with Pineapple.
Briselet Chantilly.
Mixed Ice Cream.
Fruit.
Fancy Cakes
Coffee.

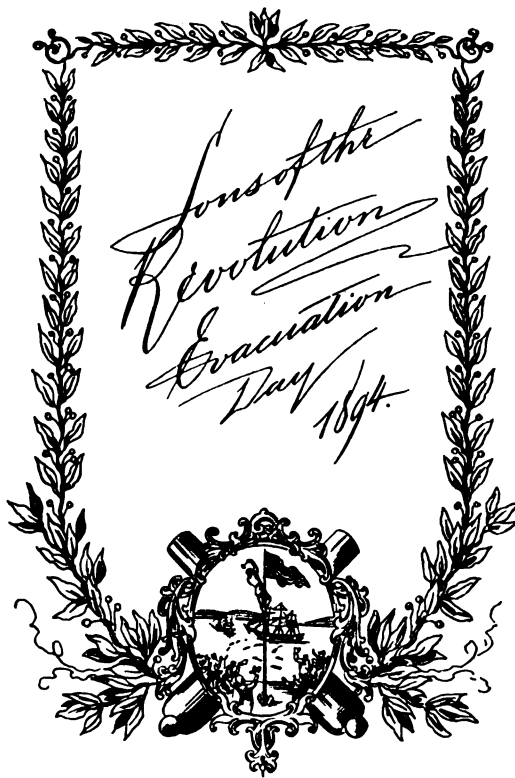
When cigars had been lighted, Mr. William Gaston Hamilton (the grandson of Alexander Hamilton), arose as presiding officer for the evening, and expressed great regret that the president of the Society, Mr. Frederick S. Tallmadge, was compelled to be absent by reason of the severe illness of Mrs. Tallmadge. He spoke eulogistically of the services to the society of Mr. Tallmadge, and the audience responded by rising to their feet and singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Hamilton concluded his opening remarks by reading the following letters of regret:

ALBANY, November 19, 1894.

MR. F. S. TALLMADGE:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th instant is at hand, and I wish I might accept its invitation to attend the dinner of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION on the evening of November 26, but my time is very fully occupied now, with matters which must be disposed of before the close of my official term, and I am compelled to decline nearly all invitations, the acceptance of which would take me away from Albany. It would be an especial pleasure for me to be present at a banquet given by so worthy a society as THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Such associations stimulate patriotism and pride in country, while at the same time they keep fresh in mind the memory of the deeds of our forefathers. The lives of the early patriots are the best inspiration to good citizenship in these days.

Very truly yours,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER.



RHINECLIFF-ON-THE-HUDSON,
Nov. 21, 1894.

MR. FRED'K S. TALLMADGE:

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your courteous invitation to be present at the banquet of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in commemoration of the British Evacuation of New York. I thank the association most cordially for the compliment thus paid to me, but I am regretfully compelled to decline, owing to the great pressure of business which has devolved upon me as the result of the recent election. Again extending to you my thanks for your courtesy, believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

L. P. MORTON.

HOLLAND HOUSE, Nov. 26, 1894.

PRESIDENT F. S. TALLMADGE,

SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Dear Sir:

I regret it will be impossible for me to be with you to-night at dinner. Wishing you every success and happiness,

I remain, with great respect,

NELSON A. MILES,

Major General, U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. TALLMADGE:

To my great regret, I have been notified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and by the District Attorney, that the Gardiner case must be argued to-morrow in Albany before the Court of Appeals. There is no way I can postpone the argument, and I have to leave the city this P. M. for Albany. I am very much disappointed, as I expected to have a very pleasant evening with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. There is no organization that commands more reverence than THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, for I, myself, am a descendant of a Revolutionary, and, consequently, I have a fraternal, nay, more, an affectionate feeling, for the descendants of the great men who made the American Revolution victorious.

Very sincerely,

JOHN V. GOFF.

Mr. Hamilton then introduced the speakers of the evening. The list of toasts and responses was as follows:

"The President of the United States," by Sheldon T. Viele, of Buffalo.

"The Day We Celebrate," by Hampton L. Carson, of Pennsylvania Society.

"West Chester in 1776," by Hon. Isaac N. Mills.

"Alexander Hamilton," by Frederic J. de Peyster.

"The Constitution of the United States the Outcome of the Revolution," by Hon. Franklin Bartlett.

"Clinton and New Windsor in 1776," by Hon. James G. Graham, of Newburg.

"Saratoga," by Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany.

These addresses and an impromptu by Monsignor Robert Seton, D.D., are of sufficient historical importance to justify their preservation; and they are, therefore, given verbatim in the following pages of this issue, with the exception of one which, unfortunately, could not be obtained in time.

Remarks by Mr. Sheldon T. Viele.

I would be at a loss to account for my selection to respond to so important a toast before so distinguished an assembly, were it not for the fact that I have been called to preside over our Buffalo delegation in the Society, and Buffalo at the present time has a certain relationship to the chief magistracy. Buffalo is the only city in the State that has produced two Presidents of the United States—and has material for many more. Many New Yorkers have as little knowledge of the place as the Englishman who wanted to take his first sleigh ride had of the animal. Going to a livery stable, he intimated his wish for a drive on the snow. "All right," said the keeper; "Tim, bring out a cutter," and then going towards his pile of robes asked, "How many Buffaloes will you have, sir?" "Ah," said the Englishman, "as I have never driven the animal before, I think I will only take one this afternoon."

Here let me turn aside a moment to indicate a point of sympathy between us, from the fact that my propositus, by descent from whom I stand among you, was killed within the present boundaries of your city. It was on September 15, 1776, and Col. David Humphreys, at that time an adjutant, in describing the retreat, afterwards wrote: "When we were not far from Bloomingdale, an aide-de-camp came to Putnam at full speed, to inform him that a column of British infantry was descending upon our right. Our rear was soon fired upon, and the colonel of our regiment was killed upon the spot." Although from Connecticut, this great-grandfather of mine, was not among the troops who distinguished themselves at Turtle's Bay and Kip's Bay. His regiment was in Putnam's division, which retreated from the

city along the Bloomingdale road, with the loss of only fifteen killed. Of course you all know the tradition, that the British general, in passing by Murray Hill, the country residence of a patriot who belonged to the Society of Friends, made a halt to seek some refreshments; the proprietor was absent, but his wife set out cake and wine and made it so pleasant that the general loitered for hours, and the tradition adds that it became a common saying that Mrs. Murray saved Putnam's division; and it may be that many of you would be with me lamenting the untimely deaths of your great grandfathers, were it not for that lady's hospitality to the British general.

While remembering the present relation of the one city to the Presidency, we cannot forget that it was in your own great city of New York, that the first President, the immortal Washington, took the oath of his great office, and there began the operation of that blessed system of government, which we hope and believe will last through the ages. You to whom it is "familiar in your mouths as household words," cannot understand the thrill with which we men of Revolutionary blood come from afar and view the monument marking the spot of that august ceremony. Nor can you perhaps appreciate the pleasure it gives us to see that other monument erected by our own Society, to

commemorate an act of lofty patriotism and unselfish devotion.

"To drum-beat and heart-beat

A soldier passes by;

Yet to drum-beat and heart-beat,

In a moment he must die."

To men of Revolutionary blood, the President of the United States is a symbol of greater significance than to others of our people. To them he represents the triumphant conclusion of a seven years' struggle, resistance to tyranny, the reward for which blood was spilled and treasure was poured out, the establishment of freedom and the birth of a nation. We look back to all the earliest of the line and see in each a Revolutionary hero; some from the battlefield, some from the councils of State, and one, the leader of them all, combining the best of the warrior, the statesman and the man.

We glory in the past; we look to it for example and stimulus to patriotic thought. We do not always appreciate the importance of events immediately around us; we need the historical perspective, to get the correct view. It seems to me that three Presidents mark three epochs of our progress as a people; the immortal Washington, the formation of our nation and its foundation upon everlasting principles; the great Lincoln, the preservation of our Union; and our last President, as the mouth-piece of the people, emphasizing the fact that as a united people, we will not submit to armed dictation of demagogues or local sedition.

I was abroad last summer during the worst of our troubles; exaggerated reports and rumors filled the foreign papers. Many predicted the downfall

of our system from inherent weakness; that rebellion of certain classes scattered through our entire country must prove our destruction. Then came the act of the President using the armed force of the nation, and voicing the indignation of the whole people. The unanimous approval of this vindication of our vitality as a nation, filled all Americans looking on the scene from afar with awe and admiration. It seemed to us that the lightnings of popular wrath blazed through the heavens.

"Far along
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue."

Or to change the figure, the same tempest of popular indignation lashed to like fury, the waves of our inland seas, the billows of your rolling Atlantic, the soft waters of the Gulf, and the wide stretches of the Pacific, and the President, as the genius of the storm, hurled the bolts of vengeance and quelled demagogism and armed sedition forever.

Our Presidents symbolize the formation, the preservation, and the perpetuation of our institutions. The nation which they represent has given us a priceless heritage. Our duty is to guard what we have received. These walls can testify in the memories



brought up in the assemblies here of THE CINCINNATI, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, THE MEN OF 1812 and THE LOYAL LEGION, that it is a sweet and fitting thing to die for one's country. If we are true to the charge committed to us, we must live for our country; we must respond to the warning uttered by Washington, and continue to sink partisanship in patriotism, selfishness in devotion to the commonweal, and thus prove faithful to our heritage.

Remarks by Mr. Hampton L. Carson.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

In behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, whose spokesman I am, I thank you for the warmth and the kindness of your reception.

In responding to your hospitable invitation to bear a greeting from Philadelphia to New York on this interesting anniversary of one of the most memorable events in your civic history, I recall the fact that Thomas Mifflin, a Pennsylvanian, and then President of the Continental Congress, wrote a letter to George Clinton, then Governor of New York, containing tidings of great joy. The letter is dated November 23, 1783, and, according to the time required for transmission in those days, in all probability reached the hands of Clinton at the very hour when, at the side of Washington, at the head of the Continental troops, he re-entered in triumph, the city of New York, which had been so long in possession of the British. I have never handled this precious document since I became its happy possessor, without deep emotion, and in the expectation that it would excite in you sentiments similar to my own, I have brought the original with me, and, with your permission, will read it.

"PHILADELPHIA, November 23rd, 1783.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that Mr. Thaxter, the private secretary to Mr. Adams, arrived here from France last evening; being dispatched by our Ministers at Paris with a copy of the definite treaty of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain, which was signed on the 3d of September last.

"As I find by the last article of the Treaty, it is stipulated that 'the ratification thereof, expedited in due & good form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months or sooner, if possible;' to be computed from the day of the signature; and as much of that time is elapsed, I think it proper to give your Excellency this information, to the end that the delegates of your state may be impressed with the necessity of their attending in Congress as soon as possible.

"I am with the greatest respect & esteem,

"Your Excellency's obt. hble serv't,

"THOMAS MIFFLIN.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK."

There, gentlemen, is the official announcement from the highest Continental dignitary to the Executive of New York, that only the night before the writing of that letter, had the news arrived of the definitive treaty of peace, by which our political independence of the British crown was recognized.

What must have been the emotion of Thomas Mifflin as he wrote that letter! What must have been the emotion of George Clinton as he read it! Is it improbable that he handed it to the great soldier at his side, and that together they shared in the exultant feeling that at last the long and arduous struggle was over? The goal towards which the lion-hearted men of '76 had struggled had at last been reached. The Declaration of Independence was now no longer a mere empty boast on paper—it was an accomplished fact. To the insulting jibe of Major Pitcairn on Lexington Green, when he cried to "the embattled farmers," "Disperse, ye rebels, disperse!" the ragged Continentals now replied to panic-stricken Tories, and the retreating regulars of Sir Guy Carleton, "Depart, ye minions of a foreign tyrant, this country belongs to America." The cry of the Boston idiot, Job Pray, who taunted the red coats in June, 1775, "Come on to Breed's, the people will teach you the law," was now no longer the mere raving of a lunatic; it was an inspired political prophecy. The blood spilt at Trenton and Princeton, at Brandywine and Germantown, at Saratoga and Monmouth and Yorktown, now ripened into precious fruit. The vigils of the starved and frozen sentinels of liberty on the snow clad hills of Valley Forge had not been kept in vain. If objects inanimate can share the joys of men, it is not impiety to assert that on that glorious morning one hundred and eleven years ago, the sparkling waters of your noble bay glittered with delight; the waves broke upon your rocky shores in peans of thanksgiving; the Hudson rolled in lordlier majesty to the sea, while from the glory crowned heights of Stony Point, and from the broken ramparts of Fort Washington and Fort Lee, the voices of the hills awoke to the booming cannon on the Battery, and far distant West Point flung back the cry, "Neither the treason of Arnold, nor the powers of darkness, nor the gates of

hell, could prevail against a people armed in a righteous cause and determined to be free."

I have often fancied that as the buff and blue drove out the scarlet and white, and the Stars and Stripes supplanted the British lion, to mortal eye there was vouchsafed the vision of all the cruelties, the oppressions, the tyrannies, the superstitions, and the wrongs of the old world, rolling away like a black cloud—the lurid flag of England, streaming like a blood stain in the rack—and then fading like an unsubstantial pageant; while from the opposite quarter peace, prosperity, plenty and happiness, like rosy hours attendant upon the dawn, circled in joyous groups, and Commonwealth after Commonwealth, like newly risen planets, swam into the ken of the political astronomer, to revolve to the music of the Union about our Federal Constitution as a central sun.

It is a fancy that might inspire the genius of some mighty painter in a work which, like the Aurora of Guido Reni, would represent the overthrow of Night and the triumph of Morning.

Mr. President, I firmly believe in the value of celebrating these great historical anniversaries. To touch historic earth is to derive strength and vigor from the contact, as Antæus did in the fabled contest with Hercules.

A few days since I stood on the battle ground of Brandywine, one of the most famous in our history, where two contending armies contested at the point of the sword the great question whether these thirteen "United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." There stood the old stone farmhouse from which Washington directed the storm of the battle on that memorable day. There was the spreading tree, beneath whose branches the generous Frenchman, LaFayette, poured forth his blood like water in the cause of American independence. There was the ford where Knyphausen and his Hessian hirelings strove in vain to force a passage of the stream in the face of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. There was the noble hill, from whose crest the scarlet uniforms of the British regulars, flashing the sun conveyed the intelligence to Sullivan that his flank was turned, and that he must fight as even he had never fought before; and as I gazed on all these old time landmarks, and yielded to the associations of the heroic past, the grand features of the Fathers of the Republic rose before me. I thought of their patriotism; of their self-sacrifice; of their endurance; of their fidelity; of their steadfastness to the cause of liberty and right; and I found myself involuntarily asking the question, "Are the men of to-day worthy of their heroic sires? Are they less patriotic, less ardently devoted to the cause of freedom and of truth?" and then, as I thought of the thousands of men who sprang to arms at the cannon shot at Sumter, as men would spring at the throat of him who had struck their mother an insulting blow; as I thought of Shiloh and Antietam, and Vicksburg and Chickamauga, and Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and the march from Atlanta to the sea; when I thought of the courage which faced the hissing ball and the screeching shell; of the patience that endured starvation and disease, the terrors of the prison pen and the fevers of the camp, the weariness of the march and the heavy hours of the hospital; when I thought of the sacrifice of life, of limb, of fortune, of opportunity, in order that this Union might live, and that the dark stain of slavery might be blotted out, I involuntarily exclaimed, Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, you are worthy of your heroic sires; you have learned the lessons which they have striven to teach; you have caught the spirit of their noblest deeds; you have taken up the burden of their mission to mankind; you have fulfilled the "increasing purpose" of the ages; your thoughts have broadened "with the process of the suns;" and though in years to come your mortal bodies may sleep in unknown or forgotten graves, the memory of your deeds will live, and, like your sires, you have become immortal.

When I reflect that we have at last a happily reunited country, "an indestructible Union of indestructible States;" that today, accepting the issues of war, the men of the South know no other flag than that which floated over the heads of our forefathers, and that star after star has been added to the blue field, so as to sparkle to the names of forty-four imperial States; when I rejoice that the fierce passions of our civil strife have burned themselves to ashes; that oblivion has wrapped Secession in her mantle, and fraternal affection has buried the weapons of war; that from one end of this vast continent to the other there throbs a spirit of true American nationality, represented by the emblem of our flag, I feel that there is in no corner of the earth a prouder, a happier, or a greater nation than that founded by our fathers of 1776.

We have questions to face in the future of dread import and fearful responsibility. Let us face them without favor and without fear. Our aim should be first, to deserve, next to preserve, the institutions of our Fathers. The past is theirs, the present ours, and the future is our children's. Let us so act in the present that we may do nothing unworthy of the past, nothing to cloud the glory of the coming day.

Remarks by Hon. Isaac N. Mills.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The campaign in Westchester County in the autumn of 1776 constitutes, in my judgment, made partial, perhaps, by my long residence there, one of the most interesting chapters of Revolutionary history. Although exhibiting no great battle, it abounded in minor conflicts, some of which reflected the highest credit upon the American arms. It demonstrated the ability of the Continental forces to cope with and baffle in the open field the troops of the king; and also displayed the superior generalship of Washington and gave fair promise of that splendid strategy on his part, which later planned the capture of Burgoyne and consummated as well as designed the final triumph of Yorktown. My purpose is not to indulge in criticism of military plans, or their execution, or to weary you with minute recital of details of movements, but is merely to recall leading features, and especially to bring to our attention two of those minor contests, which have received little notice in general history, but which appear to me to be nobly illustrative of the valor of our ancestors, and to have been of weighty import in the result of the campaign, and, all in all, to be worthy of our patriotic memory. I allude to the engagements at Throggs Neck and at Pelham.

On the 12th of October the main part of the royal army under the immediate leadership of General Howe, the Commander-in-Chief, landed upon the eastern end of Throggs Neck, at about where Fort Schuyler now stands, and opened the Westchester campaign. The American Army, under Washington, lay some seven miles to the westward, strongly entrenched along the heights of Harlem, but in entire ignorance of the hostile movement up the Sound, and with its rear and lines of communication open and unprotected, except for a few paltry outposts of observation, stationed here and there at commanding points. Throggs Neck, as doubtless most of you well know, is a long peninsula stretching for about two miles eastwardly into the Sound. It terminated on the west in a narrow causeway, which extended across a marsh, and was divided by a creek crossed by a bridge. One of those outposts, consisting of a captain and only twenty five riflemen, was posted at the bridge, and a similar party at the neighboring ford of the creek. Immediately upon landing, Howe pushed forward a strong detachment to occupy the bridge, and another to seize the ford, intending thus to secure the passes to the main land. Had he gained them, a march of three hours only would have enabled him to plant his army full across the line of the retreat of the patriot forces, and to compel them shortly to accept battle in the open country. In all human probability the entire destruction of those forces between the hostile army below and that above would have followed such a result. Undoubtedly it was Howe's purpose to make such a movement into the interior. For the time being only those two bands of twenty-five men each stood in the way of the accomplishment of his design and the consequent destruction of the Continental Army, which had then made no adequate preparation to meet an attack from the rear. But every one of those fifty patriots was a hero, and they resolved to defend the passes even at the sacrifice of their lives, each one of them doubtless realizing that upon his own individual valor and good conduct depended for the hour the salvation of his country. The party at the bridge destroyed it, sheltered themselves on the main-land side behind an improvised breastwork of cordwood, and with deliberate and certain aim, fired into the head of the British column, advancing along the causeway, driving it back pell mell upon the main body of the enemy. At the ford the attacking force met with a like disastrous fate. For several hours until reinforcements came, those fifty Continentals held both the passes against substantially a British army of at least one quarter as many thousands, for the enemy had that number of troops on hand to force a passage. No braver deed was ever performed in American warfare; and yet, so scantily has it been treated in history, that I have been unable to ascertain the name of the captain who commanded the outpost. Although we may not know his name, yet we may honor his memory and that of all his brave comrades; and on this patriotic festival occasion tell over the stirring tale:

"How gallantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old."

In the early morning of the 18th of October, Howe embarked his forces, crossed the bay of Eastchester and landed a large part of them at Pell's or Rodman's Neck in the town of Pelham, opposite to City Island. A small brigade of Continental troops commanded by Colonel Glover, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was stationed some little distance in the interior, not far from the present city of Mount Vernon. He was a brave, prudent, and skillful officer. With his own regiment, composed chiefly of the hardy fishermen of the Massachusetts coast, he had rendered most valuable service at the retreat from Long Island, in manning the boats and ferrying the patriot army across the East River.

He dared to lead where any man dared to follow; and the men of his command dared to follow where any man dared to lead. Upon being informed by his scouts of the landing of the enemy, he at once set out with the greater part of his force to check the hostile advance. As he marched along the Pelham highway, still existing for much of the distance, he conceived a bold plan and forthwith put it into execution. Selecting from his little body of about four hundred effective men, a company of forty, he divided the balance into three equal divisions and posted them, each behind a stone wall, the first on the right of the road, the second perhaps a quarter of a mile beyond on the same side of it, and the third a like distance in advance on the left side of the way. Taking the company of forty men, he proceeded rapidly along the road till he met, attacked and drove in the vanguard of the enemy and then spiritedly engaged the head of its main column. In a few minutes, at his preconcerted signal, the little band broke and began to fall back in apparent disorder along the narrow winding way. Eagerly the German Chasseurs, and the English Light Infantry and Grenadiers, unsuspecting any device, rushed in solid column along the narrow road in hot haste to capture or bayonet the fleeing patriots, until on their right flank the third division of the Continentals rose from behind the wall and with accurate and steady aim poured their fire into the hostile ranks, at the close distance of thirty yards. Before that sheet of murderous flame the enemy quailed, wavered, broke and fled in abject terror. The invading forces occupied nearly two hours in re-forming their broken ranks and reviving their shattered courage. Then in line of battle with extended flanks, they advanced upon the position of the third division which the latter gallantly maintained until, having been out-flanked, it retreated up the road. The foe, untaught by the catastrophe of the morning, again pressed in ardent pursuit along the narrow way, until it found itself caught anew in Glover's Yankee trap; and the second division rose from its ambush and assailed with its deadly fire the enemy's column. Once more the hostile force was checked, beaten back and held at bay, until the Americans had discharged into it seventeen volleys. Then the second division retired as the third had done before. After long delay, the afternoon being well spent, the enemy, having at last learned something from its dearly bought experience, advanced again with extended lines of battle. Although the Americans at the position of the first division made a stubborn resistance, yet in the end they were compelled to retire across the creek at Pell's, now Hargous Bridge, which, after they passed it, they destroyed in the very face of the foe. Just as the sun was setting behind the hills west of the Bronx, Colonel Glover re-formed his force, or rather what was left of it, for its losses had been considerable, on the high lands to the westward of the creek, having with his little command of scarcely four hundred yeomen, all that day kept at bay in the open field a hostile army of four thousand of the best veterans of Europe, who were, man for man, vastly superior to his troops in equipment, discipline, military experience, and every soldierly attribute except personal courage and individual conviction of right. It is said that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded amounted to the relatively appalling aggregate of eight hundred men, mostly from the German regiments, or twice the entire number of Continentals engaged. Again was the day, thus saved to the patriot cause, of incalculable value. It prevented the enemy from piercing at Valentine's Hill the line of the American retreat and permitted Washington to seize and fortify the points of vantage on the hills west of the Bronx, behind which he now saw his army must at once retire. Our flag has to its credit in all our history no better planned or better fought engagement than this. It well deserves the dignity of the name of a battle, and ought to be known and recorded in history as the Battle of Pelham.

The story of that tedious, painful retreat from Harlem to White Plains, during which the patriot soldiers, from want of beasts of burden, harnessed themselves to the cannon and wagons, and with infinite toil dragged them along the hilly, difficult road; and the story of the spirited defense of Chatterton's Hill are well known and may be recalled by us all without word of mine. For two days after the later event, Howe waited on the plain, until on October 30, having completed his preparations, he gave orders for a general assault on the morrow upon the patriot intrenchments along the heights to the north and east; but Providence intervened in favor of our cause, and sent the fierce armies of his tempest to fence in and defend our lines. All that night and the most of the following day the pitiless storm from the northeast drove the lances of its chill torrents full in the front of the shivering foe, crouched unprotected along the plain. On the next day the British commander again designed an attack, but once more Almighty God interposed His arm of power, and with storm and tempest ward off the impending assault. While I am profoundly and reverently grateful, as every SON OF THE REVOLUTION should be, for each one of the numerous divine interferences in behalf of the patriot cause, I trust

that I may not be thought impious, if I own the regret I feel, that upon that second occasion the battle was not permitted to come off and Howe suffered to deliver his meditated assault. I have that high faith in the courage of our ancestors to believe that then, after they had reformed and strengthened their defenses, they would manfully and successfully have repelled such an attack; or that at the worst the glory of Bunker Hill would have flamed anew along the heights of White Plains and North Castle.

When the storm had cleared away the cautious heart of Howe was daunted by the frowning appearance of the American works, upon which through rain and shine, night and day, the sturdy Continentals had unceasingly toiled; and he declined the bold challenge to battle, which Washington gave from the heights. Sullen, gloomy and disappointed the enemy retired, venting, as he went, the spleen of his baffled rage upon the patriot inhabitants of the lower part of the county and marking the path of his inglorious retreat with their pillaged and burning homes, to the lasting shame of the British arms.

By easy stages the bulk of the brave Continentals, with Washington, repaired to the Hudson, elated with the sense of substantial victory won and the consciousness that in Westchester they had, at least in some substantial part, retrieved the disaster of Long Island. The local tradition tells, that, as they marched over the intervening country, the storm and the north wind were stayed, and the belated Indian summer, that fairest gem of our Northern climate, came and shed over that patriot band the sweet benediction of all her soft and gentle beauty. Thence they soon crossed the Hudson, thus ending the Westchester campaign, and passed into the Jerseys, where during the long and bitter winter the memories of Throggs Neck, of Pelham and of White Plains remained with them, to cheer their hearts, to hold fast about their great leader the nucleus of their force, and to inspire and make possible the glad victories of Trenton and Princeton. Justly do we honor the great and decisive battles of the war, Saratoga and Yorktown; but as we pay to them the meed of our unstinted praise, we may well remember that even upon those famous fields was reaped, in some measure at least, the ripe harvest of the patriot seeds, which were so nobly sown in valor and constancy on the plains and hills of Westchester.

Remarks by Frederic J. de Peyster.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

In an age so fertile in new societies, not a few of which have but scanty claims to recognition, it is not less a pleasure than a privilege to dine with a body which boasts a Tallmadge and a Hamilton among its chief officers, and gathered around whose tables I see descendants of our first Chief Justice, high-minded, spotless John Jay; of the gallant General Clarkson, and of such stout soldiers as Schuyler, Rutgers, Lawrence and a hundred other heroes. In such company I do not need to be told that I am the guest of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The leading men of the State understand it as well. There I see a captain tried in all the perils of the Civil War, General Sharpe; beside him sits Senator Davenport. Here we have Senator Warner Miller, "the gallant soldier who fell *outside* the breastworks"; but we have resuscitated him, and before long we will put him *inside* the breastworks.

Congressman Bartlett, jurists like Hale, historians like Carson, churchmen like Morgan and Seton crowd your table to do you honor. And they do well, for the most brilliant page in history since the days of Greece and Rome is that which records the rise of our great Republic. Our New York has her full share of the glory; yet, dearer than any native-born son to our Imperial City is he who first opened his eyes amidst the rich tropical vegetation of a rocky island in the brilliantly blue Caribbean Sea—for he was Alexander Hamilton.

Do you ask why Hamilton is so dear to old New York? Because, with every opportunity to help himself to a vast fortune by legal but dishonorable means, he was sufficiently high-minded to prefer honorable poverty to ill-gotten wealth. He was, indeed, a financial genius of the very highest order, but it was his country, not himself, that he strove successfully to enrich. His children and his children's children have died poor, but the matchless credit of these United States is the proof of his patriotism, devotion and genius. Whatever he was, he owed all to his own honesty, energy and talent. He landed here not long before the Revolution, an unknown boy, without friends, without experience and without wealth. He came here to study at Kings, now Columbia College. One hundred and twenty years have rolled away, and yet among the long bead-roll of her famous sons the name of Hamilton is still pre-eminent. A very few years later the pen and tongue of that stripling were among the chief agencies in firing the Knickerbocker heart against the

tyranny of George the Third. The war found him an officer of artillery. His soldierly merit first attracted the attention of Washington at Harlem Heights. He further distinguished himself at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and then, at the age of twenty, the Commander-in-Chief made this unknown, friendless boy his aide, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His services were of inestimable value. His method, his industry, his facility, his strong sense and devoted loyalty to his illustrious chief won the life-long friendship and admiration of the patriot of Mount Vernon. In those years of close companionship Washington learned that in times of danger and difficulty there was no one on whom he could rely as his old aide. The Revolution happily accomplished, the independence of the country assured, our hero turned to the law, and rose rapidly to eminence. It was soon clear to him that the loose confederation, at first established, was a failure. He therefore devoted himself, heart and soul, to bringing about that more perfect Union which we to-day enjoy. Backed by the mighty name and influence of Washington, he was the principal factor in doing this all-important and patriotic work.

The Republic of to-day is the work of Washington and Hamilton, modified by the vigorous democracy of Jefferson. Two opposing principles, one leading to destruction, the other to disintegration, have struggled since the early days of the Revolution for the mastery.

Hamilton and Jefferson were the two great leaders; both were high-minded and sincere patriots, but they could never appreciate each other. Jefferson saw with marvelous clearness the advantage of trusting the people, but in his noble enthusiasm for popular government he seemed to fancy that the millenium had dawned. Hamilton loved the people just as well, but he did not feel so sure about the millenium. He dreaded frenzies, panics, mobs; he never dreamt of strikes.

He felt that to be safe the Government must have at least latent strength; to his measures and his doctrine of implied powers we owe it that we have survived so many dangers and are still the United States. The breakdown of the Confederacy was complete.

The General Government was beneath contempt; in the language of the day it was called "a barrel without hoops." It could not lay a tax. Its only means of collecting revenue was by requisition on the several States; but to such requisitions the States made no response, and the Confederacy was hopelessly bankrupt. The thirteen separate States looked after their thirteen separate interests, as they understood them. Hostile tariffs divided adjoining States. Disintegration spread to the States themselves. Kentucky was breaking off from Virginia; Wyoming was a sharp thorn in the side of Pennsylvania; while between New York and New England it was almost war along the whole frontier from the Sound to Lake Champlain.

The finances of nearly every State were utterly debauched. Fresh inflations of worthless currency were coupled with barbarous laws to compel its acceptance. Public bankruptcy was followed by private distress, and then came stay-laws and every sort of dishonest expedient in the so-called interest of the debtor class. It was from this wreck that Hamilton, backed by the mighty name and influence of Washington, and cordially supported by a host of patriotic men, rescued us.

The first convention which met at Annapolis was a flat failure. But Hamilton made it a stepping stone to success. He wrote the address calling for another convention. It was in response to that appeal that the final convention met and adopted the Constitution under which, with some small changes, we have become so strong and so glorious. But to whom do we owe it, that we have to-day the resistless Union, in place of the tottering Confederacy? Guizot says of Hamilton: "There is not in the Constitution an element of order, force, duration which he did not introduce, or powerfully and victoriously support. Every principle which guards life, the State and property is either the child, or the adopted child of this illustrious man. He was the great conservative force. To him we owe those clauses in the Constitution which make it a charter of orderly liberty."

The struggle between order and disorder is eternal. It was but last year that the Governor of Colorado wished to wade in blood to the bridge; it is but a few months since Anarchy threatened our very civilization and carried the torch and dynamite to the gates of the capital of the Western lakes. Who saved us? Not the Mayor of Chicago, nor the Governor of Illinois, but the President and Congress. But who gave them the power to act? Alexander Hamilton. Yes, it is to the patriotism, the courage and the foresight of the man who has slept for ninety years in Trinity Churchyard that we owe our safety. As New Yorkers we owe Hamilton a still greater debt. The General Convention could only recommend the adoption of the Federal Constitution; it was for each separate State to decide whether it would or would not enter the Union. Nine States soon entered, but New

York and Virginia hesitated. In this State Hamilton found himself with but eighteen followers in the convention, while arrayed against him was a solid majority of forty-four, under the able leadership of Melancthon Smith. Hamilton had worked for years with tongue and pen, on every platform and in the immortal pages of the "Federalist," to educate the people, and this was the result, less than a third of the convention were for the Union. But he did not despair; he argued, he persuaded, he implored. The majority hesitated, but did not break. At last the news came that Virginia had accepted the Constitution. Ten States were now one country. Hamilton was at once on his feet; he urged with all his mighty eloquence the criminal folly of isolating New York. He begged the convention to rise above party, to act like Americans and join the great Sisterhood of States. The result of that speech was a triumph that even Demosthenes might envy; Melancthon Smith, himself, the very leader of the opposition, rose, avowed himself convinced by Hamilton, and asked his followers to vote with him for the Constitution. The vote was taken, and New York by a narrow majority entered the Union. It was Hamilton's work and Hamilton's victory; the labor of years had at last been crowned with success. Nor did his great services remain unrecognized. Washington when forming his first Cabinet, turned naturally to Robert Morris as Secretary of the Treasury; but Morris declined, insisting that Hamilton was "the one man in the United States" fitted by studies and ability to create a public credit and develop the resources of the country. You know the rest. Our credit is the monument of Hamilton. The fiscal affairs were at once organized, and prosperity quickly came. He achieved an immediate and unparalleled success. He, himself, organized the Treasury, and to this day his system remains practically unchanged. And his State papers have been for nearly a century at once the admiration and despair of every American Statesman. The members of the first Cabinet did not pull together. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, tells us that he and Hamilton were pitted against each other like two gamecocks. But Jefferson soon learned that he was no match at the Council board for his clear, vigorous and persuasive rival. He confessed as much by complaining that: "No matter what view Hamilton maintained, the President was sure to adopt it as his own." After years of successful labor Hamilton resigned, declining the offer of Washington to make him Chief Justice; he resumed his practice at the New York bar. Of our bar he was soon the unrivalled leader, nor did his reputation die with him; his great arguments are still studied by the profession as masterpieces of forensic eloquence.

In the bitter struggle between England and France both parties paid little respect to the neutral rights of America. It was plain that we must arm. The command was offered to Washington. He accepted, provided only that he might select his lieutenants. And first among these, ignoring all claims but those of merit, he placed the name of Alexander Hamilton. You may think that my enthusiasm warps my judgment; but there never lived a better judge of men than George Washington, and in his opinion Hamilton was not only the first statesman, diplomatist and financier, but the foremost soldier of the Republic as well. From this brilliant period I move on with regret, for a dark shadow was soon thrown across his path. Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, always the bitter enemy of the Federalists, quarrelled with the Jeffersonians as well. He ran for Governor in opposition to the regular nominee. Jefferson and the whole weight of the Government was against him. Hamilton supported Jefferson's candidate, and Burr was beaten by a great majority. He was now a ruined man. In finance as in politics he was an utter wreck. Unprincipled, gloomy and furious, he determined on revenge. He thirsted for blood, Hamilton's blood, for it was to my hero, not to his own innate bad qualities, that Burr attributed his desperate position. When one has determined to quarrel, to seek a pretext is to find one. An old bit of gossip in the back number of a newspaper was the pretext. Burr insisted on a general denial from Hamilton of words touching, as he claimed, his honor or an apology. Hamilton, like Washington and Jefferson, had a very bad opinion of Burr; one that Burr soon amply justified, and as a public man he had opposed the vice-president to the utmost of his power. He did this, he could only do this, by saying that Burr was a dangerous because an unprincipled man. Hamilton could neither make a general denial nor apologize, for he fully believed every word he had uttered against Burr; he must, therefore, fight, or say firmly that he was principled against duelling.

The prejudice in favor of the practice, at that time, particularly among soldiers, was very strong. Hamilton was peculiarly sensitive to any reflection on his character, and although one would have thought that the man who led the "Forlorn-Hope" at Yorktown might have dared to laugh at any who should pretend to doubt his courage, he thought differently. And so, though sincerely disapproving of the custom, a custom which

had but recently robbed him of his eldest son; though feeling that he owed his life to his country, to his creditors, to his wife and his seven young children, after ten days of useless but honorable endeavor for accommodation, the challenge was given and accepted on the 27th of June. As a court was then sitting in which Hamilton had much business to transact, it was agreed to postpone the meeting until 7 o'clock on the morning of July 11th. Thus between the time when Burr first consulted his second and the day appointed not less than twenty-four days elapsed, during the greater part of which time the secret was known, certainly to seven persons, and probably to as many as ten. During this long period, the principals went about their daily business as usual. Hamilton, as was afterwards fondly remembered, pleaded his causes and consulted his clients, with all his wonted vigor, courtesy and success. Around his table, at his country home—the "Grange," day after day, he saw his seven children and his tenderly beloved wife, with a ceaseless consciousness of the blow that was suspended over them all. A whisper could have saved him, and saved them, but how impossible it was to utter that whisper. The evening of July 10th found both principals engaged to a late hour in writing what each felt might be his farewell to those he loved. Hamilton prepared an admirable argument against duelling, adding that he proposed reserving his fire, at least for the first time. Burr, too, wrote until late. But there are no signs that the gentle blood of Esther Edwards was revolting in the veins of her erring son against the morrow's deed. At daybreak on July 11th, 1804, John Swarthout entered Burr's library and saw him lying on a couch. Well as he knew his friend he was astonished on approaching to discover that he was in a sound and tranquil slumber. He awoke the man who had better never again have opened his eyes upon the light of the world. Van Ness, Burr's second, was soon ready. Davis and another friend or two arrived, and the party proceeded in silence to the river, where a boat was in readiness. They embarked and the boat was rowed toward Weehawken, the scene of many deadly encounters. Under the heights, opposite the foot of Fortieth street, there is, twenty feet above the water, a grassy ledge or shelf, about six feet wide, and eleven paces long. This was the fatal spot. About half past six Burr and Van Ness landed, and leaving their boat a few yards down the river, climbed the rocks to the appointed place. It was a warm, bright morning, and the two men removed their coats and stood carelessly breaking away the branches of the underwood while awaiting the arrival of the other party. Hamilton's boat was soon seen approaching. A few minutes before seven it touched the rocks and the General and his second ascended the slope. The principals and seconds saluted, and the seconds made the usual preparations. They measured ten full paces; then cast lots for the choice of position, and to decide who should give the word. Pendleton gaining both, selected the upper end of the ledge for his principal. It was a bad choice, for at that hour the morning sun and the flashing river would both interfere with his sight. The pistols were then loaded and the principals placed, Hamilton looking over the river toward the city, Burr facing the heights. As Pendleton gave Hamilton his pistol he asked, "Will you have the hair-spring set?" "Not this time," was the quiet reply. Pendleton then explained to both principals the rules agreed upon as to firing; after the word "*Present*," they were to fire as soon as they pleased. "Are you ready?" asked Pendleton. Both answered in the affirmative. A moment's pause, the word was given. Burr raised his arm slowly, took aim deliberately, and fired. Hamilton sprang upon his toes with a convulsive movement, reeled toward the heights, involuntarily discharged his pistol, and then falling headlong on his face, remained motionless on the ground. His ball rustled among the branches, seven feet above the head of his antagonist, and four feet wide of him. Pendleton immediately called for Doctor Hosack, who, running anxiously to the spot, passed Van Ness, who, shielding Burr from observation with an umbrella, urged him down the bank to his boat. It was pushed off immediately and rowed swiftly back to Burr's country place, Richmond Hill. Meanwhile Pendleton had raised his prostrate friend. Doctor Hosack found Hamilton sitting on the grass, supported in the arms of his second, with the ghastliness of death upon his countenance. "This is a mortal wound, Doctor," he gasped, and then sank away into a swoon. The doctor, opening his clothes, saw at a glance that the ball, which had entered the right side, must have penetrated a mortal part. Scarcely expecting him to survive he was carried down the rocks to the shore and placed tenderly in the boat. It was at once pushed off. The doctor used the usual restoratives, and the wounded man gradually revived. "He breathed," to quote the doctor's words; "his hardly opened eyes wandered without fixing on any object; to our great joy he at length spoke. 'My vision is indistinct,' were his first words. His pulse became more perceptible, his respiration more regular, his sight returned. Soon after recovering his sight, he happened to cast his eye upon the case of pistols, and observing the one that he had had in his

hand lying on the outside, he said, 'Take care of that pistol; it is undischarged and still cocked; it may go off and do harm. Pendleton knows (attempting to turn his head toward him) that I did not intend to fire at him.' Then he closed his eyes and remained calm, without any disposition to speak; nor did he say much afterwards, except to answer questions. Perceiving that we approached the shore, he said, 'Let Mrs. Hamilton be immediately sent for—let the event be gradually broken to her, but give her hopes.' Looking up we saw his friend, Mr. Bayard, standing on the wharf in great agitation. He had been told by his servant that General Hamilton, Mr. Pendleton and myself had crossed the river in a boat together; too well he conjectured the fatal errand, and foreboded the dreadful result. Perceiving as we came nearer that Mr. Pendleton and myself only sat up in the stern sheets, he clasped his hands together in the most violent apprehension; but when I called to him to have a cot prepared, and he at the same moment saw his friend lying in the bottom of the boat, he threw up his eyes and burst into a flood of tears and lamentation. Hamilton alone appeared tranquil and composed. We then conveyed him as tenderly as possible to the Bayard house. The distress of this amiable family was such that, till the first shock had abated, they were scarcely able to summon fortitude enough to yield assistance to their friend."

By nine in the morning the news was noised about the city. People started and turned pale as they read on the bulletin at the Tontine Coffee House: "General Hamilton was shot by Colonel Burr this morning in a duel. The General is said to be mortally wounded." Bulletins hourly changed kept the city in agitation. All the circumstances of the catastrophe were told, and retold, and exaggerated at every corner. The thrilling scenes that were passing at the bedside of the dying man—the consultations of the physicians, the arrival of the stricken family, Mrs. Hamilton's overwhelming sorrow, the resignation and calm dignity of the illustrious sufferer, his broken slumbers during the night, the piteous spectacle of the seven children entering together the awful apartment, the single look the dying father gave them before he closed his eyes—were all described, and produced an impression which can only be imagined. He lingered thirty-one hours. The duel was fought on Wednesday morning. At two o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, Hamilton died. Business was at once suspended. The entire city was in mourning. Party lines were obliterated; every organization, indeed, every man joined the funeral procession, for conspicuous among the mourners were the warmest partisans and most intimate friends of Burr. The entire North and the Federalists of the South mourned the fallen statesman with no common sorrow. All felt that the nation had lost its greatest man. Near the Southern boundary of Trinity Churchyard rises a modest pyramid of white marble. Beneath it reposes all that is mortal of Alexander Hamilton. Does that plain shaft seem unworthy of merit so eminent? A nobler memorial is to be found in the map of our country, then forming; on it the name of Hamilton is borne by not less than forty counties. But above all, our Union itself, for which he did more than any other man except Washington; first in bringing the unwilling States together, then in reviving the public credit, re-organizing the Army, in giving stability and dignity to our foreign and domestic policy—this Union of ours, I repeat, is his noblest monument. And History, while she exists, will point to him, as the name above all names among the founders of the Republic, save one, to which Americans should for all time look up with gratitude, admiration and reverence.

Remarks by Hon. James G. Graham.

If the usages of your society allowed the recalling of events of not more than fifty years ago, I would like to say something of my student days at old Columbia, when it was also my privilege to enjoy, at times, the hospitality of the father of your honored President, who worthily filled the high position of State Senator, and also of Recorder, an office which has been of special interest for the citizens of New York within the last few weeks.

Then I would gladly speak also of the mother, and the rare beauty of the daughters, only equalled by their intellectual accomplishments, and whose portraits might well grace the gallery of beautiful women, where admiring crowds are gathered day after day.

But you, in the main, expect to hear the story of men who lived at least a century ago, and of events which have a marked Revolutionary flavor.

Although wintry days come on apace, the fires of hospitality only burn with brighter glow among the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and surrounded by this air, tremulous with the swell of enchanting music, we might well nigh imagine we were gathered on one of the balmy nights of June.

But you have assembled to honor the patriotic anniversary of Evacuation Day—a day in whose events the Revolutionary

heroes of whom I shall briefly speak, bore a worthy part on the Patriot side, and which Evacuation, their previous military services had aided largely in producing.

No record of "New York in the Revolution" can be written which does not give special prominence to the services of the Clintons; the great George Clinton, for eighteen years Governor of New York, and twice elected Vice-President, and dying at Washington while in office—and his elder brother, Gen. James Clinton, who held high rank during all the Revolutionary struggle, and many civic positions after the War. He was father of the Governor, DeWitt Clinton. It is of Gen. James Clinton I propose mainly to speak.

It is a singular fact that in the history of New York there are two different families of Clinton conspicuously represented, both of English origin, descendants of the Earls of Lincoln, but of opposite political principles. From the one family came a George Clinton, who was a Colonial Governor from 1745 to 1758, before the Revolution, and who was the father of Sir Henry Clinton, who was in command of the British forces during the most of the Revolution. It was from the other Clinton family that the Clintons whom we especially hold in honor were descended.

Charles Clinton, father of James and George Clinton, fell under the ban of proscription, and, with a party of friends sought refuge in America. The entire company suffered greatly from a five months' voyage.

All the ship's company, in these days, would be attacked with some severe kind of nervous fever, if a voyage lasted much over five days.

Clinton and his party settled at a neighborhood known as "Little Britain," in the town of New Windsor, Ulster County, adjoining Newburgh, and about five miles west of the Hudson, but now in Orange County. It was generally supposed that this name "Little Britain," had been given to this district by Charles Clinton, but the historical researches of our historian, Mr. Ruttenber, to whom I am indebted largely for these historical facts, have shown that this name was given to it by Peter Mullender, a retainer of Lord Cornbury, who had been Colonial Governor some years before, and who secured to Mullender a grant of lands in that township. "Little Britain," it is said, was the name of a then fashionable part of the City of London, where Lord Cornbury and Mr. Mullender had resided. The name is found even now in tourists' maps of the City of London. Charles Clinton was a man of education and much influence. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the military forces, and took part in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He died at his homestead in the year 1772. The well-known Dr. Hosack's sketch of him, says, that in his last moments he adjured his sons "to stand by the liberties of America."

James Clinton was the sixth son of Charles Clinton. He received an excellent education and acquired much proficiency in the exact sciences, but his ruling inclination was for military life. He was appointed a captain of a company in the battalion of which his father was lieutenant-colonel, and he particularly distinguished himself in the war between the English and the French at the capture of Fort Frontenac.

On the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed by the Provincial Convention of New York, colonel of the Third Continental Regiment of New York, and marched with Montgomery to Quebec. In 1776, he was promoted brigadier-general, and placed in command of the construction of the forts in the Highlands. In October, 1777, he commanded, under his brother, Governor Clinton, at Forts Clinton and Montgomery, in the defense against Sir Henry Clinton, who, with three thousand men, attacked and carried the forts by storm, they being defended by only about five hundred men. Both General Clinton and his brother narrowly escaped.

In 1779, with 1,600 men, he joined General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations of Indians. He was next in the field at Yorktown. In 1782, some promotions were made in which junior officers were given the precedence, and he then obtained leave to withdraw from active duty until there should be some pressing need for his services.

In his letter of application he speaks with rightful pride of his continuous service from the opening of the War, and adds: "I am conscious that I have exerted my best endeavors to serve my country with fidelity. I have never sought emolument nor promotion, and as the different commands I have held were unsolicited, I might have reasonably expected, if my services were no longer wanted, to have been indulged at least with a decent dismissal."

The tried soldier thus spoke with just indignation at the injustice which had been done him.

He made his last appearance in arms on the Evacuation of New York by the British, when he bade farewell to Washington, whose respect he always enjoyed. He subsequently discharged several civic trusts. He was a Member of the Legislature and of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United

States. All these offices he filled with credit to himself, and usefulness to his country.

In private life he was mild and affectionate, although reserved in manner—a trait peculiar to his father, and also to his son DeWitt, who was afterwards Governor. He was an able soldier, an incorruptible patriot, and a true-hearted man.

He married Mary DeWitt, of Deepark, from whose family his son DeWitt was named. They were married by the Rev. John Goetchius, at the old Shawangunk church, and their first child was baptized there.

The exactions of the hour have allowed only this partial history of "New Windsor in the Revolution." Her sod at Temple Hill was the scene of events which secured for us a republic, and affected all its subsequent history. Here was celebrated the interchange of the Articles of Peace, under the special order of Washington, when the whole army joined in singing Billing's grand old Anthem, "No King but God." Here was the cantonment of the army for nearly a year; here the "public building was erected," in which addresses of momentous importance were made by Washington to his officers and army. Here a "memorial column, having commemorative tablets thereon, has been recently erected," about 60 feet high, of rough field stone, by the efforts of the historian, Mr. Ruttenber, aided by a patriotic committee, and largely by contributions of citizens of the vicinity, while THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI also contributed aid, and has placed thereon a tablet commemorating the organization there of that Society, just before the disbandment.

Such memorial columns serve to perpetuate the memory of great men and great events in the world's history. And yet, England, which we are used to regard as specially ready to honor the great occurrences in her history, seems to have been strangely neglectful as to one of the most important.

In March last, my son, on a visit to our Embassy in London, was informed by Mr. Bayard, that he was greatly surprised to find that the famous field of "Runnymede," which is not far from London, is entirely unmarked by any special memorial. Mr. Bayard had had an inkstand and paper weights made from some stones which had been dug up on the ground. In considering this neglect we must remember that there Magna Charta was secured—the very foundation of English liberty and of American free government as well. It has been said that but three of the Barons who signed the Magna Charta could write their names, but a later writer adds that although the Barons of the present day can all write their names, very few succeed in making their mark.

You older members remember Ogden Hoffman of fifty years ago, one of the most brilliant advocates and eloquent orators our country has ever produced, and I remember well how I read with admiration in the old *Courier and Enquirer* a speech he made when proclaiming his abandonment of the old Jackson party and his promised adhesion to the Whig party.

He said among other things that he was charged with "departing from his allegiance." "Yes," with bitter eloquence, he retorted, "yes, I have departed from my allegiance, even as the Barons of Runnymede departed from theirs, when they forced from the hand of the reluctant John, the Magna Charta of England."

His example of departure from old party allegiance, when a party departs from the principles of good government, has been rightly followed by thousands of others in later days.

But I must come back, in closing, to New Windsor, and its Revolutionary heroes. I may rightly ask, is not New York somewhat remiss in patriotic reverence, in failing to erect a monument in her parks, or on her great river shore, to the memory of the Clintons? Through the pious efforts of John A. C. Gray, a native of New Windsor, and connected with General Clinton's family, though long a resident of New York city, the remains of General Clinton now rest in the beautiful cemetery of Woodlawn, near the waters of the Hudson, and in the shadow of the Highland hills, on which his eyes had often rested lovingly in life, and there the breezes of summer-time seem, as they pass, to kiss with loving lips the grave where his honored ashes rest. The entire riverside and the mountains are ever radiant with Revolutionary memories.

"Like the magnolia in spring, one cloud of snowy bloom; like the tree of the tropics, under the blossoms the rarest fruits, profuse and perennial."

And having my home near the birth of their place, we are proud to know that the name of Clinton shall be honored as long as those Highland hills shall stand; as long as the lordly Hudson shall roll onward to the sea.

Remarks by Hon. Nathan Hale.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Though for several years, I have had the honor of being enrolled among your numbers, this is the first time I have had

the pleasure of meeting with you. I am called upon to say a few words upon the subject of Saratoga.

The battle of Saratoga has been called one of the fifteen decisive battles of history. Let us quote here the eloquent words of George William Curtis, uttered at the celebration upon or near the battlefield one hundred years after the surrender of Burgoyne:

"This spot alone, within our borders, is consecrated as the scene of one of the most decisive events that affect the course of history. There are deeds upon which the welfare of the world seems to be staked; conflicts in which liberty is lost or won; victories by which the standard of human progress is full high advanced. . . . The grateful heart of mankind repeats its name; heroism feeds upon its story; patriotism kindles with its perennial fire. Such is the field on which we stand. It is not ours. It does not belong to New York nor to America. It is an indefeatable estate of the world like the field of Arbela, of Tours, of Hastings, of Waterloo; and the same lofty charm that draws the pilgrim to the plain of Marathon, resistlessly leads him to the field of Saratoga."

And still the "Battle of Saratoga" cannot be considered as an event of one day or of two days. The actions of September 19, and October 7, 1777, were only incidents in the struggle, which began with the issuing of Burgoyne's magniloquent proclamation of June 20, and ended in his surrender on October 17. With magnanimous promises, alternated with threats of direst vengeance, Burgoyne proclaimed to those whom he deemed misguided or deluded colonists: "If, notwithstanding my invitations and promises, the phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the Eyes of God and Men in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the State against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field, and devastation, famine and every concomitant horror that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return."

Following up this proclamation, his admirably disciplined and equipped army advanced upon Fort Ticonderoga, and by the occupation of Mount Defiance, compelled its defenders, under St. Clair, to evacuate it and make a hasty retreat across Lake Champlain. The American army, inferior in numbers, fatigued, and to some extent demoralized, were overtaken at Hubbardton, and although they made a gallant and spirited defense, were defeated with considerable loss. These events, of course, caused much elation in the invading army. Burgoyne and his men began to compute with confidence, the number of days that would be required to reach and capture Albany. King George III, on hearing of the capture of Ticonderoga, rushed into the Queen's apartment, clapping his hands and exclaiming, "I have beat them, I have beat all the Americans." The Americans were correspondingly depressed. St. Clair was censured unjustly. John Adams indignantly wrote, "We shall never be able to defend a post till we shoot a general." Those who were unfortunate at Hubbardton, were angrily and unreasonably denounced. All this exultation on the one side and depression and anger on the other, were not unnatural. We who are old enough, remember that similar events were attended with similar exhibitions of feeling on both sides during the war of the Rebellion. But the hour of these triumphs was the beginning of Burgoyne's troubles. He found that the road to Albany was not an easy or a pleasant path. The colonists were not influenced, by the promises or threats of the proclamation, to flock to his standard. The Indian allies did not so far terrify the peaceful settlers of Vermont and northern New York as to lead them to abandon the cause of freedom. On the contrary, a deep and determined feeling of indignation was aroused. The inhabitants of New York and New England left their farms and their workshops, their stores and their offices, to join in putting down the arrogant foe and his savage allies. Recruits from the Middle and Southern States joined them. The great victory at Bennington was achieved. Afterwards came the two actions of September 19, and October 7, and finally on October 17th came the surrender, humiliating to British prowess and British strategy, well termed the "turning point of the Revolution." From that day it became certain that the American people could not be subdued by a foreign foe. The independence of the United States became as firmly fixed a fact, as anything in the future could well be. It is true that years of struggle yet remained. Our patriotic forefathers were still to contend not only with a powerful enemy in the field, but with treachery, incapacity and selfish intrigues in their own camp. But the surrender at Saratoga demonstrated that an army of disciplined and experienced British and Hessian troops, though aided by savages, was not invincible. It proved that a people like the Americans, united in the determination to be free and independent, could not be subdued.

The lessons of Burgoyne's campaign and surrender are many. A few of the most obvious are these:

1. The victory was won by New Yorkers, New Englanders, Pennsylvanians, Jerseymen and Virginians, by representatives of nearly all the colonies, North and South. It was a national, not a sectional victory. It should lead us, their descendants, to discard sectionalism, and to renew our pledges of fealty, not to section or party, but to our common country.

2. It teaches (a lesson repeatedly since taught) that organization, discipline, skill and experience, avail nothing when brought in conflict with a popular uprising inspired by a great moral sentiment. This truth applies in times of peace as well as war; to conflicts of politics, as well as of arms. The most skillfully managed political machines, directed by the ablest of veteran leaders, accompanied by the most carefully prearranged outbursts of manufactured enthusiasm, go to pieces when confronted with the indignant resistance of an intelligent and patriotic people.

3. The most brilliant services will avail nothing in preserving popular esteem, unless followed up by steadfast and constant devotion to the country, through good report and evil report. If, when Burgoyne surrendered, it had been asked: who, of all the brave men who had fought against him, had shown the greatest gallantry and the most impetuous courage in the field, and most endeared himself to the American people, the name of Benedict Arnold would have been on every lip. But this did not hinder or even mitigate the universal execration called forth by his subsequent treachery, and ever since attached to his memory.

In like manner, it should be remembered that no past service of party or politician, however brilliant or praiseworthy, will preserve either party or politician from public reprobation, if not faithful to the end.

No man's—no party's reputation is secure while a period of life remains, long enough for political or moral suicide.

4. But the most important lesson of all is that which teaches the absolute dependence of nations as well as of armies, upon an over-ruling Providence. The campaign of Burgoyne was well planned. If Howe had co-operated as was expected; if Burgoyne had taken the Lake George route, instead of the longer and more difficult way by land; if hundreds of events, small and great, had not occurred to prevent the accomplishment of the plans of the British government, the result might have been very different, and American independence might not have been achieved.

Let us ever be grateful to the God of battles for the events which led up to the great victory of Saratoga; let us cherish the memory of those who under God obtained the victory; let us heed the lessons taught by the history of the campaign which terminated by the surrender of Burgoyne on the field of Saratoga.

Remarks by Monsignor Seton.

The evacuation of New York city by the British was an epoch in the history of the whole country. Nothing strikes the philosophical observer of this affair more strongly than the self-restraint and discipline of the American troops—than the contained and generous conduct of the American people. But this moderation and sedateness has ever been a characteristic of our people at all periods of their history. The Americans have always been magnanimous in victory and dignified in triumph, whether on the fields of battle or of diplomacy. It is ridiculous, therefore, to describe—as some even of our own historians have described—the exodus of the twelve thousand or more Loyalists out of this city at the approach of the conquering Patriots, in the exaggerated language of the "Flight of a Tartar Tribe." There was, indeed, no unreasonable cause for anxiety and trepidation among those who now sailed away from the scenes they had made desolate; and not one of them, perhaps, but could have said with Hamlet:

"Thus conscience does make cowards of us all."

There are revolutions and revolutions. The American Revolution was so evidently founded on the inalienable rights of man that the Colonists, without regard to race, or creed, or social distinctions, united to maintain these rights. The ancient Church, of which I am a member, gave, in the persons of its lay and clerical representatives in the Colonies, its hearty co-operation to this deliverance of a brave young people from the tyranny of the mother country. Therefore, while repudiating for myself personally any claim to the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, I will truthfully say that I feel quite at home among THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and that I wear the simple insignia of our Society with greater pride than I would adorn myself with the stars and garters of royal or imperial favor.

Remembering, gentlemen, what great oaks from little acorns are grown up in our midst, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION must see to it, from generation to generation, that the hallowed memory of the trials, sufferings and successes of their forefathers in those early days shall never be forgotten or grow dim.

Remarks of Hon. Franklin Bartlett.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the able speech of Mr. Bartlett could not be obtained in time to report in full. It was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The following brief extract from Mr. Bartlett's remarks, however, will be of interest to residents of New York:

It is often said that lawyers are not good financiers, and this is probably due to the fact that they live generously, and seldom leave fortunes to their descendants; so it is somewhat remarkable that the two greatest financiers of the Revolution, aside from Robert Morris, should have been these two New York lawyers, whose names I have called to mind, Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris. To Gouverneur Morris we owe our system of national coinage, that is, we owe to him the dollar and the decimal subdivision of the dollar, although his scheme was amended as to the initial unit of value by Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson Wore Silk and Ruffles.

MR. JEFFERSON LEVY, the present owner of Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, possesses many mementoes of that noted statesman. The following is a letter of introduction:

I, Thomas Jefferson, do hereby certify that George Logan, the bearer hereof, who is about to visit Europe, on matters of business, is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and United States of America, of one of the most antient & respectable families of the said commonwealth, of



MONTICELLO,
The home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, Va.

independent fortune, good morals, irreproachable conduct, and true civism; and as such he is recommended to the attention of all those who from principles of humanity, or a desire to attach to their country the respect of others, would interest themselves in seeing the protection & hospitality of their laws extended to a worthy & unoffending stranger placed under their safeguard. Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia this 4th day of June, 1788.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Another relic is the written description of Mr. Jefferson, by Mrs. Logan, the widow of the one referred to in the preceding letter:

My husband's friendship with Thomas Jefferson began soon after the formation of the Federal Government; when that Gentleman was secretary of state he used frequently to visit us in a social and intimate manner, sometimes with small parties whose company were agreeable to each other, and sometimes alone. His conversation was very pleasing. He had resided at the Court of France and upon his return appeared in somewhat of its costume, and wore a suit of silk, Ruffles, and an elegant Topaz Ring.

In the course of time there was heavy financial care weighing upon the mind of the ex-President, and in this emergency he attempted to secure relief by the means described in the following letter:

MONTICELLO, January 20, '28.

My grandson, Thos. I. Randolph, attends the Legislature on a subject of ultimate importance to my future happiness. My own debts were considerable, and a loss was added to them of 20,000D. by endorsement for a friend. My application to the Legislature is for permission to dispose of property for payment in a way which, bringing a fair price for it, may pay my debts, and leaving a living for myself in my old age, and leave something for my family. Their consent is necessary. It will injure no man, and few sessions pass without similar exercises of the same power, in their discretion, but I refer you to my grandson for particular explanations. . . . It is almost a question of life or death.

TH. JEFFERSON.

His request was evidently unsuccessful or delayed, judging from the following letter of later date:

MONTICELLO, Feb'y 7, '28.

I had hoped the length and character of my services might have prevented the fear of the legislature of the indulgence asked being quoted as a precedent in future cases, but I find no fault with their strict adherence to a rule generally useful, altho' relaxable in some cases under their discretion, of which they are the proper judges.

If it can be yielded in my case, I can save the house of Monticello and a farm adjoining to end my days in and bury my bones.

If not, I must sell house and all here, and carry my family to Bedford, where I have not even a log hut to put my head into.

In any case I wish nothing from the treasury. The pecuniary compensations I have received for my service from time to time have been fully to my own satisfaction.

TH. JEFFERSON.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE.

AS stated in the November number of this paper, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, was observed in Paris by representatives of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION placing one of their "markers" by the grave of Lafayette, with appropriate ceremonies. The following are the details of this interesting ceremony:

PARIS, October 30, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I take pleasure in sending you a copy of my address, delivered at the ceremony of placing the emblem or marker of the Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by the grave of Lafayette, in the Picpus Cemetery, October 19, 1894.

I also enclose you the notice of the occasion, which appeared in the Paris edition of the New York Herald on October 20.

Yours very truly,

NATHAN APPLETON.

"As delegate of the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, it has been my privilege and honor to bring with me to France the bronze emblem, or marker, of the Society, to place here, in the Cemetery of Picpus, by the grave of Lafayette.

"It is not my intention, on this occasion, to relate to you at length the well-known and oft-repeated story of what Lafayette did more than a hundred years ago to aid us in securing our independence as a nation. I can merely say that without the assistance he brought us from France in men and money it is probable that the day of our becoming a new nation and a republic would have been deferred. In my opinion we can never too often and too forcibly express our appreciation of the debt of gratitude we owe to France under Louis XVI., and to the young Marquis de Lafayette, the leader of the movement for their timely aid.

"Nor is it my intention to-day to speak of the history of the two countries since the hundred and more years have elapsed from the war of our Independence to the present day. You in France have passed through changes of government with varying fortunes, while we in the United States have experienced a crisis in which the safety of our form of government and institutions was for a time trembling in the balance. We have both of us, as nations, weathered the storms, and the happy fact confronts us to-day, that we are the two greatest Republics of the world, gazing at each other across the Atlantic in friendly and sympathetic recognition, clasping hands in hands and walking arm in arm together as pioneers of progress, and the hope of generations yet unborn.

"Let me now speak of the day and the mission I have in relation to its celebration. You remember that on October 19, 1781, the British forces under Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the United Armies of America and France, under the command of Washington and Lafayette.

"This was virtually the end of the war, and so the day has been selected as that of one of the semi-annual meetings of the Society I have the honor to represent, the other one being, by a curious coincidence of dates, April 19, 1775, or just six years and six months before, the day of the fight at Lexington and Concord, which represented the beginning of the struggle, when in the language of our great thinker, writer and seer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, 'the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world.'

"The month of September is full of interesting events in the history of our movement for freedom, and also has much to do with the career of General Lafayette. Personally I would have liked to have been here on September 3rd to place this emblem, as that day in 1783 was the one when the final treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed in this very city of Paris. Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams were the signers in behalf of my country, while Mr. Hartley represented Great Britain. I speak of this day because the acknowledged result of a good cause is often a more satisfactory date than that of the fighting which led up to it, and by which so many human lives are lost.

"Then again, in referring to the month of September, you must not forget that September 8th, 1757, was the day when our hero, whose memory we are honoring, was born. On that same day in 1825 he celebrated his 68th birthday at the White House, Washington, and bade adieu to President Adams, to sail the next day for France in the United States frigate "Brandywine," after his triumphal march through our country, when the entire

nation, I may say, met him everywhere with tributes of affection, veneration and gratitude.

"The name 'Brandywine' must have brought back to him in his advanced years thrilling recollections of his youth, for it was on September 11, 1777, the same historic month, you see, shortly after his arrival in America, and his first meeting with Washington, that he was wounded in his very first engagement. He won his spurs at the start, while rallying his troops, and this encounter gave him the command of a division in the Army.

"Considering the history of the month of September, we find that on the 20th, in 1780, Generals Lafayette and Knox accompanied Washington to Hartford, Conn., where they met the French General, Rochambeau, and from there they marched to West Point on the 26th.

"But in September, 1781, the events which led to the surrender of Yorktown were rapidly progressing, and the beginning of the end was at hand. On the 5th, Washington and Rochambeau reached the head of Chesapeake Bay, the same day that the French fleet under the command of Admiral de Grasse repulsed the British fleet, and took possession of Virginia waters. On the 7th Lafayette joined Saint Simon at Williamsburgh, and at this place on September 14th, Washington arrived at Lafayette's headquarters. On the 28th the combined American and French forces under Washington and Lafayette marched to the investment of Yorktown. They were 16,000 troops in all, of which 7,000 were French. On September 30th Yorktown was completely invested.

"On October 9th the first parallel was established, and the second on the 11th. On the 14th was a night assault, and the works were captured. On October 17th, Lord Cornwallis proposed a cessation of hostilities, to which Washington replied the following day.

"Then came the surrender on the 19th, the day we celebrate, which, as I have before stated, in reality ended the war, and made my country a new nation.

"We can solemnly pause before this event, and think of its meaning, as we stand here to-day around the grave of Lafayette.

"And now it is only proper that I should explain to you something of our Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, its origin and idea, and also that of the emblem we have here before us.

"The Society was organized in 1876, the centennial year of our Declaration of Independence, and has been steadily increasing in membership all over the United States of America since that year. It is composed of the lineal descendants of those who, as soldiers, sailors or patriots in public positions, took part and did their share in bringing about our existence as a nation. Every State of the Union can have a society of its own, all of them forming part of a national organization, which meets once a year, with delegates from the different societies.

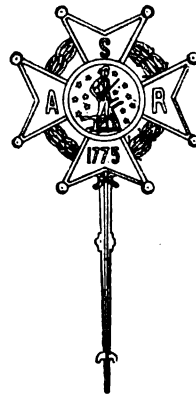
"The emblem or marker of the Society is an idea of more recent date, the object being to have some permanent memorial, which can be placed by the remains of an ancestor who aided in the war wherever they can be found. In the various cities and towns of Massachusetts, several hundred of them have already been put in position, and they are constantly being ordered.

"The marker is the same as the seal and decoration of the Society, which I am wearing to-day. It is taken, with some modifications, from the Cross of the Order of St. Louis, than which nothing could be more appropriate, as it was during the time and with the assistance of Louis XVI., who was himself grand master of the Order, that we obtained our independence. In the centre, instead of the figure of Saint Louis, we have put that of the famous 'Minute Man,' which stands at the old Concord Bridge, the work of our renowned sculptor, Daniel C. French, who made the colossal statue of 'The Republic,' which some of you may remember having seen last year at the Exposition at Chicago.

"The 'Minute Man' represents the typical farmer-soldier of 1775, who was ready to leave his plow at any sudden call to arms, for which he was prepared in advance. He was the real soldier of the American Revolution, for whom the three letters, S. A. R., stand—*Soldier American Revolution*.

"He is surrounded by the thirteen stars which represent the thirteen colonies, and then the original States of the American Union.

"It is not yet a year that the first of these emblems were placed by the graves of our soldiers, sailors and patriots, and, as



I happened to be coming to France this autumn, I asked of the managers of our Society the privilege of bringing one of them with me to place here in the cemetery of Picpus, by the grave of General Lafayette, and I was accordingly appointed the delegate of the Society for this interesting mission.

"I have also to tell you, my French friends, that similar emblems can be obtained and placed by the grave of any of the soldiers of France who fought with Washington and Lafayette for our independence.

"When you remember that there were 7,000 Frenchmen at Yorktown this very day in 1781, and that nearly all of them returned to France, you can understand the meaning of this emblem and the scope of the work you have before you. All the same, it should not be difficult, for I imagine in the archives of the government the names and services of those who were in the army and navy can be found, while their descendants should know where they lie buried in any part of France or even in foreign lands.

"Then, too, another matter I wish to bring to your notice, which is that you found a branch society here, to be a part of our national organization. This you would call the French Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, or La Société Française des Fils de la Révolution Américaine, with the same privileges as ours, and wearing exactly the same decoration.

"If, however, there should be reasons why this cannot conveniently be done, I am here to extend to you a cordial invitation to join the Society of Massachusetts, of which, besides being the delegate, I am also one of the vice-presidents. The organization you see, is for us one purely of sentiment and patriotism, and to

keep alive among the present generation and those yet to follow the memory of the deeds of the past which made us a nation.

"And now, in conclusion, I have the honor to confide to you, Monsieur G. de Sahune Lafayette, as the oldest one of the descendants of your noble ancestor who bears his venerated name, this emblem to be placed by his remains. And in so doing, allow me to express the sentiment: May this simple and patriotic ceremony bring together more strongly than before, in ties of friendship and mutual esteem, our two peoples and our two Republics."

Among those present on the occasion of the marking of the tomb of Lafayette, was Mr. R. Horner Wyeth, of the New York Society, S. A. R., the great-grandson of Gustavus Brown Horner, of Virginia, an intimate friend of the Marquis de Lafayette, and who as surgeon attended him the night after the battle of the Brandywine, where Lafayette received his first wound while fighting for American liberty. Gustavus Brown Horner entered the Continental army when a boy of fifteen, and a year or so later was appointed surgeon's mate, or assistant surgeon, by his relative, Dr. Gustavus Brown, surgeon-general of the Continental army. It was to his care General Washington confided the Marquis Lafayette, and Dr. Horner sat by the wounded Frenchman's side the entire night, a fact that the Marquis never forgot. He referred to it many times in after life, and often enquired after Dr. Horner of Americans visiting France. When Lafayette made his famous visit to America, while in Washington, he enquired particularly "for the young man who sat by my side and nursed me the night after the battle of Brandywine." He was profoundly moved when told that his friend had been dead some eight years, and turning to his companion said, "Ah well, the doctor is dead, his patient will soon follow."

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

THIS most important event has been so exhaustively treated, and its details are so familiar to every school boy throughout the land, that there remains slight opportunity to present any entirely new phase of this remarkable engagement.

It is a December anniversary, however, and as it is for such purposes that THE SPIRIT OF '76 must help provide material, the following poetical account, by an unknown participant, is offered, as "sufficiently old to be new":

On Christmas day in '76
Our ragged troops with bayonets fixed
For Trenton marched away.
The Delaware see, the boats below,
The light obscured by hail and snow,
But no symptoms of dismay.

Our object was the Hessian band,
That dared to invade fair freedom's land,
And quarter in that place.
Great Washington, he led us on,
With ensigns streaming with renown,
Which ne'er had known disgrace.

In silent march we passed the night,
Each soldier panting for the fight,
Though quite benumbed with frost.
Greene on the left at six began,
The right was with brave Sullivan,
Who in battle no time lost.

Their pickets stormed, the alarm was spread,
That rebels risen from the dead
Were marching into town.
Some scampered here, some scampered there,
And some for action did prepare,
But soon their arms laid down.

Twelve hundred servile miscreants,
With all their colors, guns and tents,
Were trophies of the day.
The frolic o'er, the bright canteen,
In center, front and rear was seen
Driving fatigue away.

Now, brothers of the patriot bands,
Let's sing our safe deliverance
From arbitrary sway.
And as life, you know, is but a span,
Let's touch the tankard while we can,
In memory of the day.

One way of determining the date of this song, is to remark the internal evidence, which it gives, of its having been written before the recent Prohibition movement. It is to be regretted that the soldier-poet has left us in doubt as to the contents of the "bright canteen;" probably, however, it contained the *spirits* of '76.

AN INTERESTING PERSONAL RECORD.

Colonel Gassaway Watkins, who was elected President of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI of Maryland, on the 4th of July, 1889, was three times married after the War of the Revolution, and had seventeen children. He also served in the War of 1812. The following partial sketch of his military service has the merit of having been written by himself and at a time when the events were fresh in his mind. It is in possession of his great-grandson, Mr. William Watkins Kenly, of New York city.

I entered the Revolutionary Army with Colonel Smallwood's regiment, in January, 1776, and was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains as sargent. Was taken sick in November, and sent to and left at Morristown, New Jersey. I put my clothing in the regimental wagon, and the driver carried all to the enemy. I travelled from Morristown to Annapolis without money or clothing, and got to Annapolis in January, '77, and lay confined to my room until the last of April. I was then inoculated for the small pox, and remained in Maryland as Lieutenant on duty until September. I joined the army a few days before the Battle of Germantown, and remained with the army and wintered at Wilmington in 1778. I was in the Battle of Monmouth, and was attached to the command of General Scott's light infantry, and after the battle came to Bownbrook. Left camp the 24th of December on furlough, and joined the army 28th of April, 1779. Continued in camp at West Point, and wintered at Heck's farm. I was several times in the vanguard, and was on Staten Island in March, 1780, and was in Elizabethtown a few hours after Maj. Egleston and his guard was taken. Was present when Col. Hazen arrested Col. Howard for not

keeping his men on the parade until they were frozen. I left camp the last of April for the South, and was in the Battle of Camden. Was sent to a house by Gen. Greene for information; was pursued by Tarleton's horse, jumped a fence eleven logs high, and was two days and nights without eating and without seeing anyone, and slept in the woods. Rejoined Gen. Smallwood at Elizabethtown. Was sent by Gen. Smallwood, in September, with special despatches to Gen. Marion. Joined the General at Hillsborough. Left Hillsborough under the command of Cols. Howard and Morgan.

Commanded a company in the battle of the Cowpens, 1781. In February, the day General Davidson was killed, I left camp with orders from General Greene, and was with the retreating militia two miles from the battle ground. At 12 o'clock that night I stopped at a house on the road. cold, wet and hungry, but got nothing to eat. There were at least one hundred persons in the house. My dress was noticed by an old man of the country, who asked to speak in private with me. He told me that there were enemies as well as friends in the house, and offered his services to me. I started in a few minutes after, and told him what I wanted. He was faithful. He rode all night and got to the foard about ten o'clock next morning. The trees came tumbling one after the other down the Yaddin. The old man said it was impossible to cross. I was satisfied there was nothing to stop the enemy, and the wish of my General to bring his troops to a point near action, so I immediately pulled off my coat and boots, put the despatches in the crown of my hat, tied it on my head, took leave of my friend, who, with tears in his eyes, wished me well, and with difficulty crossed the river. My guide and friend expressed his joy by throwing up his hat, and I returned it with gratitude. About seven o'clock I got to headquarters, and was received by Generals Greene and Morgan.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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DECEMBER, 1894.

December Anniversaries.

- Dec. 1, 1776—Battle of Brunswick.
- Dec. 3, 1787—Delaware ratified the Constitution.
- Dec. 4, 1807—Death of Gen. Samuel B. Webb.
- Dec. 4, 1783—Washington's Farewell Address.
- Dec. 4, 1780—Engagement at Pugley's Mills, S. C.
- Dec. 5, 1777—Battle of Whitemarsh, Pa.
- Dec. 6, 1777—Battle of Chestnut Hill, Pa.
- Dec. 7, 1776—Benjamin Franklin reaches France.
- Dec. 7, 1777—Battle of Red Bank, Pa.
- Dec. 8, 1775—Siege of Quebec.
- Dec. 8, 1776—Washington crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania.
- Dec. 8, 1776—British Fleet takes possession of Newport.
- Dec. 8, 1777—Skirmish at Whitemarsh, Pa.
- Dec. 9, 1775—Battle of Great Bridge, Va., near Norfolk.
- Dec. 9, 1780—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
- Dec. 10, 1777—Americans raid in Long Island.
- Dec. 12, 1776—Capture of Gen. Lee by the British.
- Dec. 12, 1787—Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution.
- Dec. 14, 1782—Charleston evacuated by the British.
- Dec. 14, 1799—Death of Washington.
- Dec. 15, 1796—Death of Gen. Anthony Wayne.
- Dec. 16, 1773—Boston Tea Party.
- Dec. 17, 1776—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
- Dec. 17, 1778—British capture Vincennes.
- Dec. 18, 1776—North Carolina completes her Constitution.
- Dec. 19, 1777—Washington goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge.
- Dec. 19, 1787—New Jersey ratifies the Constitution.
- Dec. 22, 1775—Engagement at Cane Brake, S. C.
- Dec. 23, 1783—Washington resigns his commission at Annapolis, Md.
- Dec. 25, 1776—Washington recrosses the Delaware.
- Dec. 26, 1776—Battle of Trenton.
- Dec. 26, 1778—Engagement at Young's House, N. Y.
- Dec. 29, 1776—Washington advances again into New Jersey.
- Dec. 29, 1778—British capture Savannah.
- Dec. 30, 1776—Commissioners sent to France.
- Dec. 31, 1775—Assault upon Quebec, and death of Montgomery.

A Center of Influence.—Over the Teachers' College, at 120th Street and Morningside Heights, New York, an American flag is seen flying at all times and seasons. This is due to the generosity of one of the trustees, Miss Grace H. Dodge, who has agreed to replace the flags at her own expense as fast as they may be worn out. The influence of that school is not confined to its inmates, but is exerted as far as its colors can be seen.

A Suggestion for the War Department.—The story of some of the military experiences of Col. Cassaway Watkins of the War of the Revolution, as told by himself, and published in this issue, suggests the great aggregate value of such narratives, if they had been quite generally collected by the government from participants and placed among the archives. No estimate could be placed upon the value of such a collection. It could have been easily secured at an earlier period and without expense to the Government. If Col. Ainsworth, who has charge of the records of the recent war, should collect such material from living participants, it would be considered, in time, an exceedingly important addition to history.

Historical Material.—The extended space given in this issue to the Evacuation Day exercises of the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, is because of the very excellent historical matter contained in the several speeches which were given at the banquet. They were prepared with care, and will make a valuable addition to available material concerning the war and men of the Revolution. The presiding officer at the banquet was Mr. William Gaston Hamilton, the grandson of Alexander Hamilton, who was eulogized by one of the speakers, Mr. Frederic J. de Peyster.

They also Spoke at the Banquet.—With due respect to the orators at the Evacuation Day banquet of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Delmonico's, the writer was more interested in the mute eloquence of the group of flags behind the speaker's table, than in the addresses which were worthy of the applause they elicited. One of these flags was an imitation of the earliest form of the stars and stripes—the stripes, with the circle of thirteen stars, and its companion was the white flag of France with the *Fleur de lis*, the flag of Lafayette and Rochambeau. These were the flags, thus grouped, which were floating in the breeze near the Livingston house at Dobbs Ferry, while Washington and Rochambeau, were planning the Yorktown campaign, and these, also, were the flags which Cornwallis saw from his defenses at Yorktown, while waiting for the help from Sir Henry Clinton, which never came.

They told of sacrifice, suffering and victory, and related many an incident of the experiences of the sires of those who sat before them.

America's Obligation to France.—When Mr. Nathan Appleton, representing the Massachusetts Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, standing, October 19th, at the grave of Lafayette at Paris said: "We can never too often and too forcibly express our appreciation of the debt of gratitude we owe to France, and to the young Marquis de Lafayette," he voiced the sincere and unanimous sentiment of true Americans.

One of the most amazing things in our history, is the tardiness with which this fact is recognized. No adequate expression of this gratitude has yet been made. The debt has not been paid.

In Montgomery's history of France, page 208, is the following statement, which has never been contradicted:

In her zeal for the cause of America, France seemed for a time to forget her own misery, and, bankrupt though she was, she raised nine millions of francs, as a gift, to assist the armies of the new born republic, besides furnishing about fifteen millions more as a loan.

The words of Guizot may be quoted in proof of the genuineness of the sympathy which accompanied these substantial and timely tokens. He wrote:

If ever cause was just, and had a right to success, it was that of the Colonies which rose in insurrection to become the United States of America.

Among the thousands of Americans who have freely and gladly admitted our great obligation to France, was Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote:

Sister in Trial! Who shall count
Thy generous friendship's claim,
Whose blood ran mingling in the front
That gave our land its name?

From numerous similar expressions of fraternal interest, which could be quoted, there would seem to be little doubt, but that Mr. Appleton's closing suggestion, that they form a branch of the Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in France will be favorably received.

An Old-Time Organization.

The "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen," of No. 18 East Sixteenth Street, has the longest continuous active existence of any corporation in New York. Organized the 17th of November, 1785, by twenty representatives of as many mechanical interests, their minutes show an unbroken record down to the present time. The work done is so quietly pursued that many well-posted men of this city are not aware of its extent. The Society has an income, chiefly from investments, of about \$40,000 per year, which is expended in beneficiary works, i. e., free library, school, reading rooms, lectures, scholarships, etc. Tickets to the lectures, which are given in Carnegie Music Hall, are given away by members to those they desire to compliment. The course for the coming season begins December 6, with an illustrated address upon the "Footprints of George Washington." This Society illustrates what may be accomplished by judicious investments, faithful administration and long continued existence. The present President is Mr. John L. Hamilton, the Secretary, Mr. Stephen M. Wright, Treasurer, Richard T. Davies.

Who are Eligible.

The following request and response will explain themselves:

JERSEY CITY, November 8, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

SIR: I wish you would publish the requirements for joining the various patriotic Societies. It would be of great assistance to those desiring to join.

N. G. VREELAND,
579 Communipaw Avenue.

The Editor of this magazine has received so many similar requests from persons desiring to join one or more Societies that he now complies and presents the information desired.

Membership in THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, is limited by their constitution as follows:

To endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, by their National constitution, make the following limitations:

Any person above the age of 21 years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier or sailor, or marine, in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress, or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in this Society.

Nearly all of the State Societies of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have constitutions which permit admission to membership by collateral descent. The following is the eligibility clause in the New York State Society:

That when there shall be no surviving issue in direct lineal succession from an officer, soldier, sailor or marine who died, or was killed in actual service as aforesaid, or from an officer who received, by formal resolve, the approbation of the Continental Congress for Revolutionary services; or from a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the claim of eligibility shall descend and be limited to one representative at a time in the nearest collateral line of descent from such propolitus, who may be otherwise qualified as herein required and to be designated by the Society; and no other descendants in collateral lines shall be admitted in right of any service whatever."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION admit to membership the following:

Any woman above the age of eighteen years shall be eligible to membership in THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION who is a lineal descendant from an ancestor, who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the Thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of such representative bodies actually assisting in the establishment of American Independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in this society.

Eligibility to membership in THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is as follows:

Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of 21 years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor, who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

Eligibility in the Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is described in their constitution:

Any woman who is 18 years of age, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence, as a soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States or from the mother of such patriot; provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.

The following described persons are eligible to membership in THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

Any male person above the age of 21 years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of New York, who is descended from an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, or who served as a governor, deputy governor, lieutenant-governor or member of the King's Council, or as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, privateer, or marine in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain in North America, in the wars in which the said Colonies participated, or enrolled men from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, provided the claim to eligibility is satisfactorily based upon the service of an ancestor who performed duty as above under Colonial sanction, or British enlistment in North America either in garrison, in the field, or on the sea; or descended from men who rendered conspicuous civil service in a period of warfare. Should there be no direct descendant of such propolitus, the Council may admit that collateral relative who shall be deemed best suited to represent such propolitus, preference being given to the male line.

Membership in the NEW YORK COLONIAL DAMES is restricted to descendants of the following classes:

[Dutch Period]—Directors-General of the Province of Nieuw Nederland, Members of the Council of the Directors-General, Members of the representative bodies of Nieuw Nederland known as "The Twelve Men," "The Eight Men," and "The Nine Men." Patrooms of Nieuw Nederland, Burgemeesters of Nieuw Amsterdam, Schout-Fiscaal, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Commissioners of Boundaries and of Treaties with other Colonies, Commissioned Officers of Troops under Dutch Colonial Rule.

[English Period]—Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Justices of the Province of New York, Members of the Governor's Council, Speakers of the Provincial Assembly, Members of the Assembly who served two years, Members of the Colonial Congresses of 1722, 1754 and 1765; Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorneys-General, Judges of the Court of Admiralty, Presiding Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, High Sheriffs of Counties, Commanders of the Forces of the Province of New York, Commissioned officers of the Militia of the Province of New York, Commissioners appointed to treat with other Colonies, Secretaries and deputy-secretaries of the Province of New York, Secretaries of the Council of the Province of New York, Surveyors-General of Customs of the Province of New York, Surveyors-General of the Lands of the Province of New York, Chancellors, Masters of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery, Mayors and Records of the cities of New York and Albany prior to 1776, Superintendents of Indian Affairs prior to 1766, Lords of Manors, Presidents of Kings College, in the City of New York.

[American Period]—Members of Committee of Safety, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Members of the Continental Congresses of 1774, 1775, 1776; Members of the Provincial Congresses of 1775, 1776.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for admission to membership in this society when such ancestor through whom the descent is derived adhered to or took protection from the enemy during the War of the Revolution, or failed to maintain an honorable record.

The general SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA is composed entirely of women, described as follows:

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA shall be composed entirely of women, who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal descendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial government, and who by distinguished services shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation. Services rendered after 1783 not recognized.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 has the following eligibility clause in its constitution:

Any male person above the age of 21 years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the Executive Committee, and of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by the Board of Directors or the Society.

THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847 (Mexican War) admits to membership:

The officers who inaugurated THE AZTEC CLUB in the City of Mexico on the 13th of October, 1847, or those who were eligible as officers, and, in addition, "To provide for the continuance of the club in conformity with the resolution of September 1874, each primary member admitted upon personal application, may nominate as his successor, his son or a blood relative, who during the life of the Primary shall be known as an Associate Member, and entitled to all the privileges of the Club except that of voting, and upon the death of the Primary, shall be entitled as his representative to full membership.

Between Two Fires.

THE beautiful engraving upon our title page this month is a miniature reduction from the large engraving just placed on sale with nearly all art dealers by the importing and publishing house of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 94 Fulton Street, New York City. The painting from which this engraving was made is by Percy Moran. The subject is so pleasing and the technique so excellent, that no better and more lasting holiday gift could be bestowed than a handsomely framed copy of this engraving, which is entitled "Between Two Fires." The firm of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz are extensive dealers in paintings, engravings, etchings, photogravures, etc., etc., and have a full line of Colonial subjects. Concerning this illustration, the artist, Mr. Percy Moran, writes:

The author respectfully submits, in this picture, the question as to the decision of that unknown quantity—a young maiden's heart. This simple sketch of life's poetic dream is but a glance backward upon those historical Colonial days—a period in our country's life history—wherein so much was wrought for its future glory and greatness. The misconception a great number of us labor under, is that everything Colonial must necessarily be in connection with the time of the Revolution; when, in fact, the real Colonial period was prior to that time, when the English were in possession of this country.

It will be understood, then, that the costumes reproduced in my picture, although representing the Colonial period of this country, are not characteristically American, but essentially English. The Sedan chair, or Sleigh, in the background of the picture, was never in general use in this country, although two or three were used in Virginia about the year 1760. I have made a thorough study of the costumes and customs of the last century, and not without considerable labor and expense; indeed, I may say, that nearly my entire life has been devoted to researches of that period. Having visited many of the old Colonial mansions still in existence, I have gathered together numerous costumes and relics of inestimable value, and made many sketches and studies of the greatness, usefulness and importance to my work. All costumes used in the production of my paintings are authentic, as I use none but those that were originally worn at some time in the Colonial or last century period.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Sons of the American Revolution.

"ANY project that tends to quicken interest in the study of the history of the Republic is seasonable and praiseworthy. It has become the fashion of late in certain circles in the United States to belittle the spirit of national self-reliance and independence, to make the sentiment of patriotism a subject of sport and jibe, to view American institutions as the handiwork of accident and expediency, and to look upon the Stars and Stripes as a mere badge of identification, having no special significance or glory that might not be equally found in the Union Jack or the Turkish Crescent. Out of this weakening of the bonds of national interest and pride has sprung on the one side a crop of socialistic and anarchistic vagaries, and, on the other, a growing indifference to whatever in our civil and industrial structure is distinctly American. The action of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, therefore, in offering prize medals to the leading colleges of the United States to be awarded for students writing the best essays upon the principles fought for in the American Revolution, deserves to be commended.—*New York Press.*



commended.—*New York Press.*

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, U. S. A., spoke recently before the California Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, making an eloquent appeal for the principles upon which this Society is based. He said in part:

The Republic suffers to-day not so much from the excessive number of its citizens as from their lack of patriotism and of zeal to enforce the principle, that, in free government, the "place of potency and sway" is with the people. For this spirit of patriotism is as essential to the welfare of free government as a spirit of trade and industry. To my mind, true patriotism is an inheritable quality, and if, as has been said, "the best criterion of the political genius of a nation is the power it possesses of adapting old institutions to new events," who, in respect of these matters in our land, are more competent to direct than the descendants of those who framed these ancient institutions.

JUSTICE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, at the last meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, used some language that should be read by every American. "We are too busy," he said, "with every-day cares and engrossed in the business and ambition of our daily life. As a result we forget patriotism. Therefore, we should have more national holidays. Some say that patriotism is mere sentiment, but a man with no sentiment is worse off than a man without music in his soul; he is fit for treason, strategem and spoils." Justice Brewer favors a joint holiday to commemorate both Saratoga and Yorktown.

AT the last meeting of the California Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the following new members were elected: Dr. Addison C. Posey, Granville D. Abbott, George N. Williams, Sidney Mason Smith. From a circular issued by this Society we quote as follows: "The time will come when, to be a Colonial American and to be the descendant of an ancestor who assisted in laying the foundations of our American Commonwealth, and to be eligible to membership in the patriotic Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be considered the highest possible honor to be claimed by any individual.

MR. WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH, president of the Maryland Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has suggested a plan by which its membership may be increased and its work aided. Some subject connected with the action of Marylanders and Maryland troops during the Revolution will be discussed at the meeting of the State Society, and documents and facts bearing upon the subject will be introduced, and it is thought that much important historical information may be obtained in this way from the old families, and the interests of the Society promoted.

MR. JOHN H. ROCHESTER, the secretary of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is the grandson of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of that city. This ancestor was born in Virginia February 21, 1752. The village of Rochester was laid out by him, and incorporated on the 21st of April, 1817. The Powers block now stands upon lot No. 1, and was sold with a building restriction, that required the purchaser to "erect within six months a dwelling at least 20x30 feet." Colonel Rochester died May 17, 1831.

AT a recent meeting of the Minnesota Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the following were elected members: Hon. Daniel Buck of Mankato, Dr. Norman Webb Chance of Elbon Lake, Henry Chandler Davis of St. Paul, Wm. F. Dickinson of Renwood Falls, Louis L. Dodge of Minneapolis, Charles E. Lovett of Duluth, Harrison T. McClung of St. Paul, Wm. W. Pendergast of Hutchinson, Romaine Sheire of St. Paul, Bert Henri Wood of Hayward, Wis. This Society is about to issue a year book.

THE California Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION participated in the ceremonies of unveiling the "James Lick Historical Bronze Statues," on Thursday, November 29th. Mr. Lick was the grandson of William Lick, for five years a Continental soldier of the Pennsylvania line. In commemoration of his father's war service, he erected near Fredericksburg, in his native State, a heroic monument, the main figure of which is a statue representing the private soldier of the American Revolution.

THERE are at least eighteen SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION throughout Massachusetts who are "own" Sons of Revolutionary soldiers. Among them are Luther L. Tarbell, of Marlborough; Joseph Hill, of Hyde Park; Elbridge Boyden, of Worcester; John McClure, of Revere; Ethan C. Ring, of Melrose; Rev. John Wood, of Fitchburg; Elbridge Gerry Snow, of Fitchburg; James Faxon, of Salem, and Nathan Willis, of Bridgewater.

THE WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio, includes members resident in about 12 of the counties. The officers are: president, Elroy McKendree Avery; vice-presidents, Liberty Emery Holden and Dudley Baldwin; secretary, Herbert H. Ward, 863 Fairmount St., Cleveland; treasurer, Elbert Hall Baker; registrar, Daniel Wilbert Manchester; historian, Charles Fayette Olney.

A SITE has been presented in Williston, Vt., on which to erect a monument to Thomas Chittenden, the first governor and "Father" of the State. This patriotic action is the result of the efforts of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which the present Governor, Urban A. Woodbury, is a member. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were also active in promoting this important work.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Hampshire, attended the presentation of a memorial stone to the Revolutionary heroes in Old Fort Cemetery, East Concord, October 29th. President Staniels delivered the presentation address. The massive stone, seven feet high by four feet square, which bears thirteen honored names of Revolutionary soldiers, is the gift of Miss Annie M. Phelps, of Brookline, Mass.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, president of the New York Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave a dinner at the Union League, on November 16th, to the Republican captains of the election district known as "The Bowery." Mr. Depew's speech was characteristic of himself, overflowing with humor.

THE New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently presented a sterling silver cup of unique design, to the infant daughter of Edward Haganan Hall—its registrar—as a mark of appreciation of Mr. Hall's services in the public work of this Society.

THE Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Connecticut, has offered money prizes to the pupils in the schools throughout the State for excellence in original essays on "The Share of Connecticut in the War of the Revolution," and "Connecticut Men of Mark in the Revolution."

CAPT. LEWIS EDDY of Plymouth, Mass., a war veteran, seventy-four years of age, was very active as one of the committee of arrangements on the occasion of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Fall Field day in Plymouth, on October 19th.

In Philadelphia, October 24, a bronze equestrian statue of General McClellan was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies. Among the societies participating were the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the Sons of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has organized a chapter in Kansas City, Mo. D. S. Harriman, J. W. L. Slavens, Mayor of Westport, and Judge L. C. Slavens are among the charter members.

THE New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold its annual meeting December 26th, at Newark, N. J. At the banquet, Senator E. J. Hill of Connecticut will be one of the speakers.

A. L. COLLINS, aged 83, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the own son of Oliver Collins, a soldier of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. Mr. Collins is a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DANIEL DEFOREST LORD, the attorney for the Astors, died at Lawrence, L. I., November 7, 1894. He was a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New York.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE North Carolina Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held its first annual



meeting at Raleigh, November 15, 1894. The present officers were re-elected as follows: President, Gov. Elias Carr; vice-president, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL.D.; secretary, Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood; registrar, Prof. D. H. Hill; treasurer, Dr. H. B. Battle; chaplain, Rev. Robert Brent Deane, D.D. A handsome year book is soon to be issued containing a full list of members with their descent. The secretary has issued some very well prepared printed matter descriptive of the Society.

ON November 14, 1894, members of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met at the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., to organize a local auxiliary to the State organization. Those in attendance at the meeting were Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, Mr. George C. Hutchinson, Col. J. J. Hudson, Mr. B. F. Jennings, Mr. A. H. Lane, Mr. W. L. Merwin, Mr. R. V. Messler, Colonel McKibben, Mr. F. G. Paulson, Mr. George Pearson, Mr. S. S. Pinkerton, Mr. Norman Robertson. It is an interesting fact that the meeting was held on the anniversary of the battle of Fort Mifflin, November 14, 1777.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76" is the title of a prize essay, for which the Minnesota SONS OF THE REVOLUTION offer high school pupils a silver and a bronze medal. Their previous (last year) contest was very successful, and they are hard at work, helping the teachers of Minnesota to turn out patriotic as well as intelligent pupils. The "proclamation" with the seal of the society, looks almost as fine as a government bond, and makes a first-class advertisement for the society when tacked up in the various school rooms. The offer is made by Secretary Hurd of St. Paul.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Albany, N. Y., have decided to hold a banquet on January 15, 1895, the birthday of Philip Livingston, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Committee of Arrangements for the dinner consists of Major Read, William A. Wallace, H. L. Hicks, Dr. W. J. Nellis and C. F. Bridge. One new member was elected, Mr. Charles Newman. The Society is interested in some historical tableaux which are soon to be given.

THE District of Columbia Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will soon present to the Central High School and other schools, framed copies of Gilbert Stuart's (Elson's) portrait of Washington, Mr. Charles H. Mansur to be orator of the occasion. The committee having charge of the matter is composed of Messrs. W. A. DeCaindry, W. J. Rhees, F. H. Parsons, B. R. Green, J. S. Childs and C. H. Mansur.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Kansas City, Mo., organized an auxiliary society, October 23, 1894. Among those who were enrolled were John Scott Harrison, Israel Putnam Dana, Edward Herrick Allen, Nicholas Waggener Casey, J. V. C. Karnes, Dr. Robert Tarlton Sloan, Judge Loving Grider, Alfred Leighton Howe, William Bridger Thayer, Richard Gentry and Robert Sledell Rodgers.

THE Long Island Association of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will meet at the Brooklyn Club, Pierpont corner Clinton Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, December 10th, at 8 o'clock, to commemorate the battle of Long Island, 1777. Mr. Alfred C. Barnes and Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner are to speak. This association has 198 members.

IN the death of Dr. William J. Hawkins, November 2, 1894, the North Carolina Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION lost the senior member of its board of managers. The board of managers adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and of sympathy for the family of the deceased.

"SECRETARY Thomas E. V. Smith, of the New York Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is a patriotic, progressive citizen, and a worthy descendant of his ancestors, who fought for American Independence. He is well posted in historical matters."—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

THE Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Baltimore, has offered the Johns Hopkins University, for competition, a large silver medal to be awarded by the faculty for the best essay on "The Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution."

At a meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Baltimore, October 29th, the following were elected members. Robert Brooke Albertson, William Edward Wall, Frederick Henry Smith, Albert Small, Livingston B. Stedman and John Marbury Nelson.

F. ODEN HORSTMANN, the well-known manufacturer and financier, who died October 19, 1894, was a member of the Philadelphia Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. He had a life membership in several historical societies.

THE Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Massachusetts, has in preparation a membership roll to be issued in 1895. Those desiring to send items to the Registrar, should address 18 Somerset Street, Boston.

THE annual meeting of the Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia, will be held at Wormley's Hotel, Fifteenth and H Streets, northwest, on Monday evening, December 3, 1894.

THE New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are moving in the matter of securing a house to be used as a general office, headquarters and club-house for their own members. At the annual meeting, December 3d, at Fraunces's Tavern, the officers were re-elected.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Louisville, Ky., have issued their year book. It is an interesting publication, and contains a sketch of the ancestors of the members.

Daughters of the Revolution.

EVACUATION DAY has always been a favorite anniversary in New York, and its one hundred and eleventh recurrence was the occasion, Saturday, November 24th, of its observance by THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, with genuine patriotic spirit and enthusiasm.

Chickering Hall was filled with a fashionable audience, which was not sparing of applause when any appeal was made to patriotism by picture or song. That which elicited this response was entirely refined and historical, however, and the cordial reception the programme received, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the audience had a keen personal interest in the events represented.

The entertainment had been carefully prepared and well advertised, as the officers of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION gave it their personal attention, securing results which must have been gratifying to those concerned. The entire

official staff of the general society was present, with the single exception of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the Founder General of the Society, who was absent because of recent bereavement. There were present:

President—Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers.

Vice-President—Mrs. Louise Frances Rowe.

Secretary General—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham.

Treasurer General—Miss Lucretia V. Steers.

Registrar General—Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey.

Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. S. Beattie.

Historian General—Mrs. Louis DeB. Gallison.

Librarian General—Mrs. Louise Scofield Davis.

Chaplain General—Rev. George R. Van De Water, D.D.

Executive Committee—Mrs. DeVolney Everett, Mrs. A. F. Rasines, Mrs. Henry A. Warren, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Miss Adeline W. Torrey, Mrs. George W. Innes, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, Mrs. William G. Slade and Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax.

The Societies of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were also quite generally represented in the attendance. Viewed from the gallery, the scene was most animated; nearly every seat appeared to be filled.

Upon the stage was grouped an orchestra of forty pieces, which rendered the greater part of the musical programme, under the leadership of the composer of the Historical Allegory, Mr. Silas C. Pratt; while to either side of the orchestra, the space was occupied by about sixty young gentlemen and ladies, comprising the Euterpe Choral Society of New York. Above their heads was the large screen upon which the two hundred and two views were flashed from a stereopticon in the gallery.

The views were divided into groups, representing the details of the successive historical periods of this country, and they needed no explanation to assist the audience to follow the progress of the civil and military events represented.

Noteworthy incidents of the evening were: The audience rising to their feet at the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, and joining in the chorus with hearty interest, and the enchoring of the singing of The Sword of Bunker Hill, by W. H. Lee.

The musical portion of the entertainment was an important addition, and consisted in the rendering of nearly all the old songs of the Revolution, including such familiar airs as "The Old Folks at Home," "Lilly Dale," "The Arkansas Traveler," etc. Possibly the most interesting number given by the orchestra was "Burgoyne's Lamentation," a quaint production of an early period.

The papers of the city gave extended and favorable mention of the entertainment the next morning. The following from the account of the *Herald* will fairly illustrate these reports:

Odd, picturesque and wholesouled though the entertainment was, nothing but a general idea of it can be given in the limits of this report, for it was long drawn out and wonderfully complex. The story began in Spain, and while the orchestra played introductory numbers descriptive of Columbus' prayer and then of his eventful voyage, there was flashed upon the screen in rapid succession a score or more of pictures, most of them of historic worth, representing the scenes of our discoverer's great adventure. The pictures were remarkably good and some capital effects were produced.

Then came the story, similarly told in picture and music, of the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers, of the settlement of old Manhattan and the picturesque sway of the Dutch; and then followed the story of the settlement of Virginia, while the violins played the old Virginia reel in a catching fashion that set the feet to going involuntarily and the hands to clapping with a right good will.

But the really stirring part was to come with the story of the Revolution. Of this, Paul Revere's ride was the musical feature, and it was the pictorial feature, too, for Mr. Pratt had got copies of about all the famous prints and paintings illustrative of that romantic gallop, and had them thrown upon the screen. This started the enthusiasm, and during the representation of the struggles for independence the attention of the audience was strained and the applause frequent. Here again were shown a most interesting series of reproductions of historical prints and paintings.

MRS. LEROY S. SMITH, ex-historian of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, after an absence from the city of about a year, has returned. Under her auspices will be instituted a class of young ladies, "Daughters of Daughters," to be known as Abigail Adams Historical Club; its object being to study the life and character of the "Women of the Revolution." Mrs. Smith, with Mrs. Steers, has been made trustee of an operetta, "The Daughters of Pedigree," by the late Edward Irving Darling, which has been presented to the society by his mother. It is to be produced "In Memorium" under the auspices of the General Society of the Revolution.

A BRILLIANT social event in Newton, Mass., on October 19th, was the reception tendered the members of the Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION by Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris and Miss Wilmot R. Evans, at the residence of Capt. A. M. Ferris on Washington Street. The reception was given to commemorate the surrender of Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Members of the Society were present from all parts of the State.

THE Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have arranged for three meetings to be held during the winter. The topics to be discussed are as follows: December 13th, "Women's Influence in the Homes of Revolutionary Patriots," by Mrs. A. T. Galt; February 7th, "Legal Lights of the Revolution," by Mrs. I. K. Boyesen; "Art and Artists of the Revolution," by Mrs. D. W. Graves.

THE officers of the Pennsylvania Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are: Regent, Mrs. N. S. Keay; vice regent, Mrs. C. W. Sparhawk; treasurer, Miss Mary A. Kent; secretary, Mrs. I. Price Ewing; registrar, Mrs. J. G. Lindsay; historian, Miss Stevenson. A gavel made from wood of old Independence Hall was recently presented to this society.

THE Yorktown Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was formally organized in Philadelphia, October 10th. The officers are: Regent, Miss L. D. Black; vice-regent, Mrs. Henry D. Schmidt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry Eleert; recording secretary, Mrs. E. W. Spangler; register, Miss E. E. Cochran; treasurer, Miss Mary S. Lanus.

THE Continental Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia, met on November 19th to

discuss the question of placing an inscription upon the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, to indicate that his wife also occupied the same tomb.

THE Paul Revere Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in Boston, though lately formed, is actively at work arranging for a "home." Mrs. E. F. Cartwright is regent, Mrs. E. C. Graves, secretary; Mrs. E. H. Crosby, registrar; Mrs. Eben Howes, treasurer.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Kansas City, Mo., held an informal meeting, October 24th, for the purpose of inspecting a very rare and valuable collection of old books owned by the State Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. They were received by State secretary, Henry Cadle.

AT the annual meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Buffalo, N. Y., the words and music of a national hymn were presented. It is described as "dignified and impressive." The words are by Mrs. Linda Fulton, of Buffalo, and the music by Reinhardt Schmelz, of Washington.

A BUSINESS meeting was held at the Waldorf, November 20th, by the General Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Its object was to consider what questions shall be introduced at the general meeting, January, 1895. Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers presided.

AT the gathering of Women's Clubs at Sherry's, November 19th, THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION were well represented.

THE New York Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is accumulating a fine library and an interesting museum of relics.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE New York City Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first meeting of the season at Sherry's, November 9th. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, the regent, presided.



Among matters brought before the chapter were the changing of the by-laws, and the raising of the initiation fee. These changes add the new-offices of vice regent, historian and chaplain. The initiation fee was raised from \$1 to \$10. Mrs. McLean spoke of the large and increasing membership of the chapter, and that the time seemed now at hand to devote its energies to some projects of a wider range and more dignified character than social entertainments alone, and then presented the idea of the chapter endowing a chair of Colonial and Revolutionary History at Barnard College, as that was New York city's first women's college of standing. The trustees of the College—

Bishop Potter, Dr. Seth Low and Mrs. Seth Low—who is a member of the chapter, and all officers connected with the college, warmly sanction the plan, and have already sent an invitation to the chapter to join the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in founding a chair of Early American History.

DELAWARE County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—An interesting meeting of this chapter was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur, Wallingford, Pa., on Saturday, Nov. 24th, in commemoration of Evacuation Day, (Nov. 25th, 1763) at which the charter was presented to the chapter, by Mrs. Donald McLean, the able and distinguished secretary of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., whose charm of manner and interesting address won the hearts of those who had the good fortune to be present. Two entertaining and instructive papers followed, after which Mrs. McLean, a native of Frederick, Md., presented the officers with miniature silk flags used in the decoration of the grave of Francis Scott Key, at the celebration in Frederick, Md., September, 1894.

MR. JAMES HERVEY COOK gave an address recently before the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Poughkeepsie, upon the subject of Governor George Clinton. In the course of his remarks he said:

"He had been chosen Governor of New York July 9th, 1777, but could not leave his military duties to take the oath of office until the 30th. The legislature was in session in Kingston until October 7th, but the Governor hastened away to defend Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Highlands, which were attacked October 6th. His gallantry there won universal applause. It was a Clintonian engagement, Sir Henry Clinton being the

royalist leader, and James Clinton and George Clinton most heroically battling in Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery against superior numbers from the noon hours until the setting of the sun, but in vain, and yet their obstinate, sublime courage was such as to cause us to look upon their defeat as if it had been a victory, for it gave inspiration to arms."

THE officers of the Western Reserve Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cleveland, O., are: Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, regent; Mrs. F. A. Kendall, vice regent; Mrs. W. A. Ingham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. J. Lee, recording secretary; Mrs. P. H. Babcock, treasurer; Mrs. Geo. W. Little, registrar; Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham, historian. The chapter has issued a pamphlet descriptive of their work.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newburgh, N. Y., have inaugurated a series of "Historical Afternoons." The first was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Caldwell. The Quassaick Chapter was well represented. It is an interesting fact that the back log of the open fire in the room was over one hundred years old, having formed part of the woodwork of the house, which was built previous to the Revolution.

IN an address delivered to the Poughkeepsie Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, October 29th, by J. Hervey Cook, of Fishkill, many historic facts of local interest were given. The lecturer urged the local Society to mark the site of the old Van Kleeck Tavern with an appropriate stone, as it was here that the sessions of the Legislature were held after the burning of Kingston.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Illinois DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in October at Chicago. The following officers were elected: State regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot; chapter regent, Mrs. John N. Jewett; vice-regent, Mrs. Pennoyer L. Sherman; registrar, Mrs. F. A. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Decker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson; treasurer, Mrs. John C. Bundy.

AT ITS last annual meeting the Rush Wyllys Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Hartford, Conn., re-elected the old Board of officers as follows: vice-regent, Miss A. R. Phelps; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Chas. E. Gross; recording secretary, Miss M. K. Talcott; treasurer, Miss Mabel Wainwright; assistant-treasurer, Miss Minnie Francis.

THE Columbus Chapter, Washington, D. C., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is a newly organized chapter, numbering about thirty members. Miss Sarah A. Liscomb, regent; Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, vice-regent; Miss Lucy Pickett, historian; Mrs. Jessie Davis Stakely, treasurer; Mrs. Albert Akers, recording secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sloan, registrar.

THE first meeting of the Concord Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held October 29th, at the Wayside Inn, Concord, N. H. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the regent, presided. Mrs. Gov. Greenhalge, regent of the Lowell Chapter, made an address. The Concord Chapter will include the towns of Acton, Bedford, Carlisle and Lincoln.

AT the recent meeting of the local chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Louisville, Ky., the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. L. Lyons, regent; Mrs. J. M. Johnson, secretary; Mrs. W. C. Grinstead, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Casey, registrar; Mrs. John M. Larrabee, historian; Mrs. J. D. Bondunant, delegate.

THE Yorktown Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first meeting, November 15th, at Willow Bridges, York, Pa. Miss Black, regent of the Chapter, was presented with a gavel. Members of the Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, Pa., attended.

THE Post Parliament Club is a New York City organization composed of twenty-five DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, "who have finished the study of parliamentary law, and who wish to meet and discuss topics of the day under the restriction of parliamentary usage."

THE Milwaukee, Wis., chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION recently elected the following officers: Chapter regent, Mrs. E. P. Vilas; vice regent, Mrs. Wm. Chester; secretary, Miss Lilian Atkins; treasurer, Miss Belle Carpenter; registrar, Mrs. W. G. Mason; historian, Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon.

AT THE annual meeting of the Boudinot Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Newark, N. J., the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam; vice-regent, Mrs. B. F. Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. Otis Glazebrooke; secretary, Mrs. Rine; registrar, Mrs. M. W. Bond; chaplain, Rev. Otis Glazebrook, D. D.

THE Baltimore Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, elected the following officers, November 1st: Regent, Mrs. Jervis Spencer; recording secretary, Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Neilson Poe; treasurer, Mrs. Neilson Perin; registrar, Miss Keenan; historian, Mrs. John R. Tait.

AT THE annual election of the Nora Caesarea Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Newark, N. J., Mrs. David A. Depue was chosen regent; Mrs. Henry S. Starr, registrar; Mrs. Howard Richards, secretary; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, treasurer; Miss Mary Clark, historian.

THE growth of the Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been as rapid as was consistent with the careful examination of proofs of descent. It numbers nearly eight thousand members, and is a monument to patriotic American womanhood.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of the Pittsburgh Chapter, propose, as a new plan of work, the restoration of old tombstones which have crumbled away, and which are now almost impossible to decipher. Mrs. Park Painter is regent of this society.

IT is the object of the Mount Vernon Chapel of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C., to build a sea wall to protect and preserve the ruins of the old settlement of Jamestown, where the first English settlement was made in North America.

THE Melicent Porter Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Conn., at their last annual meeting, re-elected the same officers, with the addition of Miss Prichard, historian. Six new members were added to the chapter.

ON THE sixth of each month an historical lecture is to be given before the General De Lafayette Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Lafayette, Indiana. The Chapter has issued an especially tasty programme in colors.

MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York, has received the ambulance decoration of the Red Cross, in recognition of her services to Union soldiers during the Civil War.

THE Paul Revere Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Green, 78 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass., November 8th.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Nashville, Tenn., are organizing a chapter. Application papers are being distributed by Mrs. James T. Pilcher.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Missouri SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, organized November 22d, elected the following officers:



Governor, Prof. Alexander Fleet, Mexico; Deputy Governor, Dr. John Green, St. Louis; Lieutenant Governor, Curtis Crane Gardiner, St. Louis; Secretary, Selden Palmer Spencer, St. Louis; Deputy Secretary, Henry Leverett Chase, St. Louis; Treasurer, Henry Purkitt Wyman, St. Louis; Registrar, Henry Cadle, Bethany; Historian, James Thomas Sands, St. Louis.

Gentlemen of the Council—Alexander F. Fleet, Dr. John Green, C. C. Gardiner, S. P. Spencer, H. P. Wyman, Henry Cadle, Richard Eylett Barrett, John Scot Carter, Essek Steer Ballard, John Crocker Foote, George Amos Newcomb, Clarence Conde Obear, William Hy. Gregg, Dr. Horatio Nelson Spencer, Judge Henry Littleton Edmunds. Committee on Membership—Selden P. Spencer, Norris Bradford Gregg, Charles Hadley Wyman, F. Obear, James Thomas Sands.

Deputy Governor General to the General Society—Henry Cadle.

AT ye November Court of ye SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Wednesday evening, Nov 21, at quarter past eight o'clock, a paper on Major Robert Keayne, founder of ye Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, was read by Capt. Albert A. Folsom. A Year Book for 1895 is in preparation, and members are requested to send any additions or corrections in their list of eligible ancestors to ye Registrar, Walter Gilman Page, 90 Westland Ave., Boston.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was organized at Montpelier, Vt., November 21, 1894, with fifteen members. The following officers were elected: Governor, Theodore Safford Peck, of Burlington; deputy-governor, William Seward Webb, of Shelburne; lieutenant-governor, Urban Adrian Woodbury, of Burlington; secretary, John Grant Norton, of St. Albans; chaplain, Austin W. Fuller, of St. Albans; historian, George Grenville Benedict, of Burlington.

A FORMAL meeting of those interested in forming the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS will be held in Chicago on the 21st of December, being Forefathers' Day, the landing of the Pilgrims. The original members of this Society are: Capt. Philip Reade, Seymour Morris, Major George W. Baird, Lieut. John T. Thompson, Hon. Fred. H. Winston, John S. Sargeant, Edward Milton Adams, William R. Tucker.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held a meeting in Boston, Mass., October 25, 1894. The following were elected to membership: J. S. Sargent, E. M. Adams, F. H. Winston, W. R. Tucker, of Chicago; Lieut. W. J. Judson, Rock Island, Ill.; W. C. Tilton, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Upham, Lincoln, Neb.; J. F. Frisbie, Lewiston; F. A. Wilson, Nahant; G. J. Putnam, Brookline.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Massachusetts will observe Forefathers' Day, December 21st, by a supper, to follow their annual election.

The Society of Colonial Dames.

"THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA," is composed of the thirteen original States and the District of Columbia. The membership now comprises some 1,500 or more women, and it is a constantly growing organization, which eventually will doubtless embrace the Western States and even the Pacific slope, since applications constantly are received from these distant points, so that the establishment of Chapters for these States outside the original thirteen is now under discussion by the national officers. Each State manages its own affairs and makes by-laws for itself; but allegiance from all is required to the National Constitution, and the insignia and certificate of membership issued by the National Society are obligatory upon all the States. The insignia is a reversed disc, with centre of light blue enamel, on which is a figure of a Colonial

Dame in gold, this being again encircled with a band of white enamel with the title of the Society in gold letters. Surmounting the disc is the eagle in gold, and diverging from the disc are 20 gold rays. The three centre rays of each group are surmounted by stars of blue enamel with one detached, being emblematic of the thirteen original Colonies. The motto of the Society is *Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant*. The ribbon is one and one-half inches wide, the central section of blue being one inch, with a section one quarter of an inch wide of buff on each side. The ribbon is fastened to a gold bar, on which is the name of the State in relief, to which the wearer belongs.

The president of the National Society, as of the New York State Society, is Mrs. Howard Townsend, born Justine Van Rensselaer, of Albany and New York City.

The national secretary is Mrs. William B. Reed born Elizabeth McKim, of Baltimore, Md.

The council of the National Society, consisting of five delegates from each State and the District of Columbia, meets every two years at Washington, D. C., and at the session of last April Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Reed were elected as president and secretary in place of Mrs. S. D. Coleman of Philadelphia (now deceased), and Miss Mary Dickinson of Trenton, N. J.

The COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York are actively engaged in collecting a library of Colonial literature, and have been fortunate enough to secure already some rare works which will be valuable in future years for study and reference. Among these are the Historical and Genealogical Records of New England in 50 volumes. A room has been offered for the use of the Dames and for their books in Columbia College, where the Society's library will be temporarily housed until rooms of its own are secured. The membership of the COLONIAL DAMES of the

State of New York is considerably over 100, with constantly increasing admissions.

A MEETING of the Executive Board of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA was held on November 14 and 15, in the rooms of the Ladies' Club, at Washington, D. C. All the Societies were represented by their Presidents, who met with the national officers and discussed the need of establishing branches in the non-Colonial States, requests having been received from Ohio, Illinois and California to be received into the National Society. A resolution was passed empowering the National President to appoint a chairman for one year in any non-Colonial State where twelve or more ladies are found to form a branch Society, to be known by the name of "COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, resident in the States of Ohio, Illinois or California."

After the expiration of a year the chairman is to be elected by members of the branch, subject to the endorsement of the National President. The applicants will be entered by the State Societies where their lineage lies, to which their initiation fees are also to be paid. These branches in the non-Colonial States will meet for historical, patriotic and social purposes, and ladies with Colonial ancestry resident in the Western States desirous of further information as to establishment of branches are referred to the National Secretary, Mrs. William B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, or to the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, 940 Calvert Street, Baltimore. The National President is Mrs. Howard Townsend, who is also President of the New York State Society.

THE South Carolina SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES intends to form branches in old Colonial centres, such as Beaufort, Georgetown, Camden, for the preservation of local records. The officers of the Society are: President, Mrs. C. Cotesworth Pinckney; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henry E. Young, Miss Susan Pringle; registrar, Miss Isabelle De Saussure; historian, Miss Fowles; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Pringle; assistant secretary, Mrs. S. Wragg.

THE Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, at its last annual meeting, in November, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Samuel Colt; vice presidents, Mrs. Franklin B. Dexter, Mrs. Charles D. Warner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe; recording secretary, Mrs. Geo. W. Beach; treasurer, Miss Sarah R. Dunham; registrar, Miss Mary K. Talcott; historian, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson. The society numbers 96. Its growth for 1895 was limited by vote to a total of 125.

AT a meeting of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Philadelphia, November 19th, to take action on the death of Mrs. DAWSON COLEMAN, its late president, a series of resolutions of condolence and sympathy were passed, also a memorial from the National Society. Mrs. DAWSON COLEMAN was the founder and organizer of the National Society.

A NEW branch of the Virginia State SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES is being organized by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of the National Society, to be composed of members resident in New York, but of Virginia Colonial ancestry, its object being the study of the history and traditions of Virginia.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE General Society of THE WAR OF 1812 were so much pleased with Mayor Stuart's decision that none but the American flag should fly over Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, that they will present him, at noon December 13th, with a finely framed set of resolutions, expressing their approval. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says:

The work has been done by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, and is in the handsomest possible style. Above the resolutions is the State House with American flags at each side, and the arms of the city of Philadelphia beneath it. At the base are the arms of the United States, and these of the society in heavy wax. The lettering is in gold and brown. Attached to the resolutions are the signatures of John Cadwalader, president, and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, secretary.

THE officers of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in the State of Connecticut, which was instituted April 5th, 1894, are as follows: President, Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A.; Vice Presidents, Satterlee Swartwout, Colonel Henry Walton Wessels, William W. Skiddy, A. Floyd Delafield, Jesup Wakeman; Registrar, William Freeman French, M.D.; Treasurer, Egerton Swartwout; Secretary, John Edward Heaton; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander Hamilton.



The Aztec Club of 1849.

THE regular annual meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847 was recently held at "Sherry's," New York. The banquet was held there the same evening, at seven o'clock.



The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General John P. Hatch, U. S. Army, Hotel St. George, New York City; Vice President and Treasurer, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army, Union Club, New York City; Secretary, General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. Army, 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Secretary, Mark B. Hatch, Esq., Washington, D. C.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Aztec Club, That, in view of the fact that the older members of the Club are fast disappearing, and the sources of revenue likely to be seriously impaired, it is directed that each member be taxed in the sum of two dollars (\$2) per annum for the period of five years, which sum, with any other available funds, shall be invested in some well-established security or bonds, which security shall be placed in trust, in such

trust company in New York City as the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Club may adopt; the interest of said fund only to be used in defraying the annual expenses of the Club, the principal of said fund in no case to be used except for re-investment, or upon a dissolution of the Aztec Club, when it shall be divided among those taxed or their successors. *It is further resolved,* That in case any member pays in a lump sum of ten dollars (\$10) before the expiration of twelve months from the date of the passage of this resolution, he will be exempt from all future taxation or dues.

Letters and Queries.

Concerning Christian Hartell.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Can any of the readers inform me as to the date of the death of "Christian Hartell," who was a captain of a company of Lieut.-Col. Stewart's consolidated Regiment of Artillery and Infantry, New York Militia, War of 1812.

JAMES H. TOWNSEND,

92 Front street, New York City.

Information Wanted.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I would like to find the record of the marriage of Thomas Wilde of Phillipsburgh Manor, Westchester County, N. Y., or any information relating to him. His will is dated October 7, 1776. One of his daughters married Col. James Hammond, and another, Capt. George Coombs.

W. H. WILDEY,

45 William Street, New York City.

There is no Higher Duty.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 27, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—For the enclosed \$3 please send your paper one year to (names three public institutions). In sending the paper to them I feel that it may serve as an inspiration to better citizenship on the part of the inmates, and I can conceive of no higher duty than to elevate our citizens.

Wishing the paper all success, I am sincerely,

THOMAS PAGE GRANT.

Authorities Upon Colonial Wars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Please find enclosed list of authorities on Colonial Wars. These lists show all commissioned officers and the manuscript rolls are pretty complete. Genealogies are not good unless giving authority and page of document. Long experience in researches proves this.

Yours truly, E. T.

Member Committee of Admission, Colonial Wars.

Colonial Wars—Authority for service:

New Hampshire—Archives published by the State and MSS. owned by Massachusetts (at that time part of Massachusetts Colony.)

Massachusetts—Colonial military rolls, MSS. and printed archives of the State.

Rhode Island—Printed archives.

Connecticut—Printed archives, military archives, MSS. State Library.

New York—Calendar Dutch and English period, Documentary History New York, MSS. rolls French and Indian War.

New Jersey—Archives and New Jersey History. No collections.

Pennsylvania—State archives, printed.

Maryland—State archives, printed, and State MSS.

Virginia—Papers published by Virginia and MSS.; military rolls Department of State, now being printed by Historical Society.

County histories containing military rolls are authority.

From Admiral F. A. Roe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Referring to the issue of November of your valuable monthly, a correspondent asks for a list of books bearing upon Colonial Wars. Permit me to suggest to him the following: "English Colonies in America," by J. A. Doyle, 3 vols.; "Stories, Life and Times of Sir William Johnson," 2 vols.; Drake's "Five Year French and Indian War," 1 vol.; Parkman's "Wolfe and Montcalm," 2 vols.; "The French War and the Revolution," by Sloane, 1 vol.; "The Colonial Era," by Fisher, 1 vol.; "The Colonies—

1492-1750," by Thwaite, 1 vol. Of these, the three last named are not of much value. The works of Stone, Parkman, Drake and Doyle are fine works; and of these Doyle's "English Colonies," and Parkman's "Wolfe and Montcalm," are exhaustive. Respectfully,

F. A. ROE.

Appreciated Commendation.

NEW YORK, November 28, '94.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Permit me to congratulate you, not only upon the neatness and general excellence of the engraving and typographical work of the first three numbers of THE SPIRIT OF '76; but above these, upon the spirit of the editorial and selected articles, which have, indeed, the true Spirit of '76. You not only have an undeveloped field for your labors, but one most rich in possibilities for the accomplishing of great and lasting good through your teaching.

Few instructors have a nobler or grander lesson to teach than you have in THE SPIRIT OF '76, and the first numbers of your paper give every assurance that this lesson will be well taught. We learn first to admire, then to emulate the spirit of the noble men and women of '76, whose heroic patriotism achieved a victory which challenged the admiration of the world. Pride in the heroic and noble deeds of one's ancestors is not only justifiable, but should be encouraged, when it causes the descendant to so order his daily life as to be worthy of his noble ancestry, and, next to religion, there is no greater safeguard to the well-ordering and prosperity of a nation; but an ancestor worship which degenerates into holding up the deeds of his ancestor so as to shine, unworthily, in a reflected light, should be severely condemned. Many descendants are proud of their ancestors. Many ancestors would not be proud of their descendant. I have congratulated you upon the brilliant success of your work as now put forth, and I also think your readers are to be congratulated that a paper so full of interest and promise as THE SPIRIT OF '76 can be obtained, and that it is in such excellent hands. Sincerely wishing you every success, which I am sure you will attain,

Very respectfully yours,

W. W. KENLY.

Which Was the Correct Date?

NORTH BENNINGTON, VT., November 12, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The November number of your excellent publication contains a communication from Col. D. S. Lamson, C.W., Weston, Mass., stating that he sends you a copy of a photographic reproduction, made from a recently discovered letter of Ethan Allen's.

Colonel Lamson says: "The letter (which you give entire) is important, as it settles the date of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, which in history has been erroneously given."

On page 109, appendix, of the Hon. L. E. Chittenden's published address, "The Capture of Ticonderoga," read before the Vermont Historical Society, at Ticonderoga, on June 10, 1872, you will find this letter:

"TICONDEROGA, May 11th, 1775.

"Gentlemen:—I have the inexpressible satisfaction to acquaint you, that, at daybreak on the 10th instant, pursuant to my directions from sundry leading gentlemen of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, I took the Fortress of Ticonderoga, with about one hundred and thirty Green Mountain Boys. Col. Easton, with about forty-seven valiant soldiers, distinguished themselves in the action. Col. Arnold entered the fortress with me side by side. The guard was so surprised, that contrary to expectation, they did not fire on us, but retreated with precipitancy. We immediately entered the fortress, and took the garrison prisoners, without bloodshed or any opposition. They consisted of one captain and a lieutenant, and forty-two men.

"Little more need be said. You know Governor Carlton, of Canada, will exert him-self to retake it; and, as your county is nearer than any other part of the colonies, and as your inhabitants have thoroughly manifested their zeal in the cause of the country, I expect immediate assistance from you, both in men and provisions. You cannot exert yourself too much in so glorious a cause. The number of men need be more at first, till the other colonies can have time to muster. I am apprehensive of a sudden and quick attack. Pray be quick to our relief, and send us five hundred men immediately; fail not.

"From your friend and humble servant,

"ETHAN ALLEN, Commander of Ticonderoga.

"ABRAHAM YATES, Chairman of the Committee, Albany."

The above in most respects seems identical with the letter published by you. A comparison of the text, however, will remove essential discrepancies, notably the date of the capture, the continuity of the sentence in above copy beginning: "The number of men need" is preserved, and the address is supplied. Which letter is correct?

Again, on the same day, May 11, 1775, Allen wrote: "To the Honorable congress of the Province of Massachusetts Bay or council of war," saying: "I have to inform you, with pleasure unfelt before, that on the break of day of 10th of May, 1775, by order of the General assembly of the colony of Connecticut, I took the Fortress of Ticonderoga by storm," etc., etc. In his narrative of his captivity, Allen also fixes the date as the 10th of May.

We will now resort to the enemy for confirmation. Captain Delaplace from his confinement at Hartford, Conn., on May 24th, in his petition for liberty, among other things writes: "Your Memorialist would represent, that on the morning of the 10th of May instant, the garrison of the Fortress of Ticonderoga, in the province of New York was surprised by a party of armed men, under the command of one Ethan Allen."

It would seem as though the preponderance of evidence was on the side of the 10th, as established by many well-known historians.

Very respectfully,

S. B. HALL.

THE Providence Bulletin accompanies its very cordial endorsement of the observance of Flag Day on June 14th by the following historical digression:

Many may not know that when Washington took command of the Continental forces in Cambridge July 3, 1775, under the famous elm tree, he found the army entirely composed of New Englanders, furnished by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, all marching under the flags of their respective Commonwealths. On January 1, 1776, Washington unfurled a most incongruous flag at Cambridge, showing the unity of the Colonies by 13 stripes, but still guarding the cross of St. George in the corner. It was not till August 6, 1777, after the terrible battle of Oriskany, that Colonel Willett hoisted over the captured British standards the first crude attempt at the American flag of to-day, hastily made from a white shirt, an old blue jacket and some stripes of red cloth torn from the petticoat of a soldier's wife.

THREE HEROINES OF NEW ENGLAND ROMANCE.

THREE female characters of Colonial times and fame reappear upon the pages of a new holiday book, of almost faultless typographical appearance, recently published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. The familiar story of Priscilla Mullins, but treated in an original manner, is by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, the story of Agnes Surriage is by Miss Alice Brown, and that of Martha Hilton, is by Miss Louise Imogene Guiney. The book is well illustrated, and contains an appendix of notes. This partnership of authorship did not involve co-operation, as each of the stories is complete in itself. They are replete in Colonial incidents, and throw new light upon American traditions.

The concluding portion of the first of these stories is as follows:

"That the betrothal of John Alden and Priscilla did not impair the friendship of the lovers with the impetuous Captain Standish, we can understand from the fact that when, subsequently, the Captain built his house over on Duxbury Hill, John Alden's house stood near it, and that later—and unhindered, for aught we know—John Alden's daughter married the Captain's son. It pleases me to think that the dear daughter-in-law, by whom, in his last will and testament, the old Captain desired to be buried, was the daughter of Priscilla Mullins.

"Priscilla and John must have had time enough for this sweet acceptance of life and nature together, for although in other instances courtship was brief, yet we know that their wed-

known to the end as a severe and righteous and reverend man. These are the bare facts; all the rest is coloring and conjecture. Yet one has the right to surround these facts with all the possibilities of human emotion, alike in any age and with any people, which go to the making of romance and poetry, and which will do so as long as hearts beat, lips tremble and souls desire companionship.

"It is because we like to make these people, looming large through the mists of time, and on the stage of their mighty drama, real enough for our sympathies, that we love Mr. Longfellow's version of their story. Nothing more skillful, gentle and beautiful has ever been written concerning the Pilgrims than the beloved poet's verses.

"Every incident in their pages is absolutely true to the life of the period, and although the anachronisms are many, yet they do not exceed the province of poetic license—they are, perhaps, necessary to it; and many of the events are those which actually took place, if not at the stated time. Thus, for instance, it was at a later season than the poem intimates that the gory head of the savage was brought home; yet it was brought home. It was at another date that the rattlesnake skin filled with arrows was sent; yet it was sent. It was Governor Bradford and not Captain Standish who returned it stuffed with powder and shot; yet it was returned. It was much later than represented that property was held in severalty, and individuals owned their dwellings; yet they did so in time. It was much later than the first autumn that the ships of the merchants brought cattle; yet they did bring cattle. But whether the cattle came early or late, that snow-white bull, with his crimson saddle cloth, gives occasion for one of the most beautiful pictures in literature."

Crumbs from the Banquet Table.

"THE sum total of what our government stands for to the individual, the nation, the world, is too large for the common mind to grasp, but it is all symbolized in the flag."—*Mr. Plumb, at the Chicago banquet.*

"It is with peculiar pride that we proclaim ourselves descendants of those patriotic Americans who made this country a nation. We have no other country. We have no affiliation with any other land or government. We are natives to the manor born."—*George F. Bissell.*

"OF all the sluggish patriots, so far as the performance of the broad duties of American citizenship counts, I know of none that can match the easy-going, money-saving, fault-finding native-born critic, who is too intent on selfish pursuits to be willing to be of any public service."—*Judge Henry M. Shepard.*

WHAT do we want with a black man's vote, or a white man's vote? With an Irish or German vote? With a rich man's or a poor man's vote? With a Catholic or a Protestant vote? We want none of them; we want only an American vote, with an American behind it.—*Rev. John Walker Dinsmore, D.D., of San Jose, California.*

"THE battle field of Bunker Hill is a Mecca, which is visited by many pilgrims. If the visitor has the spirit of a patriot, he cannot fail to receive a new inspiration as he remembers that the spot on which he stands was the scene of a great struggle for human rights and American liberty."—*Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, President, Bunker Hill Monument Association.*

"THE republic suffers to-day not so much from the excessive number of its citizens as from their lack of patriotism and of zeal to enforce the principle that in free government the 'place of potency and sway' is with the people; for the spirit of patriotism is as essential to the welfare of free government as a spirit of trade and industry."—*Lieutenant Cresap at San Francisco, September 3, 1894.*

A Base Insinuation.

Scribner's Magazine.

Miss Sears—I have just been elected a DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.
Ethel Knox—You weren't a participant, were you?

Comparatively New.

Boston Transcript.

"Only a DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION!" exclaimed the bluer-blooded lady. "Our people came over, you know, long before that time. The people of the last century are quite new people."

Everybody Eligible.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

If South American countries had DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, every blessed damozel down there would be eligible to membership.



ding certainly did not take place till May, as Governor Winslow then married Mrs. White, and that marriage was recorded as the first in the colony. There is indeed some probability that the engagement of the young people was of quite another character from the incomprehensibly brief one just mentioned. Perhaps John Alden was building his house, and it may be that it had to be more or less commodious, since he probably became the protector of the family which Mr. Mullins left, and which is registered as numbering five persons upon landing. But if we accept the legend regarding the wedding journey, we might have to postpone the bridal for some seasons, as it was not until three years after their arrival that Edward Winslow, having gone to England and returned with cattle, made such a thing possible as that traditional ride on the back of the gentle white bull with its crimson cloth and cushion.

"In fact, the incidents of real occurrence, and the traditions of real descent, concerning the courtship of Priscilla are very few. We know that Rose Standish died; that the Captain sent John Alden to urge his suit before Mr. Mullins, who replied favorably; that Priscilla asked him why he did not speak for himself; that Mr. Mullins presently died; that Captain Standish presently married elsewhere, and that John eventually married Priscilla, lived in the neighborhood of the Captain, married his daughter to the Captain's son, and died in his old age, being

Brief Mention.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREEN, who defeated 2,000 Hessians with a force of only 400, has a monument at Red Bank, N. J.

FATHER KENNISON, the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party," is buried in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The local patriots propose to erect a monument to his memory.

THE first mayor of New York, about 1665, was Thomas Willett, born in England in 1611. He is buried in an uncared-for cemetery near Riverside, R. I., on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

WHEN MAINE separated from Massachusetts on March 5, 1801, Massachusetts voted a bounty of land to the soldiers of the Revolution from Maine. The names of those applying for it have been published by Burleigh & Flynt, of Augusta, Maine.

THE Holland Purchase Historical Association own an old store building in Batavia, N. Y., situated on land bought by Robert Morris in 1790, and sold to Holland investors. At the recent dedication of this building Secretary John G. Carlisle delivered an address upon the public services of Robert Morris.

THE SPIRIT of '76 for November is a particularly interesting number. It contains engravings of the Temple Hill monument, Washington's Headquarters in this city, Trophy Point and Fort Putnam at West Point, and the Knox Headquarters at Vail's Gate, all from photographs taken by Miss Adelaide Skeel.—*Newburg (N. Y.) Press*.

Mr. Barnet Landrath, of Philadelphia, is president of the ASSOCIATION OF CENTURY FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS. Firms are eligible who have maintained a continuous existence for one hundred years or over. There are thirty-one firms now in the association, of which twenty-one are in Pennsylvania. Mr. Landrath desires to learn of additional firms who could qualify.

THE *Philadelphia Press* is anxious to have the societies place monuments or memorial tablets to mark the important points of the Battlefield of Long Island and of Washington's retreat; of the Battlefield of Harlem Heights and of the march across New Jersey, when Washington completely outwitted Clinton and was able to effect a juncture at Yorktown which brought the war to a close.

THE November number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, a patriotic magazine devoted to men and memories of Revolutionary times, contains an interesting article on "What Can be Seen in One Day," prepared by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, which article gives an interesting and instructive account of an ideal trip on the New York Central from New York city along its line as far as the Highlands. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a new publication, and gives promise of a bright future.—*Peekskill (N. Y.) Messenger-Critic*.

THE Maine Genealogical Society was incorporated in '84, and has collected over one thousand volumes. Last November they commenced the publication of abstracts of the Probate Records of Lincoln County, and ten parts have been issued. The "Names of Soldiers of the American Revolution" is an interesting compilation that this Society has been able to influence the Governor and Council to print. Address for further information the president, M. F. King, Portland, Me.

THE cracked Liberty bell which hangs in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, was ordered from England in 1751, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, while Isaac Norris was speaker. The order was sent by Mr. Norris and it was he who ordered placed upon the bell, the prophetic inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Isaac Norris left no sons to bear his name, but the family of his brother Charles is yet prominent in the city of Philadelphia.

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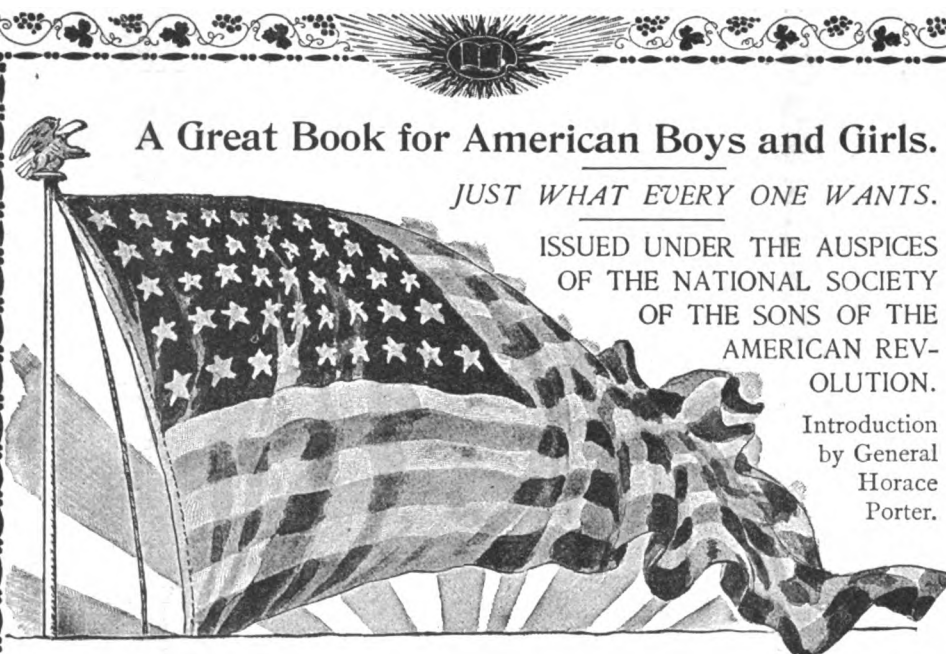
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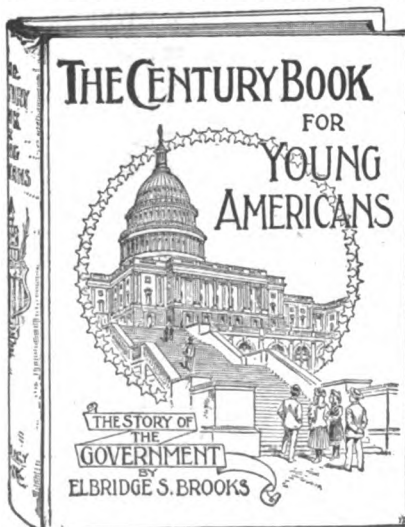
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

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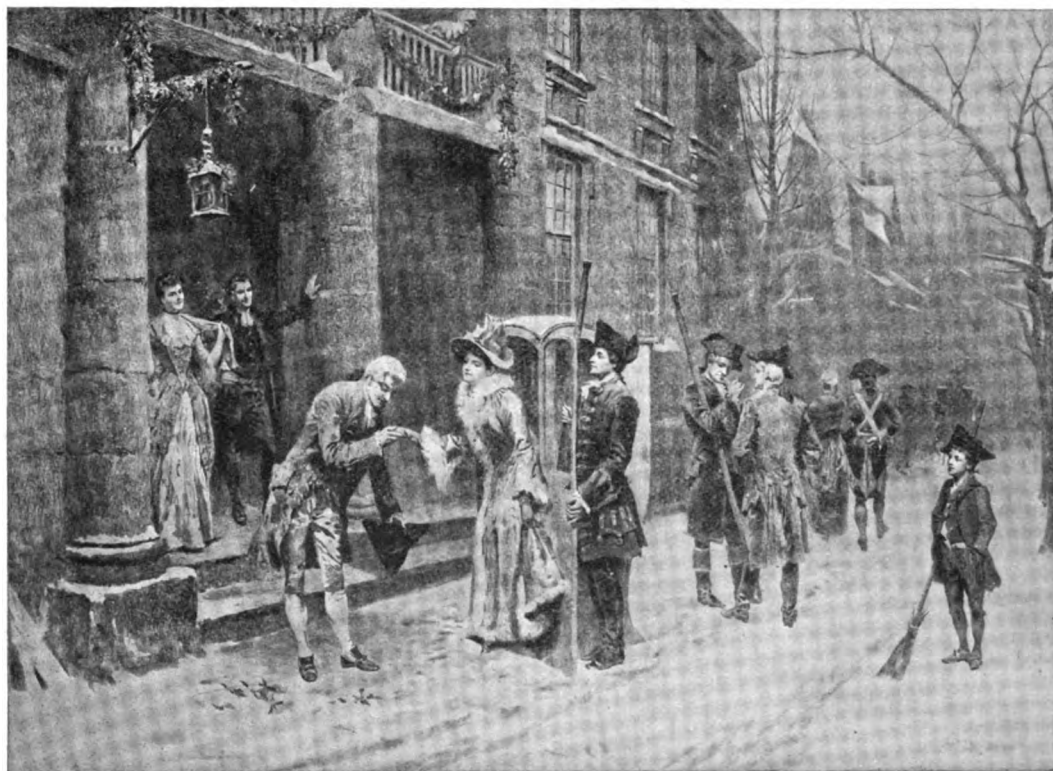
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Among the Societies



CHRISTMAS EVE IN COLONIAL TIMES.*

Written for THE SPIRIT OF '76.

The short day ending,
The sun descending
Paints the bright west;
Through shadows darkling,
In fresh robes sparkling,
Old Earth is dressed.

Within the mansion,
In grand expansion
And bounty's pride,
Great plans are making,
And bright hopes waking,
For Christmas-tide.

The fire-light flashes,
In ruddy dashes,
On the bright scene,
Glimpses revealing
From floor to ceiling
Of festive green.

Wide swings the portal,
And love immortal
Greets the fair guest.
With her the morrow
Can hold no sorrow.
All shall be blest.

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Occasionally THE SPIRIT OF '76 receives a letter something like the following:

I am extremely pleased with THE SPIRIT OF '76, and am trying to get a friend of mine to send you his subscription, I think if you would send him a sample copy and an order blank, he would subscribe.

Whenever such a letter is received, the sample copy is forwarded as requested.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.

LOCAL students of the Revolution are more or less familiar with the remains of the principal fortifications constructed by the British upon this Island—the sites of which, thanks to the peculiar conformation of the island, are yet unbuilt upon—but of the camps and barrack sites little is known. A few enthusiastic ones have of late, by close observation when excavations were made on the northern extremity of the island, located the camping place of nearly every British regiment known to have been in New York, and also of several of the Tory regiments formed in New York and vicinity.

Regimental breastplates have occasionally been picked up—these came into use in the British army about the year 1770, but the distinctive regimental buttons are the class of mementoes mostly depended upon for information in regard to the camping-places of the various corps of the British regulars and their American auxiliaries.

The buttons of the British soldier's uniform were first numbered in 1768; before that they were perfectly plain. Many plain buttons are found on the camp sites hereabouts, but are supposed to be Hessian.

The buttons of the British private soldier were of white metal.

Some few of the regimental buttons have nothing but the number upon them; others are stamped with beautiful designs.

The buttons of the officers were sometimes of silver; but most generally of gilt brass, and had bone backs which have been preserved by the verdigris from the thin metallic faces.

Oyster shells, and the fragments of a peculiar kind of black bottle, are the indications sought for by the camp hunters, and when such refuse is seen in abundance, buttons and other military objects always appear also.

The principal stronghold of the King's forces was the work known as Fort George, situated at 195th Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The barracks were about on the line of 192d Street. The site is now used as a truck garden, and although buttons and other relics were once abundant there, they are now seldom seen, having been picked up by those interested or destroyed by the fertilizers spread upon the soil. It has been ascertained that fully thirty regiments saw service at Fort George.

A view of the northern end of the island as it was in 1779 shows the huts of the 44th Regiment on "Laurel Hill"—as the rocky ridge was then called—and buttons of that unfortunate regiment are most abundant among the Fort George relics.

It will be remembered that the 44th was one of the regiments with Braddock at the "Defeat," when the Colonel, Sir Peter Halket, was killed. The regiment also suffered a severe defeat under Abercrombie in the northern part of this State.

Another camp shown in the ancient view referred to is that of the 17th Regiment, which was located in the vicinity of Prescott Avenue, a little north of Dyckman Street, at Inwood. The site chosen for this camp was an ideal one for a limited number of troops, and possessed every feature requisite for the safety and convenience of the occupants. The waters of the Hudson furnished a ready means of communication with the city, on the one side, and the Kingsbridge Road, whose route has since been altered, skirted the camp on the other. This road was then the only one connecting the island with the mainland, and was doubtless covered by the guns of the camp, as it also was by those on every one of the beautiful hills which enclose and form the vast amphitheatre which the road now divides. The rocky heights to the west shielded the camp from winter's blasts and yielded the fuel for the enormous ovens and numerous fireplaces of brick which were recently unearthed by the excavations on Prescott Avenue. Washington says in his Journal that the hills were heavily wooded in 1776, and were stripped entirely bare by 1781. Several never-failing springs furnished the necessary supply of water, and the horses of the 17th Light Dragoons found

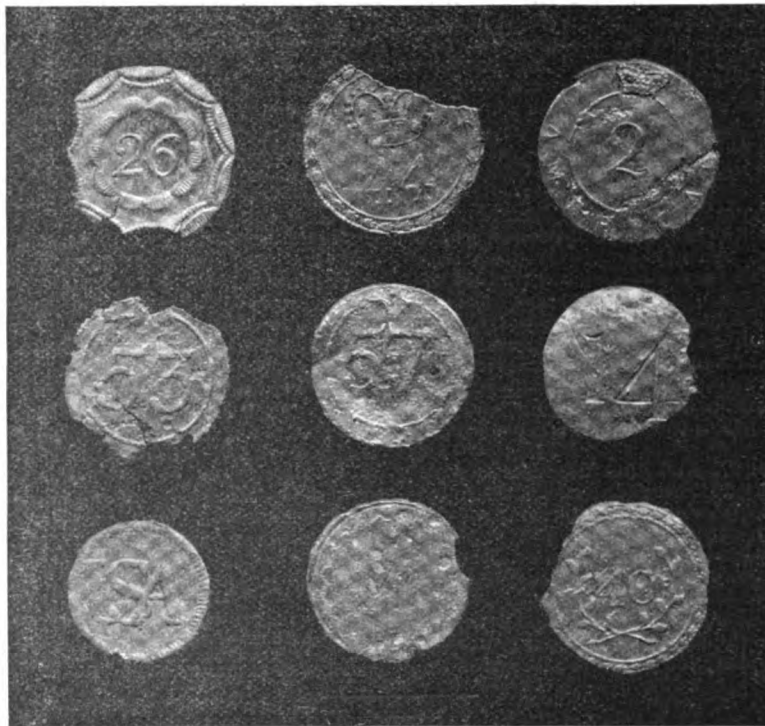
good pasturage and abundant room for exercise in the meadows where numerous kine graze so peacefully to-day.

The exact site of the headquarters of this camp was probably about two hundred yards north of Dyckman Street, on the westerly side of Prescott Avenue; this is inferred from the fact that the finer class of relics, including officers' buttons, and what was probably the end of the flagstaff, were dug up at that point, and that the ancient view shows large buildings on the hillside. The position is such that it commands a view of the whole camp, and would be most secure in case of attack.

Washington recorded in his Journal the observation made by him when he reconnoitered on the Jersey side of the river, July 18th, 1781, to ascertain the distribution of the enemy's forces and the number and condition of their works, and of this camp he says: "The other and only remaining encampment in view discoverable from the west side of the river is between the Barrier and Kingsbridge, in the hollow between Cox Hill and the heights below. One hundred tents could be counted in view at the same time, and others might be hid by the hill."

At this place it is said the Yagers, Hessians and Anspachs lay. Such was the information possessed by the American Commander-in-Chief in regard to the nationality of the occupants of this camp.

The fact is, that scarcely a relic other than those of British regulars are found there. Besides the buttons of the 17th Light Dragoons there appear also those of the 17th Foot, 7th Fusiliers, 45th Foot, 53d Foot, 14th Foot, 71st Highlanders, 80th



1. Is an officer's button of the 26th Foot, and was found at 201st Street, New York City, on the west bank of the Harlem river.
2. A button of the 44th, and found near Fort George, New York City.
3. This is the only button known of the 2d American (Tory) regiment, formerly known as the "Volunteers of Ireland." This regiment was raised in New York and was engaged in the battle of Camden, where half their number were killed or wounded.
4. Button of the 53d, found at the site of the British camp, at Inwood, New York City.
5. A button of the 57th Foot, the regiment of Col. Campbell, who was killed at the storming of Fort Clinton, on the Hudson.
6. This button of the 14th Foot was found at Fort George.
7. The Continental button, also used by the State troops except Massachusetts, which had a distinctive button of its own.
8. A button of the 71st Regiment, called "Frazer's Highlanders," from their commander, General Frazer, who was killed at Bemis Heights. The number "71" is nearly obliterated on this specimen.
9. This is a button of the British "40th," which defended the Chew House at Germantown.

"Royal Edinburgh Volunteers," and "New York Volunteers." The last-named corps was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, and was one of the most active of the Tory regiments formed in New York. On May 2d, 1779, the regiment was recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Clinton, and was numbered and styled the 8d American Regiment.

It is interesting to note that the 7th Fusiliers, 17th Light Dragoons and 71st Highlanders were occupants of the same camp. They were associated together on Long Island and also in the Southern campaign when they were defeated by Morgan at the Cowpens. Stony Point was garrisoned by the 17th and 71st Regiments, and was commanded by Lieut. Col. Johnson of the 7th. The colors of the 7th were the first to fall into the hands of the Americans; this occurred at the surrender of Fort Chamblay during Montgomery's expedition to Canada. The regiment lost its colors again near the end of the war, and they were among the flags presented by Congress to Washington, and are now displayed in the Chapel at West Point.* Almost directly east of the 17th camp, and on the north side of Sherman Bay, is a strip of land called by the old residents about Inwood "Huckleberry Island." It is said that the point was originally an island, and that in old times huckleberries grew there in great abundance. The British had a battery on this point to command the Harlem River, and the barracks were probably situated at the foot of 201st Street, as all the usual debris appear there. The British buttons found there are of the 10th, 26th and 33d Regiments. Besides this a number of Continental buttons have also been found. We can only account for their presence by supposing that they were from the uniform of Americans taken prisoners by the British, or that the ground was occupied by a portion of the Continental Army just previous to the close of the War.

It has been doubted by some that these U. S. A. buttons were worn during the Revolution, but it has been pretty well established that they were worn as early as 1777. An excellent authority on Revolution matters says that they were worn by the Continentals and all the State troops except those of Massachusetts, who had distinctive regimental buttons of their own. Many such U. S. A. buttons are found in the vicinity of the village of Garrisons', in the Hudson Highlands, where the Continental Army was encamped.

Many attempts have been made to ascertain by the aid of the buttons what troops were stationed at Fort Prince—now called North Marble Hill—but until recently none but plain buttons were found, which seemed to bear out the assertion of the historian, that the Fort was garrisoned by Hessians. Lately, however, one button of the 71st Highlanders was found on the road on the north side of the Hill, and so it would seem that a portion at least of that regiment had served there. One other button, which at first appeared to be perfectly plain, upon close examination proved to be of a Massachusetts regiment, and was probably lost during the attack which the Americans once made on the fort.

It was owing not so much to the fact that the northern extremity of the island offered every advantage as a camping ground that it was so occupied, but that it was a military necessity to guard the approach to the town. It is improbable that the central portion of the Island was ever used as a permanent camping ground, as scarcely a relic of any kind has yet appeared there.

The knowledge possessed by many Americans who pretend to speak knowingly of the excellencies of the enemy's troops, has generally been summed up in the much quoted remark of Washington, that the force in America was "the flower of the

British Army." But this encomium does not convey a proper conception of the prowess of the British Army in America. It is only by a study of the previous services of the individual corps that we may grasp a full knowledge of the combined strength of the almost overwhelming force sent against those whose former experience had been mostly in the arts of peace.

Many of the British regiments in the Revolution had seen active service on the continent of Europe, and fully one-half of the invading regiments had been engaged in the French and Indian War. The British commanders were in possession of all the necessary information in regard to roads and the natural advantages of the ground in every part of the country, and whatever knowledge of localities was lacking, a zealous Tory always stood ready to furnish.

Small wonder that this city was the recruiting place of so many provincial corps, when it is remembered that for several years previous to 1775, and for eight years afterwards, "the roll of the drummer"—the British drummer—was the most familiar sound to the youth of the city. Nor can we while studying these little metallic discs, with the emblems of British royalty upon them, wonder that the martial spirit dominant in so many, should be lured from the side of true patriotism by the gorgeous trappings of the British regulars, and the apparent success of the king's arms.

Once enlisted the Tories soon discovered there was "some small work to do for the sake of their king." The ferocity with which they fought was not always, however, so much an effort to prove their loyalty as it was to prevent the tightening of the rope which was said to be about their necks.

Standing to day on the grass-grown earthworks of Fort George, the beholder's eye rests upon a scene but little changed from that when the Royal Standard was fluttering overhead. The white tents and the huts of the invaders are indeed gone, and many modern houses are scattered along the wooded hills, but the green meadows of the valley show scarcely a sign of the city's growth. The distant Palisades look down unchanged upon that strip of blue Hudson upon whose rocky bed so oft reposed the anchors of King George's ships as the regiments in their turn arrived to recuperate and do their share of garrison duty or departed for the distant scene of conflict.

That little farm house a mile away on the bank of the Harlem is the last remaining habitation in sight which has survived the war. Of the intervening fields it may safely be said that no other piece of ground of equal extent in any part of the country saw so many of those splendid military organizations which the British government found it necessary to send hither, and which it fondly hoped would overpower all resistance and teach respect for the crown.

It is to be hoped that the patriotic societies which have already marked the sites of some of the most noted events of the Revolution, may also take steps to perpetuate such tangible evidences of that glorious struggle as still remain; and to collect and exhibit all obtainable mementoes, that the contemplation of them may make that struggle more a reality, and lead to a study of the principles and acts of those who have secured to us the blessings which we enjoy.

W. L. CALVER.

No. 7 E. 112th St., New York, Nov., 1894.

* The colors of the 17th Regiment were surrendered at Stony Point, and the Regiment was without colors until 1780, when new ones were presented.—(*Inspection Returns of 17*—)

AMERICAN HISTORIC POTTERY.

THE early history of American industries is a subject about which there is, unfortunately, but little known. The first struggling efforts were frequently so crude and often so despised that, in many instances, all traces of their existence have long since disappeared. One of the most interesting of these industries is that which has to do with the fictile art. Bits of history telling of the existence of potteries in various of the early settlements are met with here and there, but, unfortunately, no attempt, until in recent years, was made to collect specimens of early wares.

To Dr. Edwin A. Barber, who largely created the Department of American Pottery and Porcelain in the Pennsylvania Museum, much credit is due for arousing an interest in this subject. The results of his studies have been given to the public in a large volume. It is, however, a sad recital of unappreciated efforts and of failures by men who tried to produce American wares, but which the public would not have, because they did not resemble something made abroad. With the growth of our patriotic societies, there will be developed an appreciation of our American industries, and which will result in the discovery of much interesting material that has long been overlooked.

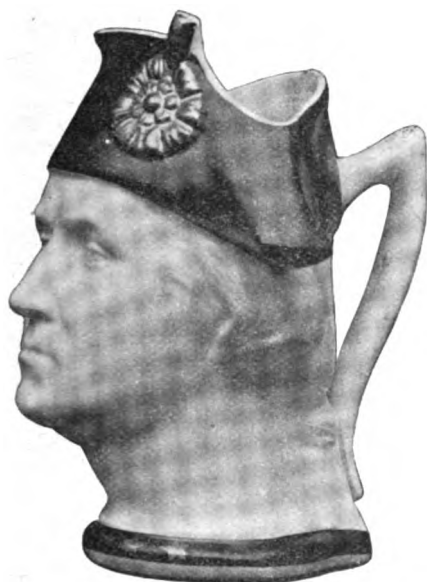
Even New York City has had its potteries. In one of Valentine's Manuals, there is a diagram of a kiln, with a legend underneath, written in 1842 by Clarkson Crolius. It says:

"The accompanying cut is a plan of the first stoneware kiln or furnace built in the city of New York, and in the United States. The kiln was built in the year 1730 or thereabout, making this year (1842), 112 years since it was built. The lower part or arches are under the foundation of the house on the fifth lot from the corner of Centre and Reade streets. The house is 17 feet wide. It was called Corselius' Pottery, afterwards Crolius' Pottery. What was called Potter's Pump, celebrated for the purity of its water, was taken into the large well now used by the Manhattan company for city purposes. It was at the foot of the hill called Potter's Hill."

All that remains to us of this early pottery is the above legend. Perhaps some time an antiquary, if he have a fondness for ceramics, may find that the toby jugs with which the Loyalists drank to the defeat of the Rebels in New York city, were made at this place. Surely such a specimen would indeed be a worthy object to display among the Revolutionary antiquities that are so often shown at the gatherings of our patriotic societies.

Another pottery of more recent origin and of recent extinction was the New York City Pottery, that was established in 1852 by James Carr, who still lives and is honored by the title of

the "father of the pottery industry in this country. These kilns were in West 13th street, but they were torn down in 1888, and the site is now occupied by large stores which yield "better returns than potting." Many of Mr. Carr's productions were extremely artistic, including some Parian busts of eminent men. A very interesting specimen of his work is a majolica plate that illustrates the career of Rip Van Winkle. For nearly five years I have diligently sought for specimens of Mr. Carr's work, but without success. Their rarity is evident, and the history of



Washington Pitcher, made at East Liverpool, Ohio.

pottery in New York has been quickly told. The history of other places in the United States is similar. Of the dozen or more potteries that have been established in Cincinnati, one only has become celebrated and successful. By dint of persistent effort, the Rookwood Pottery stands to-day pre-eminent among the potteries of this country in having created a distinctive American ware. Specimens of the work of many of the other potteries cannot be found. They have all disappeared.

Reference has been made to the finds that yet await the enthusiastic collector who has the time to devote his attention to this fascinating subject.

The discovery by Dr. Barber of slip decorated pottery and of incised red ware among the products of old American potteries, was of this character. According to his account: During the latter half of the last century and the first half of this, many small potteries were established through the German settlements in Eastern Pennsylvania, where such ware was produced quite extensively. "Its very homeliness, and crude but picturesque ornamentation appealed strongly to the simple-minded country folk who used it in their daily avocations. The sentiments embodied in the quaint inscriptions and mottoes which usually formed a prominent part of the embellishment of earthen plates, dishes and jars, and the frequent presence of dates of manufacture, which were usually very exact, including the day of the month, caused such pieces to be carefully treasured and handed down from mother to daughter."

For a short time there existed a pottery in Troy, Indiana, where print decorated ware, similar to the blue plates with American scenes now so much sought after, was made, but careful search has failed in recent years to discover any of these interesting specimens. They would be of special value, as they were made from American clay. This pottery was originally founded by James Clews, whose son, Henry Clews, of New York city, is the well-known banker. The blue plates made in England early in the century now command a high price, and are much appreciated, but the plates made with American clay on American soil have long since disappeared.

Those who took part in the Lady Washington Tea Party held in New York city on February 22, 1876, may remember the pretty china teacups made in imitation of those belonging to the set presented to Mrs. Washington by French officers, and which was given with every cup of tea. There is much reason to believe that this dainty souvenir was made in Trenton. Is there not a suggestion in this that the DAUGHTERS can take to themselves? Cups from the clays of States in which the chapters exist, and decorated with patriotic designs by American artists, would indeed be a souvenir well worth preservation. Where means of raising money are so earnestly sought for, surely such an article would readily command a large sale.

Patriotic pitchers are well known, and every museum has several of the innumerable types of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette pitchers, all of which, however, are of foreign make; yet there have been some exceedingly handsome pitchers made in this country. A pottery that formerly existed in Phoenixville, Pa., exhibited at the New Orleans fair in 1882, a pitcher of thin, semi-transparent body, made of white earthenware, glazed and gilded. It was in the shape of a canteen, the mouth representing the head of a Continental soldier. The varied designs were

flesh colored, in solid gold ground, while the three-cornered hat was black.

A Garfield memorial pitcher, with a relief portrait of the martyred president, made of a sage green clay, with a dull glaze, was one of the early products of the Rookwood Pottery. A day spent among the potteries in East Liverpool, resulted in the find of a Washington pitcher made for the World's Fair held in Chicago. It is shown in the illustration.* It is finely modeled, and is of white earthenware, glazed. The three-cornered hat is black, and the cockade is gilded. The graceful Witch Jug of Salem was made at the Hampshire Pottery, in Keene, N. H. On one side is painted, in appropriate colors, a witch, with broom in hand, in pursuit of cats, against a ground of clouds. On the opposite side are three witch pins, in black, and the lettering "Salem, 1692," in gold.

New England has plates, tiles and pitchers commemorating important events in the local history of various places, but, unfortunately, nearly all of them are from England. It is, therefore, pleasant to recall the existence of the Newburgh, N. Y., plate as one of the few that have been made in this country. It is of ironstone china, and has an overglaze print of Washington's headquarters. Like several plates decorated with the heads of the vice-presidential candidates in 1888, it came from Trenton, N. J.

The second illustration* shows a pipe-head made in New York city by A. Peyrau. It represents the younger Bennett, the pres-

ent owner of the New York Herald. It is light red in color and unglazed. The artist lived for a number of years in this country and produced a variety of caricature portraits of prominent Americans on pipe-heads. The series included Tweed, Peter Cooper, B. F. Butler, Talmadge and others. The modelling was done with boldness and remarkable fidelity to nature. Mr. James E. Kelly, the sculptor, has promised to model a head of Irving, and perhaps one of Poe, for pipes to be used at a gathering of authors. If pitchers can be made of the heads of American Revolutionary heroes, why not pipe-heads, as well. They would be of interest at annual gatherings of patriotic societies, and, perhaps, would be more worthy of preservation than the commonplace souvenirs that are so frequently presented at public dinners in these days.



Red clay pipe bowl, made in New York.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.
589 West End Ave., New York, Dec. 20, 1894.

* From the writer's collection.

A Family of Warriors.

THE strength of the sentiment which is rapidly recruiting the patriotic hereditary societies may be seen from the large numbers of veterans of American wars already belonging to various associations in their own right, who are joining the new societies wherein membership is based upon ancestry. Charles A. Reynolds, U. S. A., wears the colors of several important organizations. He served in the Mexican war, 1847-48, under Col. George W. Hughes. Five years were spent in the Indian war in Oregon, 1855-60, and he has been active in the Indian campaigns since. He served in the Union army 1861-65, part of the time as Chief Quarter-Master, on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant. In the Army of the Tennessee he was present in the terrible battles at Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Nashville and Memphis. He is a member of THE INDIAN WAR VETERANS, THE MEXICAN VETERANS, THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, and THE LOYAL LEGION, in his own right. He has joined THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by virtue of his lineage. His great grandfather, John Reynolds, was a captain in the Revolution as well as his grandfather, James Reynolds, the latter also serving in 1812. Two of his uncles were killed in the War of 1812, one at North Point, the other at Bladensburg. During the Civil War members of his family served on each side of that conflict. Two brothers cast in their lots with the Confederacy. One of them, Wm. W. Reynolds, became a general, and was in three of the battles named above. This family is certainly of fighting stock. Charles A. Reynolds has a son, William B. Reynolds, who is captain in the 14th Infantry, U. S. A., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Another son was formerly stationed at Annapolis, as a cadet. However, there is one member of this family who has been born to a less stirring life, and this is a daughter, who has just graduated from Notre Dame Academy in Baltimore county. Another son, 23 years old, is a farmer.

EARLY AMERICAN FINANCES.

THE warning as well as inspiration to be drawn from American history are extremely apropos in this year of our Lord.

It is obvious that these two factors must jointly enter into the consideration of any really wise financial legislation. Without high patriotic motives, measures may be adopted which represent unworthy ulterior purposes; while, if experience is disregarded, the best of motives may not secure lasting beneficial results.

Historical incidents which illustrate these important considerations, are abundant and familiar.

It is doubtful if any one event can be recalled, which will make a stronger appeal to patriotic devotion, than the story of General Marion's reception of the British officer.

Under the protection of a flag of truce, the officer met Marion in 1781 near the Santee River, having been conducted blindfolded into camp. As soon as he had transacted the business for which he came, he was preparing to return, when Marion invited him to remain to dinner. The meal was soon produced by one of the men, who dug some sweet potatoes out of the ashes of a fire near by, and wiping them with his coat sleeve, placed them on a piece of bark, and laid them on the log between the officers.

"This is the best I have," said Marion, and they both began to eat, but the British officer could not long repress his mirth. He apologized, however, for laughing by saying: "I was thinking what my brother officers would say, if our Government were to give us such a bill of fare as this. I suppose this is only an accidental dinner?"

"Not so," Marion replied: "We often don't get even this."

"But you draw your pay regularly?" was asked.

"Not a cent, sir! We don't have any pay. We are fighting for our liberty."

When the astonished officer returned to his own camp, he was so impressed by what he had witnessed, that he disposed of his commission and returned to his home, satisfied that England "had no chance against such men."

Marion, however, did not tell *all* of the story. Without convicting him of wilfully suppressing material information concerning his finances, it may be added that he might have said, "We don't have any pay, for the Continental money is utterly worthless."

But would such a statement have been true?

Quoting from received authorities, the following historical fragments may be presented:

When Robert Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finance, on the 9th of February, 1781, there had been issued by Congress a total of about 350 million Continental paper dollars, *some 73 millions of which were never refunded*, at even the one cent on a dollar plan of subsequent date.

This volume had been augmented by the various and excessive State issues of paper money (about 200 millions additional) and by counterfeits sent from England, for the purpose of hastening the embarrassment of the "rebels."

These unsecured paper promises to pay, on the 2d of January, 1781, were quoted at the rate of 64½ to 1 of gold, soon after which they practically ceased to be quoted at all, and were considered entirely worthless.

To offset and correct this condition, severe but inoperative regulations were enacted. One contained the following clause:

"If anybody shall refuse paper notes, or demand a premium, he shall be deemed an enemy of the country, and local committees are directed to report the names of offenders."

Barter then took the place of currency.

Many amusing but well-authenticated stories are told of the uses made of Continental money at that time. One man papered the rooms of his house with Continental bills. Another covered a dog with tar, and after sticking into it bills representing many thousands of dollars, he kicked the dog out into the street. He did this, he said, "to get the darned stuff into circulation."

In 1775 and 1776, the credit of the United States in Europe had been high, and money lenders had willingly accepted the pledges made, but later, when nothing had been done to make these pledges good, the credit failed, and help was withdrawn.

Lotteries ordered by Congress, November 18, 1776, and December 30, 1779, and confiscation of the property of Tories, July, 1778, gave only temporary and inadequate relief. The call of Congress, February 25th, 1780, upon the various States for specific assistance, but which was not responded to by all, did not materially lessen the difficulty.

One step in the direction of sound finance was the securing of State of Virginia notes of issue, by tobacco of equal value collected and stored in warehouses. It is not related what precautions were taken to secure the tobacco from loss or depreciation, but, so long as the tobacco could be kept intact as security, the money was safe, and the system of finance sound in theory and fact. It is needless to add, that none of this issue of Virginia money was used with which to "tar and feather" dogs.

The first well-advised measure in the direction of a safe general financial system, was proposed by Alexander Hamilton, in 1779, but unfortunately, it was not then adopted. He suggested funding the debt (the outstanding Continental issues of paper money) at the best practicable rate on the dollar, by a foreign loan, to run a number of years, the principal and interest of which should be payable in gold.

On the 16th of March, 1781, Congress finally voted that the debt of the Government should be paid in specie or its equivalent. Thereafter, and largely because its long and bitter experience had taught them a needed lesson, wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed, to restore confidence and give needed financial relief.

Of course there was but little specie in the country in 1781. In November of that year Robert Morris said that he had had but one hundred thousand dollars in gold in his custody, all told, during his first six months of office, but with credit partly restored by legislation, gold was borrowed from France and Spain, and brought into the country, so that at the close of the war of the Revolution, specie was again comparatively plenty.

The extraordinary administrative capacity of Alexander Hamilton was employed, in 1789, by Washington, who appointed him to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and many of the measures he then originated still remain unchanged, no modification having been found necessary or desirable.

It would be a work of supererogation to attempt to point a moral or adorn this tale.

Will our representatives in Washington be patriotic enough and wise enough to give this lesson in American history their unbiased consideration?

WASHINGTON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

COL. TOBIAS LEAR was private and military secretary of President George Washington.

Tobias Lear was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1760. His parents are buried in the old colonial cemetery, "Point of Graves," in that city. His father, Capt. Tobias Lear, was a ship master. His gravestone is of slate with skull and cross bones, and the following epithet on it: "A wit's a feather and chief a rod; an honest man's the noblest work of God." Colonel Lear was educated at Harvard, where he graduated with honors in 1783. General Luical of Boston and Rev. Dr. Haven of Portsmouth recommended him to President Washington as a suitable person for his private secretary and tutor for the two children of Parke Custis, whom he had adopted. Colonel Lear at once took up his residence in Washington's family, who held him in high esteem until his death, 16 years after.

When Washington was on his death bed, Colonel Lear was the chosen attendant, and administered such help as could be given in the hours of his suffering.

It was the letter of Colonel Lear that communicated to President Adams, and through him to Congress, the information of Washington's death.

When Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789 he was accom-

panied by Colonel Lear, and Washington called on his mother. The reception to Washington was a credit to the old town by the sea. After this the President went down the beautiful Piscataqua on a fishing excursion in a barge accompanied by another barge containing a band of music. As they went through the "narrow" they passed the fort bearing his name, where Captain Ebenezer Deering and his company served for defense of Piscataqua Harbor, and from this fort a draft of 20 men was sent on board the ship *Ranger*, Captain John Paul Jones, when she sailed for France November 1, 1777, and they, as well as many others from this locality, my ancestors among them, were in the engagement between the ship *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, September 23, 1779. The party landed at Kittery Point, once the home of Sir William Pepperell, Bart., hero of Louisbourg, and as they passed the fort at New Castle, a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the President. It is recorded in the British annals as the first action of the rebels against British soldiery preparatory to the War of the Revolution, when a party of Liberty men captured a quantity of powder from this fort four months before the Battle of Lexington, and sent it to Cambridge, and it was used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On return, the President's boat landed at Little Harbor, at the

seat of Col. Michael Wentworth, then in the height of his glory, who gave the company a magnificent reception at the old Governor's mansion.

In 1798, when Washington accepted the command of the provincial army, Mr. Lear was selected as the military secretary with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Lear was appointed Consul-General at San Domingo by President Jefferson, and afterwards, in 1804, was appointed Consul General at Tripoli. He remained in Algiers about eight years. When, in 1812, the Barbary powers

declared war, he was allowed but a few hours to leave the country, and then returned to Washington. He was afterwards appointed accountant in the War Department, in which office he died very suddenly on the 10th of October, 1816, at the age of fifty-six years.

Colonel Lear was three times married, had only one child, a son, by his first wife, who left a daughter who married Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia. His second wife was Miss Custis, niece of Martha Washington.

EARLIER THAN THE DECLARATION OF JULY FOURTH.

LUNENBURG, MASS., by a grant of the general court, was severed from the wilderness in 1718, and until 1764 included Fitchburg.

For many years it was a frontier town, and the early inhabitants were inured to the dangers, and disciplined in the activities of the borders. On the first day of August, 1728, the proprietors of "Turkey Hills," as it was originally called, were incorporated by the name of Lunenburg. It was so named in compliment to George II., who ascended the British throne in 1727. One of his titles was Duke of Lunenburg, he having a province by that name in his German domain.

Coming to the time immediately preceding the War of the Revolution, we find by searching the early town records, which are admirably preserved, that the inhabitants were "good men and true." The resolutions they passed have the ring of true metal and were almost unanimously supported. Among them were the following:

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lunenburg, legally assembled on the 24th day of May, A.D., 1776, at one of the clock in the afternoon, voted and choos Deacon William Stearns Moderator for sd meeting. Agreeable

to the article in the warrant, voted that if the Honourable Congress should, for the safety of these united Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Briton, that the said inhabitants do solemnly ingage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure; and the representative is instructed accordingly. The said vote was put at a full meeting, without one dissentual.

A true record, per

GEORGE KIMBALL, Town Clerk.

There were 169 male inhabitants, 16 years old and upwards, in the town of Fitchburg, Mass., in 1778, including those in the service. It is interesting to note that the names of at least 140 different men appear credited to the town as having done military service for longer or shorter periods during the Revolution. The following inscription appears on the monument recently erected on Laurel Street to commemorate the patriotism of the minute men:

Near this spot in 1775 stood the store of Ephraim Kimball. It was the rendezvous of Fitchburg's minute men. Here, at 9 A.M., on the 19th of April, 1775, the alarm gun was fired and a company of 42 men, under Capt. Ebenezer Bridge, marched for Concord, where they arrived the same evening. Another company under Capt. Ebenezer Wood, followed the same day.

A BEAR SWAMP STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

DURING the war of the Revolution, my mother's grandfather lived just on the border of the great Bear Swamp, about six or eight miles from Trenton. This swamp contained many tracts of firm land, some of them a mile or two in extent, and covered by forest trees. On these islands the country people built what they called retreats, to which they sent their women and children for safety on the approach of the Hessians or British. The approaches to these islands were by causeways wide enough to drive, but carefully concealed by allowing the water to overflow them, so that a stranger would be sure to miss his footing and perish in the bogs and quicksands which lay on either side.

My great grandfather was what was called a "minute man." He had a large family dependent on his daily labor, so could not go into the regular army and leave them, but on the approach of the enemy the minute gun was fired in every neighborhood, and the minute men assembled at a given place and marched under their officers to repel the invaders. Then their wives and children fled to the retreats. I heard my grandfather tell of the last time they hid in the swamp. Late in the afternoon, while his mother was preparing supper, he saw his father suddenly go to the door and stand listening, and, as they all paused to listen too, the sound of the minute gun came booming over the fields summoning the true-hearted patriots to their appointed rendezvous. His mother without a word took down and laid in order his uniform, and while he dressed in it and looked to his arms and ammunition, she packed three days' provision in his knapsack, and then placed upon the table the meal which they both felt might be the last they would ever partake together. Then the father kissed his wife and baby, shook hands with the boys, gave them all his blessing and good-bye and marched down the road with four or five of the neighbors, his comrades who had come along. All night the men came along the road in little groups, hurrying to headquarters, and the minute gun continued its dread summons. His mother and the older children busied themselves in packing up their clothing and bedding, and by day dawn were on their way to the Retreat. These were comfortable buildings large enough for each family to room together, and when one family's provisions gave out their neighbors shared with them. After reaching the Retreat my grandfather Thomas and his brother David, one fourteen, the other twelve years old, went back after their cow. The Hessians were already in their house, but had not yet found and killed the cow which was in a

distant pasture. The two boys drove her to the road and passed the house safely, but just as they had passed the last pair of bars they were seen by the Hessians, who ran after them, shouting to them to stop and threatening to shoot. But the boys ran, driving the cow before them on the causeway, and then, perfectly safe, walked quietly on to the house. The Hessians came to the edge of the swamp, but they dared not go a step farther, for the landmarks which had guided the boys along the causeway were unknown to them, and they knew a false step on either side was certain death. So the boys and the cow were joyfully welcomed by mother and children.

On this occasion the Hessians stayed a good many days, and the provisions became very scarce among the refugees of the swamp. My great-grandmother had plenty of bread and pork, which she had placed in barrels and hidden in the loft of her house, so the two lads volunteered to go and bring it, but not until they were really in need would their mother consent, for the foreign marauders were very brutal and cruel, and she feared they would kill the boys. At last she said *yes* and the boys again started. They had kept spying and watching, so they knew the soldiers' habits pretty well. The house was a little frame building of one room on each floor. The stairs (open steps) were close by the door, and the fire place on the opposite side, and the room a large one. So when after dinner, the soldiers were all crowded around a blazing fire on the hearth, my grandfather stole unobserved up the steps and threw from the loft window two sheets to his brother, who waited below. Then he threw out as much bread and meat as he thought they could carry, stole quietly down the steps again, and tying up the sheets and throwing them across their shoulders they started for the swamp. They would have had no trouble, but one of the soldiers happened to come out for more wood and spied them running with their precious burden. He at once called his comrades and gave chase, but again the boys gained the causeway and laughed at them.

When at last they all dared leave their hiding place it was to find their little home in ruins, and all they had destroyed, except what they had carried into their refuge. But a cousin, a wealthy farmer, had just removed his family to a distant part of the country for safety, and sent them word to occupy his house and all they found in it, so they were quite comfortable for some months, and the mother spun and knitted and clothed her children from the stores so generously offered.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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JANUARY, 1895.

January Anniversaries.

- Jan. 1, 1776—The American flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first unfurled over Washington's army at Boston.
 " 1776—British bombard and burn Norfolk, Va.
 " 1776—Free negroes first stand in ranks of the army with white men.
 Jan. 2, 1777—Second engagement at Trenton.
 " 1788—Georgia ratified the Constitution.
 Jan. 3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
 Jan. 5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
 Jan. 8, 1776—Battle of Charlestown, Mass.
 " 1781—Engagement at Charles City Court House, Va.
 Jan. 9, 1779—British capture Fort Sunbury, Pa.
 " 1788—Connecticut ratified the Constitution.
 Jan. 10, 1777—Engagement at Fogland Ferry, R. I.
 Jan. 12, 1777—Death of Gen. Hugh Mercer, from wounds in the recent battle.
 Jan. 17, 1777—Battle at Kingsbridge, N. Y.
 " 1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C. Morgan annihilates Tarleton.
 Jan. 18, 1780—Engagement at Eastchester, N. Y.
 Jan. 20, 1777—Battle of Somerset Court House, N. J.
 " 1800—Death of Gen. Thomas Mifflin at Lancaster, Pa. (born in Philadelphia in 1744).
 Jan. 21, 1781—Engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
 Jan. 23, 1795—Death of Gen. John Sullivan at Durham, N. H. (born in Berwick, Me., Feb. 17, 1740.)
 Jan. 25, 1777—Engagement at West Farms, N. Y.
 " 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
 " 1780—Engagement at Newark, N. J.
 Jan. 27, 1778—American privateer captures the Fort of New Providence and six ships.
 Jan. 29, 1777—Engagement at Augusta, Ga.
 " 1779—Augusta, Ga., occupied by the British.

No Dividing Line.—A communication has been received from a resident of Washington, D. C., who claims to be "a lateral descendant of George Wythe," and who makes strenuous objection to the omission of this name from the list of signers of the United States Constitution, published in our October number. His assigned reason for this complaint is that he had noticed that "the names given were all of those who lived north of Mason and Dixon's line." The correspondent ends his letter by saying: "A paper making such an omission, and only embracing others confined to a section, will not be reliable, and, in my opinion, is not worth a d—n." As the article criticised was given with the names as they appear on the original document now in Washington, the complaint is extremely amusing. In the list published were eleven names, representing Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. The delegates from Rhode Island became offended before the close of the Constitutional Convention, and withdrew without signing. Their names were, therefore, omitted. An objection from some one in California that the omission of his ancestor was proof that THE SPIRIT OF '76 was prejudiced against the West, would be equally valid. It would be interesting to conjecture the criticisms that would be invited had the writer added a few names of his own selection, as a compliment to various sections.

This whole subject is too puerile to be seriously discussed, and would not be noticed but that it affords us an opportunity to say that we find no provision for a Mason and Dixon's line in the expressed intent or the recorded action of the men who formed the nation, and this high patriotic purpose, is the only

one which has or will be exhibited in the conduct of this magazine.

Is it not time to forever retire the terms "Southern" and "Northern," and employ the word "American" as the only true designation of a citizen of the United States?

An Inevitable Result.—If the word "American" is the most fitting designation of the true citizen, why should not the name "America" be exclusively used as a substitute for "United States?" The idea is not new, and has received the earnest advocacy of many prominent men, and is therefore worthy of consideration. The same suggestion is expressed in the old song, whose refrain is: "Long live America." The native Indians are the only ones who could dispute the use of the term, for residents of Canada call themselves Canadians; and those of Mexico, Mexicans; and of Brazil, Brazilians. Citizens of the United States, while abroad, are always spoken of and addressed as "Americans." The time was not remote when the people living in Florida, Texas and Alaska became Americans by annexation, and the time will not be far distant when the term "Canadian" will only be used by lecturers upon early American history. Ontario and Quebec will be States, and their people will be Americans.

This name, which is veritably being thrust upon this country whether it will or no, offends no taste and misrepresents no section. There seems condensed and coined, in the one word "America," the very spirit of patriotism, as expressed by Marion, when he said, "We are not fighting for pay, we are fighting for our liberty."

Why not, therefore, anticipate the future by making the necessary enactment? Would not the year 1900 be a suitable time to thus begin a new century?

Do Not Repeat Mistakes.—If there is anything which makes an American gnash his teeth, regardless of the pains and penalties of dentistry, it is to travel in the future States of Ontario and Quebec and be told that our currency is not good. The writer recently had a financial transaction with a Toronto hotel porter, which resulted in the latter handing back the quarter he had been given, with the insolent remark:

"That's no good."

"Why, what is the matter with that?" was asked.

"American money is discounted over here," he replied.

"How much?"

"Your quarter is worth only twenty cents."

But for the sacrifice of dignity involved in resenting this contumely, the twenty per cent. tax would have been resisted on principle. There was an implied disrespect and contempt for the American Eagle and the Goddess of Liberty, imprinted on the rejected token of the American financial system, which was particularly exasperating. An arbitration award of millions could be paid with equanimity, but this five cents was given reluctantly, and in silent protest. Imagine the rude shock to sensitive nerves when the nickel was returned, with the statement:

"One cent more, please."

"What is that for?"

"Discount on the nickel. The five-cent piece ain't good, either."

The remarks which followed were not original, nor of a character that would, in the nature of things, "turn away wrath." They were not used for that purpose, but they were as unavailing as the regrets of one who has been guilty of voting for unwise financial legislation. The additional cent had to be paid.

But did not that ignoble foreign boot-black make a just attack upon our present general American financial system?

Compliments are apt to be lies, but disagreeable statements are more generally sincere.

If that Canadian was right, and if American financial legis-

lation is wrong, the sooner the lesson is learned and the error corrected, the sooner the danger of such an occurrence being repeated will be prevented.

Reduced to its simplest expression, a nation, like an individual, may maintain credit so long as interest is promptly paid upon outstanding debts, and in currency of unimpaired and generally recognized value.

Impairment, on the other hand, leads to distrust and refusal. This law is as universal as gravitation.

A certain amount of depreciated silver may be maintained in this country so long as the Government will protect and redeem it, and even the forced loan of non-interest-bearing notes now in circulation can possibly be maintained for a time, provided these also are protected, but when it is proposed to substitute comparatively unsecured State bank notes, for the better secured National Bank issues, the inevitable depreciation threatens to reach the extent of justifying popular distrust.

Can the lessons learned in "76" upon the subject, and described elsewhere in this issue, be safely disregarded?

Letters and Queries.

Important and Apropos.

THE following letter from the president of a bank, which enjoys public confidence to such an extent that it has over *thirty-one millions of dollars* of deposits, will doubtless receive special attention:

EBENEZER K. WRIGHT, President. THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
STUYVESANT FISH, Vice-President. OF NEW YORK.
EDWARD E. POOR, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Ass't Cashier.

December 26, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—The advance proofs of your article upon the "Early American Finances," which you have kindly sent me, and which you informed me represented a study of the subject from books at the Astor Library and other sources, have been read by me with exceeding interest.

It is particularly important and apropos at this juncture, and will be interesting to bankers, merchants and manufacturers throughout the country.

The article contains material which is new to me, but which is certainly worthy of careful consideration. It doubtless will be given weight in the financial discussion now in progress.

I trust that your efforts in the interests of sound finance may be recognized and appreciated. As one of your subscribers, be assured that it is by

Yours sincerely,
EBENEZER K. WRIGHT.

Archives of the Revolution.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, the transfer of the records of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 to this department has not yet been completed, although we have received a good many records from the State Department and from the Pension Office. I think they will all be here within a few weeks. In the meantime, we are busily at work arranging and reproducing, by the Index-Record Card system, those that have already been received.

I suggested to Judge Lochren, the Commissioner of Pensions, yesterday, that it would be well to turn over to us the pension papers pertaining to the Revolutionary War, so that we could extract from them the very valuable information which they contain, and add it to that obtained from other sources. The Commissioner seemed to think favorably of the suggestion and promised to give it his consideration.

If this could be done, and if the State authorities could be prevailed upon to loan to the Department the records in their custody so that we could copy them, we should be able to compile and publish about all that is of record anywhere concerning the officers and men of the Revolution. Without the pension papers and the records now in the possession of the various States, our compilation must necessarily be more or less incomplete.

Very truly yours,

F. C. AINSWORTH, U. S. A.

It Affords Pleasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The arrival of your publication—SPIRIT OF '76—is looked forward to with much interest by our little household.

Besides the pleasure afforded in perusing its patriotic and historical articles, we feel that the department "Among the Societies," is so exactly what we dwellers by the Western sea need, to keep ourselves in touch

with our Eastern neighbors, that we wonder how we ever got along without it.

Its spirited, patriotic and sparkling character is to be commended, as to its finish and appearance.

We wish you "God speed" in your noble undertaking. Both my husband and son are among the subscribers to the paper.

Courteously,
S. ISABELLE HUBBARD.

Just as Good.

BOSTON, MASS., December 20, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—This day I picked up your valuable paper from the waste basket at my place of business, and looking it over, find that it is the kind of a paper that would suit a number of the members of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. If you will send me some samples I will try and get you some subscribers. Is your October number as good as the November?

GILBERT PATTEN BROWN,
41 Hammond Street.

A Correction.

NEW YORK CITY, December 20, 1894.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—A typographical error appears in the list of authorities for Colonial War service printed in your last issue. New Jersey should read State Archives, and New Jersey Historical Society collections (not no collections). I may here add that the rolls of the "N. J. Provincials" are owned by the State of New York.

E. T.

All Should Take It.

I think all DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION should take THE SPIRIT OF '76. I will do all I can to promote its success.—Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, New York City.

None Too Strong.

THE love of country natural to native born Americans of Revolutionary lineage is none too strong among the sons of our contingent of citizens engrafted upon our soil from foreign climes, and Washington's birthday could be and should be emphasized by some grand historical pageant that should perennially perpetuate the memory, not only of our country's patron saint, but also of the time and deeds in which he lived.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Christmas in Colonial Times.

THE Colonial Dame represented on the title page is the work of Mr. J. L. G. Ferris, the well-known Philadelphia artist. The painting was purchased by C. Klackner, the art dealer of No. 7 West Twenty-fifth Street (near Fifth Avenue), who procured its reproduction by the etching process by J. S. King. By permission of Mr. Klackner, this etching, which is large and suitable for framing, is herewith shown in miniature form. The scene represented is a careful study of Colonial costuming and architecture. Mr. Ferris is a pupil of Gerome, and has given this period much attention. The illustration used on our title page in September was by the same artist.

February Anniversaries.

- Feb. 1, 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.
- " 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
- " 1781—Engagement at Wilmington, N. C.
- Feb. 2-4, 1777—Battle at Fort Mifflin, Pa.
- Feb. 3, 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
- " 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
- " 1780—Engagement at Young's House (Four Corners), N. Y.
- Feb. 4, 1776—Clinton dropped anchor in New York Bay.
- Feb. 5, 1777—Georgia adopts a Constitution.
- Feb. 6, 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
- " 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
- " 1788—Massachusetts ratified the Constitution.
- Feb. 9, 1775—Both Houses of Parliament present an address to the King, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts, and pledging lives and property for its suppression.
- Feb. 10, 1779—Engagement at Car's Fort, Ga.
- Feb. 12, 1781—Engagement at Bruce's Cross Roads, N. C.
- Feb. 13, 1788—Death of Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt. (born in Litchfield, Conn., January 10, 1737).
- Feb. 14, 1776—Engagement at Dorchester Neck, Mass.
- " 1778—Rout of British party by Pickens, in South Carolina.
- " 1779—Engagement at Cherokee Ford, S. C.
- " 1779—Engagement at Kettle Creek, Ga.
- Feb. 23, 1779—Engagement at Vincennes, Ind.
- Feb. 24, 1779—Clark captures Vincennes.
- Feb. 25, 1781—Engagement at Haw River, N. C.
- Feb. 26, 1779—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
- Feb. 1779—Putnam's ride at Horseneck, Conn.
- Feb. 27, 1776—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

Saratoga Day.

SINCE the article under this head was printed in the October issue, we have received from the secretary of the New York State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a copy of the resolution passed by the board of managers upon the subject. It reads thus:

The board of managers of the New York State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION learns with pleasure of the proposed introduction at the next session of the New York Legislature, of a bill to create a legal holiday in the State, commemorating the surrender of the British forces under Burgoyne to the Americans under General Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777.

The importance of the original event being recognized by all historians, it is eminently fitting that its date should be thus observed; and this board takes pleasure in hereby endorsing the measure and in requesting all members of the Senate and the Assembly to favor its enactment under the style of "Saratoga Day."

Assurances of similar favorable action have been received from officers of several county historical societies, and the bill will be introduced early in the session, probably in January.

In this connection two interesting facts regarding public holidays have recently been made public. The first is that when New York was a British province, no less than *twenty-nine* public holidays were established by law. These were:

January 1—New Year's Day.
January 18—The Queen's Birthday.
January 30—King Charles (I's) "Martyrdom."
Shrove Tuesday.
Ash Wednesday.
March 25—Lady Day.
Good Friday.
Easter Monday.
Easter Tuesday.
Ascension Day.
April 23—St. George's Day.
May 29—King Charles' Restoration.
June 4—The King's Birthday.
Whitsun Monday.
Whitsun Tuesday.
August 12—The Prince of Wales' Birthday.
September 18—Landing of King George (I and II.)
September 22—Coronation Day.
October 25—Uncertain—possibly, St. Crispin's Day.
November 1—All Saints' Day.
November 5—Gunpowder Plot (Guy Fawkes' Day).
December 25—Christmas Day.
December 26—Christmas Holiday (Boxing Day).
December 27—Christmas Holiday.
December 28—Christmas Holiday.

To these were added the four provincial holidays:

General Fast Day.
Commencement Day at King's (now Columbia) College.
General Election Day.
Thanksgiving Day.

Deducting Election Day, which was then probably not much more of a real holiday than it is to day, so far as enjoyment goes, we have twenty-eight legal holidays. These have now shrunk to seven, viz.:

New Year's Day.
Washington's Birthday.
Memorial Day.
Independence Day.
Labor Day.
Thanksgiving.
Christmas.

We omit Election Day, as in no proper sense a day of enjoyment or commemoration.

Historically speaking (the second point), it is an important fact that Burgoyne's surrender furnished the occasion for the first National Thanksgiving Day. On October 17, 1777, his army surrendered, and on October 31st two letters from Gates were read in Congress. One contained the convention of surrender. As soon as they had been referred to the Board of War it was:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several States, to set apart a day for thanksgiving, for the signal success lately achieved over the enemies of these United States.

The committee consisted of Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee and Gen. Daniel Roberdeau. The address they prepared is too long for insertion here. It recommended the eighteenth of December, a Thursday, as the date for our first Thanksgiving Day, and the observance of it was general throughout the country, although not on a uniform date.

Thus, the adoption of October 17th, as SARATOGA DAY, will perpetuate at once the surrender of Burgoyne, which saved the Empire State and prepared the way for final victory at Yorktown, and the establishment of Thanksgiving Day as a national recognition for the blessings of the year.

VARIOUS COMMENTS ON THE PLAN.

We are inclined to favor the move, and thus disagree with those who think we already have too many days to celebrate. "Saratoga Day" marks an epoch in the history of this great and glorious country, to say nothing of the importance it attaches to our likewise great and glorious State.—*Mount Vernon News*.

The surrender of Burgoyne was an event of special importance to the Hudson Valley. Newburgh had almost a local interest in the event, and the influence of her representatives in the legislature is desired on behalf of this movement, which is a right and proper one.—*Newburgh News*.

RESOLVED, (Dec. 11,) That the Johnstown Historical Society hereby declares itself to be in favor of such action by the legislature at its next session * * * and that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the representatives of this district in the legislature.

A plan is on foot to increase the few holidays now enjoyed by New York State by adding another eventful celebration—"Saratoga Day." This movement for a new holiday, and one whose appropriateness cannot be questioned, is not a local one, although everybody with a patriotic turn here and elsewhere throughout the State is deeply interested in it from the very significance of its name.—*The Saratogian, Saratoga Springs*.

"Living" Sons and Daughters.

M. M. BULLOCK of Hillsdale, N. Y., is the son of a soldier of the Revolution.

MISS SARAH MARDEN of West Somerville, Mass., is the daughter of Richard Sowards, who served under John Paul Jones.

MR. JOHN MORGAN ASH, a living son of an officer of the Revolution, is residing on Walnut street, near 17th street, Philadelphia.

IN THE Milwaukee Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, one of the members, Mrs. Joseph A. Warren, is an "own" daughter of Noah Green, a soldier of the Revolution.

JESSE SISSON of Toledo, Ohio, is a son of Peter Sisson, a soldier of the Continental army. He enlisted in New York State, and participated in all of the engagements of the Northern Division, except the Battle of Bennington, as shown by the records of the Pension Bureau in Washington.

Here are the names of two in my family, a son and daughter of Lieut.-Col. Richard Clough Anderson, 3d Virginia Continental Line: 1st. Hon. Charles Anderson of Kuttawa, Lynn Co., Ky., once Governor of Ohio and a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. Mr. Anderson is now 80 years of age. 2d. Mrs. Sarah A. Kendrick of Cincinnati, now 73 years of age. Thomas M. Anderson, President Washington S. A. R.

ROBERT GREEN of Portsmouth, N. H., is the son of one of the company of the ship *Bon Homme Richard*. It was in that city that John Paul Jones fitted out the cruiser *Ranger*, which sailed from that port to France, the same crew afterwards taking part in the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, Sept. 23, 1777. Mr. Green is in good health and is a member of the New Hampshire SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CHICAGO has at least six residents whose fathers fought in the Revolution. Festus B. Cole is the son of Amos Cole of Connecticut, who entered the service at the age of 16, and later was attached to Gen. Sullivan's command in the campaign around Newport, R. I. He lived to the age of 93, and his son Festus, now 71 years old, is as active in the real estate business as a man of 50. Phineas M. Blodgett, retired, but a frequent visitor to the Board of Trade, is a son of Adm. Blodgett of Brimfield, Mass., and is 84 years of age. Leroy Church is the son of a fighting father, Willard Church of Mansfield, Mass., who enlisted three times, and served nearly through the war. After more than four years of land service, during which he had formed the advance guard of 200 men at the storming of Stony Point, he enlisted in the privateer brig *Dean*, at New London, only to be captured by a British frigate and spend nine months in the old Jersey prison ship in New York harbor. Noah Brockway Bacon, 94 years of age, is the fourth living "Son" in Chicago. His father was Elijah Bacon, a Massachusetts drummer boy in the Revolution. Luther M. Shreve, 75 years old, formerly a lawyer and judge, is the son of William Shreve of Maryland, who, a long, lank boy of 17, left school to share in the glories of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House and Yorktown. Last of the six is Henry B. Elkins, 75 years old, son of Jonathan Elkins. The latter was so familiar with the passes and mountains of Vermont that he served as a scout, and had many exciting experiences. In 1780 he was abducted by the British, taken to Canada, held a prisoner, sent on board a ship bound for England, and compelled to work as a sailor, and after many transfers from place to place, all in captivity, was released, after Yorktown, in exchange for one of Cornwallis's soldiers.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

[Arranged alphabetically. Where rival societies have the same name, the order is determined by the name of the secretary.]

ATZCO CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES.—Mrs. K. Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Miss Mary Desha, cor. 9th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,032 Madison Avenue, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812.—Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, No. 117 West 88th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

THE secretary general of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI complains that he is daily in receipt of inquiries as to whether the writers are eligible. He desires to refer applicants to the secretaries of the State Societies. The following are the names of the secretaries:

Connecticut—Augustus White Merwin, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.
 Maryland—Wilson Cary McHenry, Pikesville, Baltimore County, Md.
 Massachusetts—David Greene Haskins, Jr., 83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
 New Jersey—William Chetwood Spencer, Elizabeth, N. J.
 New York—William Linn Keese, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pennsylvania—Francis Marinus Caldwell, 4814 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rhode Island—Thomas Arnold Peirce (assistant secretary), East Greenwich, R. I.
 South Carolina—Daniel Elliott Huger Smith, Charleston, S. C.

AT the annual meeting of the Delaware Historical Society, held in Wilmington, Captain H. H. Bellas, of Germantown, Pa., read a paper on the Delaware SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.



Sons of the Revolution.

GEORGE F. HECKER, who died December 12th, 1894, was a member of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Philadelphia, celebrated the anniversary of Valley Forge, by a reception at the Aldine Hotel.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting and a banquet upon the one-hundred-and-twentieth anniversary of the seizure of powder at Fort William and Mary. This powder was afterward used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

THE Board of Managers of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on December 19th, passed resolutions of condolence with Mr. F. S. Tallmadge, President of the New York Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on the death of his wife, which occurred a few days previously.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held their annual meeting December 3d. The following officers were elected: Lewis J. Davis, president; Hon. David J. Brewer, vice-president; Charles L. Gurley, secretary; Alex. B. Legard,



treasurer; Wm. H. Lowdermilk, registrar. The Washington branch ranks third in seniority and membership.

AT THE last annual meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Haven, the following officers were elected: President, Morgan G. Bulkley; vice-president, Hon. David Nash Morgan; secretary, Cyrus Sherwood Bradley; treasurer, Henry Walton Wessels; registrar, Jesup Wakeman; chaplain, Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall.

A MAGNIFICENT stand of colors was presented to the Illinois Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at its last annual meeting in Chicago. The officers elected were as follows: President, Rev. Walter Delafield; vice-president, Thomas Floyd Jones; secretary, Robert P. Benedict; treasurer, J. Frank Kelly; registrar, R. Hoppin Wyman.

THE LONG ISLAND Association of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Long Island, December 10th, by a banquet at the Brooklyn Club. John Jay Pierrepont presided. A proposition was presented to erect a tablet at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, where breastworks were thrown up by the Revolutionary soldiers during the battle.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held recently at Fraunces' Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, was an occasion of unusual interest. The principal business of the day was the election of officers, as follows: President, F. S. Tallmadge; vice president, Wm. Gaston Hamiton; secretary, Thomas E. V. Smith; treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch; registrar, Chas. Isham; chaplain, Rev. Brockholst Morgan.

The United States Daughters of 1776-1812.

MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING is the founder general of the new general Society of THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812. Her address is No. 44 East 79th Street, New York City. A more extended description will be given of this organization in a subsequent issue. Its annual meeting is announced for January 8th. Descriptive circulars may be obtained from the historian general, Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, No. 117 West 88th Street, New York City. The scope of the organization admits the lady managers of the World's Fair as honorary members.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE records of the Pension Office show forty-five pensioners of the WAR OF 1812; fifteen of whom are one hundred years old and over.

ON January 8th, in New York, THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. Permission to use the Governor's room in the City Hall has been granted by the Board of Aldermen.

AT the last meeting of THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, held in Baltimore, the following were elected members: John Hurst Morgan, Howard Hall, Macy Lee, Michael Myers Shoemaker, Francis Barnum Culver, William B. Hulse and Reuben Ross Holloway.

A SET of resolutions commending Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia for refusing to display any other flag than that of the United States, was presented to him by the SOCIETY OF 1812, December 18th. Mr. Charles W. Sparhawk, in a stirring address, said, "To raise the flag of any nation other than that of the United States of America over Independence Hall, would be a desecration which should not be considered for a moment, and the very thought of it should be repellant to the spirit of every true citizen."



The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Boston, held their annual meeting in December. Mrs. Wm. Lee is the State regent; Mrs. Daniel B. Stedman, Jr., secretary; Mrs. C. Leslie Mead, treasurer.



THE Berks County, Pa., Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held their last meeting at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Dr. W. Murray Weidman. A paper on the "Minute Men of the Revolution" was read by Mrs. Weidman.

MRS. HARVEY MATHER of Memphis, Tenn., State regent of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, will use her influence to send a very large and rare display of tapestry and historical pictures to the Centennial Exposition, which will be held in Nashville two years from now.

THE annual meeting of the Long Island Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was held December 17th. Many new members have been admitted, and the chapter is in a most flourishing condition. Local Chapters under their direction are in process of formation.

A NEW Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in Brooklyn is about being formed. It will be known as the New Utrecht Chapter; the officers chosen by the Regent of the Order are as follows: Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, regent; Mrs. Adolphus Bennett, treasurer; Mrs. John Berry, secretary; Mrs. W. P. Schiers, registrar.

At their last annual meeting, the Chester County, Pa., Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes of West Chester; vice regent, Mrs. H. A. Beale of Parkesburg; secretary, Miss Hannah Marshall; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. M. Hayes; registrar, Mrs. Jos. T. Rothcock. This Chapter is increasing in membership.

THE St. Paul Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is doing a good work in stimulating the study of American History. One of the members accurately described its progress when she said "that at first each member was interested in looking up the story and achievements of her own ancestors, and later on was eager to know what part the ancestors of the others had played in the great drama of American liberty."

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first meeting December 13th, at the Hotel Richelieu.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cleveland, celebrated the anniversary of Valley Forge by a joint dinner with the SONS.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Pittsburg are increasing rapidly, the chapter now numbering two hundred and twenty-three members.

At an entertainment given to THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Minneapolis, by Mrs. F. B. Seiple, November 26th, papers appropriate to the Thanksgiving season were read.

MRS. S. SPOTISWOODE MACKIN has been requested by prominent members of the Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to organize a chapter in Paris.

A MEETING of the Warren and Prescott chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in Boston, Mass., on the first Saturday in December. Mrs. Samuel Eliot, chapter regent, presided.

THE Gaspee Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a meeting December 5th. A number of interesting essays were read upon the flags of various countries.

At the last meeting of the Liberty Bell Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Allentown, Pa.,

Miss Minnie Mickley, the regent, read an interesting essay on the early days of Allentown.

THE Chicago DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will give the course of lectures referred to in the December number as to be given by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE John Marshall Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Louisville, Ky., had "an evening with Mr. Eugene Field," on December 10th. They issued a unique Star Spangled Banner covered programme.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Portland, Me., at their last meeting, elected Miss Susan Hamlin Watkins of Waterford to membership.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Groton, Conn., have a number of valuable and historic relics of the Revolution; it is their intention to found a museum for the collection of colonial relics.

THE Columbia Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Washington, D. C., held a meeting in December, at which an interesting paper was read, entitled "Historic Homes of Maryland."

MRS. FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK was appointed October 4th State Regent for Texas, for THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Clark is the granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Cook of Baltimore, Md.

THE Watauga Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Memphis, Tenn., held a meeting in November. All interested in the purpose of the organization are invited to cooperate.

THE Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York, propose to give a reception in January on the 136th anniversary of the wedding of Mrs. Martha Custis and Col. George Washington.

THE Indianapolis Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the anniversary of the "Boston tea-party" by a social meeting. The association has twenty-four members, and it hopes to hold a "Revolutionary relic loan exhibit" in the near future.

At the meeting of the Continental Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Washington, D. C., the interesting subject of the erection of a building for the joint use of THE SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was discussed.

THE General de Lafayette Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lafayette, Ind., held a meeting on December 6th. An interesting paper on the "Songs of the American Revolution" was read by Miss Smith. This chapter has now forty members. One of the members, Mrs. Eliza Andrew Brown, is an "own" daughter of a soldier of the Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Montclair, N. J., have presented a petition to the Board of Education, to the effect that one afternoon of each calendar month be devoted to exercises of a patriotic character in the Grammar and Primary schools of Montclair.

THE Philadelphia Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its last meeting, elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Smith; registrar, Mrs. Hood Gilpin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Foster Thornton; recording secretary, Miss Helen Hubbel; treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes.

THE Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Montpelier, Vt., held a meeting in November. The chaplain, A. N. Lewis, sang the "Ballad of the Drum," which was sung before THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI by Gen. Alexander Hamilton, July 4, 1804, a few days before his fatal duel with Aaron Burr.

A SOUVENIR Columbian Liberty Bell, made from the overflow metal in casting the great Liberty Bell, was presented to Director Sousa, of the Sousa Band, in recognition of his beautiful "Liberty Bell March." The presentation committee was chosen by Mrs. Edward J. Smith, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Western Reserve Chapter of the Ohio DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the anniversary of Valley Forge, December 19th, with the Western Reserve Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Cleveland. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, regent, made an address in which she reviewed the part taken in the Revolutionary War by the women, which left an indelible impress upon the institutions of the country.

THE Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION numbers over 200 members. Their last meeting was held at the Richelieu Hotel, December 18th. Mrs. A. T. Galt read a paper upon the part women took in the War of the Revolution.

THE item in the December number concerning the words and music of a national hymn presented at Buffalo, should have been attributed to the Buffalo Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. GEN'L WILLIAM STRYKER, of Trenton, N. J., presided at a meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Newark, which recently met to welcome the State Regent, Mrs. Shippen, back from Europe.

THE Dorothy Ripley Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Southport, Conn., celebrated its first anniversary on December 11th, by a reception given to officers and members of the Eunice Dennie Burr, Mary Silliman, Mary Clap, Wooster and Norwalk Chapters.

QUASSAICK Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Newburg, N. Y., held the second of a series of "afternoons of history," December 7th, at the house of the regent, Mrs. Charles F. Allan. Thirty five persons were present. Miss Cornelia W. Rankin was elected to represent the Chapter at Washington in February.

THE officers of the Boudinot Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Elizabeth, N. J., are: Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam; vice regent, Mrs. B. H. Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook; secretary, Mrs. C. M. Pyne; registrar, Mrs. L. M. Bond; chaplain, Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D.D.

THE eligibility clause in the constitution of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION no longer contains the words "or from the mother of such patriot," it having been stricken out by the majority votes of the National Congresses of 1893 and 1894 at Washington, D. C. It is reported that there are no more than 75 collateral members among more than 7,000 members.

THE Melicant Porter Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Connecticut, on December 2d, spent an afternoon listening to each other's account of their Revolutionary lineage. One was that of a son who enlisted, was taken ill, returned home, his father going to the front to take his place. The father died under his son's name, but the son, recovering, went back, although chronicled as dead, and served to the end of the War.

THE New York City Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their annual meeting December 5th. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; first vice regent, Miss M. Van Buren Vanderpoel; second vice regent, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; recording secretary, Miss J. C. Irwin-Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. John S. Wise; registrar, Mrs. Edwin H. Wootton.

THE Old Dominion Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its annual election at the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., November 22d. Mrs. B. L. Purcell was re-elected regent; Mrs. Jas. Welch, vice-president; Mrs. Decatur Axtell, corresponding secretary; Miss Belle Perkins, recorder; Miss M. P. B. Newton, registrar; Miss N. B. Winston, historian; Mrs. Stephen Putney, treasurer.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, in an address to New York club women, many of them DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on "Parliamentary Procedure in Women's Organizations," said: "Women are too apt to make all debating or proceedings in their clubs personal matters; whereas, men look on them as purely impersonal matters, and keep their equanimity through arguments, disappointments and defeat. Nothing is so useful in learning to control one's self as the knowledge of parliamentary rules."

THE Gaspee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, on December 4th. The literary programme was as follows: A paper on "the Stephen Hopkins Home," by Mrs. William E. Foster; a selection was read by Mrs. Walter A. Peck on "The Union Flag of Great Britain"; Miss Edith H. Tenner gave "The Pine-tree Flag"; Miss Mary B. Anthony, "The Rattlesnake Flag"; Miss Sarah F. Vose, "The Crescent Flag"; Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, "The Striped Union Flag"; Miss Georgianna Guild, "The Stars and Stripes"; Miss Mary A. Greene, "The History of the Flag now owned by Mrs. Stafford"; Mrs. Richard J. Barker, "The Meaning of Our Flag."

The Society of Colonial Dames.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Baltimore have removed to new rooms. It is their intention to furnish these rooms in old colonial style. This society is large and prosperous. Only three members are admitted in a month. There are many names on their waiting list.



THE first of a series of Monday collations took place at Sherry's in December. This series has been called the "ancestral one," its managers having been, as far as possible, selected from among THE COLONIAL DAMES.

THE beautiful picture copied by Mrs. Whitelock of the old COLONIAL DAME, Mrs. Carroll, and presented by her to THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES of Baltimore, will be hung in their new rooms on Charles Street.

MRS. E. E. GILLESPIE, representing THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, has applied to the Board of Education of Philadelphia for permission to present fifty-one photogravure pictures of

Washington, to any fifty-one public schools the superintendent or a committee may select, the presentations to be made with appropriate exercises.

MRS. GERTRUDE VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON proposes a novel entertainment in the form of an historical pantomime. It will consist of a pictorial history of New York City, accompanied with appropriate music. Mrs. Hamilton has the support of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES. The New York Genealogical Society is to be the beneficiary.

MRS. ALICE MORSE EARLE read a paper before the Aid Society of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, in which she said "Ninety pretty and worthy maids were brought over to America from England to be mated with some of the early settlers of Virginia. The arrival of the vessel, with its fair freight, was the cause of great satisfaction; and from the happy union of these roses of England with the Virginia colonists sprang many of our COLONIAL DAMES celebrated in history."

PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, L.H.D., lectured upon "Francis Hopkinson and the Wit Combats of the Revolution," at Philadelphia, December 19th, under the auspices of THE COLONIAL DAMES.

Society of Colonial Wars.

FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, seventh descendant from John Allen, a soldier in King Philip's War, has joined the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Philadelphia.



THE Commemoration Service held in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 25, by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, was an impressive one. Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, chaplain of the general Society, preached an eloquent sermon.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, at its last meeting elected the following members: Major H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., Newport, R. I.; Harry C. Cushing, Jr., Boston; Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, Great Barrington; Appleton H. Plaisted, Waterville, Me.

THE Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has elected the following officers: Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, governor; Col. Geo. B. Sanford, U. S. A., deputy governor; Jas. J. Goodwin, lieutenant-governor; Rev. J. Williams, D.D., chaplain; Charles S. Ward, secretary; Frank B. Gay, registrar; C. H. Foster, treasurer.

NOVEMBER 22 was the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the sailing of the *Ark* and the *Dove*, which brought the English settlers of Maryland, who followed the leadership of Lord Baltimore. THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Maryland did not allow the day to pass unobserved, but held their first social court at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore. Deputy Governor McHenry Howard, presided.

THE New York State SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS at its last meeting elected officers as follows: Frederick J. DePeyster, governor; Jas. M. Varnum, deputy governor; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, lieutenant governor; Howland Pell, secretary; Philip Rhinelander, deputy secretary; Arthur M. Hatch, treasurer; Frederick E. Haight, registrar; S. Victor Constant, historian; Ab'm. R. Lawrence, chancellor; F. Le Roy Satterlee, surgeon; Rev. Alex. Hamilton, chaplain.

THE annual meeting of New York State SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held at the Waldorf, December 19th.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of the District of Columbia was organized May 20, 1893, with twelve members. It now numbers forty-six.

A SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was organized at Chicago on December 7th. This date was selected by Capt. Philip Reade, on account of its being the anniversary of the "First Encounter," in 1620.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Vermont was chartered by the General Society, November 12, 1894, and was organized and incorporated at the State Capitol, Montpelier, November 20, 1894, it being the eighth State Society to organize. The officers elected for 1894-95 are as follows: Gen. Theodore Safford Peck, governor; Col. William Seward Webb, deputy governor; Governor Urban Audrain Woodbury, lieutenant governor; John Grant Norton, secretary; Robert Noble, deputy secretary; Col. Charles Spooner Forbes, treasurer; Col. George Grenville Benedict, historian; Hon. Hiram A. Huse, registrar; ex-Governor William P. Dillingham, chancellor.

Sons of the American Revolution.

A MOVEMENT in the interest of a more general and appropriate celebration of Washington's Birthday is being made by THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and similar patriotic organizations.



THE Spokane Chapter of the Oregon and Washington Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting in November, and elected Dr. G. T. Doolittle and Mr. W. H. Edes to fill two vacancies, caused by absence of two managers from the city for the winter.

A BEAUTIFULLY engraved copy of Gilbert Stuart's famous painting of George Washington was recently presented to the Central High School of Washington, D. C., by the District of Columbia Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Hon. Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, delivered the presentation address.

THE Connecticut Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will hold its annual banquet on February 22, at Norwich. The publication of the year book was authorized by the committee; it will cover a period of two years, from May, 1892, to May, 1894.

AT the last meeting of the Minnesota SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION the following new members were admitted: Fisher Ames, Hon. C. K. Davis, Rev. J. P. Egbert, Lorenzo Hoyt, E. R. Sanford, Jr.; George H. Sheiro, Charles Stees and J. A. S. Stees, all of St. Paul; Arthur S. Lovett, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis; Col. H. C. Kessler, of Butte, Montana, and Hon. Irving Todd, of Hastings.

THE Minnesota Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the request of the "Liberty Bell" Committee of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have determined to furnish bells for the United States cruiser *Minneapolis* and the steamship *St. Paul*. These bells are to be cast from the surplus metal used in the casting of the new liberty bell. In addition to the duplicate inscriptions of the old and new bells, they will show that they have been presented by the Minnesota Society.

THE Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at their last meeting elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, George F. Bissell; first vice-president, Henry Sherman Boutelle; second vice-president, Henry K. Elkins; secretary, John D. Vandercook; treasurer, John H. Trumbull; historian, Fernando Jones; registrar, Willis J. Ripley; chaplain, the Right Reverend Edward Cheney; sergeant-at-arms, Henry H. Tebbets. The reports of the officers show an increase in membership for 1894 of fifty per cent.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Portland, Me., are preparing to observe February 22d.

DR. R. W. LOWRIE, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has written some patriotic words, to be sung to the air of "America."

THE Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pittsburgh, Pa., is considering plans for erecting a monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THOSE desiring copies of the songs of the Revolution, should address Mr. William E. Chandler, secretary of General David Humphreys Branch of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New Haven, Conn. The price is one dollar.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Kentucky, have formed a suborganization, known as Jefferson Chapter No. 1, at Louisville. The Society aims to establish several chapters in the early future.

THE Maryland Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION intend to erect a monument of Maryland granite in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the exact spot where "Maryland's 400," acting as rear guard, August 27, 1776, "by their bravery, saved the American army." This was Smallwood's regiment, and 356 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

THE famous Jumel Mansion in New York City, once the headquarters of Washington, was damaged by fire on the night of December 18th. It is one of the few well authenticated relics of the period of the Revolution, and is owned by Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle, a member of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A TESTIMONIAL, patriotic in nature, will be held some time in January, in Boston, to the Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., the venerable author of "America." Governor Greenhalge will preside. Capt. Nathan Appleton, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was appointed one of a committee of arrangements. The Rev. Dr. Smith is eighty-six years of age.

CALIFORNIA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The California exhibit has been freely described in a book of 240 pages with numerous illustrations. It shows that of the \$320,181.84 appropriation, \$399,815.96 was expended, leaving a surplus of \$20,865.38. Copies may be obtained by addressing J. R. Robinson, No. 21 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Robinson is a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE presentation of the portrait of Washington to the Central High School in Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1894, was by the District of Columbia Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The occasion was a very interesting one, and was thoroughly appreciated by the school authorities as well as by the pupils and their friends. A felicitous response was made to the presentation address by Dr. F. R. Lane, the principal of the school. The addresses of Hon. C. H. Mansur and Hon. John W. Douglass were *extempore*, and were well calculated to inspire the youth who listened to them with feelings of patriotic pride in their country. The board of management of the District of Columbia Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION attended the ceremonies in a body.

AT a meeting of the managers of the Massachusetts Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held Friday, December 21st, Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston, who, as a delegate of the Society, placed its emblem or marker at the grave of Lafayette in Paris, on the 19th of October, made his report of the details of that interesting and impressive ceremony. Among the thirty-one applications received for admission to the Society were two descendants of Lafayette, viz.: G. de Sahune Lafayette, great-grandson of M. George Washington de Lafayette and great-great grandson of General Lafayette, and the other his brother, Lieut. Paul de Sahune, also a great great-grandson of the general.

THE Western Reserve Society, a section of the Ohio SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the anniversary of Valley Forge at Cleveland, December 19th. A social meeting was followed by a banquet; about ninety-one members of the organization were present. Hon. E. M. Avery, president, presented a large portrait of Washington to Superintendent L. H. Jones for the South High School, in memory of his great grandfather, Abraham Avery, a soldier of the American Revolution. Mr. James H. Hoyt made a speech. The venerable vice-president, Mr. Dudley Baldwin, is an "own" son of a soldier in Washington's army.

The Army and Navy Banquet.

The Third Annual Banquet of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be held on Friday evening, January 18th, at Delmonico's, this city. It will take the form of a compliment to the Army and Navy of the United States, as represented in the persons of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, and Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., who has just retired. The Society announces that the banquet will be made the occasion of a tribute by the Society to the defenders of the Flag by land and sea, as the successors of their ancestors-in-arms and the protectors of their heritage of Independence.

The date selected is the day following the anniversary of the brilliant American victory at the Cowpens, S. C., and the brisk skirmish at King's Bridge, N. Y.

Many invited guests of national eminence will be present.

The president of the Society, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, will preside. Among the speakers will be Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Gen. Horace Porter, President General of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and others. It is expected that the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and other members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the two Houses of Congress will also be present. Members of neighboring Societies of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have been invited to participate in this function.

The Banquet Committee consists of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, president; Walter S. Logan, chairman, 58 William Street; Edward Hagaman Hall, 14 Lafayette Place; John Winfield Scott, secretary, 214 Broadway; Ira Bliss Stewart, treasurer, 51 Chambers Street; Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Lieut. Walter J. Sears, U. S. N.; Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Hall, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Andrew J. C. Foyé, William P. Wadsworth, Edward J. Chaffee, Hart Lyman and Hugh R. Garden.

Brief Mention.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, to be composed only of lineal descendants of the officers of the Revolution, is being organized.

It is estimated that over 80,000 Tories emigrated to Canada at the close of the War of the Revolution, some 8,000 going from Philadelphia alone.

MAYOR STUART of Philadelphia has been requested to allow the old Liberty Bell to be taken to the Atlanta International Exposition.

A meeting of lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims was held, December 22, in the rooms of the Genealogical Society, 28 West 44th Street, New York.

MRS. MARGARET G. RUGGLES, of Thomaston, Me., died December 11th, aged ninety-three years. She was an "own" daughter of Captain John George, an artillery officer of the Revolution.

THOSE DESIRING to trace their genealogy, or secure assistance in historical matters may find it to their interest to address Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md. He is well posted, and has access to sources of information.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This territory was acquired from Napoleon in 1804. It is desired to hold an exhibition at St. Louis for the purpose of showing its wonderful resources.

WASHINGTON's birthplace at Westfield, Va., is to be marked by a monument. Only a chimney remains of the original house. After purchasing the ground and making needed improvements, there remains about \$11,000 to be devoted to this memorial. Secretary Gresham will select from several designs that have been offered.

SOME years ago each State was invited to contribute to the hall of statuary in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, statues of two of its sons most distinguished in history. In December, Congress received and accepted from New Hampshire, for the hall of statuary, marble representations of John Stark and Daniel Webster.

MR. F. W. HALE, of Rock Bottom, Mass., is a member of "Stow Camp" of a new society, "THE SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRS." An attempt has been made to induce Mr. Hale to divulge the character and intent of this organization, but thus far only the following explanation has been given: "Will say in reply to your question, that the organization has no connection whatever with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION or the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION."

INDIANAPOLIS has a New England Society, and it celebrated the December 22d anniversary by a banquet at the Dennison. Festive holidays, originating in New England, seem to find acceptance throughout the country. Thanksgiving Day came from that section, and now Forefathers' Day seems to be taking root in various parts of the country.

ON the Broadway side of St. Paul's Church, New York, the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery are entombed. He fell in an assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775, while leading the Continental soldiers. The body was rescued from the British lines by Aaron Burr, who bore it under a heavy fire into the American lines. There is a movement on foot to build a monument in honor of the heroic General on the heights of Quebec.

DESCENDANTS of Tory ancestors are agitating the organization of two new societies—the SONS and the DAUGHTERS OF LOYALISTS. The inexpediency of this movement should be apparent to those most concerned. An advocate of this unique method of heralding the mistakes of the Tories has recently published the statement that those who were exiled by reason of their opposition to American Independence were the "élite of the country," and as for Adams Hancock and others, why, they "were nothing but mechanics." These are not the exact words, but they express the spirit of the manifesto.

Crumbs from the Banquet Table.

WITHOUT religion, the sancity of the home, and patriotism, we could not have a Nation.—General Thomas H. Ruger, of Chicago.

LET us see to it well, that we transmit our noble heritage, in all its purity and in all its integrity, to our children and to our children's children.—Admiral F. A. Roe, of Washington.

AT the very dawn of creation women were vastly superior to men, and enjoyed unquestioned freedom.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at the Pilgrim Mothers' Banquet, Dec. 21st.

OUR grandsires of Revolutionary days were pioneers, fond of freedom, and averse to tax gatherers. Surely we have inherited their disposition in this respect if no other.—D. K. Tenny, of Chicago.

WE are working for America. We want to have the American spirit permeate the whole country—not to copy England or France, but to be American all through.—Rev. Walter Delafield, of Chicago.

WE have no quarrel with men. We would like to have a toast to "The Gentlemen, God Bless Them." They divide our joys and double our sorrows.—Mrs. Blake, at Pilgrim Mothers' Banquet.

THE noblest statesmen do not look for popularity, but they do long for popular esteem. There is no money in politics if politics be pure.—Rev. George William Douglas, D.D., Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1894.

FROM Plymouth Rock, smitten by the rod of the forefathers, have poured forth and will forever flow, streams of living water to develop and fertilize the soil and soul of humanity.—Gov. Greenhalge, of Mass., Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, 1894.

THE army woman followed her husband into the wilderness, where she cheerfully, helpfully accepts its privations, and she made civilization come to her, while the army man was protecting the surveyor, the engineer, the prospector and the settler from hostile savages.—Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., of Chicago.

Our Book Table.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MADISON SQUARE.—The historical incidents associated with Madison Square, New York, are interestingly told by Mr. Marcus Benjamin, in a dainty and finely illustrated brochure of 47 pages. In 1806 a Government arsenal occupied the site of the present Worth monument. Copies of this little book can be obtained from the Meriden Britannia Company.

A HANDY LAW DICTIONARY.—Advance sheets of this little book have been received. Business men have long needed a book that should give accepted definitions of legal terms stripped of unnecessary verbiage, and sufficiently clear to be easily understood. The book bears evidence of careful preparation; is replete with information necessary to all business men; is small enough for convenient use; is admirably arranged for ready reference, and is to be sold at a merely nominal price. It is now in press, and will be issued in March. Edited and published by C. N. Ironside, 258 Broadway, New York; \$1.

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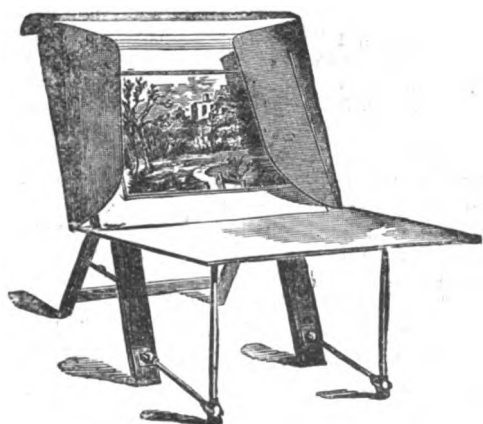
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make designs, offer suggestions, and furnish
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made to order.



Washington's Birthday IN THE Public Schools.

The 22nd of February

is close at hand. Most
of the Public Schools
throughout the country
will celebrate it with
exercises appropriate to
the day.

The New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
will place our photogravure of Stuart's Athenæum Portrait of Wash-
ington in every public school in New York on the 20th of February.
The same work was done last year for the schools in Boston by the
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Any patriotic society wishing to present this portrait to public
schools can obtain a liberal discount by corresponding with the
publishers.

The following prints are already published as a part of a series
entitled "Makers of our Nation, and our Battles for Freedom;"
Martha Washington, Lincoln, Holmes, Jay, Longfellow; all at the
same price as the Washington.

Unframed copies on India paper mounted on heavy plate paper,
28x38, \$5.00. In four inch quartered oak frame \$10.00 each.

A. W. ELSON & CO., Publishers,
146 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

N.B.—Washington and Lincoln are also published in the District School editions
printed by a special process on 27x28 fine paper at \$1.00 each unframed, or \$3.00 each
in 3 inch oak frame.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76. AND COLONIAL TIMES.

No. 6.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

FEBRUARY, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"I certify that the painting of Washington, in 1772, executed by Anson Dickinson, Esq., from the original picture by Peale, in my possession, is a faithful resemblance of the only original of the *Pater Patriæ*, prior to the Revolution."—GEORGE W. CUSTIS, Arlington House, July 18, 1830.



THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., organized July 28, 1894, has entered upon the publication of an entertaining, popular monthly magazine, which will be devoted mainly to the interests of

**The Society of the Cincinnati,
The Sons of the American Revolution,
The Sons of the Revolution,
The Daughters of the American Revolution,
The Daughters of the Revolution,
The Society of Colonial Wars,
The Society of Colonial Dames,
The Daughters of the Cincinnati,
The Aztec Club of 1847,
The Society of the 1812 War,
The United States Daughters of 1812,
The Military and Naval Order of the United States,**

And to the principles, incidents and men of '76 and Colonial times.

It will, in addition, gazette the proceedings of many other patriotic Societies, composed of lineal descendants of the soldiers and patriots of the early days of the republic. No where else in the United States, can a reader find such a monthly budget of the actual news of all the different Societies and the price places the magazine within the reach of all.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76" will be illustrated and, in addition to the news of the various Societies, will contain fragments of Revolution and Colonial history, many hitherto unpublished documents, reproductions of curious heirlooms, and genealogical and biographical data of general interest. Members of the various Societies are cordially invited to contribute to its pages matters of interest. Suggestions from whatever source will be welcomed and considered.

This magazine will be fair and courteous to all. The purpose is to promote the progress of all the Societies and the spread of the spirit and principles of the War for Independence.

Subscriptions to the magazine are cordially invited. The price is \$1.00 a year; single copies, 10 cents.

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SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BANQUET.

IT is doubtful if the large banquet hall at Delmonico's ever witnessed the entertainment of guests more distinguished than those who honored by their presence the third annual banquet of the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on January 18th.

General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., representing the United States Army, and Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, representing the Navy, sat at the right and left of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the New York Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who presided.

Generals Horace Porter and Alexander S. Webb, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, and many other gentlemen of national reputation sat at the "table of honor" and added dignity to the occasion, and by their eloquence greatly entertained the three hundred members who were present.

The exceptional rank of two guests, in whose honor the banquet was given, justifies personal mention.

General Nelson Appleton Miles.

General Miles was born August 8, 1839, at Westminster, Mass. He entered the 22d Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, and in 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 61st Regiment of New York Volunteers, and a few months later was promoted to the position of colonel. He was in the battle of the Peninsula, before Richmond, at Antietam, and in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac except one. He was wounded three times. He was brevetted brigadier-general for bravery at Chancellorsville, and was advanced to full rank in 1864 for services in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. In 1865 he was made major general, and in 1866 was appointed colonel of the 40th Infantry Regiment of the Regular Army. In 1867 he was brevetted major-general of the United States Army for bravery at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. In 1869 he was transferred to the 5th Infantry Regiment. In 1875 he defeated the Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains, and in 1876 subjugated the Sioux and drove the notorious chief, Sitting Bull, across the border into Canada. In the same year he captured the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, and in 1878 captured a band of Bannocks near the Yellowstone Park. In 1880 he was commissioned brigadier-general, and after successively commanding the Department of the Columbia and the Department of the Missouri, he was transferred in 1886 to the Department of Arizona. In the latter year he captured Geronimo and Natchez and their Apaches. Later he quelled the uprising among the Sioux Indians. In November, 1894, upon the retirement of Major General O. O. Howard he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Bancroft Gherardi.

Admiral Gherardi was born in Jackson, La., November 10, 1832, and at the age of fourteen he entered the navy from Massachusetts as a midshipman. He served from 1846 to 1850 on the *Ohio* on the Pacific Station, and then two years on the *Saranac* of the home squadron. In 1851 he entered the Naval Academy

at Annapolis, and was promoted to Passed Midshipman in June, 1852. He then made a cruise in the Mediterranean, and in 1855 was made master and lieutenant. He next served on the *Saratoga* of the home squadron, and from 1859 to 1861, on the *Lancaster* in the Pacific. In 1862, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, he was attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and participated in the engagement with Fort Macon that year on board the *Mohican*. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded successively the gunboats *Chocura* and *Port Royal* of the West Gulf blockading squadron. In the latter vessel, which he commanded till the close of the war, he took part in the famous battle of Mobile Bay, during which, by order of Captain Jenkins, to whose vessel, the *Richmond*, the *Port Royal* was lashed, he cast off and chased the Confederate gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma*. In 1866 he was made a commander and stationed at Philadelphia till 1870, when he took command of the *Jamestown* of the Pacific squadron, and the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island. After that, having been made captain in 1874, he commanded the flagship *Pensacola* in the Pacific in 1875-6; then the *Colorado* of New York, and then the *Lancaster*, the flagship of the European station. In 1884 he was made commodore; in 1885, one of the

Board of Examiners for Promotion; in 1886, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; in 1887, rear admiral, and in 1889 he took command of the North Atlantic squadron. Taking up and completing the work of his predecessor at Hayti, he raised his flag on the cruiser *Baltimore*, and when the latter was sent to Sweden with the body of Ericsson, transferred his colors to the *Philadelphia*. In 1892 he commanded the fleet sent to impress the restless republics of Central and South America with our power and greatness, and on his return was placed in command of that extraordinary international fleet which participated in the Columbian naval review. In May, 1893, he was again placed in charge

of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which he relinquished November 10, 1894, when his name was placed on the roll of honor of the retired list.

THE ANNIVERSARIES CELEBRATED.

were the Battle of King's Bridge, N. Y., January 17, 1777, and the Battle of Cowpens, S. C., January 17, 1781. The subject of Cowpens was treated in detail by ex Governor Thompson of South Carolina, in his speech, which is reported verbatim in this issue.

AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE.

The following guests occupied seats at the right and left of Mr. Depew: General Miles, Admiral Gherardi, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, General Alexander S. Webb, General J. C. Breckinridge, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Admiral Henry Erben, ex Governor Hugh S. Thompson, General Horace Porter, Professor A. M. Wheeler, G. Creighton Webb, Elbridge S. Brooks, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany and Governor Urban A. Woodbury.

At the head and foot of the tables were:

A—E. J. Chaffee, William P. Wadsworth. B—A. J. C. Foyé, General F. P. Earle. C—Robert B. Roosevelt, General Thomas Wilson. D—Walter S. Logan, John Winfield Scott.



PRESIDENT DEPEW ADDRESSING THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Drawn by H. G. DART, of the New York Herald.

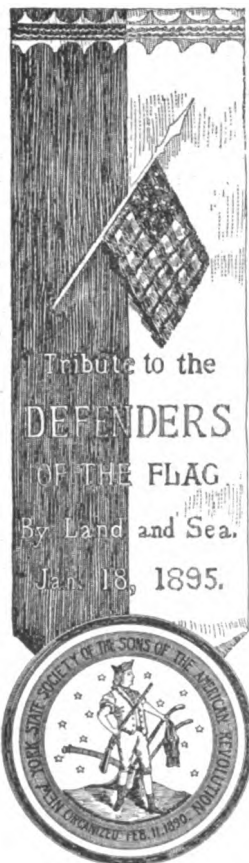
E—Henry Hall, Ira B. Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall. F—Hart Lyman, Captain Hugh R. Garden.

THE OTHERS WHO WERE PRESENT.

The complete list of guests at the tables was as follows:

TABLE A.

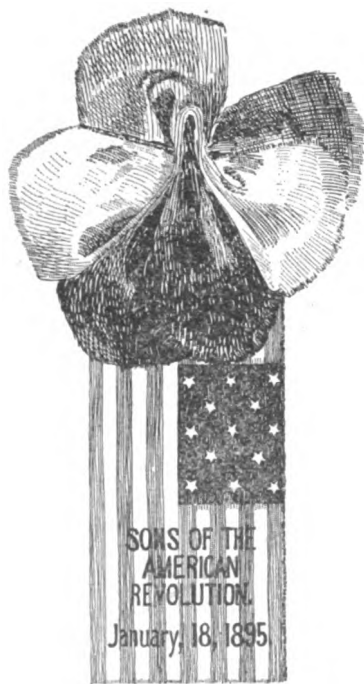
E. J. Chaffee, Charles G. Stone, Henry L. Morris, Frederick H. Stevens, Edwin Hallock, Edgar J. Doolittle, Charles L. Rockwell, Nathaniel L. Bradley, George E. Savage, R. W. Miles, Levi E. Coe, H. Wales Lines, Charles H. Getman, Dr. H. S. Hart, Franklin H. Hart, Ellsworth R. Foote, John Ives, C. L. Upham, John W. Brooks, L. G. Turner, Dr. G. C. F. Williams, Judge H. L. Hotchkiss, Everett E. Lord, Merritt Heminway, George E. Judd, Dr. Calvin S. May, Dr. Joseph E. Root, Dr. M. M. Johnson, Frank P. Root, Thomas S. Steele, Samuel M. Conant, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, C. V. Mason, Adrian J. Muzzy, John Hopson, Jr., Frederick Farnsworth, Dr. A. W. Nelson, Isaac W. Brooks, Thomas W. Bryant, E. Turner, William Hamilton Henry, Charles L. McNeil and William P. Wadsworth.



Souvenir Badge with Seal of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

TABLE C.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Charles A. Deshon, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Benj. Wood, John R. Van Wormer, Sigourney W. Fay, Stephen M. Wright, C. A. Cowen, William W. Kenly, Prof. W. H. Munro, John Whitehead, Theodore W. Morris, John N. Lindsley, D. A. Vanhorne, Captain G. P. Cotton, Major Frank H. Phipps, Gen. George S. Greene, William H. Kelly, Captain W. H. Corbusier, John E. Schermerhorn, the Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, John H. Starin, Gen. Howard Carroll, Gen. D. N. Couch, R. T. Davies, F. E. Conover, Warren A. Conover, Nathaniel D. Williams, Walter B. Timms, George B. Jacques, George C. Batcheller, A. C. Bage, Charles H. Ely, A. M. Matthews, William H. Murphy, Henry M. Murphy, Jefferson M. Levi, Gen. William S. Worth, and Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.



Favor formed of Pansy and Flag.

TABLE B.

Andrew J. C. Foyé, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Edwin S. Barrett, J. Alba Davis, J. G. Cutler, John A. Schleicher, H. C. Brewster, Colgate Hoyt, Colgate Hoyt's guest R. A. Sibley, Arthur Robinson, Hugh R. Knox, Josiah Anstice, J. Foster Warner, R. W. Poor, W. W. J. Warren, W. H. Catlin, George May Elwood, Horace White, George B. Roberts, Paul Dana, A. Ernest Foyé, Horace C. Du Val, Guy Du Val, William S. Hawk, Edward S. Clark, A. W. Follett, E. A. Follett, E. G. Miner, Jr., O. W. Van Campen, Hermon Fayen, Ethan Allen, Leonard Lewis Allen, J. Warren Cutler, Seth E. Thomas, J. Harry Stedman, Mr. Ray, Howland Pell and General Ferdinand P. Earle.

TABLE D.

Walter S. Logan, Thomas L. James, Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. John S. White, Almon Goodwin, Prof. H. H. Boyeson, Ellis H. Roberts, E. P. Wheeler, C. P. McClelland, James McKean, Dr. Lyman Abbott, M. B. Beardsley, T. C. Wordin, James F. Mallett, George A. Baker, Col. Charles H. Denison, J. Wells Champney, L. J. B. Lincoln, G. W. Robertson, Calvin E. Pratt, W. H. Peckham, S. W. Knevals, S. V. White, John A. Taylor, Salter S. Clark, L. Laffin Kellogg, Donald McLean, James M. Gifford, Charles H. Nettleton, Johns Hopkins, M. E. Harby, W. B. Gerard, Clarence Kenyon, Charles M. Demond, Charles H. Knox, George Cary Eggleston, A. H. Greene and John Winfield Scott.

TABLE E.

Henry Hall, Nathan Appleton, H. H. Newcomb, Major W. L. Cushing, A. V. V. Raymond, James C. McKee, Cornelius W. Luyster, Elmer T. Butler, Col. C. H. Jones, David M. Greene, A. S. Greene, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. Nichols, U. S. N.; George Peck, U. S. N.; W. H. McClure, A. J. McClure, Charles H. Wight, Charles P. Huntington, Gen. Edmund L. Rogers, James P. Hall, R. C. Jackson, Franklin Murphy, John Sevier, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, H. K. Bush-Brown, George A. Armes, B. R. English, George R. Ford, Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, E. Fellows Jenkins, George B. St. John, John P. Treadwell, Edward Payson Cone, James Loder Raymond, John L. Billard, Charles F. Linsley, C. F. Houghton, Ira B. Stewart and Edward Hagaman Hall.

TABLE F.

Hart Lyman, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, H. C. Warren, Walter Betts, Richard H. Clarke, John S. King, David Williams, Jehiel W. Himes, J. W. Himes's guest, Col. W. C. Church, James A. Jackson, Pierre R. K. Tyng, Josiah Jewett, J. Lawrence McKee, Abram Mills, George B. Baird, George Kirkland, George Kirkland's guest, J. G. Hillis, G. Wells Root, Henry L. Nelson, Charles R. Miller, George H. Ford, Henry W. Smith, Robert E. L. Howe, Eugene W. Pratt, F. Renken, Edwin Warfield, W. H. Brearley, F. W. Mack, P. P. Burtis, Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Trueman G. Avery, S. M. Clement, William H. Neal, H. O. Houghton, Jr., Charles L. Fuller, Dr. E. H. Stevens, Foster Coates, A. Carter, Edward A. Sumner, John Quincy Adams, S. M. Clement, H. Bromley and Capt. Hugh R. Garden.

GRACE WAS PRONOUNCED BY ARCHDEACON CHAS. C. TIFFANY, D. D.

The eyes of all look unto Thee, O Lord, and Thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing. We thank Thee for all the gifts of Thy bounty and Thy Providence; for the meat which strengtheneth our body, and for the life which is more than meat. Bless to us this festive occasion. May it inspire our hearts with a sense of brotherhood and fellowship, and incline our minds to seek that which is noble true and of good report, through Christ our Lord.

After grace, the elaborate menu received attention, but not to the exclusion of the busy run of conversation, nor the enjoyable programme of patriotic airs by the orchestra.



Archdeacon Chas. C. Tiffany, D.D.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

Upon entering the banquet room, the members found at each plate an envelope, containing a thirty-page menu-book, in miniature form and dainty typography, and a special badge (reproduced in our second illustration), which was speedily displayed upon the left breast of the recipient. Later in the evening, the ices were gaily decorated with the patriotic favor shown in the third illustration.

Bunting was not wanting, and the eye and ear were saluted with patriotic suggestions from every part of the gaily lighted room.

The daily newspapers were represented by gentlemen who were seated at a King Arthur's Round Table, and good fellowship did not appear to languish in their company. In this connection, it might be added, that excellent and extended reports appeared in the papers of the following day.

MENU
—
HUITRES
POTAGES
Consommé Souveraine
Bisque de crevettes
HORS D'OEUVRE
Timbales à l' Ecarlate
POISSON
Aiguillettes de bass à la Venitienne
Pommes Dauphine
RELEVÉ
Filet de bœuf aux olives farcées
Petits pois à l' Anglaise
ENTREES
Poularde à la chevreuse
Choux de Bruxelles
Vol au vent financier
SORBET DALMATIE
RÔTS
Ruddy ducks
Salade de laitue
ENTREMETS DE DOUCEUR
Savarins aux fruits
Glaces variées
Fruits Petit fours
Café
CHAMPAGNES
Veuve Clicquot "Very Dry"
Ruinart vin brut
Perrier Jouët Reserve
G. H. Mumm & Co. Extra Dry

THE CONVERSATIONAL CRESCENDO.

The usual, but always interesting, gradual increase in vivacity of conversation gave its reliable indication of the speedy approach of the time for the speaking. Another sure indication confirmed this impression. The president of the society, Mr. Depew, had put an unlighted cigar in his mouth, and was vigorously chewing it. "When you see Mr. Depew doing that," said an apt observer, "you may rest assured that the speaking is soon to begin."

MUSIC DISPLACED BY LADIES.

The sound of scratching of matches, as cigars were lighted, seemed to be the signal for the invasion of the orchestra gallery by a charming bevy of ladies—the wives and a few personal friends of the Board of Managers, most of whom were DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and all of whom were greeted by the SONS with hearty cheers. Among them were Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Miss Virginia Houghton of Boston, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mrs. Charles H. Nettleton, Mrs. Beardsley and Miss M. B. Martin. Later, Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, entered. During the evening the balcony was visited by many of the distinguished guests present.

Called to Order at 9 P. M. by President Depew.

Promptly on the hour, President Depew laid aside his cigar, and rising, called the assemblage to order. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The New York Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION takes great pleasure in welcoming this evening its friends and its guests.

Noticing the ladies in the orchestra gallery he added: It is with very great pleasure that we welcome here the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. We could not get on without them, and ascertaining that fact, they came (Laughter). We perform one part of the duties assumed by our organization in bringing together the past and the present. We celebrate the anniversary of a battle of the Revolutionary War, where the victory was of momentous consequence to the fortunes of the patriot cause. In connection with that event our sentiment is "The Army and Navy," which are represented here by two of their most distinguished living members. (Applause.) Men may live and men may die, but the defenders of liberty go on forever. The heroes of Cowpens long since went to their account; the heroes of the infant American Navy are part of almost ancient history. But both Army and Navy continue with each succeeding generation to be the worthy descendants of these distinguished sires. (Applause.)

I have heard well read people wondering at the

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "COWPENS."

They remembered the tendencies of our ancestors to give classical or Biblical titles to the places which they settled. They recalled the familiar names of Rome, Utica, Syracuse, Attica, Pom-

peii, and a thousand others of a like ancient flavor scattered over the land. They have supposed that somewhere in Greek or Roman geography or biography, or in Biblical illustration, this name might be found. Our society, as a defender of the truth, is compelled to announce the prosaic origin of the name of this famous battlefield. There were no fences in that region in the early days. The cattle roamed at will both in winter and summer. Their owners furnished them no shelter, but they did drive them within inclosures, and these were called cow pens.

Cornwallis had determined to wipe out the little band of Morgan, which was constantly upsetting his plans. Though only partially disciplined, these ragged Continentals were rough riders, sharpshooters and all generals. (Laughter and applause.) Behind every rifle was a thinking and fearless Pict. Before their withering fire no human being could live. A British force many times their number assailed them, and only a small remnant of the enemy managed to escape. It was at the darkest hour of the American Revolution that this victory illumined the patriot skies.

It raised the Continental Army and the Continental Congress from the depths of despair to happiness and courage. Congress gladly recognized in glowing resolutions and gifts of swords and decorations the victors of the fight. The Colonial Legislatures followed with equally warm expressions of their gratitude. That grand old Quaker soldier, General Greene, flew out of his habitual reserve and used the most enthusiastic language of compliment and commendation. General Greene is in many ways the most interesting of the Revolutionary heroes. He was ancestor of



President Chauncey M. Depew.

THE TYPICAL YANKEE,

a New Englander in New England, a Virginian in Virginia, a Carolinian in Carolina, and always an American. (Applause.)

It is well for New Yorkers to remember that while great battles were fought and great events transpired in all the others of the thirteen colonies, the storm center never moved from our own State. Here from the beginning to the end of the struggle was the crucial contest. To command the line of the Hudson was the one aim of the British War Office, of the British Admiralty and of the British commanders on this continent. For it Henry Clinton stayed in New York with the mass of the British army; for it the brilliant and accomplished Major André became a spy and was hanged; for it Burgoyne marched from Canada and was defeated at Saratoga. Once possessed of the line of the Hudson, the colonies would have been hopelessly divided and could have been crushed in detail.

Small events have in all times at the crises of nations and of peoples led to tremendous consequences. Paulding was a prisoner in a sugar house in New York, and so naked that his Hessian sentinel gave him his cast-off coat. This coat deceived André and saved West Point, and prevented the catastrophe which would have followed the success of the treason of Arnold. Some captured British uniforms, worn by the soldiers of Governor Clinton at Fort Montgomery, caused the messenger and spy of Sir Henry Clinton to disclose his identity and he swallowed the dispatch. Homœopathy had not been discovered in those days. Our fathers were accustomed to take and to administer heroic remedies. They poured down the throat of that Briton an emetic, which, if it had gone into the Comstock Lode, even after it had reached 3,000 feet in depth, would have emptied it of its silver. (Laughter.) It emptied the stomach of the spy of

THE SILVER BULLET,

which, when unscrewed, disclosed the dispatch revealing the sham campaign. (Prolonged laughter.) Yes, from the depth of the heart the mouth speaketh. (Laughter.)

It revealed the campaign of Burgoyne. The grim humor of the Scotch Irish came out on the trial. When the spy begged for mercy, old Clinton said: "You are condemned out of your own mouth."

New York was not only the field for the exercise of British strategy, not only the State for whose conquest campaigns elsewhere were planned to draw away the American forces, but from New York the commanding genius of Alexander Hamilton, that

unequalled original intelligence of the period, and creative mind unsurpassed in any period, gave to the Constitution of the United States and to our system of government that elasticity with stability which has secured its perpetuity. (Applause.)

It is an agreeable thought and a hopeful sign that the idea of these patriotic societies should have originated upon the golden coast of California and in the city of San Francisco. Way back in the centennial era the first Society was started. The size of our Republic, the extent of its territory, and the diversity of its interests have caused the pessimists to fear its ultimate breaking up, or the falling off of its distant members. They have argued, and by their arguments alarmed many political philosophers, that at such great distances from the Capitol at Washington, local interests, associations and ambitions would so weaken the National tie and so strengthen home feelings that the desire for independence and separate government would become irresistible. But the formation of this Society in

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1876.

and the vigorous societies that exist in Minnesota and in other Western States, all show that the pioneers of American progress are descendants of Revolutionary patriots. They are the colonists of our period; they are the conquerors of new lands to be annexed to the old Nation.

But their emigration and conquest and settlement have not been upon mediæval lines, marked by ravaged seacoasts and sacked cities but under the teachings of the Bible and the lessons of American liberty. Their mission has been to subdue the waste places and make them the gardens of the Republic. They have reclaimed the wilderness; they have made the grass to grow where there was none before; they have ploughed the virgin soil and irrigated the earth, and made their country the granary of the world. They have founded cities and created commonwealths; they have added to the wealth, the happiness and the glory of the Republic, and at the same time have infinitely strengthened it in every department of National greatness. Thus these patriotic associations bind together all sections of the country and develop a spirit of nationality.

Whatever may have been our differences, however acute our political divisions, however fearful and bloody our contests over an idea, the common ancestry, the common heritage in a glorious past, a common descent from the demigods of the Revolution, who secured independence for the United States and established within them the spirit and the essence of liberty, keep the step of the people in the new States and in the old, on the Pacific coast and among the woods of Maine, on the Atlantic and along the lakes, true to the music of the Union, and cause them to march together for higher ideals under the same glorious flag. (Applause.)

The education of the schools teaches the significance of Bunker Hill and Stony Point, of Concord and Lexington, of Saratoga and Yorktown. But until the University of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was established, we knew little of the treasures lying hidden and almost forgotten, which can be found in every county of the old thirteen Colonies. In a little while these priceless

INCENTIVES TO LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

the story of these isolated spots, these old relics, the deeds which made these fields sacred, would have lost their significance. Now, however, the local antiquary is verifying their existence, resurrecting their history, and the society, by slab, by tablet and by monument, is perpetuating them.

For generations, the traveler up the Hudson has passed by the spot at Dob's Ferry where Washington and Rochambeau planned the campaign which ended in the surrender of Yorktown and the recognition by Great Britain and foreign governments of the United States. Last summer, with appropriate ceremonies, which attracted the army and navy and the cabinet and the vice-president, we reared upon that field a monument, before which, for all time to come, the passing traveler up and down that most magnificent of highways which runs along the banks of the river will pause to read the record, and be inspired, both by the reading and because he will stand in the footsteps of the gallant commander of our French allies and the Father of His Country. Until the study of the origin of the American Republic, and of the men and events of the Continental Congress, of the Continental Army and of the Revolutionary period had been revived, mainly by these patriotic associations within the last two years, there had grown to be lamentable ignorance among even our educated people upon these great and important subjects.

I have been told the story of a law student who was very bitter against the editor of *The Tribune* because of his abolition proclivities, who, being asked by the examiners to name the man, who, in a great crisis of the country's history came near betraying the Republic in the hands of the enemy, promptly

answered, "Horace Greeley." (Laughter.) He was nearly related to that candidate for the ministry at our theological seminary in New York, who was asked by my pastor, who was one of the examiners, if he could name a character in history, who, without wearing a crown, had yet had such influence in the public affairs of his time that his career had fostered and encouraged the liberal revolt, the benefits of which we were enjoying. The student hesitating, the examiner suggested "Oliver" (thinking "Cromwell" would follow), whereupon the student answered: "Yes, I know; Oliver Sumner Teall." (Loud laughter.)

We sometimes idealize too much, according to our critics, the knowledge our forefathers had of the ideas and purposes for which they fought. A member of one of our sister societies, the Massachusetts one, recently told a story which illustrates that every soldier of the Revolutionary Army knew the great principle for which he was struggling and sacrificing, however little he might have cared for the details. This soldier had been wounded at Bunker Hill, and was nearly one hundred years old at the time the conversation occurred. He was asked if he left his farm and marched to Bunker Hill because of the Stamp act. He said, "No, I never saw a stamp."

"Was it because of the tea?"

"No; we had no tea; it was all thrown in the harbor."

"Was it because of the glorious principles of Sidney and Hampden, which you had read and absorbed?"

"No; for I had never either read or absorbed them."

"Then, why did you go to Bunker Hill, or fight, or risk your life, or become wounded?"

"Because I was born free and meant to die free." (Applause.)

That was the essence of the Revolutionary War; that is the spirit of American liberty; that is the fundamental principle of our institutions. Our special subjects to night are

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

Every nation of recorded time has had its army and its navy. In every country, both of them have had their glory tarnished by some dishonor. With the exception of Arnold, who was simply a commander of a post, the American Army is absolutely free from the stain of cowardice or treason, from George Washington to General Miles. (Applause.) The American Navy has never had upon its quarter deck an officer unfaithful to his flag or his commission, an officer who was unequal to the responsibilities placed upon him, an officer who, in an emergency, did not rise to the full height of heroism and naval genius, from Paul Jones to Admiral Gherardi. (Applause.)

American valor, American pluck, American aptitude for emergencies, American resources in difficulties, American inability to understand defeat or despair have been the inspirations of our soldiers and our sailors. Mad Anthony Wayne, storming the breastworks at Stony Point; Ethan Allen, capturing Ticonderoga, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress; Morgan, at Cowpens; Washington at Monmouth, and a thousand other glorious memories cluster about the past. (Applause.) Lee surrendered at Appomattox, but it was the surrender of Americans to Americans after each had demonstrated that under equal conditions the spirit of American manhood was unconquerable. (Applause.) The cause of the fight eliminated, and the great commander extending with his parole his hand, his heart and his honor, brought and knit together under a common flag and within the protection of the same institutions the warriors of yesterday. To-day, to-morrow and forever, we know no North, no South, no East, no West; we know only this great Republic of the United States, and that the proudest title which can be borne by a human being is that of American citizen. (Prolonged applause.)

PRESIDENT DEPEW: Now, gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in introducing the distinguished officer whom we are glad to welcome to New York in his command of our department—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

Address by General Miles.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To be welcomed by such an organization as this, composed of such men, is a very distinguished honor, and I assure you that I appreciate it in the highest degree.

An organization like this, designed to commemorate a heroic ancestry, cannot but be stimulating and healthful to patriotism and public spirit. In this busy age of rapid progress, growing wealth, luxury and foreign innovation, it is well to look back, to study the virtues and deeds of an age of trials and dangers; to recall, and, if possible, to emulate, the unselfish devotion of those who established the foundations of the Republic, and to resolve anew that those foundations shall not be overthrown.

The race of Americans who wrought the wonderful revolution of '76 did not spring suddenly into existence. It was fused

and molded from the choicest material of the most intelligent and enterprising peoples of Europe. The English language, and, for the most part, British ideas and traditions have prevailed, but many nations sent to swell the stream of colonization their



Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

most self-reliant and adventurous types, whether the Puritan of New England, the Cavalier of Virginia, the Dutchman of New Amsterdam, or the polished and courtly Huguenot.

These colonists were all characterized by a high average of intelligence and independence. It was natural that those who most keenly felt the artificial restraints and distinctions of the Old World should most readily seek the New, so that an extreme jealousy of arbitrary control, and of government from the outside was instinctive with all the colonies.

These colonies all found themselves confronted with much the same conditions, the dangers and privations incident to new settle-

ments, Indian warfare, and the organization of local self government of a somewhat different form from any known in the Old World. In every one of the colonies also disputes with the home government soon appeared. Similarity of environment, common interests, and combinations for war, as well as social and commercial intercourse, had made the colonists comparatively homogeneous by the year 1776. The struggle against a savage foe began almost as soon as the colonists landed. While the colonists were still in their infancy, they were also called upon to face a civilized foe in the French colonies, to the north and west of them. The French colonists were also a hardy and courageous race, and were supported by a powerful monarch, who sent to their assistance regular troops, military supplies, and skillful engineers and generals. The French Governors in Canada were bold, courageous and able men. The magnificent dream which they sought to realize was that of the French language and religion north of the English colonies and west of the Alleghanies, and eventually French control of the entire continent. Fired with zeal, they penetrated the wilderness, made alliances with the Indians, and planted the lilies of France along the Great Lakes, on the sources of the Ohio, and in the Valley of the Mississippi. War between the English colonies and the French may be said to have fairly commenced in 1690 with the massacre at Schenectady, and continued with intermissions till 1760, a period of seventy years, covering two generations of human life. The issue longed seemed doubtful, and that the balance at length inclined to the English was chiefly due to the high soldierly qualities of the colonial troops. This long period of warfare, lasting more than one hundred years, was of incalculable advantage to the colonists in their subsequent struggle for independence. They were molded into a race of warriors, learned both the weak and strong points of their foe, became familiar with the character of the country which was to become the great field of war, and knew how to combine their strength for a common object. Nor were they ignorant of the arts of diplomacy, and of managing public affairs. When barely 21 years of age, George Washington was employed in a very important diplomatic capacity, in the service of the British Crown.

WASHINGTON, A ROYAL ENVOY.

Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, was directed to "send a person of distinction to the commander of the French forces on the Ohio River, to know his reasons for invading the British dominions." Washington was selected as the royal envoy for this purpose. The journey from Williamsburg to the French headquarters on the Ohio was long and perilous, and no more signal test of Washington's talents could have been given than this most important mission, which was filled by him with high distinction. The French refusing to recognize any English rights in the region west of the Alleghanies, a military force was raised in Virginia to proceed against them, and Washington was placed in command, with orders to seize and fortify the spot where Pittsburg now stands. The result of this expedition was disastrous, but the high qualities of Washington were still further developed, and his reputation greatly enhanced. The same may be said of his experience in the unfortunate expedition of Braddock a little later. The invasion of Canada and the con-

quest of Quebec, in 1759, were accomplished largely by colonial troops. In these wars many of the officers who afterwards commanded Revolutionary troops gained experience in military operations with considerable bodies of troops, and extending over a wide field.

Among those who had been disciplined in this school may be mentioned, besides Washington, Putnam, Stark, Charles Lee, Gates, Morgan, Marion, Moultrie, Clinton, Montgomery, Arnold, and many officers of lesser note; and while we accord to our friend, the chairman, all the credit of the deeds done by New Yorkers, and in the State of New York by New York, yet we think that our fathers made a very good start at Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Bennington (applause), and we still think that they made a very fair round-up, and final ending at Yorktown. (Applause.)

A re-union like this has its social uses, and I would not ignore its value in this respect. But unless this organization has a higher than social significance it is poor indeed. Its higher mission, its grander purpose is to assist in keeping alive in this country where we need it so much, the spirit of true Americanism that animated the men of '76, and to hand down untarnished to future generations the institutions founded by our fathers. I am sure that no grander purpose could prompt and actuate the hearts of man, no nobler purposes than those; and I rejoice with you that you are bringing into this cause so many thousands of men from every corner of the United States, North, South, East and West. We are all one, and we will maintain our nation as it was handed down to us, the most priceless heritage that ever sons inherited.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope and confident belief, that when the hour of trial and danger comes, as come again it will, in the future as in the past, the Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will spring to the bugle call with a resolve as high, and a devotion as complete as that of the men whose memory we honor to-night. (Continued applause.)

PRESIDENT DEPEW: I now have the pleasure of proposing the sentiment of "The United States Navy," and in proposing this sentiment to call upon a distinguished officer of that branch of the service, who did credit to us in the capacity which may have been more diplomatic than naval, and yet it was a combination of the two that required the qualities which indicated that if he had been called upon to fight all the nations of Europe he would have conquered them with his guns as he did with his smile. (Laughter and applause) Called upon by the Naval Department to accomplish that feat which the Hebrews failed in, in the shape of making bricks without straw, he succeeded in entertaining the combined officers of the Navy of the world who were here in a manner that reflected credit on the Navy, and gave it a position everywhere. That distinguished officer is Admiral Gherardi. (Applause.)

Remarks of Admiral Gherardi.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: I feel highly honored in being called upon to respond to the toast to the Navy, and permit me to thank you for the very complimentary manner in which it was received, and for the fact that my name was coupled with it.

Only a short time since having arrived at the venerable age of 62, the statutes of the country placed me on the retired list. My service having extended over nearly half a century, during which time I have seen many and great changes in our country.

Thousands of square miles have been added to its territory, its population has increased more than four-fold, twenty-eight bright stars have been added to the union of our flag, each representing a sovereign State.

The village of New York has become a metropolitan city, and if the newspapers are to be believed, an effort is about to be made to keep it clean, and improve the city government.



Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

Should success attend these efforts, we will have a right to think the Millennium has commenced.

But, gentlemen, there is one thing I am sorry to say that has not increased and multiplied, a branch that men of my profession are greatly interested in.

I refer to the fact that the American flag is no longer seen floating over merchants ships in foreign ports—competing successfully for its share of the carrying trade of the world.

I know of no more beautiful sight than when on the high seas we met a fine clipper ship slipping along through the water, covered with canvas from deck to truck, and it only required a glance to see that she was a Yankee vessel, without waiting for the flag to be hoisted.

It was then as it is now; when the new crop of tea was ready for shipment, a premium was offered to that vessel first arriving in an English port.

In this competition, the American vessel was as often successful as any other.

Now, this is no longer the case, for we have no clippers or any representative of them, as sailing vessels are no longer used, but steamers have taken their place.

But the American flag does not fly over steamers in foreign ports. I sincerely trust that we have seen the dead low water of this state of affairs, and that the future has something better in store for us.

I have my views as to what should be done in these matters, but perhaps in this case silence is the better part for me to pursue, as it is one of the political questions now before the country.

I was very much amused a short time since in reading the following extract from the *American Commonwealth*, by Mr. Bryce: "The power of the United States to protect her citizens abroad is not to be measured by the number of vessels or guns she possesses, but by the fact that there is no power in the world which will not lose far more than it can possibly gain by quarreling with a nation, which could, in case of war, so vast are its resources, not only create an armored fleet, but speedily equip swift vessels which would destroy the commerce of its antagonist."

Mr. Bryce may be excellent authority on all questions pertaining to political economy, but he is certainly not so on ship building of the modern day.

If this country is to wait until war is declared before she begins to build her armored vessels, or her commerce destroyers, then she will find herself in just about the condition that China was in on the declaration of war by Japan. In fact, I might say in a still worse condition, for China did have ships but had no personnel. We have got the personnel, but not the ships.

For should Mr. Bryce or any other person undertake to construct one of the modern armored vessels in less than eighteen months or two years, or a commerce destroyer in about the same time, he would find that he had undertaken to do very much more than he could possibly accomplish.

It seems to me that if the possession of a powerful armament causes the desire on the part of the possessor to use them, then on the other side, the absence of them lays one liable to attack. In the earlier stages of our history, in the great conflict which had arisen over the French Revolution, we became the great carrying nation of the world.

Do you suppose for an instant that we would have had the war of 1812 if we had had a navy sufficient to uphold our rights?

There is one thing quite certain—that we have no mail steamers suitable for commerce destroyers. I refer to such vessels as are constantly entering your harbor every day of the week, such as the *Lucania* and her class.

So the sooner we do something which will enable our citizens to place upon the high seas such vessels, the better it will be for us.

But, gentlemen, I will close, wishing you may always be successful in carrying out the objects for which your Society was established, but particularly in that one which calls upon you to teach everyone reverence for our dear flag.

PRESIDENT DEPEW: Now, gentlemen, we have the very great pleasure of having for our next speaker the president general of our National Society (applause), always welcome, on every occasion; always an ornament of every occasion; never so happy himself, and never his friends so happy, as when he is before **THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—General Porter.**

General Porter's Remarks.

General Porter was greeted by the members rising to their feet and cheering their President-General with much enthusiasm. Through an unfortunate misunderstanding, explained elsewhere, no verbatim report can be given of his remarks. The following fragments, which give rather the substance than his

exact words, but poorly represent a speech which fully sustained the General's well known reputation as an after dinner speaker. He said in part:

I did not know until the committee caught me upon the corner the other day that I was to speak on so stupendous a toast, embracing both the army and navy. I don't know why they did it, unless they believe in the laws of heredity. My grandfather served in the marine service and the army, and I suppose the sins of the fathers have been visited upon me. (Laughter.) Possibly, though, the committee was inspired when it asked me to run the gantlet of the army and box the compass of the entire navy, by the same motive which prompted the small boy to set the yellow hen on two dozen eggs. "You don't expect he is going to hatch them all, do you?" said the small boy's grand mother. "Course not," he responded. "I just want to see the durned old thing spread herself." (Great laughter.) Possibly that is what the committee yearned to see. I am glad to see the



General Horace Porter.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

present here to-night. It shows that they realize and appreciate the fundamental principle of the world, "It is not good for man to be alone." I am glad also to see the Governor of South Carolina with us, but I scarcely believe that the old complaint which the Governor of North Carolina made to the Governor of South Carolina could be made here to-night. (Laughter.)

I am convinced that we are a warlike people. We can furnish warriors and material, and, if necessary, war itself. The American soldier is without a peer. (Applause.) Freshly vaccinated, clean shaven, newly baptized, and he is ready for anything from shooting squirrels to manslaughter in the first degree. If he is on the march, he will keep it up as long as he has upper garments to wad a gun or nether garments to flag a train. (Laughter.) He is the last man to retreat and the first man in the enemy's smokehouse. (Laughter.) You can tell an American soldier anywhere. You meet an infantry man, and he is so used to crushing mud that he tries to play a war march upon the piano with his feet. (Laughter.)

The artilleryman is so accustomed to the din of battle that he gets a

FRONT ROOM IN FIFTH AVENUE,

where he can hear the roar of the Deadwood stage coaches. (Laughter.) You can recognize a cavalryman in a second; if he is sick he will not have anyone but a veterinary surgeon around him. (More laughter.) We are belligerent, and yet peaceful; we do not go to war from desire, but from necessity. The world has been astounded at the rapidity with which we muster armies, and it has been more astounded at the rapidity with which we can disband them. (Applause.) They who say that it is a dangerous thing to turn these men suddenly upon the community; that they have become demoralized by their long, rough life, and that they needs must become a menace to society, do not know the true metal of which our soldiers are made. When the war is over they disappear like the snows of winter before the sun of a gentle spring, moistening and nourishing the earth. Our old soldiers are our best citizens, and we

HONOR AND RESPECT THEM,

not only for their war record, but for their honor and integrity in times of peace. (Loud applause.)

It is natural for the officers of our latter-day armies to look to the soldiers of the Revolution for their prototypes, and to draw their inspiration from our first great army.

A characteristic of the American soldier is his individuality. It makes him superior to any other. He is his own tailor, his own cook, and he has been taught to command, so that when the commissioned officer falls he may take his place.

Possibly you do not think I know much about our sister service, the navy. I do. I gained experience in that amphibious expedition along the coast. (The General here gave a running account, in purposely mixed nautical terms, of some of the wonderful things he had learned at sea. Possibly the one most

amused was Admiral Gherardi, who laughed immoderately over the witty jumble of terms.)

Our lives were in a state of gastronomic uncertainty and our meals were in the same condition as the financial question of the present Congress. (More laughter.) In fact, the only thing we saved was the immortality of our souls. It was very much like that period, when the "swallows upward fly." I had so much on my mind then and so little on my stomach that I could not talk, and I have got so much in my stomach and so little in my mind to-night that I am in the same predicament. (Renewed laughter.)

That reminds me of a classmate of General Grant's; he was detailed South, and was sent by sea. He got down there and was ordered to California. He went around the Horn. When he finally entered the harbor of San Francisco he found a naval reserve just returned from a four years' land service. "My soul!" he murmured, "I wish I had taken father's advice and entered the navy. I wouldn't have to go to sea so often." (Laughter.)

The War of 1812 always fills me with pride. We went into the forests, and in a twinkling we had the timber converted into ships and on the sea, and with those ships we

OUTMANEUVERED AND OUTFOUGHT

the navy of Great Britain. (Applause.) I like to compare those ships and the crude steam vessels that followed, with the phantom, white-colored fleet of to-day, moving fleetier than weavers' shuttles, and with their armored sides, more than a match for any nation in the world. (Applause.) When I read of the magnificent navy of Japan I am filled with patriotism, because the master minds who commanded that navy were educated at Annapolis. (Applause.)

All honor to the Navy and the Army and their honored dead. America will never forget them wherever they may lie. (Great applause.) On the distant battle-fields you will find the dews of evening stealing forth to shed silent tears on the mounds of the unknown-hero dead. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. DEPEW: The regent of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Donald McLean, had an ancestor, Captain Roger Nelson, who fought in the battle of Cowpens. There has descended with the family the chapeau and sash which he wore on that famous occasion. (He exhibited them.) You can easily see that it was lucky for him that the British soldiers had at that time only the old muzzle loader, which could not hit anything, and not the rifles carried by the South Carolina militia. (In response to calls of "Put it on," Mr. Depew put the chapeau upon his head, to the great amusement and satisfaction of the audience.)

Gentlemen: our next sentiment is the battle of Cowpens. We are fortunate in being honored to-night by a distinguished citizen of the State in which this great battle occurred, in which most, and I think all of the soldiers, and especially the general, were citizens of that State. I have the pleasure of introducing ex-Governor Thompson of South Carolina.

Remarks by Hon. Hugh S. Thompson.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I believe that on occasions like the present, custom allows wide



Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson.

limits to speakers who respond to toasts. I trust I may not be regarded as transgressing those limits if I refer briefly to the relation which South Carolina bore to the causes which produced the Revolution, and to the part which she took in that struggle. Unless we keep these considerations in mind the history of the deeds performed by her sons in the war would be but the recital of acts of personal courage, such as a distinguished soldier has said, the average American citizen in good health may be relied upon at all times to display. I do not go beyond the truth of history when I affirm that South Carolina, less perhaps than any of the Colonies, was interested in causes which brought on the Revolution-

ary War. A favored Colony of the British crown, for more than fifty years before the Revolution her trade had been unusually suc-

cessful, and her people were contented and prosperous. The obnoxious laws which so oppressed the Northern Colonies bore but lightly upon the people of South Carolina; yet such was their love of liberty and their sympathy for their fellow colonists, that, disregarding their own interests, they were among the first to resist British oppression. The Congress of 1765, which led ultimately to the Congress which declared us free from Great Britain, owed its origin largely to the influence of South Carolina. Of that Congress Bancroft says: "As the united American people spread through the vast expanse over which their jurisdiction now extends, be it remembered that the blessing of union is due to the warm heartedness of South Carolina." (Applause.) While other leaders were seeking redress of grievances from King and Parliament, it was a South Carolina statesman, Christopher Gadsden, who was the first to declare that the only effectual remedy for the wrongs under which the Colonies suffered was complete separation and independence. With his name a grateful people will always associate those of Rutledge, of Laurens, of Pinckney, of Pickens, of Marion, of Sumter and of Moultrie.

But it was not alone the genius of the sons whom South Carolina sent to the council and the field that makes her part in the history of the war memorable. The deeds performed upon her soil gives every South Carolinian the right to speak with just pride of the many battlefields upon which her sons fought for liberty. Six days before the Declaration of Independence was adopted, Moultrie, behind his little fort of palmetto logs, drove back in humiliation and defeat the powerful fleet which had been sent to capture Charleston. The guns which sounded from Bunker Hill and Lexington, from Trenton and Brandywine, from Saratoga and Monmouth, were answered by the

PATRIOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

at Charleston and Camden, at Ninety-six and Kings Mountain, at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. (Applause.) When Cornwallis, the ablest of the British commanders, was sent to subdue South Carolina, the task before him seemed easy after the capture of Charleston and the disastrous defeat of Gates at Camden, but he was destined to receive on South Carolina soil the first check in his victorious career. The brave militiamen who conquered Ferguson at Kings Mountain delivered the first blow of the series which ended at Yorktown. It is gratifying on this occasion to recall the fact that the most graphic and, I believe, the most accurate account of the battle of Kings Mountain is from the pen of that brilliant son of New York, Theodore Roosevelt, who, in his researches as a historian, shows the fearlessness, independence, honesty and ability which enable him, with honor to himself and usefulness to the country, to adorn the high station which he holds in the Federal service. (Applause.)

It was not my purpose to do more than refer to the battle of Kings Mountain, but the presence of one of your guests, whom I see here to-night, justifies me in recalling one incident connected with that victory. When the militia assembled previous to the battle there was no one authorized to assume command. The several colonels met and agreed to offer the command to Colonel William Campbell, of Virginia, although he was not the senior in rank. With what skill and courage he led his hardy militiamen the world knows. After the war he married the sister of Patrick Henry, and to-night we are honored with the presence of the gallant and accomplished Inspector General of the Army, J. C. Breckinridge, who has proven himself in the discharge of every duty worthy to be the great grandson of William Campbell, the gallant leader of the American forces at Kings Mountain. (Applause.)

Important as the check at Kings Mountain ultimately proved, the full effect of it was not realized at first. The militiamen who had won the fight were soon compelled to disperse to their homes. It was of this period that a famous South Carolina orator said: "The whole State from the mountains to the sea was overrun by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Black and smoking ruins marked the places which had been the habitations of her children. Driven from their homes to the gloomy and almost impenetrable swamps, even there the

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY SURVIVED

and South Carolina, sustained by the example of her Sumters and her Marions, proved by her conduct that though their soil might be overrun the spirit of her people was invincible. (Applause.) It was under conditions such as these that Gen. Morgan was sent to South Carolina. Born in New Jersey most of his life was spent as a farmer in Virginia. His first experience in war was gained as a wagoner in Braddock's expedition. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he marched at the head of a company of Virginia troops to join General Washington in the North. For his skill and gallantry he was promoted through successive grades until after the battle of Saratoga, when he received the commission of Brigadier General. He was sent to the aid of General Greene in South Carolina with a command of

Continental troops from Maryland and Virginia and a small force from Delaware. Greene deemed it necessary to send Morgan to the northwestern part of South Carolina to help the patriots who were overrun by the enemy. Cornwallis determined to take advantage of this division of Greene's forces and crush Morgan. This task was entrusted to the dashing Tarlton. Morgan retreated until he reached Broad River at a place known as the Cowpens. He drew up his men in two lines, the Continental troops under the command of the gallant John Egar Howard, of Maryland, and the cavalry under Col. William Washington, being near the river. Several hundred yards in front the militia was stationed under the command of Colonel Pickens. Morgan was criticised after the battle for the disposition of his troops, on the ground that if he had been defeated his little army, with the river in their rear, would have been annihilated. His reply showed the stern stuff of which he was made. He said in substance: "I considered all that well, but such was the terror inspired by Tarlton's name that I did not dare to cross that river and be in easy reach of the swamps, because I feared that my militia would disperse. I intended by my disposition of the troops to teach them that the coming struggle meant to them victory or death." (Applause.) He spent the night before the battle in arranging for the fight and in endeavoring to inspire his men with his own hope and courage. One of his staff officers has left this record of Morgan's speech to his men: "Boys, if you will stand by me to-morrow as I will stand by you, the old wagoner will crack his whip over Tarlton, and when you go home how all the old folks will praise you, and how

THE GIRLS WILL LOVE YOU

for your gallant conduct!" (Applause.) Morgan, doubtless, was not a student of Shakespeare, and yet we see in those homely phrases the very spirit of the address which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Henry V. on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, when, like Morgan, he was destined to gain a glorious victory over largely superior forces. Tarlton's command consisted of about 1,100 men, comprising infantry and cavalry, with two pieces of artillery. On the morning of January 17, 1781, Tarlton, confident of victory, rushed to the contest. In obedience to orders, the militia delivered several volleys and retired to the second line. Colonel Howard undertook to execute a change of front under fire, and his command fell into some disorder. William Washington seeing the critical condition of the battle, with his handful of cavalry, met Tarlton in his then victorious advance. Howard soon restored order and gave the command to charge bayonets. The charge was made in brilliant style, and history tells us that it was the first time that American troops ever used successfully the bayonet in battle (Applause.) The result was a complete success. Tarlton's force outnumbered Morgan's five to four, his cavalry three to one, and yet, such was the courage and skill of the Americans, so well directed was their fire, that they captured over 500, and killed and wounded more than 300 of Tarlton's men. Tarlton lost all of his camp equipage, most of his small arms, and his artillery. After the battle Morgan joined Greene, and gave him valuable aid in the movements preceding the battle of Guilford Court House in the following March. After that battle Cornwallis, until then the pursuer, became the pursued, and he began the movement which ended at Yorktown.

To the student of modern warfare the battle of Cowpens may have but little interest, but the student of history will not fail to see that that contest, in spite of the small numbers engaged, had a most important bearing upon the result of our struggle for independence. There is a romantic incident connected with the battle of Cowpens, which, perhaps, I should not have mentioned were it not that we are honored by the presence of ladies, an honor which I did not know was to be conferred on us to-night. This incident shows that the thoughts of the stern warriors of those days were not all turned to war. Among the patriot women of South Carolina was Miss Elliott—and would that I could pay fitting tribute to the more than Spartan heroism which

THE PATRIOT WOMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

displayed throughout that whole contest—for whose hand William Washington was a suitor. On one occasion in her presence he expressed regret that his command had no flag. She promised that the want should be supplied. From one of her dresses, a crimson silk, she cut a piece of suitable size, which she made into a flag, and presented to Washington. That little flag, which was indeed the oriflamme at Cowpens, again waved in glory under Washington's command at Eutaw Springs. You will not be surprised to learn that when the "war drums ceased from throbbing and the battleflags were furled" Miss Elliott became Mrs. William Washington.

When the attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake gave warning of the second war with Great Britain, and when the whole country was thrilled with the cry, "Remember the Leopard," there was formed in Charleston a company known as the

Washington Light Infantry. Its first captain was the accomplished Statesman, William Lowndes, who afterwards did so much in Congress to bring to a successful conclusion our second war for independence. It is but the simple truth to say that no body of Carolinians has none more than the Washington Light Infantry to adorn the history of that State. To that company, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Washington gave the Cowpens Flag, which they have ever guarded with jealous care. In 1856 the Washington Light Infantry erected on the very spot where Tarlton received his first check at Cowpens a monument to commemorate the victory. With full ranks they visited the historic spot, and once more gave to the breeze the flag which William Washington had carried there. Some time before the centennial anniversary of the battle of Cowpens, this company determined to erect in Spartanburg, South Carolina, near the battlefield, a suitable memorial to the heroes who fought there. With the aid received from citizens of the thirteen original States, and from Tennessee, and with appropriations from Congress and the Legislature of South Carolina, they erected a statue of Morgan, made by one of the most distinguished American sculptors. Many of the descendants of Morgan were present as guests of the State to witness the imposing civic and military ceremonies which were observed when the statue was unveiled. Let me mention just here that among the lineal descendants of Morgan is Captain Daniel Morgan Taylor, a graduate of West Point, and an accomplished officer of the army; and his sister, the wife of the gallant Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Navy, so that the blood of Morgan is to-day associated with the two branches of the service to which we do honor to-night. Before the monument was unveiled the hearts of the spectators were thrilled by words of eloquence and patriotism from the chosen orators, Thomas Wentworth Higginson representing the New England, W. H. Francis, the Middle, and Wade Hampton (the mention of the name of Wade Hampton, was greeted by very hearty applause), the Southern States.

Of the many incidents of that celebration there was none which more thrilled the hearts of the spectators than when the Washington Light Infantry passed before the statue of Morgan and dipped the flag of William Washington in honor of the hero of Cowpens. (Applause.)

Mr. President, there are some of us here to-night who have seen war upon a scale grander than any that Morgan or his men ever dreamed of in their wildest fancies. There are those around this table who have beheld in part that vision which Webster prayed his eyes might not behold, States discordant, belligerent, a land rent with civil feud and drenched with fraternal blood. A recent writer has said that it is not creditable to the Christianity or to the statesmanship of this country that dangers which threatened from the formation of the Constitution, which were foreseen by Washington and Patrick Henry and Hamilton could not be averted without an appeal to the sword; that the great questions which pressed for solution from the formation of the Government until 1860 could not be solved without the stern arbitrament of arms. Whatever history may say of this, sir, of one thing we may be sure, that it will say that the men of the two armies and navies in the Civil War, the men who fought with Grant and Lee, and Farragut and Buchanan, showed by their courage in danger and their fortitude in reverses the highest qualities of the soldier. No words which I can command can express fittingly the tribute which is due to that vast body of the unknown in the civil strife who died in obedience to what they believed to be their duty. On every battlefield "made rankly fertile by the blood of men," they proved that the qualities of the soldiers of the Revolution had been transmitted to their descendants. For one, sir, I thank Heaven, as the shades of evening grow longer about my path, that I have been permitted to see this country reunited, peaceful and prosperous. Whatever the future may have in store for us, we know that the causes which produced the Civil War

ARE SETTLED FOREVER,

and that never again can the issues which led to that mighty conflict confound our statesmen or call our soldiers to battle. (Continued applause.) Every true American heart is now inspired with the sentiment so well expressed by a great American jurist and statesman, that this is "an indissoluble union of indestructible States—one flag, one country, one destiny." (Applause.) Shortly before the Civil War, a South Carolina Senator, from his place in the Senate, speaking of this country, said: "It is boundless in its prosperity, incalculable in its strength, the wonder and the admiration of the world." True as those words were when they were uttered, they are even truer to-day. But, if this country is to reach the full development which we believe to be possible, it must be by maintaining in all its integrity the Constitution which our fathers framed, and in giving steadfast and uncalculating support to the Union which they formed. In a government like ours, "the best and surest foundation we can

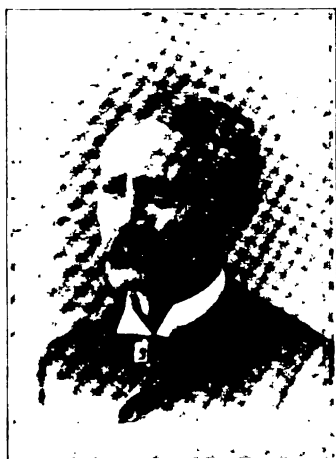
find to build upon is the foundation afforded by the affections and the convictions and the will" of the people. It was upon this foundation that this union was built. Upon no other can it stand.

The members of this society and of kindred societies will find vindication, if vindication be needed for the existence of such organizations, if they seek, by recalling the services and the sacrifices of the men of '76 to arouse in the people a spirit of broad catholic patriotism, which is the best safeguard of the priceless heritage of constitutional liberty won for us by the men of the Revolution. Let me assure you that, if ever internal dissensions should threaten the peace of this country, or foreign foe assail us, you will find that to South Carolinians, as Hayne said of their forefathers in the Revolution, the call of the country will be as the voice of God; domestic discord will cease at the sound, and the sons of Carolina will again be found crowding together to the temple, bringing their gifts to the altar of a common country. (Long-continued applause.)

PRESIDENT DEPEW: Our next sentiment is "Lafayette," and I have the pleasure of calling upon a distinguished literary man from my own college of Yale—Professor Wheeler.

Remarks of Prof. A. M. Wheeler.

GENTLEMEN: It is not easy to characterize briefly such a man as Lafayette. He stands by himself, in a unique position. There is something exceptional, extraordinary, almost phenomenal,



Prof. A. M. Wheeler.

about him. He is not a man who can be measured by square and compass. His whole life was one outside the ordinary channels, and for the most part far above the ordinary levels. He was not a great soldier, not a great statesman, not a great orator, not in any sense a born leader of men; and yet at the age of 23 he was one of the most famous men of his day. In some ways he was essentially a weak man. He was vain, credulous, lacked penetration and breadth of view. He had what Jefferson called "a canine appetite for popularity," and was never proof against what he himself called "the delicious sensation of the smile of the multitude." In politics he was muddle headed, was never able to form a clear, consistent opinion of a political situation, was often surprised at the legitimate and logical consequences of his own acts; and yet, at 82, he was practically

DICTATOR OF FRANCE,

and at the head of the most formidable revolution of modern times.

Some have attempted to account for his remarkable success by ascribing it to the influence of rank and powerful family connections. But among those who came to assist us in our struggle, there were some who belonged to the flower of the French nobility, whose family influence was quite equal to his own, who were themselves more brilliant and more versatile than he was; but among them all there was only one Lafayette. Some have said his success was due to a fortuitous combination of circumstances; but in that direction I can discover nothing which others might not have had, or might not have made for themselves, just as well as he. The explanation, I think, must be sought, not in externals, but in the personality of the man himself. With all his weaknesses he had noble, royal traits. He was filled, far beyond the limit of most men, with the spirit of self-sacrifice. He had a deep and abiding faith in human nature; he really loved his fellow-man; and therefore he was capable of consecrating himself unreservedly to the service of a great cause—the cause of human freedom. The vision of liberty which flashed across his soul when he heard that a people across the Atlantic was struggling to be free, penetrated his whole being, and never left him for a moment. He did not stop to consider obstacles, to weigh probabilities, to devise plans of action. For he was by nature an optimist, an idealist, a dreamer; a man of impulses, emotions, enthusiasms; a product of the age of faith transferred to the age of reason; one of the purest and noblest of the old crusaders dropped down into the modern world.

It is unnecessary in this presence to dwell upon the

AMERICAN PORTION OF HIS LIFE.

We all know how, in a certain sense, he came and saw and con-

quered; how chivalrously and generously he threw his sword and his fortune into our struggle; how completely he identified himself with the interests of the young republic; how he won the love and confidence of our people.

While he was with us fortune smiled upon him, and he was subjected to few of the tests which try men's souls. But in the later years he was destined to a very different experience.

When he returned to France there was about him a halo of colossal proportions, and it had an unfortunate effect upon him. Few, very few public men can withstand the demoralizing influences of a halo. So few are they that I have come to regard the halo-test as the most effective test even of the highest type of greatness. To my mind one of the most admirable things about our own great soldier-statesmen was not, as many seem to think, the vigor with which he wielded the hatchet, but the majestic ease with which he managed the halo. But in this respect, as in many others, Lafayette was unlike his great mentor. His halo turned his head, made him think he was a far more important personage than he really was, helped to make invisible to him many things which otherwise he might possibly have seen.

Let us look at him in action, and take as a starting point the summer of 1789. In May of that year the great assembly of the States-General had met. That assembly was the last hope of France. By the time it was organized for work the whole country was aflame with revolution. The peasantry had risen against their lords, and were burning and slaying in every direction. The old system had completely broken down; there was no law, no army, no visible authority. Manifestly it was the duty of that assembly to take instant measures for the protection of life and property. Lafayette was at that time the most influential man in it, and under his influence it spent six weeks in discussing a measure introduced by him—a declaration of the fundamental rights of man. He knew that the friends of liberty in America had begun, by publishing a declaration, and he could not see why what had been done very naturally and properly by a few plain farmers and lawyers on the virgin soil of the new world by the banks of the Susquehanna should not be done, under entirely different circumstances, in the midst of that old and corrupt civilization on the banks of the Seine. He was as

ARTLESS AS THE KING HIMSELF,

who was innocently hammering away in his locksmith's shop while the great monarchy of France was tumbling into ruin around him.

In the autumn of '89 he was the most powerful man in France. Protector of the throne and of the royal family, he had, at the same time, the entire confidence of the nation. The new national guard, the only existing military force, was under his command, and everything and everybody seemed to be at his feet. His position was so exalted that many looked upon him as a possible saviour of his country, while many others called him Cromwell, and thought he would surely usurp the throne. The situation was such as few men have ever occupied, and among the few it is safe to say there is scarcely one who would not have used it for the gratification of his ambition. But there was in Lafayette none of the material out of which Cromwells are made. He did not even realize, to any extent, the gravity of the crisis, or feel the weight of the tremendous responsibility that rested upon him. He simply enjoyed the possession of power, made no serious attempt to use it, coquetted a little with revolution, patronized those who sought to rouse him to action—and continued to believe implicitly in the greatness of the great Lafayette.

Then he undertook to accomplish an impossible task, and he could not see that it was impossible. He had unlimited faith in the people, in their virtue, their goodness, their loyalty, their sense of justice. To him the saying of Frederick the Second, that "men are an accursed race," had no meaning.

HIS FAITH WAS UNSHAKEN

even when the mob tore out the bleeding heart of Berthier in spite of his frantic efforts to prevent them. The people, he thought, might be misled for the moment, but they would surely return to their allegiance, and would loyally support him because he was seeking their highest good. And so, relying upon the people, he attempted to do what no man could have done at that time—reconcile the old Monarchy with the new Revolution, in the hope that the nation would somehow drift into his ideal Republic. Before that task could be accomplished it was necessary that the French people should go through the tremendous experience of the succeeding years. But, in attempting to accomplish it, Lafayette showed qualities of the highest order. It was in the summer of '92, when he was in command of the army of the North. His sworn enemies, the Jacobins, who had already vowed his destruction, were making preparations to overthrow the Monarchy and send the King to the scaffold. Leaving his army in the field, accompanied by a single adjutant, the general came to Paris, entered the Convention, confronted his enemies, and

read them such a lecture as has seldom been delivered—such a lecture as Cromwell, backed, however, by his Ironsides, read the Scotch Presbyterians of his day. There was not another man in France who would have dared to do that thing. It was a sublime exhibition of physical and moral courage. But the result was merely to hasten the ruin of the cause he wished to save. He failed to rally his friends to his support, his party deserted him, his army fell away from him, and he fled for his life across the frontier into the Austrian camp.

At that time he was regarded by the allied Sovereigns as a firebrand of revolution. They feared and hated him, and they were mean enough to treat him, not as a prisoner of war, but as a prisoner of state. He was dragged from dungeon to dungeon, and subjected to the harshest treatment, which he bore with heroic courage. Repeated efforts were made in vain by prominent friends in America and England to secure his release, and his prison doors were at last thrown open by a clause inserted by the brilliant young soldier, Bonaparte, in the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797.

He returned to France at the end of 1799, just after the establishment of the new government of the Consulate. Multitudes of prominent men of all parties—members of the old nobility, former republicans, ex-terrorists, etc.—were crowding around the First Consul, seeking recognition—a veritable mob of applicants for honors and office. Almost the only one who stood aloof was the man of '89.

BONAPARTE TRIED REPEATEDLY

to induce him to enter his service. He offered high position, wealth, anything within his gift; but the other steadily refused. Bonaparte called him a "ninny," and he was one from the practical point of view; for it was certain that the government which had just been established was the only possible government for France at that time. In the nature of the case, however, there could be no common ground between two such men—the man of ideals and the man of action. It might be true that a military despotism was necessary to unfortunate France in that crisis of her destiny; but the man who would not usurp sovereign power himself, could not sanction its usurpation by another. A military despotism could never lead to the ideal republic.

During the years of the Consulate and Empire La Fayette led a strictly private life. Most of his once princely fortune had been swept away, and he entered upon a period of struggle with poverty and debt. On the overthrow of Napoleon in 1814 he took part in the formation of a provisional government, and four years later he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The Bourbon experiment which was then going on was not to his liking, and he at once threw himself into prominent and vigorous opposition, an attitude which he maintained during the next five years. In 1823, by a skillful manipulation of the electoral law, he was again thrown out of public life, and he decided to accept an invitation to visit the United States.

What he underwent during that visit gives me a better idea of one phase of his character than anything else in his long career. We welcomed him loyally and treated him royally, in our republican way. He traveled thousands of miles, shook hands with nearly the whole nation,

ATE INNUMERABLE BAD DINNERS,

listened to innumerable speeches, good and bad—all with the utmost urbanity and grace. In short, he earned the \$200,000 which Congress gave him, and which it ought to have given him long before; and also the grant of land which was his by right—which had been voted to him in 1803, and then, "by mistake," had been appropriated in another direction; a mistake which we permitted to remain unrectified for twenty years! But—and this is the characteristic point—he thoroughly enjoyed that almost constant succession of receptions and speeches and ovations; for many months he fairly revelled in the "delicious sensation of the smile of the multitude"; and he returned to France with his mind filled with tender recollections, and grateful for the gratitude, such as it was, of the young republic.

That visit would have been the natural termination of his public life. But it was not so ordained. On his return the Bourbon experiment was rapidly drawing to a close, and France was again drifting into revolution. In the struggle which took place in the streets of Paris in the July days of 1830 the masses won. They wished to establish a republic, and they summoned Lafayette from his country home to head them. To his ear that summons was

THE BUGLE CALL OF LIBERTY.

Though so infirm at that time that he could scarcely sit on his horse, his name was still a tower of strength. The masses had done the work, but the classes proposed to reap the harvest, and their man was the Duke of Orleans. The famous meeting of the two at the Hotel de Ville was again character-

istic. "You know my sentiments," said the general. "Yes," replied the duke, "and I quite agree with them. I, too, think a republic is the best form of government." Lafayette was perfectly delighted. "But," added the other, "I think you will agree with me, general, that, just at this crisis, when things are trembling in the balance, it would be safer to begin with a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions." "Yes, yes; that's it," said the general, "a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions." I do not believe he had any definite idea of the meaning of the words. Then, as ever, when his great hobby was concerned, he could be cheated with a phrase. And the two, stepping out upon a balcony, embraced each other in the presence of the crowd, and the crowd shouted, "Long live General Lafayette—long live the Duke of Orleans"; and so the crafty royalist, mounted on the shoulders of the old republican, ascended the throne of France.

Further humiliation awaited him. He had the misfortune to be again patted on the back by that incorrigible old Bourbon, Charles X., who, for the second time remarked: "There are only two men in France who have never changed, myself and Lafayette."

He was rewarded for the services he had rendered to "monarchy surrounded by republican institutions," by an appointment to the command of the National Guard, and he at once applied himself zealously to the work of organizing his new army. But those who had used him needed him no longer and got rid of him in a characteristic way. They abolished the National Guard, leaving him

A GENERAL WITHOUT AN ARMY;

whereupon he resigned his commission, and not long after went home to die. There is something truly pathetic in the closing scenes.

It is almost impossible for us Americans of this generation to appreciate, or even to understand, such a man as Lafayette. He would have, I think, little chance of achieving success among us to day. But I hope it has done us no harm to stop for a few moments in the midst of this period of rank materialism through which we are passing, when so many of us are engaged in the fierce struggle for wealth, and the accumulation of money has become the chief standard by which we measure success in life; in this era of appalling corruption in municipal, state and national politics, when so many of our public men have become chevaliers of industry and chevaliers of number one; at this acme of a pig-iron civilization;—to stop for a moment and turn our thoughts towards this chevalier of an earlier type; towards a public man, who, though exposed to the strongest temptations, was the soul of integrity and of honor; who evidently did not believe that the accumulation of wealth is the chief end of man; who earnestly strove, though often by mistaken methods, to make men happier and better; and who cheerfully gave all he was and all he had to the achievement of a high ideal.

PRESIDENT DEPEW: It is no more than fair, gentlemen, after Yale should have spoken through the professor, and especially after that singular culminating remark in regard to Lafayette at Harvard, that the best fruit of Harvard's later years should appear to speak in the eloquent speaker from Brooklyn—the Rev. Mr. Eliot.

Remarks by Samuel A. Eliot.

I have to thank you, sir, for your courtesy in making place upon your programme for one of my peaceful profession, and I am glad that you thus recognize the impulse which Puritan ministers in New England gave to the establishment of American liberty. I thank you, too, sir, for permitting me to speak after and not before the distinguished representative of the college that I believe Lafayette did not deign to visit at all. I may be permitted to remind you that, so long as we read rightly the story of American patriotism and name our national colors in the order, red, white and blue, the red stands first.

I rejoice, sir, in every opportunity for paying honor in their lifetime, and not merely after they are dead, to those who have deserved well of the State, and who have, through long and conspicuous careers, exemplified the force and intelligence of American manhood.

The history of a nation is the biography of its great men. The glory of a nation is not in the number of bushels of wheat it raises, or tons of coal it mines, or miles of railroad track it lays, but in the type of individual character it produces, the standard of intelligence it upholds, the best personality it develops. The mere numbers and wealth of a State do not entitle it to observation or remembrance. China, Hindostan, Tartary—such lands swarm with tumultuous population, but they do not claim or deserve more than the passing notice of the historian. On the map you can cover Athens with a pinpoint, Judea with a finger

tip, yet in those insignificant places, by the force of personal character, the impulses have been given which have not ceased to direct civilization. Civilization does not mean mere material prosperity, though that is often the instrument of progress; it means, fundamentally, the creation of finer individual thinking and living. The order of progress is not from without inward; it is from within outward. It is only when a nation catches sight of an ideal of national character, when it adapts its institutions to the development of true manhood in its citizens, so that it can say this and that great man was born here—it is only then that it begins to make enduring history, and that the world begins to read it and

DRAW LIFE FROM IT.

Rightly, then, as you gather, to do honor to the martial prowess of our land, you concentrate your praise upon the chiefs, whose force and sincerity of character have set the standard for



Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, D. D.

our military and naval achievements. Remembering with grateful praise the oft-unnoticed valor and fortitude of rank and file, we yet honor best the whole army and navy in the persons of the individual leaders who are gathered at these tables. Your guests illustrate those distinctive qualities of character which we love to call American. Not that the ideal of American leadership differs in its intrinsic quality from that of other and older lands, but I love to think that beyond the virtues which all great men possess, our American heroes possess certain marked characteristics which are more peculiarly our own. I think, for instance, that the real but oft-forgotten quality of greatness which we call timeliness, is a conspicuous possession of American character. It is a prerogative of leadership to choose the right time for action, to await the fitting opportunity, to strike just when the iron is hot. Let me borrow an illustration—"It is as if you stood on the seashore and looked out across the sea and here and there on the surface of the gray, monotonous ocean there comes a flash of silver. One single wave seems to leap up, and burn with a lustre that compels the eye to look at it. You ask yourself why that special wave should have that peculiar privilege, and there is only one answer to give. It is not any larger wave than the rest, and it is made of no different water from them. It is simply that that wave happened to leap just where the sun was smiting, and so the sun smote it, and it became illustrious. So it is with illustrious men. The sun of history shines on the great sea of human life, and the special career which leaps just when the sun is striking, catches his glory and seizes men's notice, and remembrance. The larger the wave, the more of the sunshine; but the only essential thing is that it should leap at the right moment, and be turned the right way." With those conditions the simplest life becomes illustrious; without them the largest character will melt back into the humanity out of which it sprang, unknown, unnoticed, unremembered. The part of genius is to leap just at the right time. Genius is the capacity to speak the fitting word, to do the deed immediately necessary; it is ability to fit a square peg into a square hole, and not to waste time trying to squeeze it into a round one.

Our American leaders have been endowed with the instinct of timeliness. Washington crosses the icy Delaware on Christmas night to surprise the sleeping Hessians at Trenton. It is the darkest night of American liberty; the patriot cause is at its lowest ebb; but a single blow, delivered just at the right moment, at just the right spot, reverses the whole situation, and the land takes on new hope and courage.

I know of no more dramatic scene in history than that of the night of March 8, 1862, when the waters of Hampton Roads were all aglow with the light of the burning Congress; the glare reveals the topmasts of the Cumberland, sunk by the iron monster's ram, her flag still flying over the dauntless crew that sank with the ship; it reveals yonder, anchored under Ft. Sewall, the dark hull of the Merrimac, waiting only for the daybreak to renew the awful carnage, and bring destruction upon the Minnesota and the Roanoke as they lie stranded on the sand bar—yes, and it reveals yonder, creeping in to the anchorage, the turret of that unknown and unheralded naval experiment that men

call the Monitor—the little cheesebox on a raft, that shall prove the saviour of the Federal fleet. Just in the nick of time, her capacity all untested, her crew exhausted, after thirty-six hours of constant struggle to keep the ship afloat, her commander just risen from a sick-bed; her second in command a boy of twenty-one, she reports for duty. Men say of that arrival that it was an act of Providence. I like rather to see in it an illustration of the timeliness that is so conspicuous an element of

AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Another characteristic of our national heroes is their persistent patience, the pertinacity which is not disturbed by difficulty nor terrified by danger, nor chilled by neglect. It is the quality of Miles pushing, with indomitable fortitude, through the dust and heat of the staked plains; through drought and famine and hurrying hostiles; not content until he has brought Cheyennes and Arapahoes to complete submission. It is the quality of Gherardi, undismayed by the iron hail that swept the entrance of Mobile Bay; undeterred by the awful disaster to the Tecumseh or by the hanging back of the Brooklyn and her consort, prompt and eager only to follow the Admiral's flag as it flies from the Hartford, though it lead into the jaws of death. It is the quality of Grant declaring, without bitterness or resentment, but with quiet determination, that he is "going to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

I like that story of Grant at Pittsburg Landing.

You know how disastrous the first day's fighting was to the national army. All day General McPherson, Grant's chief-of-staff, had been reporting calamity after calamity, and at the close of the day, in summing up the condition of the affairs, how our troops had been driven back several miles from the positions occupied in the morning, how our lines were everywhere broken and in confusion—two-thirds of the artillery captured and our dead and wounded left on the field in the hands of the enemy—McPherson could not conceal his impatience at his chief's undisturbed serenity. He expected some order that would save the rest of the army by a prudent retreat, and as he turned away from the silent General, he could not forbear the excited question, "Well, sir, what are you going to do about it?" and the imperturbable hero answered, "I propose to reform my lines, and attack the enemy at daybreak, and won't he be astonished to find us doing it!" Our national heroes have not been men of wandering impulses. They have been men of steadfast mind, of unswerving fortitude. They have possessed their souls in great expectation. The ideal of American character incarnates the patient persistence which is the ripe fruit of

NOBLE AIM AND GENEROUS ACTIVITY.

I should like thus to speak of other elements of national character, of that simplicity which springs from democratic associations, that distaste for undue pomp, for superfluous eulogy, which is characteristic of genuine patriotism. The nearness of our national leaders to the people, the absence of an hereditary aristocracy, the simplicity of social life which marks what is in reality, though not perhaps in a newspaper sense, our best society; these all conspire to make our national character natural and sincere.

I should like to speak of the sense of humor which is so ineradicably knit up in the best American natures, and which makes us recognize a fellow-countryman in any corner of the globe. No other people are so well acquainted with the good spirit of laughter. The power to see the ludicrous side of things and taste a joke with keen relish, is certainly a national trait. The sense of humor is the oil on Life's engine. Without it the machinery creaks and groans. Wit is not an undignified weapon, or a sign of a shallow, frivolous nature. It strikes deep roots. The springs of laughter and tears lie not far apart. What a power there was in Lincoln's humor. How in the four years when he bore the awful load of responsibility the people had laid upon his shoulders, his worn, heroic spirit would rest and clear itself with a story and a laugh, with Artemus Ward or the Biglow papers. His humor was his never-failing friend. Long may the spirit of laughter be a familiar guest in every American home.

But I can pause to speak of but one other element of national character—an attribute, more, perhaps, of the ideal than of the actual American—I mean moderation. That, you think, is a strange notion, and a cold, hard word. A high, patriotic enthusiasm ought to be the top stone of national character. But the moderation I mean is in no way inconsistent with true enthusiasm. On the contrary, self-restraint is an essential element in successful zeal. Without it, enthusiasm may become mere bubble-blowing; it may degenerate into violence, or be misdirected into channels of idle tumult.

This is the quality of Grant at Appomattox, firm but conciliatory. It is the quality of Miles in his dealings with Sioux and Apache, dealings for which we cannot pay him too much honor—rigid, determined, but humane. Yes, it is the soldierly

quality which enabled your guest, in the few strong words of a man who meant business, to clear the atmosphere and stem the tide of violence at Chicago last summer. This quality of character answers to the fly-wheel in a mill or the governor in an engine, distributing power equally, preventing destructive shocks.

It delivers a man from the control of irregular and interrupted impulses. This trait of character dreads fury and excitement as a sign of feebleness. It hates exaggeration of statement, because exaggeration of statement means weakness of belief. It shrinks from self-display. It is patient because it is powerful. It is tolerant because it is sure. It is the self-trust which is

THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM.

Mr. President, I have spoken of the ideal of American character, and yet all the time I have not been unmindful of the fact that I was, in the main, describing the actual character of the hero whose impress upon our national life and destiny has been the mightiest. This nation of our love and hope owes not only its existence, but many of the most conspicuous merits of its conscious organism, its mental and moral attributes, its ideals of patriotism, its potency of progress, to the plain thought and example of a simple country gentleman, whose highest desire was to live in hospitable quiet on the banks of his loved Potomac.

If we have a national honor to preserve, if we have a national fame to extend, if we have a national character to keep pure and upright, we owe it to the founder of our State, in whose life and character are embodied the ideal Americanism.

"Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;
High poised example of great duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born:
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his noble nature shamed;
Never seduced through show of present good,
By other than unsettling lights to steer
New trimmed in heaven, nor than his steadfast mood
More steadfast, far from rashness as from fear;
Rigid, but with himself first, grasping still
In swerveless poise the wave-beat helm of will;
Nor honored then or now because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one,
Who was all this, and ours, and all men's—Washington."

PRESIDENT DEPEW: We are permitted to still continue the high plane of the extraordinary intellectual efforts which have been made here to-night; and I have the pleasure of introducing an authority upon American history, and one who has done so much to illustrate it and adorn it. Our next sentiment is "The Magnet of Young America," and the most fitting exponent of that thought is Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks.

Remarks of Elbridge S. Brooks.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this opportunity. I count it a privilege, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, claiming kinship with you in the strain of our heroic age, to stand here and say my brief word in behalf of the twenty millions of young Americans who are to enter into your heritage of honor, and succeed to your obligations of patriotism.

You, gentlemen, givers and guests, represent two important phases of American life—action and appreciation. In this pushing age, there is sometimes too much of the first, too little of the second. To me it seems cause for thankfulness that there are, in this cosmopolitan land of ours, men and women who honor the fathers so fully that they labor to rescue from oblivion the memorials of our epic age, and use them for the inspiration of the present and the bettering of the time to come.

I have taught myself to see, even in the world's wars, heaven's instruments for man's consistent development. Never one of them has been without its purpose; never one of them has been waged in vain. You, gentlemen of the Army and Navy, are, therefore, conservators of civilization, the bulwarks of our Nation's honor, the sureties for her security, the means at once for her salvation and her peace.

Our boys and girls should be taught to appreciate these things. I would have them see in such organizations as the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION an object lesson in patriotism that can be gleaned from no text books and read in no histories. And, behind the blare of the trumpets and the gleam of the serried ranks, I would have them see, in the Army and Navy of the Union, the Nation's instruments for carving peace out of protest, and building from a destructive element the concord that is abiding and the peace that is paramount.

OUR DUTY TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

In the study of our country's past we are too apt to overlook the share that her boys and girls have taken in the making of America; in the forecast of her future we are prone to under-

estimate their importance as vital and impressive factors. We who build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, are not always earnest in shaping youthful fervor into practical patriotism, nor in beautifying young souls with the chaplets of an enduring loyalty. We who honor dead patriots do not sufficiently trouble ourselves with the duty of rearing living ones.

Surely, no labor more important, no occupation more honorable could be assumed by the fathers and mothers of to-day. For us, the morrow cometh when no man of us can work, and it behooves us, whose hands are busy and whose minds are filled with the things of to-day, that those who gather where we have sown shall know the value of their home land and their free land.

"Where's Jimmy?" I heard one boy shout to another in the throng of those who, through an open schoolhouse door, the other day, went storming out to playing. "Oh, kept in," came the answer, "to write about the old Pilgrims."

Do we not leave those old Pilgrims and the other builders of our national foundations too utterly to the overworked teacher and the schoolroom atmosphere, and remain silent in the home circle, where patriotism should be as much a part of the family environment as the selfishness of affection and the arrogance of discipline?

Our age is somewhat too critical. We have room for enthusiasm. We have need for glorification. Because dishonor creeps into high places and sordid greed drives too many to wrongdoing; because we give a column to a crime and only a paragraph to a noble deed, shall we allow our boys and girls to argue that the age is rotten and that manhood is but a

COMMODITY WITH A PRICE?

I know that virtues shine by contrast and that we are educated by stumbling-blocks as much as by stepping-stones. But, surely, we can insist to those who look to us for opinions, that evil is the exception, and that greed is not the rule; that national morality far outweighs national vice; that the service of the state is honor and not re-payment; that the ballot is the holiest privilege of the citizen; that patriotism is possible to every son and daughter of the Republic—however high in honor, however low in estate; and that, before all else in America—before wealth and accumulation, before bargain and sale, before the pursuit of pleasure and the shrewdest moves and checkmates of trade—the American citizen places political purity, political honor and political faith.

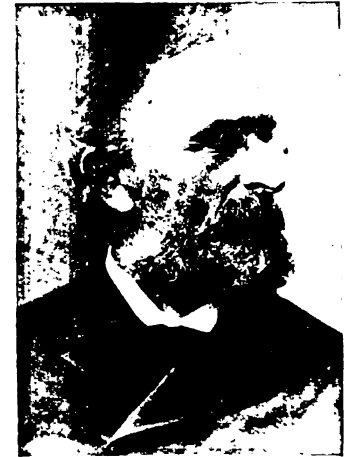
Youth is the time of ideals. The experiences of life blunt the edge of enjoyment and dull the gleam of hope, but let us see to it that in the making of American patriots we yield to their worship of heroes and foster their choice of high ideals; let us remember that while the past has its mighty memories and the future its high possibilities, it is sometimes good to live in the present, and that even the men of to-day may be worthy of honor and esteem.

While showing our children the ugliness of greed, of selfishness, of perfidy and of dishonor, let us point to them still more plainly, the worth of valor, the beauty of endurance, the grandeur of self denial and the sacredness of honor—for, of all of these our Flag is the symbol, our Union the flower, our Nation the synonym.

Let them understand that patriotism is a practical rather than an ecstatic quality; that statesmanship must be effort rather than eloquence; that liberty is law and never license, and that defeat with honor is better than victory with shame. Let them know that he is no true American who mingles with his love of country the bias of bigotry, the enigma of exclusion, or the mere pride of possession, or who in the land that has produced a Washington and a Lincoln, and led the world in material and intellectual growth, gives more credit to display than to disinterestedness, and forgets, in the selfish struggle for Number One, the regnant faith of Robert Morris, the simple ways of Thomas Jefferson, the

WILLING SELF-SACRIFICE OF NATHAN HALE.

We stand on the confines of a century that has been wonderful in the annals of the world. In the achievements of that century, America has been ever in the van. Let us see to it that in



Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks.

the new century, whose dawn already tinges the horizon, those who must take up our work shall have learned aright the lessons that life is more than meat and the body than raiment; that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that truth and justice, honor and purity, chivalry and courtesy and the Golden Rule are alone the foundations upon which may be builded the citizen, the patriot, the American.

In the transept of Memorial Hall at Harvard the visitor may read upon the marble tablets set in either wall the names of those brave sons of the University who, thirty years ago, died in defense of the Union and the flag. Through the eastern and western windows the sun at its rising and setting throws its beams athwart the transept walk, and touches those silent witnesses to valor with the coming and the fading light. Past those tablets and those drooping banners, thousands of young feet throng daily to dining-hall and lecture-room, their owners giving, apparently, but little thought to the brave lives whose early going out these tablets commemorate, whose hopes were as high, whose ambitions as strong, whose fancies as wayward as theirs.

And yet the very presence of these memorials of young heroes is an inspiration to action and a spur to effort. Not a boy but yields to their silent influence and feels the thrill of pride at his share in the sacrifice and glory they signalize. To one such, whose Daily Theme, unknown to him, I have cribbed, came the impulse to put his feeling into words. To me, he stands as but the type of the millions of young Americans who would flame again into action, should need arise for their awakening and their zeal.

Let me read you my young friend's lines as I close these halting words of mine, for in them I see a promise of the future:

"'Tis almost dusk; the fading daylight falls!
With soft and warming touch upon the white
Memorials of heroes dead. The sight
Of all these drooping, tattered flags recalls
To memory the deeds for which these walls
Were reared;—the sacrifice they made, whose fight
Redeemed a Nation's honor, gave the right
Of blessed freedom to her wretched thralls.

Endeavor ye, whose lives here bear such close
Resemblance to their lives before the land's
Distress and need of patriots arose,
To hold their names revered while virtue stands.
And may the generosity of those
Brave men, teach us to act when God commands."

With that spirit of appreciation and self-consecration in the hearts of our boys and girls, what one of us need despair of the Republic?

Banquet Brevities.

CHAIRMAN WALTER S. LOGAN was happiest when he was applauding a good point.

MR. HOWLAND PELL, secretary-general of the Society, of COLONIAL WARS was present.

MR. JOHN A. SCHLEICHER, the editor-in chief of the *Mail and Express*, was good company for every one who sat near him.

GENERAL EDMUND LAW ROGERS of Baltimore, the great-grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington, (and her oldest living male descendant) was present, having with him a miniature of his distinguished ancestress. General Rogers is also the great-grandson of Colonel Nicholas Rogers. The General is a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE NOTICEABLY excellent arrangements for the banquet were made by the following gentlemen, who composed the banquet committee: Chauncey M. Depew, Walter S. Logan, Edward Hagaman Hall, John Winfield Scott, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., Lieut. Walter J. Sears, U. S. N., Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Hall, Ira Bliss Stewart, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Andrew J. C. Foyé, William P. Wadsworth, Edward J. Chaffee, Hart Lyman and Hugh R. Garden.

MR. LUCIUS M. HOW, the stenographer of the Lexow committee, was employed by the SPIRIT OF '76 to take down such of the speeches as had not been prepared in manuscript. General Porter did not speak from manuscript, but "thought he would remember, next day, what he had said and dictate it to his stenographer." Relying upon this, no report was made of his speech, while the General seeing the stenographer present, thought his speech was being taken down. Between the two arrangements, the speech was lost, for the General made other speeches on succeeding days, and when the difficulty was discovered, he could not remember them apart sufficiently to report the banquet speech. That which is given herewith, is a mere collection of a few fragments, recalled without his assistance, in no respect doing him justice; in fact, they misrepresent him, for his remarks were witty, of a suitable character, and very favorably received. The General has a high reputation as an after dinner speaker, and he was in his happiest vein. The SPIRIT OF '76 greatly regrets the unfortunate misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

THE anniversary of Washington's wedding day, January 5th, was celebrated by the New York city Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by an afternoon reception at Sherry's. A goodly representation of the SONS

were also present, and received many courtesies and compliments from the fair entertainers.

The ball room used for the occasion had been elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers, and when well filled with the lady representatives of this hereditary Society, presented a very animated and charming appearance. The ladies evidently understood the frailties of their masculine guests, for appetizing refreshment tables were at one end of the room.

The Chapter regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, was assisted in receiving by Miss Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Irwin Martin, Mrs. N. Stewart, Mrs. John Sargent Wise, Miss Lathrop, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, State regent, New York; Mrs. Kernochan, honorary regent of the Chapter; National Officers Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Justice Putnam, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Hamilton, and the Safety Committee of the Chapter.

The more formal portion of the exercises was introduced by Mrs. McLean calling those present to order, and with a voice and manner which left nothing wanting as a presiding officer, gave an interesting review of the Chapter's history. Continuing she said:

"When I look about me and see the living, loyal, lineal descendants, in warm flesh and blood, of those heroes and heroines,

who, but a short century ago, wrested from the old world an empire of freedom and blessings for ages yet unborn—when I look above me at these Star Spangled Banners, whose 'broad stripes and bright stars are so gallantly streaming,' I realize the significance of that white stripe of unsullied purity of life, the red stripe of the blood of martyrdom spilled for the cause of Heaven and humanity—and for guerdon, the star-sown everlasting sky, then am I filled with the absolute belief that this, our great Society, may march forth triumphantly, achieving as great (though bloodless) victories over ignorance, indifference and lack of love of country as ere our ancestors did on the battle-fields of '76."

The regent concluded her remarks by recounting the Chapter's latest undertaking, the filling of a chair of American History in Barnard College, and ended by introducing Dean Emily James Smith of Barnard College.

Dean Smith made a graceful response to the words of introduction, and earnestly commended the proposed endowment.

Mrs. McLean then introduced Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, the registrar of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who spoke of the event commemorated, Washington's wedding, and then of marriage in general, making a witty, figurative application of the commended relation to the affiliating Societies there represented. His argument from history and experience was well received, and became the key to the subsequent proceedings. Passing from the humorous to the serious, Mr. Hall paid a beautiful tribute to the sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the Revolutionary period, citing from the unpublished archives of which he is custodian, several individual cases of feminine fortitude as remarkable as any of those recorded of the fathers of the Republic.

One of the most interested observers of the exercises thus far, was a gentleman with a noticeable and kindly face, who occupied a seat near the regent. Him, she introduced with humorous reference to his British citizenship. Dean Hole responded in kind, referring to himself as one of the "conquered



race.' He did not object, so he said, to being led a 'captive behind the chariots of such victors.' He added: 'I am as happy with your charming regent here, as under Queen Victoria's reign.' He concluded by indicating what he thought in general of American ladies, by saying that when asked in Chicago to express his opinion of them, he pointed to an American Beauty which a Chicago lady had given him and which he had placed over his heart. Mrs. McLean rose at once, and taking an American Beauty from the vase on the stand, pinned it to the submissive captive with the remark: 'New York never has and never will allow Chicago to exceed her in courtesy.'

Another 'Son,' Mr. Walter S. Logan, was complimented by being called upon for remarks, which were well received. Mr. Logan began by proposing a sentiment which excited unanimously masculine demonstrations of approval, to the effect that for mothers and daughters, wives and sweethearts, sisters and neices, the female sex went ahead of any other sex he knew of. He then alluded gracefully to Washington's wedding, and the inspiration that Mrs. Washington was to her husband, declaring that no man ever became great who was not inspired by some good, true woman. He concluded by paying a generous tribute to the assistance which the fair sex lent in working the recent political revolution in New York City.

The Regent then said that the English had an old custom which was deserving of being revived and observed on each recurring January 5th. On the 'twelfth day' after Christmas a wedding cake, made by the ladies, but cut by the gentlemen at the joint gathering on that day, was made an accepted symbol of marriage. Those participating thus indicated their belief in

the ceremony. Mrs. McLean continued by saying that, in the sense of indicating the pleasure of those present in the social joining of the DAUGHTERS and SONS, and, as it was then the appropriate 'twelfth day,' she would ask that the wedding cake be brought in. The orchestra played the Wedding March, and about thirty ladies came in, forming a line, which was bound together with a long red, white and blue ribbon, and, taking their places, enclosed a circle about the regent. Later a waiter brought in a large cake, covered with lighted tapers. At the request of the regent, the SONS, by stooping under the ribbon, went within the circle and performed the ceremony of cutting the cake.

Among those present at the reception were: The officers of the COLONIAL DAMES, Mrs. Seth Low, Colonel and Mrs. Forney, Commodore and Mrs. Sicard, the Rev. Bradish Hamilton, Colonel Logan, Judge and Mrs. Clearwater, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Heron Crossman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin-Martin, Miss Anna Irwin-Martin, Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. J. Townsend, the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols, the Rev. Mr. Gardner, Miss Carolyn Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Thomas R. Bell, Mrs. A. F. Hall, Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, the Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edgar Johnson, Miss Lillian Montgomery, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Goss, Mrs. J. J. Amory, Mrs. Walworth, Miss Walworth, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Miss Chaffee, Dr. Edwin Van Deusen Gazzam, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Ostrander.

THE FOUNDER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS a matter of national and historic interest to recall some of the incidents connected with the founding by Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, in 1811, of the city of Rochester, New York.

Many monuments have been erected to perpetuate the memory of eminent men, but none more unique and enduring than this, where, by the adoption of its founder's name, the city itself, so long as it shall endure, will keep alive the name of Colonel Rochester.



Colonel Nathaniel Rochester.

Nathaniel Rochester was 23 years of age at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, but before April, 1776, despite his youth, had successively held the positions of member of the Committee of Safety, of Orange county, North Carolina, where he then lived; a Justice of the Peace; a Major of Militia, and Paymaster; then Lieutenant-Colonel. In May, 1776, he was elected a member of the State Convention which adopted the State Constitution, and,

later the same year, was appointed Commissary-General of military stores. Certainly a remarkably rapid promotion, without reference to age, and of special note when this important factor is considered.

Severe illness prevented continued service in the Continental Army, but in 1777 he was appointed a State commissioner to establish and operate a gun manufactory at Hillsboro, for the Continental Congress.

The personal history of this energetic patriot illustrates throughout his life the same restless, active and efficient connection with public work.

Colonel Rochester was born in the same county of Virginia (Westmoreland), where twenty years and one day earlier George Washington was born, but when sixteen years of age he accepted employment in Hillsboro, N. C. After the War of the Revolution he was engaged in the practice of law in Hillsboro and Philadelphia, but soon removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he built and operated mills for the manufacturing of nails and rope, and later a flouring mill. In 1788 he married Sophia Beatty, of

Hagerstown. In 1790 he became a member of the Maryland Legislature, and in 1797 was a judge of the Washington county court. In 1804 he was elected sheriff, and in 1808 was made an "elector" from Maryland.

The growth and advantages of Western New York, the "Northwest," of which so much was being said, attracted Col. Rochester's attention, and in May, 1810, he removed to Danville, seventy miles south of the present site of the city of Rochester, and was soon engaged in erecting a grist mill and a saw mill, which he operated, while, at the same time, he cared for a tract of 700 acres of farming land, and had an interest in a wool carding mill and a paper mill.

During this period, in 1811, in connection with two friends from Maryland, he visited and purchased a large tract of land, now in the heart of the city of Rochester. The friends participated in the purchase, but left the property for Colonel Rochester to manage. About 50 one quarter acre lots were laid out by him in the summer of 1811, the first one being that now occupied by the Power's block, which was sold in 1812 for \$200. By 1815 thirty-two lots had been sold.

April 21, 1817, the village was incorporated, and Colonel Rochester's partners insisted that it should bear his name.

The county of Monroe, in which Rochester is situated, was erected in 1821, and he became county clerk. In 1822 he was elected a member of the New York legislature, and in 1824 became president of the Bank of Rochester, the first bank of that city.

He died on the 17th of May, 1831, and is buried in the cemetery of the city bearing his name.

Among his papers after his death was found an interesting letter in the handwriting of Daniel Boone, who at one time surveyed and looked after certain Kentucky lands purchased by Col. Rochester. It may be added that the spelling of this letter is also "original."

Col. Nathaniel Rochester,

JULY the 17th, 1785.

DEAR SIR: Times are a Litel Difcult at present about Indians 2 or 3 Companies have Lately been Droveon from that Quarter Col. Harts Land Lyes Which is about 18 Miles from Limestone and 9 miles from the upper Salt Spring however the Land shall be survayd at all events if I live before the time you mentioned So as the May be Returned to the ofs at your Lausure. When you come over Sir I must be plan With you I am entirely out of Cash and the Chane men and Markers Must be paid on the Spot and I want 2 or 3 ginnes for my own use Sir if you will Send me Six glnes by my Litel Son it Shall be Sateled on our first meeting by Sir your omble Sarvent

DANIEL BOONE.

Among Col. Rochester's numerous descendants are Gen'l Wm. B. Rochester, of No. 1820 18th Street, Washington, D. C., a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and Mr. John H. Rochester, the present secretary and treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and a member of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AT THE HAMILTON-BURR DUELING GROUND.

Few of the present generation have stood upon the spot which was formerly one of the places which strangers were sure to visit on coming to New York city, and which the events of July 11, 1804, rendered forever memorable. Two miles and a half above the city of Hoboken, the heights of Weehawken rise in the picturesque form so familiar to New Yorkers to an elevation of a hundred and fifty feet above the Hudson. These heights are rocky, very steep, and covered with small trees and tangled bushes. Under the heights, at a point half a mile from where they begin, there is, twenty feet above the water, a grassy



The site of the duel is the space shown between the locomotive and the Weehawken Heights. This view is taken from the old dock where the parties to the duel landed. Photographed by Adelaide Skeel.

ledge or shelf about six feet wide and eleven paces long. This was the fatal spot. Except that it is slightly encumbered with underbrush, it is at this hour precisely what it was on the 11th of July, 1804.

Just here I must beg leave to differ with the veracious history of Mr. Parton, as a duel fought to-day on this historic spot would end disastrously in a railroad accident to all concerned—principals, seconds and onlookers. I looked through the lense's truthful eye, and a view of the tracks of the West Shore Railway were reflected on the gelatine plate, as reproduced in the engraving given herewith. As for the rest, however, I can vouch for it all—the steep palisades, the rocks, the underbrush, the grassy ledge, the small trees and the tangled bushes, although I found no trace of the old cedar tree at the side, "said to look very much then as now." Possibly the visitors "who decorated the rocks with their names," carried it away piecemeal for souvenirs.

Arriving at the ferry slip in Weehawken from Forty-second Street, I timidly asked a big policeman in the West Shore Ferry House if he could tell us where Burr killed Hamilton, speaking thus casually, as historical novelists write when they wish to entice us to read their dry-as-dust stories without finding out the last century date till our latent interest is awakened, and were promptly told that the duel occurred two hundred yards or more below the station, where I then stood camera laden and enthusiastic, and that the stone which formerly marked the place had been removed to the top of the palisades near the new summer garden of El Dorado. He added that the barges in which the duelists crossed from Greenwich Village (now Forty-second Street, New York) probably landed on the shore very close to the point indicated, where the eye of the romancer easily distinguishes a forgotten and long disused wharf.

Golden rod and milk weed are blooming to-day in this waste, unmarked nook by the river shore, and above the whirr of passing trains, one hears again the fatal pistol shot which ended two lives, Hamilton's materially, Burr's politically, and may not one also add, spiritually?

The fat policeman had told me that I could not reach the top of the palisades to photograph the huge boulder which has been removed to that place, with its sunken tablet record of the duel, but which used to mark the place where Alexander Hamilton fell. For that reason solely, I attempted it, and I hope the policeman, reading this article and looking at the photograph of the boulder itself, may realize what enthusiasm coupled with good lung power can do.

In visiting historic sites, I am always pleased to think that however changed the near environment, the sky-scape and sea



This boulder is said to be the one against which Hamilton fell when shot. Removed from the site of the duel to the heights above. View from photograph by Adelaide Skeel.

remain practically the same to-day. When I looked over the haze-crowned city across the Hudson, at the broad and flashing river, and beyond towards the Narrows, where the vessels at anchor far outnumber those of ninety years ago, I can yet realize that I looked over the same land and sea the duelists looked upon that unhappy day.

"Why did Hamilton accept the challenge?" was the question which arose in my mind, since honor to-day, however outraged, is rarely vindicated in this murderous manner, for the which, Heaven be praised.

"History tells us," began our learned escort, without which needed accessory no photographic party is complete, no matter how fine the lense carried, how many the plates, how light-tight the apparatus, how swift the shutter, or how true the finder, "that Hamilton was a fighting man, and was moreover haunted by the belief that the democracy was going to culminate in the horrors of the French Revolution, and that a strong man would be needed, and that society would turn to him for salvation, a work for which he would be disqualified if he declined to fight a duel."

"Ah, if we knew the end from the beginning," I sighed, sententiously, as my escort gathered up my apparatus, "the Democracy did not culminate in the horrors of the French Revolution, and Hamilton did not survive to fight its battles." Then, fearful lest I should, as is my too frequent habit, leave an extra plate holder on the palisade top, or a tripod leg in the bushes, we made our homeward way, taking in, on our return to New York, the well-known "Grange," the home of Hamilton at 145th Street. A "shot" was also made at the group of thirteen trees which



Group of thirteen trees, said to have been planted by Alexander Hamilton, corner of 145th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, New York. The old house beyond, known as the Hamilton Grange, was the house of Hamilton, and formerly stood north of and near these trees. It is now the property of St. Luke's Church, and is used as a parsonage.

he planted with his own hands, as symbols of the thirteen original States. The worms have considerably spared them to a later generation, and they form a lovely unexpected grove in the new wilderness of a half built block of modern houses.

"I took the duelling ground first and the house last," I explain, when I show the views at home, to a group of interested admirers. "on the principle of all true female romance lovers, who invariably read the last chapter of a novel before the first, to find out how it ends."

ADELAIDE SKEEL.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., January 18, 1895.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL MANSION.

AMONG the different houses made interesting historically by having been occupied by Washington for his headquarters, probably the most interesting of all is the one at 160th Street near Tenth Avenue, New York, of which an excellent illustration accompanies this article.

Its interest does not depend alone upon its occupancy by Washington from September 14 to the latter part of October, 1776, for to its many other historical associations may be added the attractions of superb views of scenery, due to its location upon a high cliff overlooking the Harlem River and the city of New York.

This property, now known as "Earle Cliff," and owned and occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, was the homestead, before the War of the Revolution, of Col. Roger Morris, who owned several hundred acres of land in this vicinity.

Colonel Morris was a brother officer of Washington in the earlier wars, but the pathway of the two officers diverged

after a visit of the latter in 1756 to the Phillipse Mansion at Yonkers, where lived Mary Phillipse, "Washington's early love."

It is the received tradition that this lady, then aged twenty-six, declined an offer of marriage from Washington, who was then twenty-four years old, and tradition becomes authenticated history when it is recorded that two years later she married Colonel Roger Morris, who was then forty one.

In 1764 Colonel Morris removed to this residence, which he had just erected, and in which they lived until the beginning of the War of the Revolution, when they fled to England, for they were Tories.

Colonel Morris died at the age of sixty-eight, and Mrs. Mary Phillipse Morris lived to the age of ninety-five, and died on the 18th of July, 1825.

Col. Roger Morris had a near relative, Capt. William Morris, from whom Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the present owner, claims descent.

After the battle of Long Island, when Washington retreated to the heights in the northern part of the Island of Manhattan, the Morris House was the most desirable Headquarters, it being the best point of view from which the British lines could be seen and watched. Here, as stated, Washington occupied the house which had been deserted by the lady who had rejected him. There seemed a poetic retribution in the new conditions. They were not destined, however, to long remain undisturbed.

The rocky heights referred to extended for nearly three miles farther north, and although protected by the defensive works of Forts Washington, Troyon, George and Cox Hill, Washington's force was inadequate to guard with 8,000 men a line that needed 50,000 to properly man and defend.

A council of war was called, which met in this house October 16th, and while Washington's plan of retreating to the heights of Westchester were concurred in, he yielded to the urgent solicitation of one of his general officers, and left a force of nearly 3,000 under Colonel Magaw to defend the heights, as best they could, with Fort Washington as the citadel of final resort.

For the subsequent operations, which ended in the stubborn fighting but final defeat at White Plains, and retreat across the Hudson, and of the British attack upon Harlem Heights in November, by an overwhelming force, and from three sides, resulting in the capture of Fort Washington and Colonel Magaw's entire force, there is not space to properly describe it within the limits of this article.

Upon the British occupation of the heights, and until the Evacuation of New York November 25, 1783, the Morris House was used as a British military headquarters, principally by the Hessian General Knyphausen.

Once during this period, it is reported, that Mr. and Mrs. Morris, who returned to New York for a short time, re-occupied a portion of their old home, and made it the scene of much social gaiety.

IT BECOMES A PUBLIC HOUSE.

The formal act of confiscation of the property took place at the close of the War, but it appears that the heirs had claims that could not, or at least were not entirely alienated, and which were finally brought up by John Jacob Astor.

In June, 1785, the house was occupied by Talmage Hall, and converted by him into a public house, for the convenience of passengers upon his stage line from New York City to Boston.

During this occupancy, in 1790, Washington visited New York, and on Saturday, July 10th, entered in his diary an account of again visiting his old headquarters, and meeting there, at dinner, John Adams (the Vice-President,) and his wife, and Thomas Jefferson, Generals Knox and Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Hamilton and several others; a notable dinner party.

BOUGHT BY THE JUMELS.

In 1810, Stephen Jumel and wife came from France and purchased the property from Mr. Astor, and refitted the sober and dignified old mansion with every accessory which wealth could devise. Mme. Jumel rode in a coach drawn by eight horses, and her liveried footman threw handfuls of coin to the poor, who crowded to see the extraordinary equipage. Within the mansion were the costliest furnishings of rooms and table that extravagance could well secure, and grand entertainments were arranged that they might be seen and appreciated.

In 1822 the Jumels lost the larger part of their fortune, and Mme. Jumel suddenly made exhibition of her eccentricity by changing to habits of extreme economy, if not of miserly penuriousness.

Stories of this period are scarcely less amusing and surprising than that of their earlier magnificence and liberality. Mr. Jumel having been thrown from a carriage and killed, the house became known as the residence of Mme. Jumel, and it is her name, and not his, that for many years was its only designation.

Because of its interesting associations and fine views, the Mme. Jumel mansion continued to be a favorite resort for visitors. To them were shown the council chamber, where Washington had his council of war—a large room still remaining in its original condition—Washington's bed room, the thirteen ears of corn, then as now, hanging over one of the doors leading out of the hall; the \$15 a-roll wall paper, which Mme. Jumel had used in papering one of the rooms (and still to be seen), and, not least of all, the wonderfully fine views from the colonnaded porch.

It is a tradition that the thirteen ears of corn were hung up over the door, by Washington himself, who remarked, in reply to a jest about the feeble thirteen colonies, that they would grow under good cultivation, as the thirteen ears of corn would if planted, until it could not be realized that so great a crop came from so small a beginning.

BECAME MRS. BURR.

Some time later, Aaron Burr, while past eighty years of age.



Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.



Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle.



EARLE CLIFF, FORMERLY THE JUMEL MANSION.
Photographed by Edward Wenzel, 2990 Third Ave., New York.

succeeded in persuading the Widow Jumel to become Mrs. Burr. The marriage was probably mercenary, so far as Burr was concerned, but his first efforts at asserting control over the property, were met by an exhibition of feminine wrath and indignation, which was said to be fully characteristic of this strange, and, in many respects, wonderful woman.

Mrs. Jumel lived to an advanced age, and died in 1865, after which the property became the object of long and costly litigation among claimants.

TO BE CALLED EARLE CLIFF.

The recent purchase of this valuable property, now occupying the space of thirty-five city lots, has once more brought it into the hands of those who have, by descent, an interest in its earliest history and ownership.

General and Mrs. Earle have restored the mansion as nearly as possible to its original condition, and intend making it their home, where they can guard it from any change that would obscure its historical character.

From its location upon the crest of the high cliff overlooking the city, they have given it the name of Earle Cliff, by which

pleasing title it will probably be known for many years to come. In this connection it may be of interest to add a brief mention of the present owners.

Ferdinand P. Earle was born September 11, 1839, in Hartford, Conn., and is a descendant from an English ancestor, who came to Baltimore from England about 1660. In addition to Captain William Morris, previously referred to, the General is also descended from Lieut. Eleazer Pinney, of the Continental Army, and Benjamin Pinney, of the 1812 War, as well as of Capt. John Bissell, who was engaged in King Philip's War. The General is a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, made eligible by descent from each of several military ancestors, upon both paternal and maternal sides. He is also an active member of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and WAR OF 1812. General Earle's personal military record extends over thirty years, beginning October 3, 1862. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General by Governor David B. Hill in 1889.

Mrs. Earle, who is a descendant of the Winthrop family of Massachusetts, is a member of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. She can trace her descent, also, from English royal ancestry.

TO STIMULATE HISTORICAL STUDY.

SOME time since, the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, decided to try to interest the colleges of the country in historical essay writing, and after the details of the proposed scheme had been well considered, the following letter was sent out:

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT GENERAL,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

June 1, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—With a view to arousing a deeper interest in the study of the history of the United States, during the period of the struggle for Independence, The National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its recent annual Congress, in the City of Washington, decided to offer handsome prize medals to the principal colleges of the country, to be awarded to the writers of the best essays upon the "Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution." In accordance

with this action, the Society offers to your college for competition at its annual commencement a large, handsome silver medal, to be awarded by the faculty on behalf of the Society for the best essay containing not less than 1,600, and not more than 2,000 words upon the "Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution." The Society leaves the details of the competition to such restrictions as you



may deem it wise to impose, but requests, in view of the fact that this medal will be offered annually, that the competition be limited to one class.

When the colleges which have participated in the competition for the silver medals have made their awards each year, the silver medals will be immediately distributed, each one bearing the name of the winner, and the name of the college in which he is a student. Each college will be requested to send to the President-General of this Society a copy of its prize essay; and these essays will be then referred to a select committee of the National Society, which will award to the writer of the one it deems the most meritorious, a large gold medal.

The medals, both gold and silver, will be large, handsome, patriotic and artistic in design. They will be made by Tiffany & Co., of New York; and the value of the gold medal will be \$150.

The Society will be pleased to receive your acknowledgment and acceptance of this offer. It is assumed that the season is too far advanced for a competition this year, and that the first competition will take place at the Commencement of 1895.

This communication is sent at the present time in order that

you may make the announcement, if the offer be accepted, before the close of the present college year.

Yours respectfully,

HORACE PORTER, *President-General*.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, *Secretary-General*.

Much interest has been awakened by this offer, among the leading colleges of the country, and the following eighteen have accepted the offer:

College of New Jersey.
Columbia College.
Columbian University.
Cornell College.
Harvard.
Hamilton College.
Howard University.
Johns Hopkins University.
Lake Forest University.

Leland Stanford Junior University.
Mass. Institute of Technology.
Oberlin College.
Stevens Institute of Technology.
U. S. Military Academy, West Point.
U. S. Naval Academy.
University of Minnesota.
University of the State of Missouri.
University of Nebraska.
University of Vermont.

The accompanying engravings represent the obverse and reverse of the medal, which it is proposed to issue in bronze, in silver and gold.

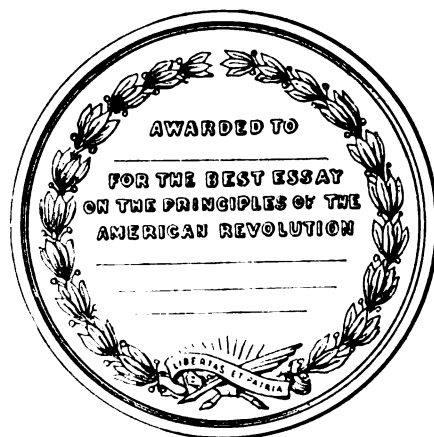
The bronze medals are offered by the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to the State Societies, for such use among the public schools as they shall deem proper. The National Society commend their use, and request their employment without delay.

The silver medal will be used only by the leading colleges of the country, and in the manner indicated. The faculty of each college will determine who is entitled to it, and, upon notification, the National Society will honor the award by forwarding to the winner the silver medal.

The gold medal will be a trophy of intrinsic value (\$150), and an evidence of merit, which should be the highest incentive to effort, for the prize essays from all the colleges, for which silver medals have been granted, will be collected, and the National Society, acting officially, will award to the one they deem of greatest merit, the additional grand prize of the \$150 gold medal.

As the offer is for an annual competition, its far-reaching effect in stimulating historical study, can hardly be overestimated, especially if the thirty different State organizations of this Society co operate as expected.

The result of the first competition will be duly chronicled in the July edition of THE SPIRIT OF '76, after the June "Commencements," and the "Grand Prize Essay" will be published.



THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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FEBRUARY, 1895.

February Anniversaries.

- Feb. 1, 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.
- " 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
- " 1781—Engagement at Wilmington, N. C.
- Feb. 24, 1777—Battle at Fort McIntosh, Ga.
- Feb. 3, 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
- " 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
- " 1780—Engagement at Youngs' House (Four Corners), N. Y.
- Feb. 4, 1778—Clinton dropped anchor in New York Bay.
- Feb. 5, 1777—Georgia adopts a Constitution.
- Feb. 6, 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
- " 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
- " 1788—Massachusetts ratified the Constitution.
- Feb. 9, 1775—Both Houses of Parliament present an address to the King, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts, and pledging lives and property for its suppression.
- Feb. 10, 1779—Engagement at Car's Fort, Ga.
- Feb. 12, 1781—Engagement at Bruce Cross Roads, N. C.
- Feb. 13, 1789—Death of Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt. (born in Litchfield, Conn., January 10, 1737).
- Feb. 14, 1776—Engagement at Dorchester Neck, Mass.
- Feb. 14, 1778—Rout of British party by Pickens, in South Carolina.
- " 1779—Engagement at Cherokee Ford, S. C.
- " 1779—Engagement at Kettle Creek, Ga.
- Feb. 22, 1732—Washington's Birthday.
- Feb. 23, 1779—Engagement at Vincennes, Ind.
- Feb. 24, 1779—Clark captures Vincennes.
- Feb. 25, 1781—Engagement at Haw River, N. C.
- Feb. 26, 1779—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
- Feb. 1779—Putnam's ride at Horseneck, Conn.
- Feb. 27, 1776—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

A Joint Home Desirable.—While the time has not yet come—in New York city, at least—for the Societies to "unite or die," it would be of special and obvious advantage if a building for their joint use could be secured, where all the historical, genealogical and hereditary Societies should be accommodated. When two men face each other and begin to move, there is hope of their "getting together" in time. It is possible that the concentration of interests would hasten the much-to-be-desired "getting together" of some of the Societies.

A Brilliant Event.—The banquet of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was, in many respects, an exceptional and notable event. It was almost national in respect to its attendance, for many other cities and several States were represented by its guests. Behind the speaker's table sat men—nearly any one of whom could command a full audience by the mere announcement of his name. The guests of honor, although called from their own vocation, to the more unfamiliar one of making an address, spoke with special acceptability, while their very presence was an inspiration, and lent dignity and eclat to this patriotic gathering. Mr. Depew was in his happiest vein, and General Porter in his wittiest. The ovation paid to ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, when he arose to speak, had in it the earnest expression of cordial and sincere greeting of the North to a representative of the South, but when he finished speaking, and even a greater demonstration occurred, the applause was because of the eloquence he had displayed. The speeches contain much historical matter of importance. We commend their careful reading to all who are interested in the events described

A Good Way to Observe the Day.—Several of the patriotic Societies have presented the excellent "Elson" portraits of Washington to be hung in the public schools. This would be a practical and appropriate way of observing Washington's birthday.

What Will the Harvest Be?—The extent to which patriotic Societies may be multiplied, has not yet been exhausted. Far be it from the editor to discourage or disparage the increase of news producing organizations, for it is by the publication of news that he thrives and has his being. The problem, however, has its fascination, and while it cannot be wholly solved by conjecture, an approximate forecast can be made. Reasoning from analogy, we are justified in expecting that what *has* occurred, *will* occur again. If this be true, there is impending danger that each epoch will be represented by two rival male Societies, and two rival female Societies, as in the case of the "SONS" and the "DAUGHTERS." The present sixteen will become thirty, and the manufacturers of badges and caterers of banquets will flourish. There will also be offices for all comers.

Exclusiveness Inconsistent with Patriotism.—So long as the different Societies limit their activity to the objects defined in their respective constitutions, they will command public respect and perform an important public service. To this can also be added the assertion that the mania for forming new organizations, which now almost amounts to a craze, will work only beneficent results and stimulate historical research, justifying the high purposes of their founders, provided—the members become familiar with the declared purpose of their own organization.

That this is not the tendency, however, has been observed recently by many. The *Mail and Express* says:

The tendency to exclusiveness in patriotism is not praiseworthy.

Possibly the most amusing confirmation of this tendency—which should be rebuked and discountenanced as utterly inconsistent with the very spirit of patriotism—was the recent cancelling of an engagement by a society in Connecticut, because (and this was the sole assigned reason and was made in writing) the exhibitor had, upon an entirely different day, made an engagement with a rival society in New Jersey, and they "had just learned of it."

This folly does not need to be carried much further, to bring upon all alike, the innocent as well as the offenders, such a storm of popular ridicule, as will tend to limit all future usefulness and prevent any one who hopes for political preferment, to carefully conceal the fact that he has ever been a member.

The examination of the proofs of descent offered by applicants for membership, cannot be too rigid and critical, but the attempt to raise purely social distinctions, in a purely patriotic society, is an exhibition only of snobbishness and vulgarity.

Washington's Birthday.—This is not a day to be observed with rhetorical fireworks or blank cartridge salutes, but by a candid, if not humiliating, comparison of the present standard of patriotism, as illustrated by strife for social preferment, with the calm, simple, sincere, heroic character, of which we are reminded by the recurring anniversary. When Colonel Nicola, in 1782, wrote to Washington, with at least the knowledge of other American officers, suggesting a monarchy and urging Washington to place the crown upon his own head, he was sternly rebuked for the unpatriotic suggestion, as unworthy of an officer, fighting for freedom from hateful political conditions and social distinctions. In this country every person is a sovereign, and the crown of his head is the only "crown" he needs to wear. Let the words and example of Washington save us from unpatriotic apostasy.

Let Us Hear From You.—Persons, not subscribers, who receive a copy of this issue, are requested to examine it, and, if they like it, to volunteer their subscriptions. The price is \$1.00 per year. It would seem that there ought to be hundreds of the readers of this issue, who would like to see its influence extended sufficiently, to send five or ten names of friends and a remittance to cover. Doing this not alone as an evidence of good will, but to interest "outsiders" in the work of the different societies.

Fair to All.—It was recently our pleasure, in the December issue, to give a ten-page description of the annual banquet of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at Delmonico's, on November 26th, and it is no less a satisfaction in this issue to report in detail the annual banquet of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of January 18th. Each Society alike afforded the editor of the SPIRIT OF '76 every facility and courtesy. The results should satisfy those interested, that this paper will report these events to the limit of its space and with entire fairness to all. This explanation will doubtless be received as a sufficient prelude to the remark, that the bewildering avalanche of banquets which will be held during February in every quarter of the United States would tax the most capacious patriotic inclination, and if in our March number, abridged reports are made of each, it should be known that it is an instance where, contrary to the conditions of nature, "matter" is more bulky than "space."

A Query from Admiral F. A. Roe.

THE following letter from Admiral F. A. Roe, of the United States Navy, deserves attention from every reader. The Admiral is the President of the Washington SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and a member of the District of Columbia Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

His letter has been handed to the officers of the respective societies of COLONIAL DAMES, and the replies below are printed verbatim, as received from the ladies themselves. THE SPIRIT OF '76 wishes to treat all societies with equal courtesy, and this correspondence is published for no other purpose than to supply authorized information upon a subject concerning which many are enquiring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1232 17th Street, N. W.,
January 12, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—There is almost universal confusion in the public mind touching the organization of SOCIETIES OF COLONIAL DAMES. There are Societies under this style and title in many of the States and Territories.

What tie or bond, if any, exists between them, or is each Society totally independent of every and all others? They call themselves "Chapters"; but when one asks a member of the Chapter in Washington, D. C., if that membership holds good in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, they are told no.

Now, what the general public desires to know is, the constitution of these Chapters, the requisites for membership, and if a member of one Chapter is recognized as a member in all others. Are the credentials for membership the same in all Chapters and in the National or General Society as well; and what is the distinction between a "National Society" and a "General Society"?

And is it true, as reported, that membership is dependent on the personal caprice of an individual member, to give an invitation to some one to become a member, or is membership granted by right of lineage and ancestry and good moral and social standing?

In fact, as these Societies are assuming very large proportions and interests of a patriotic character, American ladies would be glad to know all about them, and if patriotism or the sentiments of a patriotic Society are merged into personal caprices, and at the price of personal favor?

Another effort (it is whispered to me) will be made to re-unite the two Societies of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At present the attitude of these Societies towards each other is positively and surely suicidal! When interests in these patriotic Societies degenerate into a rivalry for supremacy in the social world, they cease to be of worth, and membership is not desirable. Never can sentiments of patriotism be merged in streams of social prominence. Then they become vulgar. Sincerely yours
F. A. Roe.

REPLY FROM THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

The National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA was organized in New York in April, 1890, by a few ladies interested in historical and genealogical matters. Their aim was to preserve family documents, letters, relics, etc., to keep accurate genealogical record of American families that would be of use in determining relationships and be of value to future generations, and to collect, for the amusement of members, traditions, to be read at the meetings of the Society—which was intended to be a purely social affair of a few New York women, and the membership was limited to fifty. The unexpected interest taken in this movement caused a slight change in the original plans, and when ladies from all over the United

States overwhelmed the founders of the Society with applications, it was determined to elect all worthy members who were properly introduced and had the necessary qualifications, but it was not deemed desirable to break the Society into Chapters, as the members wished to belong to one body, with one place to register. Thousands of persons have applied for membership without introduction or invitation, and without the necessary qualifications. The original officers of the Society still hold the same positions and the membership slowly but steadily increases. In order to join the Society an invitation must be extended by one or more members to the candidate, whose papers are submitted to the proposer and seconder, who are responsible for their accuracy. The papers are then handed to a committee, who report to the Board of Managers. The names are balloted for by the Board of Managers, and two adverse votes reject the candidates.

The confusion that has arisen is owing to other organizations which have adopted the name of the original Society started in 1890. The methods of these imitative Societies being in each case different, much confusion must necessarily ensue.

There appear to be two Societies adopting the name of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA in the City of New York, besides the original Society, hence the "universal confusion" alluded to.

FROM THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Whatever confusion may exist in the public mind touching the Societies of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, arises, doubtless, from the fact that the original Society, which was started in May, 1890, from its narrow scope and somewhat autocratic management, was destined sooner or later to be eclipsed by a broader system and more extended membership. This first organization, of May, 1890, started branches, called chapters, in one or two States, while arbitrarily refusing recognition to others, among which were numbered Rhode Island and Virginia. To the former, when applying for admission, the reply was made that New England pedigrees were not accounted sufficiently aristocratic to merit notice; while to the blue-blooded Dames of Virginia word was sent that the Old Dominion was originally settled by convicts, which excluded them from all participation with the select little New York Society, which limited THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA to one hundred and fifty, or thereabouts.

Naturally this state of things could not long be suffered to endure, and when the Pennsylvania Chapter was told that Benjamin Franklin was not a worthy sire, nor one to be honored by latter-day "Dames," long smothered irritation broke out to some purpose. The Pennsylvania ladies seceded and formed a Society of their own, calling it not the Pennsylvania Chapter, but the "Pennsylvania Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA." This was in April, 1891, and shortly thereafter the new departure was strengthened by the adherence of New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, those States forming a nucleus for a National Society. Rhode Island, Virginia and District of Columbia speedily followed, till, in April, 1894, all the thirteen original States became represented in the National organization, which now numbers over 1,500 women.

Branches are now formed in many of the Western States, from Ohio to California.

The tie that exists between them is the National Constitution, though each State is autonomous, making its own code as to the qualifications for membership and the management of its own affairs.

The insignia of the National Society is also obligatory upon every member, as is also the National Certificate of Membership. By these two tokens, members of the organization recognize each other everywhere.

Membership in any one State Society does not confer the right of entry to any other State Society; guests from sister Societies are admitted, however, to the social meetings of the respective Societies.

The requisites for membership are based on the eligibility lists of the several States; the offices in the colonial period having varied essentially in the different provinces, necessitates distinctive State lists. Applicants may not propose themselves, but await an invitation from some member to whom they are well-known personally, and this invitation, when endorsed by another member, constitutes a nomination to membership, provided the candidate can substantiate her claims to descent by historical reference and genealogical data. Membership is then granted by right of lineage; but all the Societies of COLONIAL DAMES differ somewhat from those of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, inasmuch as the applicant cannot propose herself by right of ancestry, but is proposed on the invitation of some member. There is no more of personal caprice or personal favor manifested in this system than in any organization, where a knowledge of the personal character, education and respectability of the applicant is essential towards maintaining a proper standard for the Society. Suffice it to state that these rules are no bar to the constant growth of the Order of COLONIAL DAMES, which as the National Society is spreading over the whole United States, while the original association, which antedates the National by a year or so, is dwindling to the dimensions of a club coterie, with the rules of a secret society, its members having to pledge themselves before receiving a copy of its Year Book, to show it to no one outside the enchanted circle, nor even to leave it exposed to the gaze of the vulgar, on drawing-room or library tables.

Crumbs from the Banquet Table.

The men who held fast to the big toes of the English king were Tories.—*Rev. L. W. Allen of New Jersey.*

The community in which Paul Revere lived was more indebted to him in a useful way than to any other man of the times.—*Benjamin F. Stevens, Boston, December 22.*

The War of the Revolution was the fitting and inevitable culmination of the mental struggles of the centuries preceding.—*Flavel McGee of New Jersey.*

Christ burst upon the world with a new thought—the idea of equality before God. To the common people the thought was a revelation from heaven—to the great it was an emanation from hell.—*Flavel McGee, Newark, N. J.*

It is wise, therefore, in a nation, to foster patriotism by preserving the memory of noble deeds for the imitation and inspiration of the coming generations. Money expended in monuments and statuary and memorial days is not wasted, but wisely invested.—*Gen. R. Brinkerhoff at Columbus, O.*

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

[Arranged alphabetically. Where two societies have the same name, the order is determined by the name of the secretary.]

ATZEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL DAMES.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 20th Street, New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Miss Mary Desha, cor. 9th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. James Lawson, 37 Fifth Ave., New York.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,032 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 East 44th Street, New York City.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—Frank M. Avery, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.

WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE CALIFORNIA Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have a flourishing branch, with headquarters at San Diego. It represents several contiguous counties.



A SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Kalamazoo, Mich., sends us the following clipping: "A Rochester teacher, having occasion to use a portrait of George Washington at school exercises, was unable to find it on sale anywhere in the city."

THE GRAVE of Andrew Phillips, a soldier of the Revolution, at Kittery Point, Maine, has been marked by his grandsons, O. L. and Martin L. Frisbee, with one of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION markers.

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the 108th anniversary of the battle of Trenton on December 28, by a banquet, which was held at the Essex Lyceum in Newark. There were several patriotic speeches made during the evening, and the Mendelssohn Quartette sang patriotic songs.

AT A meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held Friday evening, January 11th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: **RESOLVED**, At this first meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held since the last State and municipal election, we congratulate the citizens of Buffalo upon their good fortune and great discrimination in having elected Gen. Edgar B. Jewett, a member of this Chapter, to the chief office of the municipality, and appreciate the honor conferred; and assure them that, as our ancestors upheld the cause of liberty against the armed hosts of the mother country, so will he and his associates sustain and defend the cause of good government and municipal right.

THE KENTUCKY Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has published a handsomely bound book in blue and white, containing the pedigrees and fighting records of its members' ancestors. The financial and social work of this Society is facetiously told by the *Louisville Times*:

"The Kentucky Chapter is now in a flourishing condition, and its financial ability is such that the members could give Jay Gould's ghost pointers. The dues are but \$1 a year, yet off of this they publish year books in store-clothes covers, give an occasional dinner at the Pendennis Club—a wet dinner at that—and wear badges like rainbows. The women revolutionists ante up \$3 in the Treasury, get out no books, have no Pendennis dinners, and now one conservative member suggests that cake and ice water are sufficient for the bodily refreshment of the ladies when they assemble. This suggestion, however, was voted right out the door, but the sad fact nevertheless remains that, with three times the money, the women don't understand the financial question well enough to make a widow's cruse of their treasury department.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, President General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was appointed chairman of the executive committee to entertain members of the January 24th and 25th Editorial convention in New York.

THE Rochester Historical Society held their meeting on January 11th, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. By special invitation THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were the guests of the Society.

THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Seattle, Washington, held a public patriotic service at the Chamber of Commerce Hall. They are to meet again February 5th, to greet the presidents of the Oregon and Washington Societies.

GEN. FERDINAND P. EARLE, a member of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was decorated with a State service badge of bronze and gold at the State Capitol, Albany, on New Year's day, for long (over 32 years) and faithful service in the State military service.

THE New Jersey Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will place one of the "markers" at the grave of John Grace of Cape May, a soldier of the 3d New Jersey. Washington commended him in a personal letter. County Superintendent V. O. Miller has called attention to its neglected condition.

THE Ohio Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have recently issued a book of much more than ordinary interest. It is illustrated, contains several patriotic addresses, statistics of various kinds, and full information about this active organization, and also about the Ohio DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Arkansas Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their annual meeting on January 4th at Little Rock. The following officers were elected: President, Col. S. W. Williams; vice-president, R. A. Edgerton; secretary and registrar, Fay Hempstead. They will hold their annual banquet February 22d.

THE Iowa Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting in Des Moines on January 15th, and elected the following officers: President, L. B. Raymond; vice-president, Albert W. Swalm; treasurer, Herman Knapp; secretary, C. H. E. Boardman; registrar, Dr. E. H. Hazen; historian, Judge G. W. Wakefield; chaplain, Rev. E. M. Vittum. The next meeting will be February 22d.

THE Illinois Chapter of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave a reception on January 22d, in Chicago, at the Auditorium Hotel, at which Normand S. Patton read a paper on "America's Patriotic Songs." The officers are: President, G. F. Bissell; first vice president, Henry S. Boutell; second vice-president, Henry K. Elkins; secretary, John D. Vandercook; treasurer, John H. Trumbull.

THE Anthony Wayne Chapter, No. 1, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their annual meeting in Fort Wayne, Ind., on January 1st, and elected the following officers: President, Seneca B. Brown; vice-president, Robertson J. Fisher; secretary, Charles B. Fitch; treasurer, David C. Fisher. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Clark Fairbank, the site of Old Fort Wayne.

THE Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its recent meeting in Columbus, adopted the following resolution: **Resolved**, That we recommend to Ohio SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in every county in the State, to meet at their several county seats on Saturday, the 19th of May next, at 1 P. M., and organize for a patriotic celebration of our American natal day—the Fourth of July.

THE Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of California have recently issued a circular containing the following paragraph:

The attention of Compatriots is invited to the significant characteristics of their Society.

It is an organization for endless time.

The spirit of Americanism which dwells in it is loftier, broader and truer than in any other organization, and it is exclusive only in respect of descent and worthiness.

It is democratic. For it distinguishes in no way between the descendant of the private soldier, the citizen and the officer of the period of the Revolution.

Its membership deserves more rapid increase. And to this end Compatriots are requested to put forth all possible effort to bring in members, and to see that their sons enroll themselves in the patriotic company of their fathers. The law of heredity is in its operation no less certain than the law of gravitation, and sons of Revolutionary Sires are missionaries of patriotism by commission from their fathers.

MR. BAUMAN L. BELDEN, a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, read a paper upon "The Insignia of the Patriotic Hereditary Societies of the United States," before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, No. 17 East 43d Street, on the evening of January 31st. He was given a vote of thanks, and a copy of his excellent paper was asked for, to publish in the proceedings of the Society.

"AT THE meeting of the Washington, D. C., SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, January 8th, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, a resolution was introduced by C. H. Mansur, providing for the appointment of delegates to the national convention who would favor the union of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION into one grand patriotic Society. It provided for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee, if such should be appointed, from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. After discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Advancement."—*Washington Star*.

"THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and its kindred organization, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were given a reception recently by the Mary Washington Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C. At the close of the entertainment an informal discussion was entered into by the assembled guests over a plan for a joint hall, to be occupied by the three Societies represented at the meeting. It is the desire of those in favor of the hall that the plans be perfected in time to lay them before the Continental Congress, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which is to meet in this city early in February. At the conclusion of the discussion an elegant supper was served."—*Washington News*.

OVER 350 guests responded to the invitation of the Chicago SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, January 22, to the reception held at the Auditorium banquet room. Mr. Chas. K. Miller was the efficient chairman of arrangements. The function included a choice literary and musical programme. A fragment of a paper read by Mr. N. S. Patten, may contain a statement that is new to some:

"When Francis Scott Key, in the morning, saw the stars and stripes still floating over the fort, he wrote immediately on the back of an old letter the song which was first called, 'The Defense of Fort McHenry.' A member of a dramatic company read the poem to the soldiers encamped in Baltimore, and they begged him to set the words to music. He hunted up the old air of 'Adams and Liberty,' set the words to it, and sang to the soldiers the song we now will hear."

THE BEACON SOCIETY, of Boston, Mass., held its annual meeting and banquet on December 29, 1894. The following officers were elected: President, C. O. Stearns; vice-presidents, R. J. Monks and S. Wells; secretary, E. George; treasurer, A. G. Webster. Captain Nathan Appleton, in his after dinner speech, said that on the 19th of October there was a bronze emblem of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (the Massachusetts Society) placed by the grave of General Lafayette, in Paris, France; the presentation was made in the presence of several of the descendants of General Lafayette, and the oldest of the family name, Mr. G. de Sehune Lafayette, replied to the presentation speech.

MR. JOSIAH LOMBARD, ex president of the Illinois Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has given to that Society one hundred dollars, to be awarded in prizes to the students of the High Schools in the State of Illinois, for the best three essays on "Illinois in the American Revolution." The prizes will be paid in gold coin of the United States, viz.: Fifty dollars for the best essay; thirty dollars for the second best essay; twenty dollars for the third best essay. In addition to the above three prizes, there will be awarded seventeen "honorable mention" certificates to the writers of that number of essays most nearly approaching in merit those for which the money prizes are awarded, attested by the signatures of the president and secretary of this Society, and an imprint of its insignia. The essays will be decided upon, according to merit, by a committee of three.

THE MINNESOTA SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized the 26th of December, 1889, has 311 members, and is an extremely alive organization, not excepting President Edgerton, who is a "living son" of a soldier of the Revolution. Secretary E. S. Chittenden, of St. Paul, anticipates a membership of 500 before the end of this year, and this notwithstanding the careful and painstaking scrutiny of proofs of descent submitted. The last annual meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, at St. Paul, on the 26th of December, and a type-written stenographic report has been forwarded to THE SPIRIT OF '76, which we are unable to find room for. It shows a thoughtfulness and thoroughness which is appreciated. If their February 22d banquet is carried out with the same care and interest which seems to enter into all their work, it will be worth attending.

THE most enthusiastic annual meeting in the history of the Ohio Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Columbus on January 8th in the State Library. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Lucius B. Wing, of Newark (the son of a Revolutionary soldier); vice-presidents, Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, B. M. Moulton of Lima, and John W. Harper of Cincinnati; corresponding secretary, Maj. Harry P. Ward, of Columbus; recording secretary, Col. W. N. P. Darrow, of Columbus; registrar, Col. W. L. Curry, of Marysville; treasurer, Rev. W. R. Parsons, of Worthington; and historian, Dr. O. W. Aldrich, of Columbus. Board of Management: Prof. Charles Olney of Cleveland, Hon. Martin D. Follett of Marietta, Hon. E. O. Randall, Hon. Tod B. Galloway, Mr. A. H. Smythe, of Columbus. The Ohio Society is growing steadily and surely.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the New Jersey Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION occurred at Newark, December 26th. Thirty-two members have been admitted during the last year, making a total membership of 285. A committee was appointed upon revision of constitution. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mr. John Whitehead for the fifth time. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; secretary, G. Wisner Thorne; treasurer, Frederick Freylichusen; registrar, J. J. Hubbell, all of Newark; registrar, Andrew D. Mellick, Plainfield; chaplain, Rev. L. W. Allen, of Newark. On the Board of Managers, Captain Joseph G. Ogden and Walter Chandler, of this city, were elected. The others chosen were Franklin Murphy, Gen. W. S. Stryker, Philip H. Offman, Elias O. Doremus, Peter B. Fairchild, George W. Ketchman, Henry L. Janeway, Walter S. Nichols, and Thomas W. Williams.

AT the last annual meeting of the Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, they formally adopted a badge for the use of members of the State Society. The badge is made of bronze, with blue and white ribbon attachment, with three bars attached. Only members who participated in Memorial Day parade are entitled to have attached to their badge the first bar; only members who attended the Flag Day dinner, June 14th, are entitled to have the second bar; only members who attended the dinner, October 18th, in commemoration of the surrender of Cornwallis, are entitled to have the third bar. Thus the right to wear the three bars belongs only to those members who participated in the Memorial Day parade, and who also attended the Flag Day dinner and the Yorktown Day banquet. Subsequent bars will be added from time to time, as occasion requires, commemorative of events in which members of the Society take part. The Chicago Continental Guard has established two drill days each month, at the First Regiment Armory, Michigan Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

THE Massachusetts Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have on their membership roll the following nineteen "own" sons who were living when last heard from, viz.:

Edmund H. N. Blood of Tepperell, Mass.
Elbridge Boynton, Worcester, Mass.
William H. Burnham, Essex, Mass.
James M. Edwards, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John F. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.
James Faxon, Salem, Mass.
Joseph Greenleaf, Milford, Mass.
Joseph Hill, Hyde Park, Mass.
Albert Hobard, Rockland, Mass.
Thomas Hooper, Bridgewater, Mass.
Archelaus Lewis, North Falmouth, Me.
John McClure, Raven, Mass.
James A. Montgomery, North Andover, Mass.
Ethan C. Ring, Melrose, Mass.
Luke Smith, Acton, Mass.
Elbridge G. Snow, Fitchburg, Mass.
Thomas T. Stone, Bolton, Mass.
Luther L. Tarbell, Marlborough, Mass.
Elijah Kellogg, North Harpwell, Me.

AT the meeting, December 26th, of the St. Paul, Minn., Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the following were elected to membership: Frank H. Brown of Benson, Horace W. Brown of Argyle, Harry Caldwell of St. Paul, John Franklin Calboun of Minneapolis, Dr. J. W. Chamberlin of St. Paul, Robert D. Cone of Minneapolis, Frank W. M'Cutcheon of St. Paul, Erastus D. Edgerton of Helena, Mont., William Wand, Alfred H. Fitch of Anoka, Gen. Wm. Haber of Minneapolis, John Power Knowles of St. Paul, Fisher Ames of St. Paul, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of St. Paul, Rev. John Paul Egbert of St. Paul, Charles B. Grant of St. Paul, Lorenzo Hoyt of St. Paul, Arthur S. Lovett of Minneapolis, Hon. George A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Edward R. Sanford, Jr., of St. Paul, George H. Sheire of St. Paul, Charles and John A. S. Steers of St. Paul, and Hon. Irving Todd of Hastings.

THE Board of Managers of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently passed a resolution, "heartily endorsing" a bill "to incorporate the trustees of scenic and historic places and objects and to provide for the care of certain property of the State." The act provides for a board of not less than 18 nor more than 25, who may acquire property, and administer it without profit to themselves, in the interest of the public. Those who thus seek incorporation are:

William H. Webb, Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Francis, Charles A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan, Henry E. Howland, Edward P. Hatch, William L. Bull, James M. Taylor, J. Hampden Robb, Ebenezer K. Wright, Lewis Cass Ledyard, William M. Everts, Wager Swayne, Charles R. Miller, Frederick W. Devos, Elbridge S. Spaulding, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Thomas V. Welch, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Frederick J. de Peyster, Morgan Dix, John A. Stewart, Charles C. Beaman, Francis Vinton Greene, Peter A. Porter, George N. Lawrence, Benjamin F. Tracy, Augustus Frank, Charles Z. Lincoln, John Hudson Peck, Sherman S. Rogers, William Hamilton Harris, Alexander E. Orr, Alexander B. Crane, John Hodge, Robert L. Fryer, J. S. T. Stranahan, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Charles A. Hawley, Henry E. Gregory, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry J. Cookingham, Henry R. Durfee, H. Walter Webb, and M. D. Raymond.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Cincinnati held a reception on New Year's day, to commemorate the day that the American flag was unfurled, January 1st, 1776.



MRS. JESSIE B. FREMONT has been elected president of a new Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has been formed in Los Angeles, California.

MRS. MATTIE A. HAND, now regent for Kansas for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will soon organize a Chapter in Topeka, Kan.

THERE was a meeting of the Old Dominion Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held on January 3d, in Richmond, Va. They will give an entertainment on January 21st. Mrs. Barton H. Wise from Augusta, Ga., was present.

THE Connecticut State conference of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in Meriden on January 4th, at the First Congregational church. Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, State regent, presided. There are over 900 members in the State.

MISS JEANNETTE BOOTH, a member of the Bridgeport Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has in her possession a rare Revolutionary relic, which is the payroll kept by Capt. John Booth, of the men that answered the alarm in Fairfield, July 7th, 1779, when the British burned 197 buildings in the town.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Boston held their annual meeting and at the same time celebrated the 121st anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. They elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Regent, Mrs. William Lee; secretary, Mrs. G. F. Daniels; treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Head; registrar, Mrs. F. M. Goss; librarian, Mrs. G. F. Choate.

THE meeting of the Buffalo Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held on December 21st, was a memorable event in the history of this Chapter, as there were numerous Colonial relics exhibited by members of the Chapter. The decorations of the parlors where the meeting was held were of Christmas greens and National flags.

THERE has been organized in Norristown, Pa., a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which is to be known as Valley Forge Chapter, and its officers are: Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Hemsicker; secretary, Mrs. Catherine Corson; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Fornance; historian, Mrs. Hugh McInnes; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Spear.

MRS. J. BURDETT, the State regent for Vermont of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, reports that the first Chapter organized was at Burlington in 1892. They have now 50 members. August 11th the Chapter at Arlington followed, and now has 25 members. The third was at Rutland, organized May 18th, 1893, and is in a very flourishing condition with 23 members. The Bennington Chapter, organized August 16th, 1893, has 24 members. The fifth Chapter was organized October 11th, 1893, at Montpelier; the sixth January 16th, 1894, at Brattleboro; the seventh at St. Johnsbury and the eighth at St. Albans.

THE Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formed January 4th, at Chillicothe, Ohio, has been named "The Nathaniel Massie" Chapter, in honor of the founder of that city, a soldier of the Revolution.

THE Old Concord Chapter of Bedford, Mass., of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met on January 12th in the First Parish Church, where the illustrious John Hancock presided over the first Provincial Congress in '75.

THE Mary Washington Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Washington, D. C., tendered a reception to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on January 8. They are planning to secure a joint hall.

LADY VON RYDINGSVARD of Boston has a Swedish name, but is a member of Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by right of descent from seventeen ancestors (out of a possible twenty-four) who were soldiers of the Revolution.

THE Sarah Ludlow Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Seymour, Conn., gave a musicale on January 16th. The chapter is one of the most flourishing in Connecticut, and has as regent, Mrs. L. A. Camp, and as vice-regent, Mrs. Carlos French.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Portland, Me., will join with the SONS in celebrating February 22d. January 14th the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter held a meeting and admitted eight new members. Mrs. Dr. Bangs read a paper upon the capture of Captain Mowatt.

THE Mary Warren Chapter of Springfield, Mass., of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their annual meeting on January 12th, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; vice-regent, Mrs. H. K. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. G. F. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. K. Potter; treasurer, Mrs. William Wilcox.

At their last annual meeting, the Chester County, Pa., Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes of West Chester; vice-regent, Mrs. H. A. Beale of Parkesburg; secretary, Miss Hannah Marshall; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. M. Hayes; registrar, Mrs. Jos. T. Rothcock.

THE bell which has been made for presentation to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, national regent of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was recently exhibited and rung at the meeting of the Maryland Chapter of the Society. The purpose of its presentation is as a memorial of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of ex-President Harrison, who was the first national president of the order.

THE National Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold their annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of February, a full report of which will appear in our next issue. Rumored that THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have expressed a desire for the two Societies to unite. The erection of a National Colonial Hall at Washington, will also be a topic for discussion.

THE New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a special meeting recently for the purpose of electing delegates to the February 22d Convention in Washington. For the purpose of paying for the Barnard College chair, they intend to give a series of lectures. Price of season tickets will be \$5. They intend to give a concert at Sherry's on the afternoon of February 12th, at which the celebrated court pianiste, Mme. Ruta, of Italy, will make her first appearance in America. They adopted a set of resolutions commending with Mrs. Stevenson and instructed their secretary to forward a copy of same to her; also a set of resolutions in memoriam to be forwarded to Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

THE Lafayette, (Ind.), Courier of January 7 had a four-column account of the latest enterprise of General de Lafayette Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. They have raised \$1,600 by popular subscription, largely aided by the *Indianapolis News*, for the purchase of a silver service including a "loving cup" for the new battle ship *Indiana*. The cup will be ornamented with a patriotic design. Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, the regent of the Society, has been active in this enterprise.

Saturday evening, January 26th, the Chapter gave a unique entertainment for the benefit of the "Loving cup" fund, the net proceeds of which were over \$200. It consisted of tableaux and patriotic subjects, music, a minuet, an exhibition of miniatures, and a "cheering cup of tea." The *Lafayette Leader* said, in part:

Lafayette Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION did itself proud. It was a charming entertainment from first to last, reflecting highest credit upon those who labored so faithfully and with such unselfish devotion. It was an undertaking that appealed to local pride and patriotic devotion to State and Nation—something that was to be the beginning of a series of exhibitions throughout the Hoosier State, with the object of providing a fitting silver service for the battleship named in honor of our great State.

IF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will see that the local newspapers report the name of their Society correctly in the accounts made of their meetings, it will save the architect of this column from going down sorrowing to a premature grave. The word "American" is frequently omitted in the printed reports received at this office, and there is constant and extreme difficulty involved in preparing this monthly budget.

AT the annual meeting of the Warren and Prescott Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Boston, Mass., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. S. Eliot; vice-regent, Mrs. W. S. Fitz; secretary, Mrs. L. S. Davis; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. H. Beal; treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Sprague; registrar, Mrs. G. Le B. Upham. The *Boston Globe* speaks of this Chapter as "the swellest club for women in Boston."

A MEETING of the Delaware County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. James Watts Worden, on January 23, 1895. After the regular business, Mrs. John Russell Young of the New York City Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, read an interesting paper—"The Life of Mary Hemmingsway," and was followed by Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway and Miss Eliza S. Leiper of the Delaware County Chapter. An informal reception followed.

AT a recent meeting of the National Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Florence Anderson Clark was appointed state regent for Texas. Mrs. Clark is the granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Smith of Baltimore, Md., who served in the Maryland and Virginia line during the Revolutionary War. He was the younger brother of Major Elnathan Smith of Connecticut (the grandfather of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C.S.A.) Captain Smith was the son of Joseph Smith of Farmington and Thankful Hubbard, his wife, a mother of patriots, who had four soldier sons; Gideon, killed in the French and Indian war; Gordon, a soldier of the Revolution, also killed; Elnathan and Joseph, Jr. Mrs. Thankful Hubbard Smith was the daughter of George Hubbard of Middleton, Conn. (1680), granddaughter of Samuel Hubbard (1648) and Sarah Kirby, his wife and great-great-granddaughter of George Hubbard, who came from Massachusetts to Hartford in 1639, and his wife, Elizabeth Watts of Hartford.

THE Chicago Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has among its members, the author of the following excellent tribute, entitled, "Mother of Patriots," which was read at a recent meeting:

Poets have sung of women fair,
With eyes of blue and golden hair;
Again, of those whose orbs of light
Rivaled the raven's wing and night
When the pale moon and stars are hid
Beneath storm clouds, their coverlid;
Beauty perfected had its birth
In Eve, the fairest of the earth,
And charms of form and sparkling eyes
Have wielded power since Paradise.
But add to these a tender grace
And courage strong with which to face
Dangers and troubles in life's way,
Patience to wait and faith to pray—
Then, in this picture of your mind,
Mothers of patriots you'll find.
Imagination has the rein,
Drives down the years, and here again
We see them in homely ways
Before the "Independence Days";
Again these mothers and their ways
Of the far-off colonial days,
Present another point of view
As they pass by us in review.
See them, their fears well in hand,
Tearless beside their loved ones stand,
With deftest fingers buckling tight
To some dear form the saber bright,
Praying above the faithful gun
For husband, lover or for son,
That they might ever faithful be,
First to their God, then liberty.
On history's page and granite scroll
The answers in these prayers unroll—
Alas, some had to bleed and die
To win our glorious victory!
Marbles and books and songs and verse
Their fame undying shall rehearse,
And they who later fall asleep,
In fragrant memory we'll keep;
The orator in speech shall tell
How gallantly they fought and well;
Sculptors and painters shall portray
Heroes of "Independence Day,"
Whose memory can never perish
While we the love of freedom cherish.
And to those mothers, at whose knee
They learned of God and liberty,
When patriotic days we keep—
O, then for them a harvest reap;
Tell of their worth in thrilling story,
Give them their well earned share of glory
In that day's work that sets us free
From every sovereign, God, but thee.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Bound Brook, N. J., gave a reception on New Years evening at the old Middlebrook Hotel. The formal presentation of the charter to the chapter was made by Hon. William H. Whiting, and received by Mrs. Hamilton on behalf of the chapter. Among those who responded to toasts were: Rev. T. E. Davis, W. B. R. Mason, F. N. Voorhees, Rev. J. W. Dally, H. M. Herbert, R. Lamb and E. D. La Tourette.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will occur at Washington on February 22d. The event is important and will be reported in the March number of THE SPIRIT OF '76. An offer to the officers at Washington to report their meeting has elicited the somewhat frigid reply that "No reporters are to be admitted. It is not important to reach other people." Wherefore this exclusiveness? Do the ladies wish this paper to suspend all publication concerning them? Believing that the majority of the DAUGHTERS are friendly to this magazine, a full report will appear in our March number as before stated.

THE Ohio Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the unfurling of the first American flag by holding a banquet in Cincinnati, during which Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, State regent, made a very appropriate address, also Miss Clara Newton, and Dr. Rhodes, representing the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Hinkle is a lady of the highest social standing in Cincinnati, and her address was eloquent, as the following brief extract will show:

I did not know or appreciate the significance of the term "Old Glory" until I heard somewhere, the assertion that the flag of the United States was older than the majority of those of foreign nations flying to-day. Great Britain's colors were adopted in 1801—twenty-four years after those of the United States; the flag of Spain in 1785, and the tri color of France in 1794, the flag of Portugal in 1830, that of Spain in 1848, while the flag of the great German Empire dates from 1871. You see our banner is indeed the "old flag"—our flag—which repeats the story of the original Colonies in its thirteen blended stripes, and that keeps the record of our increasing States in the number of its increasing stars—a star for every State upon its field of blue. May these stars multiply until they shall represent the willing union, under equal laws, of all the people on this continent, from the pole to the Isthmus. With patriotic hope and patriotic vision I greet the flag of the Union, a Union that shall be continental in its extent; a flag whose stars shall be as the milky way.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE New York SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, held its annual meeting on the 8th of January, the eightieth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Commodore Banks, on behalf of the Committee on Publication of the Register, reported that it was nearly ready for the press, and would contain the records of all the original members who served in the War of 1812. The following officers were elected: Rev. Morgan Dix, commandant; Asa Bird Gardner, vice commandant; Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., adjutant and secretary; Dr. Gouverneur Mather Senet, quartermaster and treasurer; Charles Isham, paymaster and assistant secretary; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, chaplain; Dr. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, United States Army, surgeon, and Morris Patterson Ferris, registrar.

The Society of the War of 1812.

AN OHIO SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 was organized January 15th in the State Library, at Columbus, with the following officers: President, O. W. Aldrich, L.L.D., of Columbus; vice-presidents, Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Gen. George B. Wright of Columbus, and Maj. R. M. Davidson of Newark; registrar, Col. W. N. P. Darrow; treasurer, D. L. Gard; secretary, Maj. H. P. Ward, of Columbus.



THE 8th of January at Baltimore, was celebrated in a way worthy of the eightieth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by the the Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. The exercises were held in Northampton Hall, Hon. Edwin Warfield presiding. In this connection, it may be added that all of President Warfield's ancestors, for two hundred years, have been natives of Maryland. The *Baltimore American* gives an extended account of the entertainment, from which the following extract is taken:

A literary and musical programme was rendered, after which a collation was served. The programme was as follows: Song, "The Star Spangled Banner," Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson; welcome address, Hon. Edwin Warfield, president of the society; song, "Maryland, My Maryland," Miss Cornelia Ross Fotts; paper, "Causes Which Led to the War of 1812," James E. Carr, Jr.; song, "Hail Columbia," Mrs. Edward J. Evans; paper, "Maryland Troops

at Bladensburg," Dr. Albert K. Hadel; song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," Mrs. Wright Nichols; paper, "The Battle of New Orleans," Robert Clinton Coale; song, "The United States of America," Miss May Bond; song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the assembly.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A., of Germantown, the Secretary General of the Society of the WAR OF 1812, read a paper, January 14th, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, upon "The History of the Defenses of the Delaware River in the Revolution."

Sons of the Revolution.

THERE was a special meeting of the Iowa branch of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held on January 4th, at Davenport. Bishop Perry is president. The membership is 80. The annual dues, \$3.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of Missouri will celebrate their first anniversary by a banquet at the Mercantile Club House, St. Louis, February 22d. The Society will have trebled its membership by that time.

THE statement made by Hon. James G. Graham, of Newburgh, at the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION banquet, November 26th, in New York, that "Governor George Clinton was father of Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded the British forces," has been questioned. Mr. Graham replies that his critic has evidently confused the two Governor Clintons. One George Clinton was governor after the War of the Revolution, but the one of whom he spoke was the Colonial Governor from 1745 to 1753.

THE Maryland Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have offered a bronze medal to the scholars of the State for the best original essay on "The Navy in the Revolution." The essay is to contain 1776 words, and be filed not later than April 1, 1895, with the secretary of the Society.

THE IOWA branch of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a special meeting at the house of Bishop Perry, on January 4th, at which the following amendments to the by-laws were passed upon: that the membership fee be raised from \$3 to \$5, and the annual dues from \$3 to \$5.

THE Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have been granted permission by Select Council to occupy the Chambers of Select and Common Councils in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as a meeting room, and place for exhibiting the flags and relics of the American Revolution belonging to, or in the possession of, said Society.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION gave a banquet in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 19th, to commemorate the entrance of General Washington with the Continental Army into Valley Forge. The large dining room of the Aldine Hotel was tastefully decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and the colors of the Society—buff and blue, and the famous "Don't Tread on Me Flag," the *fleur-de-lis* and pine tree flags.

A CHAPTER of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was organized January 17th at Kansas City, Mo. This is the first branch of the main Society at St. Louis. The officers chosen were: President, E. H. Allen; vice president, J. V. C. Karnes; secretary, A. L. Howe; treasurer, W. B. Thayer; board of managers, I. P. Dana, Thomas James, F. A. Faxon, Richard Gentry, J. Scott Harrison and J. L. Grider. Those outside of the city desiring information or wishing to become members will be sent particulars by addressing Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York will hold their fifth annual church service at the Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's, Fifth avenue and 27th Street, on Sunday, February 24th. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Murray, Dean of Princeton, assisted by Dr. Van Dyke. Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., General Chaplain of the Society; Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the New York Society; Rev. D. Eggleston, D. D., of Clifton, Staten Island, and the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn. The Society will meet in the lecture room and march to the church, taking seats in the main aisle. A special musical programme has been arranged. Delegations of six have been invited from the CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, WAR OF 1812, AZTEC, MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, COLONIAL DAMES and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, special pews being reserved for them. The church will be decorated with the flags of the Society and buff and blue drapery. The New York State Society now has a membership of 1,580.

MR. ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, the secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, desires to secure the year books of the various Societies.

THE Philadelphia Council, by ordinance, has authorized the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to place a monument at 81st and Queen streets, to mark the site of the August, 1777, encampment.

THE Minnesota Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held their annual meeting on December 26, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms in St. Paul. The President of the Chapter, Albert Edgerton, presided.

CAPTAIN LEWIS S. WISNER, a member of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, residing at Middletown, N. Y., has just received a Medal of Honor from the Secretary of War for gallantry at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

RUMORED, that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS are to jointly occupy permanent headquarter apartments in the new portion of the Waldorf which is about to be erected.

THE ALBANY chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held, on January 15, a banquet, and elected the following officers: president, M. Hale; vice-president, H. P. Read; secretary, C. H. Mills; treasurer, A. Pruyne; historian, H. L. Hicks; registrar, W. J. Willis, M. D.; chaplain, E. A. Bartlett, M. D.

ONE of the most active and efficient State secretaries is Mr. Richard Hurd, the secretary of the Minnesota SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The prize essay contest which he has been promoting will be completed February 22d. If the school children of Minnesota do not know of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, it will not be his fault.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was held at the Auditorium Parlors, December 4th. The officers elected were: Rev. Walter Delafield, president; Thomas Floyd-Jones, vice-president; Robert Patterson Benedict, secretary; J. Frank Kelley, treasurer; and Richard Hoppin Wyman, registrar. In the evening a banquet was held at the Auditorium annex.

THE Pennsylvania Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION observed the "commencement of the encampment of the American army at Valley Forge in 1777," by attending the sixth annual service at Christ Church in Philadelphia, on December 16th, at 4 P.M. The Society gave a reception December 18th at the Aldine. February 22d another reception will be given at the same place.

A PRELIMINARY organization of a South Carolina Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was effected at Charleston, September 3, 1894, a meeting of gentlemen eligible to membership having been called by Mr. George W. Olney, of the New York Society, representing the Committee on Organization of State Societies, appointed by the General Society. Mr. L. Pinckney Lowndes (assistant secretary general of the CINCINNATI), presided, and some sixty names, representative of the most distinguished Revolutionary families of the State and other States, were entered on the preliminary roll of membership. At an adjourned meeting, held December 14th following, the permanent organization was perfected and the following gentlemen chosen officers for the first year: President, Christopher S. Gadsden (president of the Northeastern Railroad); vice-president, Thomas Pickney Lowndes; treasurer, Clarence C. Olney; secretary, Gustavus M. Pinckney; registrar, James G. Holmes; chaplain, Rev. John Johnson, D. D., rector of St. Philip's Church; managers, Rev. C. E. Chichester, John Grimal, Robert N. Dargan, Zimmerman Davis, Frank E. Taylor, William S. Hastie, William Henry Parker, and H. K. Jenkins. The constitution which was adopted, establishes December 14th, the anniversary of the evacuation of Charleston by the British forces in 1782, as the annual meeting day, and provides for an annual religious service on the Sunday nearest February 22d, following the custom introduced by the New York Society. The first service will be held at the venerable Church of St. Philip's, of which the chaplain of the Society is rector. The Society, which has large and valuable material to draw from, is in a flourishing condition, and is receiving constant additions to its membership.

JANUARY 18th was the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the Battle of Princeton, which was fought on January 3, 1777, during which General Washington displayed such generalship as to almost completely rout the British under command of Cornwallis. The first cannon ball fired by the British, entered old Nassau Hall and completely shot away the head of King George, from a painting hanging in the building.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE newly organized Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION at New Orleans are to undertake the completion of the partly finished monument to Packenham's memory.

THE New Jersey Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION gave an entertainment at East Orange on January 8d, to commemorate the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting on January 7th at 64 Madison Avenue, New York City. Reports were received from Chapter regents, and the general board of the executive committee was chosen.



THE New Jersey Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION held their annual meeting on January 8th in East Orange, and chose these officers for the ensuing year: Corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. E. Adams; recording secretary, Miss G. Treat; treasurer, Mrs. G. Hudenpyl; registrar, Mrs. G. B. Carter; historian, Miss A. Sterling.

A Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION on Long Island has been formed under the title of the New Utrecht Chapter, and with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt; treasurer,

Mrs. A. Bennett; secretary, Mrs. J. Berry; registrar, Mrs. W. P. Schiers.

LEST it be thought that there has been discrimination between the two Societies, in the selection of news, it should be known that every item concerning the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, without exception, that could by any means be obtained, has been used.

Society of Colonial Wars.

THE December meeting of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, of Massachusetts, was held at Boston, on December 19th, at which time there were presented several papers of importance from the Massachusetts State archives.



THE District of Columbia Chapter of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held a banquet on December 19th, at the Shoreham, in Washington, D. C. Among the speakers were Dr. Wyman, Prof. A. Howard Clark, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, General Veazey, and Mr. James Bowen. THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and THE LOYAL LEGION were toasted.

THE annual meeting of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, of Massachusetts, was held on December 21st, at which the following officers were elected: Governor, F. E. Abbot; deputy-governor, H. O. Houghton; lieutenant governor, S. S. Green; secretary, W. K. Watkins; treasurer, A. Thompson; registrar, J. A. Noyes; historian, Walter Page; surgeon, Miles Standish; chancellor,

Melville Bigelow; chaplain, Rev. George Bodge.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. MERWIN, a prominent citizen of Wilton, Conn., and also a member of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York, and who was secretary of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and a charter member of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, died, after a long illness, on December 18th, at the advanced age of sixty.

THE third annual dinner of the New York SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS will be held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Waldorf, Fifth Avenue and 33d Street, New York, on Monday, February 11th, at seven o'clock, on the occasion of the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763. The price of tickets for members and their friends has been placed at six dollars each. The committee consists of Frederick H. Betts, chairman, 120 Broadway; Henry G. Trevor, treasurer, 11 William Street; F. Diodate Thompson, Union Club; William P. Wainwright, Jr., 46 Exchange Place; Henry C. Swords, secretary, Real Estate Trust Co., 30 Nassau Street.

THE third annual dinner of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of Philadelphia, was given at the Hotel Bellevue on January 16th; Edward Shippen, deputy governor, presided; among those who were present and responded to toasts were Judge Pennypacker,

J. G. Leach, Capt. H. H. Bellas, C. Williams, Capt. R. S. Collum and Col. E. Morrell. The *Philadelphia Ledger*, in describing this banquet, said:

Colonel Morrell's remarks possessed historic and local interest. He said it was not generally known how ancient is the character of the militia of Pennsylvania. The first efforts to organize militia in colonial times, and the first mention of militia, are in the minutes of councils in 1688. In 1704 three companies were organized in Philadelphia, three in New Castle, two in Sussex and two in Kent. Little advance was then made in militia organizations until 1744, when war was declared with France. In Philadelphia 1,200 men were recruited, and Benjamin Franklin refused the colonelcy of a militia regiment that afterward became the foundation of the bulwark of the United States.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE primary object in this organization was the forming of a Society of female descendants of the Soldiers of the WAR OF 1812. The conception of this movement was in the mind of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, with whom also the initial steps of organization were planned.

January 8, 1891, several ladies met at the Everett House, New York, by her invitation, and, although the work was largely informal, they laid out a plan for a National and eighteen State societies, one for each State in existence at the time of the 1812 war. A scheme of names as State presidents was decided upon, and to these they afterwards wrote.

This work has been so far successful that Societies in four States have been organized—viz., first, Ohio, instituted on the 10th of September, 1891, Mrs. Chapman president, who resides at Cleveland, Ohio; second, New York, instituted February 7, 1892, with Mrs. E. P. Steers, of New York, as president; third, Louisiana, instituted January 8, 1893, with Mrs. M. A. Bailey, of New Orleans, as president, and fourth, Texas, instituted January 8, 1893, of which Mrs. James H. French, of San Antonio, is president. The fifth State to organize will be Maryland, and the sixth West Virginia, both nearly ready.

The ladies claim, emphatically, that they are not in conflict with either of the two Societies of "Daughters," as their descent is from the soldiers of the '812 war.

The insignia is a gold five-pointed star, with inscription in blue enamel; the seal, "Liberty Enlightening the World;" the motto, "Liberty and Fraternity."

The meeting for formal organization of a National Society, to which these various State Societies should give allegiance, and in which they should be represented, was held at 11 A. M., January 8, 1895, at the Everett House, New York. Among those present were: Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. S. M. Coulan, Mrs. C. J. Bourgoine, Mrs. J. Q. Adams, Mrs. Robert Gregory, Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. Albert C. Bage, Mrs. E. Bell, Mme. de Louis, Miss Webster, the Misses Sims, of Virginia; Mrs. Russell Larned, Mrs. Henry Slade Milton, of Massachusetts; Mrs. John W. Lovell, Miss Smith, of Michigan.

The exercises began with the playing of the "Spirit of '76 March," followed by prayer, then the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The States of Ohio, Louisiana, New York and West Virginia were represented. Inclement weather prevented a large attendance. Mrs. Darling presided and read an account of the work thus far, and suggested that the society make a distinctive anniversary of the Monday following Easter as a day to be observed in memory of the dead of their Society by the wearing of the carnation, "the flower of destiny." Mrs. Leroy S. Smith read a paper upon the January 8, 1815, battle of New Orleans. Mrs. Salus followed by reading a list of those who had died during the last two years.

It was then announced, without motion or debate, that the general officers appointed at the 1892 meeting would hold over for one more year, and, there being no objection, it was so decided. This will leave the list as follows:

President-General—Mrs. S. A. Webster, of New York.

Vice-President-General—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of 332 West 87th Street, New York.

Regent-General—Mrs. A. Rumon Salus, of New York.

Secretary-General—Mrs. George A. Ludkin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.

Treasurer-General—Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, 302 West 89th Street.

Historian-General—Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, 117 West 89th Street, New York.

Librarian—Miss Florence L. Adams, 102 West 89th Street, New York.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Slade was made acting president.

It was reported that the Louisiana Society was especially in a flourishing condition and that the Chalamee battlefield and monument have been put into their custody.

THE DAUGHTERS OF 1812, of New Orleans, La., held a meeting on January 9th, at the residence of Mrs. V. A. Fowler. Mrs. M. A. Bailey presided. A new seal was adopted, having the figure of a bale of cotton surmounted by two cannon.

Colonial Dames of America.

THE original Society of THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, founded 1890. Mrs. Archibald Gracie King, president; Mrs. J. Lyon Gardener, first vice president; Mrs. Wm. Walter Rutherford, second vice president, held one of its charming social monthly germans on January 15th, at the residence of Mrs. J. Hampton Robb, at which Mrs. Henry Hancock, one of the few direct descendants of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, read an original paper on the subject of her distinguished ancestor and his relatives, and showed to the assembled Dames photographs taken for her at Stoke Pogis, the residence of the Penn family in England. There were present members from all the original States, who represented the famous men of the Colonies and heroes of the Revolutionary War. After listening with interest, the Dames wandered through Mrs. Robb's magnificent house and admired her beautiful tapestries savonneries, pictures, statues, etc. Some original cartoons by Raphael were appreciated, as well as the relics of American pre-Revolutionary days in America

that Mrs. Robb had inherited from her grandfather, the Patroon Van Rensselaer. One beautiful mirror that adorned the Louis XIV. boudoir had once hung in the manor house at Rensselaerwyck, and with other treasures of silver and gold was buried in the garden during the French and Indian war, to prevent its being carried off by the savages to adorn their wigwams. On Tuesday, January 15th, the visiting members of the Society were entertained by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, who invited the resident Dames to meet them and gave them old-fashioned edibles, such as olykoeks, crullers, caudle, etc. These Dutch delicacies, made after old family recipes, were much appreciated and the guests were interested in looking at deeds, letters, etc., signed by General Washington, President Madison, President Monroe, etc., and dainty miniatures of bygone celebrities and beauties, and the famous silhouette of General Washington, cut by Miss de Hart of Elizabethtown, and presented by him to his brother in arms, Major-Gen. William Alexander (titular Earl of Sterling), the hero of the battles of Long Island, Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, etc. This picture is carefully treasured by his descendants, of whom Mrs. Van Rensselaer is one.

The Society of Colonial Dames.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES of Maryland held their annual meeting on January 3, in Baltimore; the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. Von Kapff; vice-presidents, Mrs. Wm. Reed, Mrs. Eugene Blackford; managers, Mrs. N. G. Penniman, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. J. King, Mrs. F. P. Clark, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. J. F. Mason. The Maryland Society numbers 270.

THE COLONIAL DAMES now number about 1,500 members in the country at large. The National Society has recently decided to admit ladies in other than the original thirteen States to resident membership. When satisfactory proof is forwarded of descent from a settler in one of the original Colonies, the applicant is admitted as a COLONIAL DAME, resident in whatever State she may live. Twelve or more of such residents constitute a meeting for historical purposes, for which a chairman is appointed by the national president of the Society.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES held its regular meeting at the house of Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, 23 Park Ave., New York City. The *New York Sun* in reporting this meeting, said:

The hostess, attired in black velvet and diamonds, received her guests from 3 until 5 o'clock. Mrs. Hancock, of Philadelphia, contributed to the enjoyment of the afternoon by reading a paper on the life and character of William Penn. Among those present were: Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Vanderpool, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. William W. Hopkin, Mrs. Dora Meux, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, and Miss Crosby.

LAST month a very handsome entertainment was offered THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York by one of its members, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, who gave an evening reception at her residence, 116 East 72d Street, inviting the officers of all the thirteen State Societies of COLONIAL DAMES of America, and such of their members as were visiting at the time in New York. The house was beautifully decorated with flags, shields, etc., and draped with garlands of fragrant flowers. The guests were entertained by some very choice music, the performers being professionals, and a very elaborate supper was served. The invitations to the entertainment were extremely novel to present ideas, though usual in the olden days. Rough paper in a square sheet, worded quaintly and spelled in old style, was the form the invitation took, and this, thrice folded and fastened with a wafer, looked as though it might have come from some old desk or family chest, but for the modern date affixed.

During the present month the COLONIAL DAMES of Virginia issued invitations in like style for an entertainment of similar character, only somewhat more faithful to the olden style, as is fitting in the elder Colony.

Military and Naval Order of the United States.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and chapters will soon be organized in other states.



Among the founders of the order are Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, Major-Gen. John P. Hatch, Major-Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Major-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, veterans of the Mexican War; Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL.D., Commodore David Banks, James Henry Morgan, Major Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Frank Montgomery Avery, Col. John C. Calhoun, Marshall B. Stafford, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, William Linn Keese, Hon. Charles H. Murray, Major-Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, Robert Webb Morgan, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D.D.; George W. Olney, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and others.

Commodore David Banks is the commander.

Frank M. Avery is the acting secretary.

Eligibility to membership is as follows:

Veteran companions; commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, in active service, on the retired list or honorably discharged, who did active duty in any of the following wars: War of the Revolution, War with Tripoli, War of 1812, War with Mexico, hereditary companions, lineal male descendants in the male line of any veteran companion or of a commissioned officer who performed active duty in any of said wars.

The order thus embraces all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy, and limits eligibility to membership, to direct descendants, in the male line, from commissioned officers.

The order does not encroach on the field of any existing society, and among its founders will be found members of all the more prominent patriotic societies.

The aim of the order is to bring together the direct descendants of American officers who served in any of said wars.

The following officers have been elected by the order in the State of New York:

Commodore David Banks, commander; James Henry Morgan, vice-commander; Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate and acting secretary; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, treasurer; George W. Olney, registrar; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D.D., chaplain; Robert Webb Morgan, deputy secretary. Council: Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John P. Hatch, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Col. John C. Calhoun, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.; and Hon. Charles H. Murray.

Among the founders of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, are members of the following patriotic societies: THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847 (Mexican War), and THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Preliminary applications, containing the eligibility clause from the constitution of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES in the State of New York, together with other information, have been prepared, and may be obtained by those interested by applying by letter to the acting secretary of the order, F. M. Avery, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, or to any of the officers or members of the council.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

MR. GRAHAM DAVES, of Newbern, N. C., has recently published a pamphlet concerning the North Carolina SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.



The Society was formed in October, 1788, and for a time held a prosperous existence, but soon ceased to exist, but without disbanding. He says:

Since 1790, so far as is now known, there is no record of any transactions of our State Society, nor even of its existence. What became of its funds, which, as has been already shown, the State Legislature refused to take charge of, or of its records, is not known. There was much jealousy of, and opposition to, the society in this, as in many other States, it being then regarded as an attempt to establish a military order based upon the laws of primogeniture. The records, could they be found, would be very interesting and a valuable addition to the history of the times just subsequent to the Revolutionary War.

The State Societies of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Virginia went out of existence about the beginning of this century, the records of the New Hampshire Society being deposited with their State Historical Society, and the funds of the Virginia Society were transferred to the endowment of what is now the Washington-Lee University. The Connecticut and Delaware Societies were dissolved in 1804, and the Georgia Society shortly before, leaving its funds as a legacy to the general society.

The Rhode Island and the Connecticut Societies, however, have been revived, and the State Societies that have preserved their organization continuously from their formation until now, are those of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Pennsylvania.

AT the January 23d meeting, in Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the site for the proposed Washington monument was discussed. The preference expressed was for Washington Square.

THE Connecticut SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, on January 1st, elected Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. A., president; George H. L. Abbott, vice president; James B. Metcalf, treasurer; Morris W. Seymour, secretary.

THERE is much discussion in CINCINNATI circles over the coming election of president general. The current gossip upon this matter, as gathered by talking with members when met, indicates the crystalizing of opinion about two sets of candidates, or strictly speaking, one set, and a yet to be completed pair of candidates. On the one side, the ticket is Mr. William Wayne, of Pennsylvania, for president general, with Major Asa Bird Gardiner for vice-president. Major Gardiner modestly disclaims any desire for the indicated position, but several prominent members have told the writer of this item that "Major Gardiner is very anxious to become the next vice-president, which would be a stepping-stone to the presidency later." Concerning the presidency, Major Gardiner thinks that there is "no question but that Mr. Wayne will be the next president general."

Those who dissent from the above "slate," say, and say it very emphatically, that the usual plan, of promoting the vice-president, who is Mr. McLane, of Maryland, is the only one that will receive sufficient support. They cite the past history of the society to show that, in the majority of cases, the president generals have previously held the position of vice-president, and they say that any deviation now from the established custom would be vigorously resisted by Mr. McLane's many friends. As to the future vice-president, the outlook is not clear. Mr. Sims and Mr. Warren are mentioned, and it is probable that each State society will compliment its own representative.

Daughters of The Cincinnati.

ON the 12th of November, 1894, articles were signed for the incorporation of the above society, which is projected along the same lines as the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Mr. John Schuyler, of 63 William Street, and Mr. Morris P. Ferris, of 38 Park Row, New York, have been active in assisting the ladies in organizing, and they alone, for the present, can answer questions concerning it. Before our March issue the Society will be fully organized, and the details will then be published. The incorporators are:

Mrs. James M. Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Mrs. Howard Townsend, 24 West 17th Street, New York.
Mrs. Abraham Lansing, 115 Washington Avenue, Albany.
Mrs. S. E. Johnson-Hudson, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, 488 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.
Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, 271 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Helen F. K. Shelton, 28 East 22d Street, New York.
Miss Fanny Schuyler, Pelham, New York.

The certificate of incorporation says: "Such Society shall be composed of women who are direct lineal descendants of officers of the American Army or Navy who took part in the Revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, and who were entitled to original membership in the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, or who would

have been entitled to such membership had they been living at the close of the War.

"The Society shall be managed by a Board of Managers—nine in number.

"For the first year the Board of Managers shall consist of Eliza McIntosh Clinch Anderson Lawton, Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, Catherine Gansevoort Lansing, Helen Frederica King Shelton, Susan Edwards Johnson-Hudson, Mary Lanman Louw Ferris, Fanny Schuyler, Susan Clarkson de Peyster Livingston, and Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer."

It is understood that the Society's plan of organization contemplates admitting members who reside anywhere in the United States who can qualify, but the Society will consider only those whom they may *invite* to become members.

The Aztec Club of 1847.

The following extracts from the "chronicles" of this society have been supplied by Secretary General Horatio Gates Gibson, of Washington:



On the 18th of October, 1847, as soon as the United States Army was quietly established in the City of Mexico, a meeting of officers was called, with a view of forming a club and opening a club house for the entertainment of members and their guests while in the city.

In 1871 it was decided to admit to membership officers who may apply, having served in any part of Mexico during the war, after nomination and election by the club.

In 1882 it was decided that officers killed in battle or who died of wounds in Mexico before the formation of the club might, upon application of a son or nearest blood relative, be admitted to the roll of membership, to be represented by the son or nearest blood relative, after his nomination and election by the club.

In 1887 it was decided that officers now deceased, who served in Mexico during the war, never members of the club, but eligible to membership if living, may be admitted to the roll of membership, each to be represented by his nearest blood relative, when duly elected by the club, upon the written application of such blood relative, approved by two members to whom he is known.

In 1889 the constitution was altered by adding the words "Navy and Marine Corps" in the second line of Article II, on membership, so as to read "as an officer of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

The Holland Society.

Article III. of the constitution of this society says:

No one shall be eligible as a member unless he be of full age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character and the descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. This shall include those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the male line came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue. This shall also include descendants in the male line of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements and descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the rights of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America prior to the year 1675; also any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this society prior to June 16, 1886.



This society, organized in 1885, has now about 900 members, the larger portion being residents of New York city. Nearly 100, however, reside outside of New York State. On the 29th of January they gave a dinner at Sherry's, and at the same place, on the 6th of next April, they will hold their annual meeting. The society is

practically an undivided organization, although one branch has been formed at Poughkeepsie. The admission is \$5, and annual dues \$5.

Mr. Warner Van Norden, the president of the Bank of North America, New York, is president; Mr. Theodore M. Banta, the secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, is secretary.

WHEN THE HOLLAND SOCIETY can spare a Minuit or two, for some other function than its annual dinner at Sherry's, it will erect a monument or tablet to the memory of the founder of New York, Peter Minuit. It was this redoubtable Dutchman, who arrived in the Sea Gull, May 4, 1623, and purchased the Island of Manhattan for \$24 from the Indians, and built Fort Amsterdam near the present site of Bowling Green.

Brief Mention.

A PAPER upon Paul Revere was read before the Paul Revere Association on December 21, at the Revere House, in Boston, by Mr. B. F. Stevens.

THE Maine Historical Society at Portland has an interesting collection of relics, among which is a British canoe taken from the brig *Boxer*.

THE people of St. Louis are preparing to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana, to be celebrated April 18, 1904.

MRS. LE GRAND B. CANNON has purchased 360 acres of land on Lake Champlain, which includes the site of the old fort of St. Frederick at Crown Point.

EVERY month, more or less of old Colonial money is sent to the Treasury for redemption. A century has elapsed since its issue, and it is, of course, worthless.

THE weaving industry of Lowell, Mass., began with John Basset in 1691. The first successful use of the power loom was at Pawtucket, R. I., December 20, 1790.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY celebrated the 274th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on December 21st, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by giving a banquet at Art Assembly rooms.

THE Constitution adopted by Connecticut in 1639 is attributed to Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was born in 1586 in Martfield, England. He was buried in the old burying ground at Hartford.

IN 1790 some parts of Pennsylvania were terrorized by "Greene's Band" of outlaws. Greene was a negro, and one of his descendants, also a highway robber, has just been captured in Lancaster County, Pa.

COL. WILLIAM F. SWITZLER of Missouri, thinks the cannon in the painting at Washington, of De Soto discovering the Mississippi River, is "about as appropriate as a painting of Cain killing Abel with a double barreled shot gun.

ENQUIRY fails to develop any special reason why the meeting of ladies in New York City recently was called a meeting of the "Pilgrim Mothers." The gathering was of those interested in "Equal Suffrage," as their remarks indicated.

It is an admitted fact that war cannot be conducted—without coffee. General Jackson was convinced of this when he sent Coffee and his Tennesseans, December 23, 1814, at New Orleans, to attack the British right flank.

THE Louisiana addition to the United States, included nearly two millions of square miles, now represented by twelve States and two Territories. New Orleans was not founded until 175 years after the Mississippi River was discovered.

SEVEN twenty-four-pounders, captured from the British frigate *Macedonia* during the 1812 war, are preserved on Trophy Park, in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard. The "park" is a small triangular place within the grounds, and contains many relics of the late Civil War.

JOHN COTTON, in May 1634, tried to secure the re-election of Governor Winthrop, by preaching a political sermon in his interest. Its effect is said to have been what politics managed from the pulpit has often since proved—it secured the election of the opposing candidate, Mr. Thomas Dudley.

THE Boston State House has many curious and interesting historical relics in its archives—such as original treaties made with the Indians, and letters of Washington, Arnold and others. One of Benedict Arnold's letters complains of Ethan Allen. It is an honor to have secured such a man's enmity.

EDMUND PARKER, colored, has acted as a watchman at Washington's tomb since 1841, except the two years spent as a soldier in the Union Army. He has many anecdotes to tell of prominent visitors who have stood with bared head before the sarcophagus containing the dust of the great Washington.

WHILE the British were evacuating New York City, November 25, 1783, Washington was at the Van Cortlandt mansion, one mile north of King's Bridge. To that point, also, the Americans advanced in September, 1781, to divert attention from the real movement of troops from Dobbs Ferry to Yorktown.

WHEN the British armed "tender," *Margaretta*, at the opening of the War of the Revolution, went to Machias, Me., as a convoy, with a vessel after lumber, about seventy lumbermen took a lumber sloop and a schooner, and followed the lumber thieves when they attempted to leave, and actually captured the British ships, after a desperate hand-to-hand fight.

THE TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on December 26th, 1894, at the residence of General Stryker. The officers of last year were re-elected. They discussed the feasibility of an elevator for the monument, but came to no decision. General Stryker exhibited a portrait of Colonel Rahl, which is an enlarged photograph from a sketch by Trumbull.

MR. M. F. KING has been re-elected President of the Maine Genealogical Society, of Portland. The Society has a library of 9,088 volumes, 235 active members, an income of \$486 per year, and a surplus of \$1,000. If this Society will pardon a suggestion, the best way to make that \$1,000 increase would be to invest \$235 of it in a yearly subscription of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for each of the members. If this were done, the year 1896 would see the Society with a membership of 500 and a surplus of \$2,000. Fact.

THE first statute establishing slavery in America was adopted in December, 1641. In an interesting paper upon this subject by Miss Sallie Hacker, she said:

"One good elder who sent ventures to the coast with great success, always returned thanks on the Sunday after a slaver arrived, 'that an overruling Providence had been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathens to enjoy the blessing of a gospel dispensation.'"

THE site of the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, is cared for by the Guilford Battle Ground Association. Hon. D. Schenck of Greensboro, N. C., is the president of the company, and is also an historian of North Carolina's creditable part in the War of the Revolution. President Schenck reports the arrival, December 7th, of a statue of Major Joseph Winston, which the *Greensboro Record* describes as follows:

The statue is six feet high and represents a soldier in the full uniform of a major of the Continental line in 1781. The cocked hat and plume, the heavy silk sash, the buff coat and long vest of that day give it a unique and attractive appearance. The left hand is elevated to a right angle with the body and is pointing to the enemy, while the right hand grasps a drawn sword. Evidently a charge is being ordered. What is peculiar about the figure is that the eye is so indented and shaded as to give it an excited appearance, full of animation and spirit."

The statue is the work of W. H. Mullens of Salem, O., and its erection is largely due to the interest displayed by Governor Thomas Michael Holt.

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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.
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No. 7. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
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MARCH, 1895.

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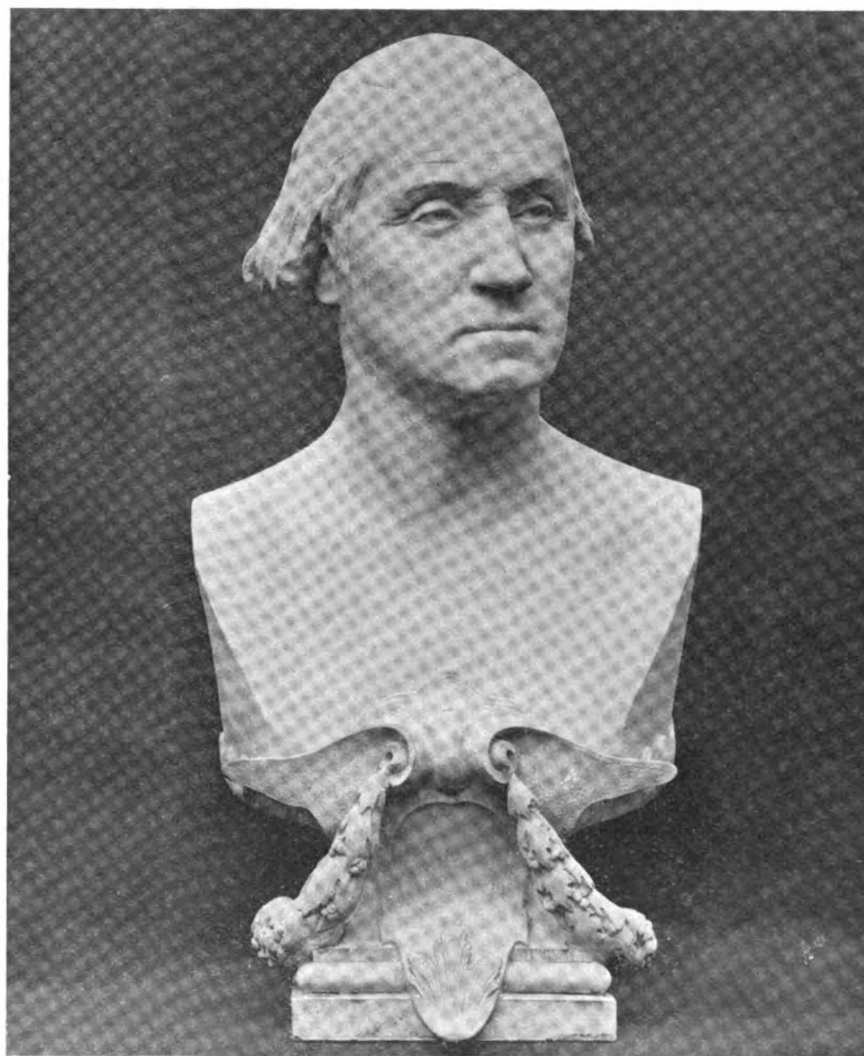
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Among the Societies



FROM THE HOUDON LIFE CAST OF WASHINGTON.

By permission of MR. MAURICE J. POWER of New York.

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THE HOUDON CAST FROM LIFE.

The high estimates of the artistic value of the Houdon life-cast of Washington, considered as a portrait, coming from such distinguished and authoritative sources as they do, should be sufficiently conclusive to make places for replicas of this most precious of all the relics of the "Father of his Country" in museums, libraries and homes.

It will be seen that the late William Page, N. A.; the late Thomas Le Clear, N. A., whose works in portraiture have a permanent and high place in the world of art, esteemed this life-cast to be the best of all the portraits of Washington. These opinions are supplemented by Mr. Marshall and Mr. Linton, the great engravers, and by Mr. O'Donovan, the sculptor, who has written upon this subject as follows:

Jean Antoine Houdon, a famous French sculptor, was commissioned by Thomas Jefferson to make a statue for the State of Virginia, and came over in the same ship with Dr. Franklin, in 1785. He went, soon after his arrival, to Mount Vernon, where he remained a week, making in that time a cast from the head and shoulders of Washington. It is said he made casts from other parts of his subject, all of which were to serve as studies for his statue.

After the sculptor had finished his statue he returned the cast to Mount Vernon, where it remained, little known, until about 1850, at which time a mold was made over it, from which two casts were made—one passing into the hands of Mr. George Washington Parke Custis, and the other going to Col. John E. Washington. The original cast was brought to this city during the winter of 1873-4.

A cast made from nature, while its qualities are far from artistic ones, has an integrity that a true artist would no more think of disturbing than he would think of painting over a photograph. A capable artist may evolve from either a photograph or cast a portrait bearing all of essential truth that either of them have, and knowing their defects, add much that they are incapable of giving. But, to do as much, he must be much abler than any of the artists who have given us portraits of Washington, for they certainly all fall far short of the cast, and, however successfully it may be rendered in the future, it will still always have a peculiar value and great interest all its own.

The following is quoted from an article written in *Scribner's Monthly* for July, 1876, by Jane Stuart, daughter of the great painter:

When asked once for his (Stuart's) candid opinion of the comparative merits of the various busts and pictures of Washington, taken at different periods, he answered in the most emphatic manner: "Houdon's bust came first, and my head of him next. When I painted him, he had just had a set of false teeth inserted, which accounts for the constrained expression so noticeable about the lower part of the face. Houdon's bust does not suffer from this defect."

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West 10th Street,
New York, April 18th, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:

The cast of Washington's face and head, which formed the real basis of Houdon's bust of him, is the first portrait of the "Father of His Country" that I ever saw, which seemed to me at all ade-

quate, to satisfy the rational requirements of those who want to see expressed the character and force which history attributes to our great national hero. I am, yours, etc.,

WM. PAGE.

M. J. POWER, Esq.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West 10th Street,
New York, April 18th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

It would be difficult, I think, to over-estimate the value of the Life Cast of Washington, which, while not a production of art, is still in an artistic sense, far better than any of the portraits that were made from life.

I am, cordially yours,

THOS. LE CLEAR.

M. J. POWER, Esq.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

The Life Cast of Washington gives, in my opinion, a more truthful rendering of character than any of the portraits, not excepting Stuart's original painting. It is, in fact, a new revelation.

Sincerely yours,

WM. E. MARSHALL.

MR. M. J. POWER.

STUDIO BUILDING,

June 3, 1876.

M. J. POWER, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

I have seen the principal paintings and many engravings of Washington, but never one that gave me so good an idea of the character attributed to him by history as this bust.

W. J. LINTON.

15 EAST 74TH STREET,

New York, Dec. 6th, 1876.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in stating that during a visit to G. W. P. Custis, Esq., the grandson of Mrs. Washington, at his residence, Arlington House, Virginia, in 1854, he expressed his preference for Houdon's statue over all the various counterfeit presentments of the Father of his Country, and at the same time said that he (Custis) perfectly recollected the arrival at Mount Vernon, of the eminent sculptor who, in 1785, accompanied Dr. Franklin to the New World. Houdon was so impressed with the importance of

the work to posterity, that he earnestly entreated his illustrious subject to permit casts of his entire person to be taken. Mr. Custis, then a lad, stated that he was terrified at seeing his beloved father, as he called him, lying at full length on a table, with no covering save a sheet, which was removed as the castings of the different parts were completed. He was the only witness of this operation, which was so repugnant to the feelings of Washington, that he permitted some expressions to escape not exactly in accordance with his usually calm and collected conversation and manner.

* * * You have been singularly fortunate in having an opportunity of using the original plaster cast taken by Houdon, from which to make copies of the head and bust of Washington in bronze; and I congratulate you upon the successful manner in which the work has been done, and my fellow citizens upon the opportunity now presented to them, of possessing so satisfactory and a superb portrait of *Pater Patriæ*.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,

J. GRANT WILSON.

MR. MAURICE J. POWER, *National Fine Art Foundry*.

The cast in bronze from which these photos were taken was made by Maurice J. Power in his bronze foundry, 218 East 25th street, New York, where replicas of it may be obtained.



FROM THE HOUDON LIFE CAST.

By permission of Mr. M. J. Power of New York.

WOODEN WALLS AND AMERICAN SEAMEN.

THIS country has never been destitute of a brave, hardy, fearless and patriotic race of seamen. Our ancestors of England and Holland, during the seventeenth century, came to America with the memories and inspirations of the heroic deeds of English seamen in the days of Elizabeth, and the Drakes, and Blakes. "The Frofishers and Winters were names to kindle patriotism in the coldest hearts. Our Holland ancestors had no wish to forget the great deeds of Von Tamp and de Puyster; and men of both countries well knew that not only safety and welfare, but national prestige and glory, were the gifts of their brave seamen.

Almost from the very beginning of our Colonial Era, our ancestors busied themselves with the sea, and the building of ships. Ship building and sea-faring occupied them as much or more than the clearing of forests and the raising of corn and rearing of cattle. Whatever might happen to them, the great fishing seas of Nova Scotia and New Foundland, at their very door, assured to them not only food and nourishment, but opened up for them a commercial career as well. All along the coasts of New England and Long Island, the children of the colonists took to the sea; and its adventures, and tough, hardy life, gave to the country a race of men of inestimable truth and value.

Bermuda and the West India islands were their markets, and by 1700 or 1730, whole fleets of American sea craft, mostly schooners, swarmed along the coasts of America. But it was something more than trade and barter that was gained by this race of seamen. Every craft sailing to the West Indies or the Spanish Main was armed to the teeth. Every bight and bay and estuary of the Southern coast, and the shores of the West Indies, swarmed with pirates and buccaneers; and the colonial craft, sailing down to the Spanish Main or the Islands, fought their way there, and oftentimes fought their way back again to their own friendly shores. Then it was that sea navigation was an instinct with these heroic men, and sea fighting became a profession and a science to them.

During the "French War," the expedition of Pepperel from Boston harbor was almost entirely manned by the New England coast seamen. That remarkable expedition to Cape Breton and the siege and capture of Louisburg, the strongest armed fortress in our Western world, was in very fact and deed the most daring and marvelous feat in all our naval history. The New England sailors had no fear to anchor on the open coast, close in shore, and they landed their guns, and by their handy use of ropes and tackles, transported them over creeks, swamps and morasses, and mounted them on platforms, and opened fire, with the fiery zeal of their old Norse and Viking ancestors. It is gratifying to know that at last, after a century and a half, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS propose to celebrate the victory, in June next, and so to rescue from forgetfulness, and give a history to our people of one of the grandest episodes of our American history.

During this same French war, there was an extraordinary sea captain, sailing out of New England harbor, and cruising all along the coast of the French occupation. This captain Rouse, or Ross, as variously spelled, was the son or grandson of a Captain Ross, who

had served with Drake on the Spanish Main in 1572. He was one of Drake's most trusted and confidential officers and friends. The one proud boast of Drake, that he had "*singed the beard of the king of Spain*," at Cadiz! seems to have inspired this John Rouse, the descendant of Drake's comrade, with an equally ardent desire "to singe the beard of the king" of France, which he effectually did on the coast of Nova Scotia, and at the siege and capture of Louisburg, where he was second in command of the squadron under Capt. Edward Tyng. This association of the Rosses and Drakes has lasted down to our own times; and one of each of the families came together in New York as late as 1807 in marriage, and their descendants are living to this day, one of whom is the present writer.

He had a knack of getting together, under his command, little squadrons of New England craft, with which he made the American seamen a terror to the garrisons of the French King in the Bay of Fundy on the coasts of Nova Scotia, at Cape Breton and New Foundland. It was by such gallant work that this Rouse won the attention of the English government, and he was commissioned a captain or commodore in the Royal Navy, and given two frigates to cruise in. So long as Rouse kept the sea the French King not only could erect no fortifications, build no castles, nor garrison outposts; it was indeed not possible for him to hold those already had, and Commodore Rouse had the signal honor of having won Nova Scotia from the Dominion of the King of France, and giving it to the King of England.

Thus it seems a historic fact that the seamen of America, in the first act of the great war drama of our Colonial history, won for themselves and for their country, that prestige and honor which they have since lost.

THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The year 1776 will be forever memorable among the nations. It was heralded into being by the American Declaration of Independence, and became a turning point in the history of human governments. Scarcely twenty years had passed since the struggles and final victory on the Heights of Abraham sealed the destiny of our Continent as the home of Liberty to the American Colonists. Late in the year 1775, our sagacious seamen, seeing the coming conflict, leaped into the arena of war and sea-fighting with their usual energy and bravery. Before Letters of Mark and Reprisal could be issued, the bights and harbors of our coasts were already swarming with our privateersmen.

The long schooling of some 130 years of hard, robust, and stubborn experience had not been without its fruit. Population had increased to nearly five millions of people; commercial enterprise had grown and expanded with increase of population; and our brigs and schooners had captured nearly all the commercial trade of the Spanish Main and the West Indies; and Colonial ships of large tonnage made their way to the European and Mediterranean ports of trade.

In the last month of the year 1775, the Continental Congress organized a squadron of five vessels of war, mounting 100 guns, and 1,150 men, all under command of Commodore Hopkins. The flag of America was hoisted by John Paul Jones on board of the



PAUL JONES HOLSTING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The first American Ensign was hoisted by John Paul Jones, in the presence of Admiral Hopkins, on board the *Alfred*, in the Delaware River, about December 1st, 1775. Drawn for THE SPIRIT OF '76, by J. E. Kelly.

flagship *Alfred*, of this squadron, for the first time; not the *Stars and Stripes*, substituted for it at a later date, but a flag authorized by the Congress, as representing, already, a nation, but not as yet, politically, the *United States*.

This first squadron of organized ships of war, under Commodore Hopkins, made an expedition to Nassau, in New Providence Island, and through the West Indies. The squadron returned to Rhode Island, bringing in an immense harvest of prizes. From Rhode Island to the West India Islands the sea was swept clean of British ships and transports, and a quantity of powder, shot and guns taken from Nassau, a port which, at that early day, had already become an arsenal.

This was the only regular cruise of the squadron, as such. The temper of our seamen did not take kindly to squadron work, and they preferred seeking their own fate in individual and separate fighting. The old spirit of the French war was alive, and our gallant men swarmed along the coasts, cutting off the transports of the British army by the hundred. When General Washington took command of the Continental army, he was destitute of powder and other munitions of war. The privateers brought to that army its first supply of powder from Bermuda and the West Indies. Even clothing was furnished by these hardy seamen to our ill-clad, ill-furnished army. Nor was this all. The work of the privateers crippled and maimed the British troops. The loss of the transports, of munitions of war, of clothing, and supplies for the British army was a serious matter, and the transfer to Washington's army was of immense value to him.

It was during this war of the privateers, in the early days of the Revolution, that the gallant and fearless Paul Jones distinguished himself and the attention of the Congress and country was brought to him. Having set the whole coast waters of America on fire by his brilliant exploits, Jones became ambitious for service in Europe. The command of the *Ranger* was given to Jones; and, equipped with a few choice American seamen, he steered his way to France. His cruise in the Irish Channel in the *Ranger* and his destruction of the enemy's shipping and property was immense; but Jones by no means intended to be passed down in history as a mere sea robber! It was his ardent and most passionate desire to fall in with a British frigate, and at last, to his joy, his hopes were gratified. Jones' fight and capture of the English frigate *Drake* was, if possible, a finer feat of sea-fighting than that of the *Richard* and *Serrapis*. His fight with the *Drake* was the result of a fair and open challenge. He hove his topsail to the mast and waited for her to choose her own position, and the fight began. In one hour and forty minutes the *Drake* was a wreck and a prisoner in the hands of John Paul Jones, the first time, be it said, in English or American history that a *Drake* was captured or defeated!

Jones became afterward, in the *Richard*, the terror, not only of the Irish Channel, but of all the coasts of Britain. He showed to England, as well as to all Europe, that he was a good deal more than a freebooter, and stood ready to challenge the crack frigates of the English to single combat in her own waters and on her own shores. The seamen of the Revolution fully maintained their colonial prestige and courage. They fought upon the same lines, and operated in the only effectual way against the tremendous naval power of Great Britain. Although his preference was *always* for single-handed fighting from the decks of his handy, swift-sailing schooners, he showed his aptitude in the two most memorable actions of single frigates in English history.

THE NAVY IN 1812.

No country has ever entered upon a great national war under such difficulties, and almost hopeless prospects, as that of the United States in 1812. The government was in debt and without a revenue; the people were wearied and exhausted, both in energy and means, by the trials of the seven-years' war of the Revolution; families had suffered shipwreck; estates were lost or confiscated; and the people were both poor and ambitious. The President was not in harmony with several members of his cabinet, and certain New England States, believing that the new federal constitution and form of government were experiments, in which they had no faith, boldly declared they would support no war with England, but would make their own terms as best they could. Many, indeed, secretly fondled the hope that England would once more proclaim her sovereignty over the American Colonies! In this state of distraction—almost of dismay—the President directed that the half dozen ships and frigates of the infant navy should be dismantled and laid up in the upper reaches of our harbor and rivers. It was this remarkable resolution that flung the entire seamen of the country into a veritable flame of war. They saw the coast from Maine to Carolina swarming with British cruisers in no less an ignoble business than using the right of search of all American vessels, and kidnapping American seamen from their decks, to supply their own ships of war with fight-

ing men. Not a craft of any kind could clear the American coast without running the gauntlet of British cruisers. The condition of our Republic was truly deplorable. Nor was this all! Napoleon was issuing decrees from his palaces in Berlin and Milan, ordering the American people to carry on their commerce under his direction; he commanded the routes of navigation of their ships; forbade their touching at certain ports, or trading with certain nations; and assigned ports and harbors of his own where they should unload and sell their cargoes!

When the order to lay up and dismantle the frigates was known, the sea captains came to the capital to seek an interview with the President. Before him they laid their patriotic protests, and demanded permission to equip and fit out their ships, and push out to sea to meet the enemy single-handed and ship to ship. To the eternal credit of Mr. Madison, he gave the sea captains their way, and the dauntless frigates put to sea to try the measure of the English cruisers.

In the meanwhile, the merchant seamen along the coast asserted their prerogatives. They flung from the mast-head of their ships a proclamation to the civilized world such as was never known before. They flung to the winds of heaven, where all the world could see them, the startling words, "*Free trade and sailor's rights*." They did more. In the spirit of the ancient vikings, they armed and fitted out for sea every species of craft that could be made a fighting vessel. Their favorite schooners were armed with long 18's and "*long Toms*," and sent to sea as privateers men, not even asking for letters of mark and going with or without them. It was the old work of the Revolution on a larger scale. Not a vessel of any kind floating the French or English flags, but encountered the dreaded American privateer, and the amount of prizes taken was enormous.

Every ship, brig and schooner of the country took up the war cry of "*Free trade and sailor's rights*." That glorious proclamation of our seamen was of more value than the whole war. It proclaimed to the world that the ocean must henceforth become the free highway of all nations, great and small; it pronounced the doom of the coach-whip and the mast-head broom; it made it possible to suppress piracy forever, on every sea; it defined, for the first time in the history of nations, the clear and unfeasible right of neutrals; it cleared the way for a definition of the rights of ministers and consuls and their legations in all foreign countries, and, finally, it required the recasting and remolding of the whole system of *international law* and *international relations*. And, at this day, no nations are so jealous of their provisions, thus brought out, as France and England, the very nations against whom the work was done! This is the work, and such the accomplishments, of our American seamen in 1812.

In the meantime the frigates were soon heard from. They gave an account of themselves, as they always have, to the credit, the prestige and glory of the young Republic. No such gallant sea fighting has ever been recorded. They met the trained British ships of war, yard arm and yard-arm, and in fair, open-ocean fight, and in almost every instance were the victors. Even the fate of the unhappy *Chesapeake*, sacrificed, as she was, to human and national pride, the gallant Lawrence gave to his country the cry that will never die or be forgotten by American seamen—a cry which furnished the nation with one of its noblest and proudest mottoes: "*Don't give up the ship*."

NAVAL VICTORIES IN 1816.

Two years after the close of the War of 1812-1814, the northern shores of Africa, along the Mediterranean, presented the most extraordinary, if not the most anomalous spectacle to the nations of Christendom. Four great pirate kingdoms or sultanates—Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli—were bidding defiance to the whole civilized world. Every Christian flag passing the straits of Gibraltar ran the gauntlet of the Corsair fleets of these Barbary powers, and tribute and ransom, or the dungeon of the pirates were the alternatives. This condition of things was the disgrace of Europe. For nearly two years these powers had been growing in wealth and insolence, and it is astonishing to read that nearly or quite every commercial Christian nation was paying tribute to these cut-throats. Already in 1803-1805, previous to the outbreak of the War of 1812, these pirates of Tangiers had demanded the government of the United States to pay tribute.

Ever since 1785, the Dey of Algiers had found American merchantmen fruitful sources of income. The first nation to resent this outrage was that of America. Three different naval squadrons had been fitted out to teach these powers a lesson. In 1803, Commodore Preble proceeded to this work. Tangiers was brought to terms. Then followed the demands on Tripoli, and that power was at last brought to reason. In one month's time he made no less than *five attacks* on the city of Tripoli, when a satisfactory peace was rendered possible and was signed in 1805. Prisoners were loosed from the Moorish dungeons and promises

for the future were freely given. But the peace proved only a patchwork at last. The state of things continued to grow worse until 1815. As soon as the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain was signed, the government of the United States turned its attention once more to the Barbary powers. To our American navy belongs the imperishable honor of having set the first example of resistance to these infamous powers. An American squadron, under Captain Bainbridge and Stephen Decatur, presented itself before the Dey of Algiers, on June 8, 1815, and from that date the United States ceased to pay tribute to the blood-thirsty pirates; and property and several thousand Christian prisoners who had been dying and languishing in all the horrors of Moorish dungeons were set at liberty. No less than seventy thousand prisoners were set free by the action of our gallant sailors.

THE NAVY OF '61-'65.

It is not within the scope of this paper to narrate the deeds and operations of our navy seamen during the late Civil War. A rapid survey of these events must suffice here.

To improvise a navy of 70,000 men, and drill and discipline them to the methods of a man-of-war; to establish a blockade of the coast from Cape Hatteras to Galveston, so effective that the jealous European nations pronounced its eulogy—these were no small matters. Our seamen girt the Confederate coasts with a rim of fire, and then deliberately set themselves to the work of reducing their fortifications at the mouths of their rivers and harbors. One by one they fell and surrendered to the unerring fire of the gunboats. Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile all fell in regular succession. While Foot, Davis and Lee were clearing the way in the upper Mississippi for the junction of forces with the lower, every obstacle was swept from the river, from Cairo to Vicksburg. Farragut, below, was busy massing his "wooden walls but iron hearts" for the occupation of New Orleans. Few of our citizens to-day remember the work of that splendid fleet. For six days and nights, without an hour's intermission, the greatest naval battle in the history of the nations was waged; and when, on the 25th day of April, 1862, the fleet anchored in double line-of-battle, with the proud city of New Orleans under its guns, the beginning of the end of the Civil War could dimly but surely be seen. With the Confederacy now cleft in twain, and the great river held and patrolled by Union gun-boats; with the sources of supply in food and provisions cut off from the Confederate armies, the grip of hunger soon began to pinch every man and officer of the Confederacy! and it may truly be said that the hunger of the Southern people

and Southern armies had as much to do with Appomattox as had the armies of Grant. From the day the Mississippi river was opened, the doom of the rebellion was sounded.

All through this unhappy war the old "Spirit of '76" was manifested, over and again. The old passion for single-handed encounters was seen in the sea fight of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. It was a fight waged on a challenge, and reminds us of the *Richard* and *Ranger* of Paul Jones, or the *Constitution* in her most masterly seamanship and gunnery, with the two English ships *Cyamie* and *Levant*. The old naval prestige of our seamen was made good, in 1864, as it was in 1776, 1812, or 1816. Similar illustrations of this love of single ship combats were seen in the fight with the Confederate iron-clad *Atlanta*; in the sounds of North Carolina, in the sea fights of the *Sassacus* with the *Albemarle*, and wherever it was possible to bring on a fight. The work of the navy, at the fight in Memphis may now be forgotten, and Island Number Ten may not be remembered, but a time will come when due recognition by a grateful people will yet be made.

If we consider the naval attack on Wilmington, and its masterly operations; if we regard the six days battle of the Farragut fleet with the two case-mated forts of Jackson and St. Philip, and the two great earth works of Chalmette; if we examine the operations, on the Red river, the Yazoo and the entire length of the Mississippi, they will be found to surpass any recorded in the naval annals of the world.

If such has been the historic record of our American seamen in times of war, for two hundred years of its history, it is no less remarkable in its work in times of peace. The American Navy has always exhibited diplomatic ability of a high order. All the diplomacy and terms of the treaties made with the great Corsairs of the Barbary Powers, were the work of naval officers. The masterly diplomatic ability of Commodore Perry, combined with his firmness and courage as a naval commander, opened to the world the Island-Empire of Japan, which had been closed to the civilized world for 800 years. That empire has now become in the short space of forty years the most formidable power in the Orient. It is now said on good authority that in a short time that Empire will be declared Christian by Imperial Edict, and we shall soon see her enrolled in the family circle of the Christian nations.

Finally, if it is mournful to see the old heroes of the civil war swiftly falling by the way-side of life, it is still more mournful to see them carried to their graves in silence and forgetfulness

F. A. ROE.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1895.

THE EVOLUTION OF A PATRIOTIC THOUGHT.

THE world is just now being treated to a striking object lesson in the Orient. The spectacle of little Japan tackling gigantic China—China, with her greater wealth, greater resources, greater navy and ten times greater population—and whipping her, too, has set many people to thinking. It has furnished thought to the naval architect, the military strategist, and the political economist, but from first to last it contains no greater thought than this:

THE TRIUMPH OF A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.

Travelers in China say that its enormous population manifests but little interest in the government. There has been, in the present instance, no wild rush of volunteers to resist the invader, no rush at all, in fact, until the soldiers, not volunteers, are brought face to face with the invaders, and then the rush is toward the rear. Yet it is not alone cowardice, for there are plenty of instances of individual bravery, but it is because the average Chinaman can see no personal advantage in risking his life for his country. What if the Japs do take Pekin? One ruler is as good as another to him. The southern provinces say: Let the north look out for itself; if the war gets down this far it will be time enough then for us to fight.

In Japan, on the other hand, there has been an instant response, and when a war loan was required double the amount was subscribed. What the spirit of 1776 is to this country, the spirit of 1894 is to Japan. It is that electric spark which transforms a bar of iron into a magnet and makes it a force instead of a mass.

Our Oriental war news only re-demonstrates what has been already many times demonstrated in the history of all ages, viz.: that it is not the population of a nation, nor its wealth, nor antiquity, but the patriotic self-devotion of its citizens which constitutes its best protection.

Viewed in this light there is something very encouraging in the

RECENT REMARKABLE REVIVAL OF INTEREST

in the study of our war for independence and patriotic subjects in general. Students of the times had already begun seriously to question whether the increase in our material prosperity had not deadened our national feeling. When, spontaneously, the sparks began to glow again until they saw that the spirit of this last half of the nineteenth century was really the old spirit of '76 after all. And we take pride in the sight of what that spirit has accomplished from the time when it heaved overboard the chests of tea in Boston harbor, to the comparatively recent occasion when it cast the rule of Tammany corruption into the dark green waters, for we know that Columbia has little to fear from foes without or from enemies within her borders while that flame continues to burn in her bosom.

It is a flame. Like the cup which cheers but which does not inebriate, it warms but it doesn't destroy. It is an illuminant but a preservative. There are some people—most useful ones they are—who are veritable bon-fires in themselves and set on fire many of those about them. They even send out showers of sparks to those at a distance, for every patriotic word or thought is a spark or brand, and sometimes starts into life in the most unexpected way. It is our purpose to follow

THE COURSE OF ONE OF THESE SPARKS.

In Newark, N. J., there is still living an old man of whom to say that he is the author of the much talked of ballad, "Ben Bolt," would make him at once famous in the eyes of the novel-reading public. Thomas Dunn English has, however, a much better claim to celebrity in that he wrote the series of stirring ballads upon battles of the Revolution which were published by the Harpers many years ago. Simple but heroic, no one can estimate the influence which they may have exerted upon forming characters, but they fired the heart of at least one lad, who heard them read at his mother's knee, until he saw all the men and events of that period in a golden light and became a wor-

shiper at the shrine of patriotism. Then when he began to develop a talent with the pencil—it was James E. Kelly, the well-known artist and sculptor—his choice of subjects turned naturally to historical and patriotic themes. This is indicated in his first serious work produced at the age of eighteen, and reproduced herewith, in an illustration of one of English's ballads. It is really a remarkable piece of work, when the age of the artist is considered, and shows much of the action and crispness of touch which has always characterized his work. The young artist, in picturing a little group of Colonials returning from the



RETURNING FROM BENNINGTON.
By J. E. Kelly, at the age of 18.

victory of Bennington, several of them wounded, made his father pose for the man with his arm in a sling; mounted a boy friend upon the old horse, and used his own figure for that of the youth leading the horse, and then invested it all with the heroic atmosphere of the time in which he felt so great an interest.

It was this enthusiasm which later on, when his talents had more fully matured, made him available and led to his selection by Mr. Maurice J. Power as sculpture of the fine bas reliefs for the battle monument on the field of Monmouth.

As a result, and as the ultimate realization of that influence started so many years ago, in the hearing of a little boy by those simple verses at his mother's knee, came a set of masterly bas-reliefs, of which we can find room for only one, but all so instinct with patriotic fire as to be in themselves a lesson in Americanism, as well as a rebuke to those of our artists who deem it necessary to ignore the stirring events in their own nation's history and turn to that of other lands for their material.

And so the spark has become a steady flame at which, it may be, torches of heroic action may yet be kindled.

In the bronze illustrated—"The Council of War at Hope-well"—(shortly before Monmouth Battle) Lafayette is making an earnest address to the assembled generals, and faces Washington who, erect and judicial, is easily the most commanding figure of the group. At the right are standing Scott, Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—and Woodford, in attitudes of intense interest, while in front of them, and seated, are, Patterson at the table, Green with his hands on his knees, while Lee, sulky and indifferent, lounges in a rocking-chair with his faithful cocker spaniels at his feet. Perhaps he senses in advance the stern rebuke which Washington was to administer a few days later.

At the extreme left, the German Steuben and the French

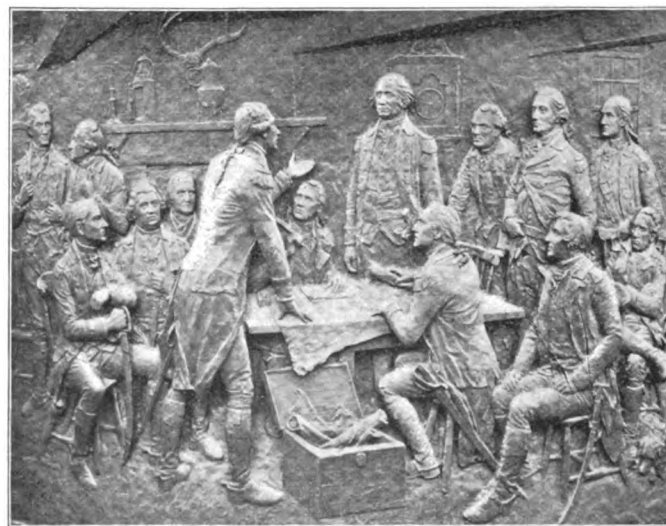
Duportail are commenting on the proposed movement, while nearer the table the broad, honest face of Knox is seen between Poor in the foreground, and Lord Stirling in the rear. In the very centre Scammel, Washington's Adjutant-General, is engaged in taking notes and pauses a moment with quill poised, while he listens to the French General's rapid utterance.

It is wonderful, when you think of it, with what an air of realism the sculptor has invested the scene. The old, low-ceilinged room, with its heavy, oaken rafters, the fire place, lantern and tall clock are all in keeping while unobtrusive, and the perspective is excellent considering the shallow relief available, although the curvature of the bronze plate gives the photograph a slightly constrained appearance at either end.

Especially has he triumphed in the grouping in that the faces of all are plainly seen without the composition appearing in any degree stiff or unnatural.

Some of the portraits introduced are of interesting history. The only likeness of General Poor in existence was a sketch made by the Polish general, Kosciuszko, in a hymn book, and this sketch was used by Mr. Kelly. In the cases of Patterson and Woodford, he had not even this assistance, as no portraits could be found, but the former's was made from sittings given by Mr. Patterson (grandson) and Mr. Eggleston (great-grandson) both of whom were said to bear a decided likeness to their ancestor; and for Woodford's, a war-time portrait of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was used as assistance, on account of the strong family resemblance. The others are from well authenticated portraits.

In conclusion, this is but one illustration, where hundreds could be taken. A thought, an influence, evolved in the mind or received from without, embodied in verse and breathed in the air, instinct with vitality, and now, years after, trans-substantiated into enduring bronze and itself an inspiration to generations yet unborn. And it may even be that the yet unwritten history



COUNCIL OF WAR BEFORE THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.
Made from the bronze bas relief upon the battle monument at Monmouth.
Moulded by J. E. Kelly, and cast by Maurice J. Power.

of a future year holds in close embrace the record of some deed of world-wide beneficence, which, when traced backward to its source, will prove it to be only one more expansive link in this self-same evolution of a patriotic thought.

CRUMBS FROM THE BANQUET TABLE.

THE Plymouth Colony represented the flower and fruitage of the Puritan idea. Persecution had done more than confirm their faith. It gave them a prophetic vision of the future which developed a broad spirituality, which in its declarations and conduct produced that consummate realization of the hope of man—American liberty.—*Chauncey M. Depew, Forefathers' Day.*

REALIZING the responsibilities that will fall upon young men and women, it has seemed well to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION that they should place in your daily view an engraving of the greatest—take him all in all—of Americans. It is to turn your thoughts from the minor knowledge of books to the greater knowledge of humanity; to invite your attention to forces and conditions which alone can ensure the continuance of civilization, the onward growth and development of humanity.—*Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, Washington, D. C.*

It is to be noted at the outset that the forefathers and their children were not mere money getters, not wholly devoted to commerce and wealth; that their chief products were ideas; their richest wealth was the wealth of the mind and the soul, and their noblest work was the establishment of systems and lofty principles, inspired by a sublime religious faith.—*Gov. Greenhalge.*

THEN there was Washington, the Father of the Republic. No one ever bore himself amid exasperating perplexities and towering difficulties with a grander patience than he. He brought order out of chaos; discipline out of demoralization. He turned fear into courage, and weakness into strength. As one considers the difficulties he overcame; as one remembers his fortitude and calm courage, and his supreme exertions, he really seems more than a man.—*James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.*

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

AT 10 A.M. of Tuesday, February 19th, the two hundred and sixty-five delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were called to order.

The place of meeting, was the Church of Our Father, corner of L. and Thirteenth streets, Washington, D. C.

The seats on the main floor were placarded, so that each State delegation would know where to sit. Above, in the gallery, about five hundred ladies—"visitors"—inhaled the patriotism with which the edifice was surcharged, and which seemed to be floating in the air. They were ready also to participate in the singing of the patriotic songs and in the cheering from which they were not debarred by the rules.

In the gallery, upon the back seats, two men were seated for a time, but soon took their departure.

In front and at the side of the speakers' platform, were small tables for the press. These were occupied by lady reporters, except the one at the extreme left, where the venturesome editor of this paper occupied a seat, the solitary representative of his sex in the building, except the door keeper.

This privilege—it was so esteemed—was granted at the meeting of the board of managers, the day before, upon his application.

From that point of view, the Continental Congress exhibited many interesting features, the most noticeable being the enthusiasm of the delegates. Not of the kind which responds to an eloquent speech, but that which creates and induces eloquence. The one who described women as "passive," had evidently never attended a Continental Congress. Every "Daughter" present was there for a purpose, and sat alert and confident, an intensely interested observer and participant.

THEY WERE REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN

in more than one sense, for not only did these delegates represent the eight thousand members of the two hundred Chapters now organized in forty-five different States and Territories, but they were obviously leaders in their respective sections. Appropriate toilets and comely faces were not lacking. The first act of business was the election of Mrs. Mary Lockwood as Chairman for the first day's session, a place she was well qualified to fill.

Prayer by the chaplain general, Mrs. E. T. Bullock followed, in which she asked that the sessions of the Congress might be characterized by

"COURTESY, KINDNESS AND HARMONY."

Then followed the calling of the roll of states by the Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett. When the name of a State was mentioned, all the delegates would arise, and each answer to her name. When Connecticut was called, forty-six delegates, representing twenty-eight chapters and 1,800 members, arose. They were greeted with cheers, as were the New York, the Pennsylvania and the Virginia delegations.

The State Regent of Illinois read the President-General's report, in the course of which the Congress was urged to undertake the Memorial building (the Washington headquarters building for the Society) which would be: "By, of, and for women." She also called attention to the society's far-reaching influence in "the rearing of a race of patriots."

"HE NEVER INDULGED.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 confesses to having lost a portion of the President-General's report, by listening to a very interesting story of Mrs. General Heth, who sat near and whispered the query:

"Did you ever hear the story of Gen. R. E. Lee's prayer-meeting?"

"I have not, but would like to hear it."

"Well, just before one of his battles, General Lee was reverently preparing to seek guidance and wisdom from above, when he was interrupted and delayed by an officer riding up and reporting. 'Will you join us—,' said General Lee, 'but the officer, without waiting to hear the completion of the sentence, said: 'I never indulge,' and rode away.

The Chairman frowned and rapped sharply, and the whispering ceased.

Mrs. Lothrop of Massachusetts responding, suggested the formation of societies of the

"CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,"

a suggestion which was greeted with approving cheers.

The last business of the morning session of Tuesday, was the reading of the programme for each day of the session, by Mrs. A. Howard Clark, of Washington. This report had been previously printed and distributed, and as soon as thus formally presented, a very animated discussion ensued, which lasted for two hours, and was attended by some confusion.

Motions, amendments and substitutes were as plentiful as autumn leaves, and the prayer of the Chaplain-General was in great danger of being wholly forgotten and disregarded, when Mrs. Donald McLean, from New York, succeeded in getting the adoption of a motion to accept all of the report except two clauses, viz.: One that would limit the Congress to elect only eight of the Board of Managers, leaving them later to elect an additional twelve, and another clause requiring the nominations of officers to be made a day before the election.

Anticipating the action of the Congress upon these two points, which occurred later in the week, it may be added that the entire board of twenty managers was elected by the full convention, and when the election occurred, it followed immediately upon the nominations, which were made by the chairmen of the various delegations, as the roll of States was called.

AFTERNOON OF TUESDAY.

The afternoon was devoted to the presentation of reports by the various officers, none of which were discussed, such action being reserved for the following day. In their order they were as follows:

Mrs. Greer—Vice-President-General, in charge of organization.
Mrs. Burnett—Recording Secretary-General.
Miss Mary Desha—Corresponding Secretary-General.
Miss Fedora Wilbur—Registrar-General.
Mrs. Mary Lee Mann—Registrar-General (report read.)
Miss Anna S. Mallett—Registrar-General.
Mrs. Robert Buchanan—Registrar-General (report read.)
Mrs. Miranda Tullock—Treasurer-General.
Mrs. Lucia E. Blount—Historian-General.
Dr. Anita N. McGee—Surgeon-General.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood—Editor *American Monthly Magazine*.
Miss Lillian Lockwood—Business Manager *American Monthly Magazine*.
Mrs. Henry Shepard—Committee on Continental Hall.
Mrs. William Wirt Henry—Committee on University.
Mrs. Joshua Wilbour—Committee on National Hymn.
Mrs. E. H. Walworth—Committee on Mrs. Harrison's portrait.

These reports were commendably short and clear. Without following the order of their presentation, a few points may be quoted:

The increase in membership during the past year has been 2,651, making a total of 8,800 members.

The proposed Continental Hall will cost \$150,000.

The Secretary General wrote 1,715 letters last year.

The organ of the Society, the *American Monthly Magazine*, has 890 subscribers. It cost last year \$4,201.84, but as \$1,571 was received, the net cost to the Society was \$2,720.84.

The National Society has in its "permanent fund," money loaned upon six per cent. notes, aggregating \$2,385.98, and interest \$161.83, or a total of \$2,497.81.

The Treasurer's report was as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
From last Treasurer General.....		\$2,631 77
Received from charter fees	\$196 00	
" " initiation and dues	18,290 00	
" " rosettes	350 75	
" " life memberships	716 00	
" " magazine	1,501 57	
" " stationery	61 50	
" " souvenir spoons	183 23	
" " blanks	2 85	
" " miscellaneous	50 75	
	16,842 65	
	\$18,974 42	

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expense	\$5,429 70	
Magazine	4,201 84	
Roettes	354 75	
Books	33 00	
Fees refunded	144 45	
Permanent fund	1,212 14	
	11,475 88	

Balance on hand \$7,498 54

One of the ladies remarked; "We do not fool our money away on banquets."

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

Monday evening, February 18th, an informal reception was held at Willard's Hotel. Fine toilettes, on which were displayed the badges of the "DAUGHTERS," and in many cases that of THE COLONIAL DAMES, were the "form" for the evening. The prevailing topic of conversation, at even that early season, was the election of officers, to occur Friday, February 22d.

Wednesday evening, the New York delegation—Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent—gave a reception, with refreshments, at the Arlington. Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Roger Pryor, Mrs. Le Duc, Miss Vanderpoel and others received. This was one of the chief social events of the week.

Saturday forenoon, February 23d, Mrs. Cleveland received the Daughters, informally, at the Executive Mansion.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Interest centred from the first in the officers to be elected. Three principal candidates were presented by their respective delegations, viz., Mrs. Julia Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John W. Foster, of Indiana, and Mrs. Roger Pryor, of New York.

The friends of Mrs. Hogg felt very confident of their candidate's chances, and but for some magnanimous work by those most interested, which resulted in the practically

UNANIMOUS ELECTION OF MRS. FOSTER,

a long, closely contested and possibly bitter contest would have ensued. The controlling incidents of this event cannot be better told than by quoting, verbatim, the two speeches which accomplished this result. The first is by the Regent of the New York Chapter,

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,

who placed New York's candidate, Mrs. Roger Pryor, in nomination. She said:

Madam Chairman and Members of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:—I rise to-day to one of the most inspiring tasks that ever tuned a woman's tongue, for I am about to place in nomination for the high office of President-General, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a woman, fitted in rare measure for that office. She is a woman of national repute, her brilliant intellect having gained for her, through the force and grace of her writings, name and fame wherever English periodical literature is read. She is the wife of a man who sits unsullied and eminent upon one of the highest judicial benches of the country. Her ancestry stretches back into five great States of the Union—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia. In New York, Hendrik Parentsen Smith, her great-great-grandfather, held high office in Colonial times and fought in the Indian wars upon the Hudson. In New Jersey Judge Van Hook was her ancestor, famous among the notable jurists New Jersey has given to the world. In Pennsylvania, her great-great-grandfather was the Rev. Samuel Blair, of whom Parke Godwin says: "He was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for learning and piety." In Kentucky, her ancestor was the noble "Apostle of Kentucky," the Rev. David Rice, whose fervid eloquence inspired the revolutionary soldiery; and in her birth place—the great State which is the mother of Presidents, and, I hope, of President-Generals, the Commonwealth of Washington, without whom we would not be celebrating here to-day—in Virginia, her great-grandfather, Col. Samuel L. twich, marched forth with six brothers to gain for their country that summer of independence which shall never know the winter of discontent of vanquishment. And what has she done for this Society? She was one of its earliest charter members and the first charter member in New York. She organized and put on its feet the New York City Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (of which we feel we have just right to be proud) and to bring to successful issue such an undertaking amid the rush and multifarious interests of New York, argues executive ability of the highest order. She assisted with ardor the great work of the State Regent of Pennsylvania in the passing of an amendment to our Constitution, vital in importance to our Society (from which work I would be the last to detract, as I endeavored, to the extent of my small ability, to be the co-adjutor of that Regent on this floor). She has given of herself, her work, her natural gifts in full measure to this organization. Surely if there is aught in heredity—and there must be!—her ancestral blood would enable her to wield the impartial gavel of the jurist, to exercise the love and charity of the ministry, and the fighting blood of Col. Leftwich and his six brothers would inspire her to battle always for this Society and its brilliant success. The charm of her personality all feel who are thrown with her. She combines the strength and firmness of the snows of the North, with the grace and loveliness of the sun of the South, and so I put in nomination for the Presidency General, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

Mrs. McLean was listened to with marked attention, for she is a capable speaker, and has an excellent voice, but on the completion of her nominating speech, Mrs. Pryor advanced to the platform and made the following remarks, withdrawing in favor of Mrs. Foster. She said:

Daughters of the American Revolution:—I come to you with the years of my service for you, behind me. All that I am, I give to you—and to my New York delegation who have so honored me. Aught that may have hurt me I freely forgive. I am growing older. Give to my dear younger sister all support you would have given me. I withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. John W. Foster.

The Congress rose to its feet and accorded Mrs. Pryor an ovation, the enthusiasm reaching a higher pitch than is often witnessed in a woman's meeting—applause, waving of handkerchiefs, etc.—continuing for some minutes.

NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. John Foster of Indiana.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Randolph Keim, Connecticut; Mrs. E. T. Bullock, District of Columbia; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, New York; Mrs. Luke Blackburn, Kentucky; Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Minnesota; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee; Miss Amelia Knight, Rhode Island; Mrs. McMillan, Michigan; Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Francis Nash, South Carolina; Mrs. W. W. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. Andrew Hill, Georgia; Miss Alice Keyblunt, Maryland; Mrs. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. Field, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, District of Columbia; and Mrs. Hill, District of Columbia.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Miss Mary Deaba, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. Beall.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mrs. Roberdean Buchanan of Washington, recording secretary general; Miss Earle, corresponding secretary general; Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett and Mrs. P. H. Hichborn, were elected registrars general; Mrs. Amos G. Draper, treasurer general; Mrs. Henry Gannett, historian general; Mrs. Margaret Dickins, assistant historian general; Dr. Anita McGee, surgeon general; and Mrs. Harry Heth, chaplain general.

STATE REGENTS.

The following are the State regents for the ensuing year:—Alabama, Mrs. James Bruce Morson; Arkansas, Mrs. William A. Cantrell; California, Mrs. V. K. Maddox; Connecticut, Miss Susan Carrington Clarke; Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman; District of Columbia, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry; Florida, Mrs. D. G. Ambler; Georgia, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan; Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot; Indiana, Mrs. C. C. Foster; Iowa, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley; Kansas, Mrs. Mattie A. Hand; Kentucky, Mrs. Henry L. Pope; Louisiana, Mrs. Percy Roberts; Maine, Mrs. John U. Chandler; Maryland, Mrs. John Ritchie; Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles M. Green; Minnesota, Mrs. R. M. Newport; Mississippi, Mrs. William H. Sims; New Hampshire, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter; New Jersey, Mrs. William S. Stryker; New Mexico, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince; New York, Miss M. I. Forsyth; Ohio, Mrs. Avery; Oklahoma, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes; Oregon, Mrs. James B. Montgomery; Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg; Rhode Island, Miss Mary Green; South Carolina, Mrs. R. C. Bacon; South Dakota, Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh; Tennessee, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes; Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark; Vermont, Mrs. Jesse Burdette; Virginia, Mrs. William Wirt Henry; Washington, Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe; Wisconsin, Mrs. James S. Peck; Wyoming, Mrs. G. W. Baxter.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, was one of the vice-presidents elected. Senator McMillan is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Michigan. They have three residences—one in Washington, where they now reside; one in Detroit, which contains one of the finest art collections in the country, and a charming summer residence at Grosse Pointe, on Lake St. Clair. Mrs. McMillan's official connection with the Society will bring to it a large circle of influential friends.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN secured the passing of a resolution, making the President-General and State Regents a committee upon revision of constitution, to report at the next session. By vote of the Congress, Mrs. McLean was also added to this committee.

ALL discussion concerning the "Liberty Bell," was ordered expunged from the records. It seems there is a debt of \$1,500 yet to be paid upon the bell, and the "Daughters" claim that they are in no way responsible for it.

THE Society almost unanimously voted to continue and sustain their official organ, the *American Magazine*. Mrs. Lockwood, the able editor of this magazine, claims the SPIRIT OF '76 as "one of her children."

THE story of the flag was told by Harriete L. Reed, of Massachusetts. She said that a woman's mind conceived and a woman's hand modeled the "stars and stripes" of the American flag.

PATRIOTISM in New York kindergartens was discussed by Isabella Charles Davis, of New York, who portrayed the results of this instruction on the pupils of these institutions.

THE subject of the "Continental Hall," and the "National University" were referred to the Board of Managers, and will probably be reported upon at the 1896 Congress.

LOUISE BARNUM ROBBINS, of Michigan, discussed the part played by patriotism through the schools in forming the character of American citizens.

MISS ELLEN S. MUSSEY, of Washington, spoke on what the flag has cost women. She declared that women are citizens, if not voters.

A RESOLUTION directing that stationery be furnished the State Regents met with vigorous opposition.

MRS. KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD, of Canton, Ohio, reviewed the revolutionary types of women of the republic.

MRS. DICKINS presided over the Congress on Wednesday, and Mrs. Brackett on Thursday and Friday.

The New Jersey Cincinnati.

THE New Jersey SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI observed Washington's Birthday, with their annual winter business meeting and banquet. This year these were held at Lakewood, at the Laurel in the Pines.

This Society has not only the largest membership of any State Society of THE CINCINNATI, but, also, the largest proportion of present active to original members, as there are now eighty-three hereditary and nine honorary members.

The New Jersey Society has also an invested fund of \$25,000.

After the business session, the members and invited guests assembled in a private banquet room, where appropriate ceiling, wall and table decorations, made a very inviting appeal to the eye. The menu was served in the usual excellent style of this famous winter resort.



President Clifford Stanley Sims.

THE MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT.

William Pancoast Barber, Robert Lenox Belknap, Lewis Dunham Boggs, James Wall Schureman Campbell, Dr. Luther

Foster Halsey, Hon. Henry Schenck Harris, Paul Augustine Hendry, Franklin Davenport Howell, Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, Frederic Wolcott Jackson, Thomas Talmadge Kinney, Hamilton Markley, Henry Dusenbery Maxwell, James Mortimer Montgomery, Dr. Isaac Hull Platt, William McKnight Reckless, John Jackson Riker, Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, William Chetwood Spencer, Hon. Charles Grant Garrison, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. Samuel Howell Grey, Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Hon. William J. Magie and Hon. William S. Gummere, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. William Potter, late United States Minister to Italy; Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., Secretary General of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI; William H. Brearley, Charles H. Folwell, editor of New Jersey *Mirror*; Judge William D. Harden of Savannah, Ga.; Francis B. Lee, Christopher Stuart Patterson, Charles A. Sims, B. F. Haywood Shreve, George E. Bartol, George S. Wylie, Henry Campbell, John Miley.

THE TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

"George Washington," responded to by Francis B. Lee, Esq.

"The Sentiments of Our Forefathers," responded to by Hon. William Potter.

"The State of New Jersey," responded to by Rev. Richard Lewis Howell.

"The Society of the Cincinnati," responded to by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary General.

"To Ourselves," responded to by Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New Jersey.

"To the Ladies," responded to by Hon. Charles Grant Garrison, Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New Jersey.

BANQUET POINTS.

The president of this Society, Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, presided as toastmaster. In his introductory remarks, among many other things, he said:

It is impossible for partisanship and patriotism to go hand in hand. Imagine, if you can, George Washington a member of the United States Senate, and controlled by the Sugar Trust.

In the remarks of Rev. Mr. Howell, he said New Jersey supplied to the War of the Revolution 10,728 soldiers, and next to South Carolina, suffered the heaviest proportion of loss.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner made an eloquent address, which was received with prolonged applause. He related the incident of John Paul Jones capturing the enemy's ship, leaving his own sinking vessel and transferring his men and flag to it, and entering a foreign port for repairs. There the sight of the first American

flag inspired a lady who saw it, to write a poem of which the following is the closing verse:

God save the States!
Make them victorious,
Happy and glorious:
God save the States.

Hon. William Potter said: "Patriotism is a fine sense of honor." Also: "The Danger is not from the enemy without, but from the friends within, i. e., from corporations that want favors, and laborers who want a royal road without labor."

COL. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS.

As the prosperous condition of this Society is due, in no small degree, to the great interest of President Sims in all the affairs and details of the Society work, a brief biographical mention will be apropos.

Col. Clifford Stanley Sims, who is now the senior president of the various State Societies of THE CINCINNATI, was born in 1839, at Emeline Furnace, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He studied law 1856 to 1860, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1860; was admitted in Tennessee in 1866 and in Arkansas in 1868; served in the U. S. Navy 1862 to 1864, when appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Arkansas Infantry U. S. Volunteer; taken prisoner that year and on parole until the close of the war; member of the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas, 1867-1868, and of the Legislature of that State 1867-1869; appointed Commissioner to prepare a digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, 1868; appointed Consul for the District of Canada, embracing Ottawa, the capital of that country, in 1869, and retained that position until 1878, when he resigned, to enter the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he remained until 1887; a member of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in the State of New Jersey, since 1861, and has been its president since 1888. Has published "The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames," Albany, 1862; "The Institution of THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI of the State of New Jersey." He was deputy from the Diocese of New Jersey to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1889 and 1892.

Colonel Sims was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1894, and appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in 1894.

"His Majesty's Loyal Subjects."

IF the projected Society of SONS OF LOYALISTS, desire historical material, the following may be appropriated gratis. On the 28th of October, 1775, at Boston, General Howe issued a proclamation calling upon those who espoused the King's cause, to form into associations. In Halifax is preserved the names of the signers to the following response:

A GREEDABLE to the Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Honorable Major-General WILLIAM HOWE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WE, His Majesty's loyal Subjects of the Town of Boston, being sensible of the Duty incumbent on us, "to do every thing in our Power, to support Order and good Government, as well as to contribute our Aid to the internal Security of the Town;"—NOW take this Opportunity to profess our firm Allegiance to His Majesty, and entire Obedience to His Government and Laws.

FROM a Disposition to continue quiet and obedient Subjects, we have generally neglected the use of Arms while those of different Characters and Sentiments, have been diligently endeavouring to improve themselves in that Art. Upon these Principles, we have remained in, or fled to, this Town: Neither do we wish or design to leave it.

WE consider it as our strongest Duty to contribute our Aid in Promoting the Peace, Order and Security of the Town, and are willing to be employed, to these good Purposes, in the Ways and Means suited to our Capacities. TO THAT END, we cheerfully accept the Offers of his Excellency, and NOW VOLUNTARILY ASSOCIATE, for the Purposes mentioned in his Proclamation; hereby Promising, "that such of us as he shall think proper, or able to perform the Duties therein required, will be formed into Companies, as therein mentioned. And will, to the utmost of our Power, faithfully perform those Services, and punctually discharge the Trusts reposed in us. And, that such as are not able to go through those Duties, will freely contribute our Proportions, according to our Abilities, to raise a Sum of Money for promoting this salutary Purpose, to be applied to the Use of those, who are able, in such Manner as the General, or those he may appoint, may think proper.

The "Inimy" Were Watched.

THE following is a verbatim copy of a letter sent from Seth Warner, of Vermont, to Capt. Gideon Bronson in 1777. People were evidently too busy fighting in those times to spend much time in spelling:

CAPT GIDN BROWNSON

KIRTLAND the 8th of february 1777

SIR—As your Company is ordered to march and tak post at Auter Crick—you Will after Consulting sum of the paincable inhabiance post your men in the Best manner for the Defence of the frontiers and to secure them from surprise, at this season of the year you Will tak the greatest Car for Cover for your men. You Will Keep out scouts who will Diligently Wach the Motion of the Inimy the arelestt Intelligence of Which you Will prompt Writ to head Quarters provisions Will be forwarded for your support from Bennington It is thought that the Remainder of the Regt Will be sent to Joyn you on the first information of Which you Will make the Best preparation for there Reception. I am Sir your obedient

Hown Servet. SETH WARREN Col

THE NEW YORK SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE annual meeting of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the Hotel Normandie on Saturday evening, February 23d. Reports of officers and committees showed a gratifying condition of the Society and its treasury. As President Depew facetiously remarked, "it will not be necessary to issue bonds."

Mr. Scott, the secretary, reviewed the many enterprises of the Society, and described their present condition. He reported several new chapters as "on the eve of organization." The number of new members admitted during the last year was 127. Total number of present members, 519.

Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, the registrar, submitted a long and very carefully prepared report of his work. A suggestion of the work involved in his duties may be gained from the following extract:

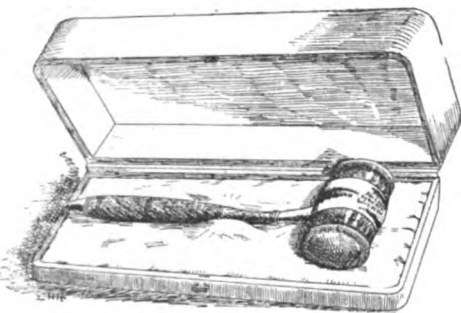
No application has been approved until it has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and the proof of *lineal* descent and Revolutionary service made entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Hall said the entire membership of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION throughout the country was 5,260, and that not one of this entire number had membership by collateral descent. He also gave a detailed description of the professions represented by the membership, showing their exceptionally high character. He recommended the employment of a "State organizer."

Mr. Ira B. Stewart, the treasurer, reported cash received, \$5,982.80, and expended \$5,784.89, leaving a balance of \$197.91. Among the items of expense was \$3,076.39 which had been paid upon the Dobbs Ferry monument.

Mr. Edward Payson Cone, reported the presentation of the 200 Washington portraits to the public schools of New York on the 20th. Mr. Cone received many congratulations for his successful work.

At the election which followed, the officers were re-elected. The following gentlemen were added to the Board of Managers: Col. Frederick D. Grant, William W. J. Warren, Ebenezer K. Wright, and Stephen M. Wright.



The gavel presented to Mr. Depew.

By the courtesy of General Ferdinand P. Earle, the Society was then treated to a very enjoyable collation, followed by an excellent programme of speeches. President Depew was surprised with the presentation of a gavel by the registrar, who said:

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

Mr. President:—Before you call upon the gentlemen who are to favor us with speeches this evening, will you allow me to call your attention to the fact, which must have been as painful to yourself as to the members of the Society, that during the five years in which you have presided over this body you have used nothing but your knuckles, or the nearest movable object, with which to preserve order. When you were first elected president, there was a superstition that a man so accustomed as yourself to presiding over terrestrial bodies, and who might now be presiding over this State if he had accepted the nomination offered him, always carried about with him the symbol or implement of his calling, just as the deities of mythology are always represented with their appropriate weapon or emblem of authority. Time, however, has dissipated this myth, and even after the Governor of this State, desiring to give you a memento of the World's Fair, presented you with a gavel made of 85 different kinds of wood of this State, in the hope that with it you might be able to maintain silence in any body over which you might preside; you have continued to come to these meetings with nothing but your knuckles to maintain order and decorum, relying in extreme emergencies upon such unofficial implements or missiles as might be most conveniently within your reach. This evening you called the meeting to order with a soup ladle; and I submit, sir, whether anything suggestive of "soup" is worthy of yourself or of this Society.

The Society desires that this state of things shall be remedied—not from any fear that with its rapid growth the Society will become less controllable, or that your knuckles will grow less potent with the lapse of time; but because, as things look now, your term of office as president of this Society will be as limitless as your good behavior (which seems to have no bounds), and the Society, out of consideration for your welfare, desires to save as much wear and tear upon your metacarpal extremities as possible. The "rotation in office," about which we have heard so much, does not

seem to apply to the office which you hold. That office has come to occupy the same relative position as the centre of the solar system—there is rotation around it, but not in it. When the Society has swung through the twelve signs of the zodiac, it finds this sun of York making glorious summer for it from the same quarter of the heavens, and with the same brilliance as in years gone by.

At the beginning, therefore, of your sixth term as President of this Society, I have the honor of presenting you, in its behalf, with this gavel, made from a sturdy oak timber taken from the historic Fraunces' Tavern of this city.

A moment's reflection, sir, will convince you that this is not to be valued the less because a tavern yielded the material from which it is made. Our forefathers had two institutions which, as sources of inspiration, can hardly be overestimated. One was the meeting house; the other was the tavern. To one they repaired on the first day of the week for spiritual food; to the other they resorted on the other six days for spirituous refreshments. But not that alone. The tavern was the secular meeting house of the community. In it affairs of moment were planned and discussed. The tavern balcony was the rostrum of the people, not decorated, to be sure, like that in the Roman forum, with the beaks of Carthaginian ships, but near enough to the schooners that floated over the bar within not to lack inspiration when other sources failed. From tavern balcony the Stamp Act, the Boston Port Bill, the Regulating Act, the Quebec Act, the Mutiny Act, and other acts of British tyranny were denounced, and deeds of patriotism incited. Many of the proceedings that found expression in Faneuil Hall were planned in a neighboring tavern. When Lord Dunmore prorogued the Virginia Assembly for appointing a fast day in consequence of the Boston Port Bill, that dignified body, of which Washington was a member, betook itself to the nearest tavern to continue its deliberations. Patrick Henry, who afterward stood in the halls of legislation and thrilled his hearers with his eloquence, tended bar for a while in the old tavern at Hanover, Va., thus affording the precedent perhaps for the modern custom of selecting for public honors men from the ranks of compounders of the festive cocktail. Washington himself invariably made his headquarters at the nearest available tavern whenever he could resist the importunities of those neighboring patriots, who, with a view to the future distinction of their property, pressed their hospitality upon him.

The word tavern does not convey to us the idea of importance that it did to our forefathers, when the terms of measurement and comparison were different. In those days it was the mountain tops that caught the first rays of the rising sun. To-day it is the chimneys of our cloud-piercing hotels and apartment houses and office buildings that feel the first touch of Phoebus' fiery chariot wheels. When the Titans endeavored to scale Olympus, we are taught in fable, they piled Ossa on Pelion. If they were to attempt to invade the abode of the gods to-day, they would pile Savoy on New Netherland, or Waldorf on Majestic.

And not only is the old-time tavern as an institution to be venerated, but the particular tavern from which this gavel is made is the object of especially interesting associations. Built in 1706 by one of the De Lancy family, at Broad and Pearl streets, it became, under the administration of Samuel Fraunces, the Delmonico's of its day, the dispensary of the most brilliant public hospitality and the meeting place of all the great men of the period. In 1788 the Chamber of Commerce was organized there and for several years held its meetings there, partaking of crackers, cheese and beer at one shilling per head. In 1775, its timbers trembled with the shock of a solid shot from his Britannic Majesty's ship *Asia*—one of a broadside fired to intimidate Alexander Hamilton and a hundred other enterprising citizens, who, taking Time by the gunlock, were removing the cannon from the Battery to a place of safety. In 1783, upon Washington's triumphal entry into the city, it was the scene of a series of brilliant fetes given by Governor Clinton in honor of the Commander-in-Chief. In December of that year it witnessed that memorable and touching closing scene of the war, in which Washington revealed the very human nature of his character, when, amid tears and sobs, embracing each of his officers in turn, he bade farewell to his companions in arms. One hundred years after Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, the descendants of the patriots of '76 met in this building and organized the National Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

All of the old time glory and most of the actual substance of the original structure has passed away, but so long as this Society exists, the memories and spirit of the fathers of the American Revolution shall not pass away.

We trust, Mr. President, that this gavel will suggest to you many pleasant and patriotic thoughts. As the symbol of government, may it represent to you that obedience to legally delegated authority which is the fundamental principle of American citizenship. As coming from an historic tavern, may it suggest unbounded hospitality and good cheer. But, above all, sir, we want you to see in it a token of the profound respect which we entertain for you personally, as our president, and as a man who, seeking no distinction, is one of the most distinguished; who, persistently declining public honors, is one of the most honored; and who, delighting to use his talents for the noblest ends, the shaping of public thought for the public good, is esteemed at home and abroad as one of the most sincerely disinterested and patriotic citizens of our great Republic.

MR. DEPEW'S REPLY.

Gentlemen:—The true function of a surprise is to have it prepared. A surprise party on reaching the house of the clergyman or the prominent citizen or citizeness usually finds the house cleansed and garnished and candles lighted waiting for it. On this occasion this secret has been well kept. I had not the slightest idea of this mystery that was to be perpetrated to-night, or that I was to be the honored victim of such a delightful speech, such a beautiful specimen and such a valuable memento. Certainly Mayor Strong need be in no difficulty hereafter in selecting the orator who shall properly present to his constituents his much discussed and cursed views on opening the saloons. (Laughter.) If the good people of the State and City who have been so vigorous in their denunciation of what our Mayor is alleged to have said on that subject could have read beforehand the remarks made by Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall to-night they would not only have endorsed what the Mayor said on the saloon question, but urged him to have been still more liberal. As near as I can make out, from the most accurate historian I know of, our liberties are built upon the saloon. For a younger man than myself remarks in the line in which they were made by our eloquent and accurate Registrar would have been fatal to his future habits; but I have passed periods of certain kinds of temptation. I believe with Mr. Evarts, who remarked to me one time at a dinner when he was partaking fully of all the wines that were coming on, that he drank wine with great liberality, because he was informed by his physician that the habit would not be inherited by his children who were already born.

I certainly accept this gavel with the greatest pleasure, and with the

the greater pleasure from the manner in which it was presented. Anyone who doubts that there was decadence of American oratory in speech need only to listen or to read what our eloquent Registrar presented here to-night, both in his report and in the speech in which he presented the gavel, to be convinced that so far as American speech endures there will be some one or more who can voice in our glorious language whatever may be the sentiment of the occasion. There is an inspiration to eloquence about every meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. You cannot come in contact with its glories without feeling its inspirations. All the great deeds of history have been impelled and incited by the greater deeds from the distance of time through the ancestors of the men who have fought and died for the benefit of their country; and the greatest eloquence of all times, of all Senates, of all vast assemblies have been called forth for the preservation of the liberties of our institutions of the country, or its defense against a foreign foe; and the orator has been inspired not so much by the future of his country, not so much by the present of the country, but by what is to be preserved in the glorious past in which the present is the inheritor. I remember four or five years ago being in Athens and walking up the broad road that leads to the Acropolis. We went up a long road, on one side the Acropolis, and the Parthenon on the other side, and on one side Mars Hill on which was the seat of the last final Court of Appeals that gave the law to the Courts. On the other side was what is known in Athens as the forum from which the lawyers spoke. That platform exists to-day, because a rock somewhat higher than this room had been cut back about three feet from the ground until it made a platform of about 30 by 20. The orator stood upon that platform with the whole constituency before him of the people of Athens. That was his inspiration. His inspiration was: on his right the Temple of his Gods, on front of him the seat of the law, the institutions, and the constitution of the country. In the distance Marathon, where upon the field 10,000 Greeks against the hordes of the Asiatics had preserved the country; and on the right lay the little Navy of Greece which had dispersed ten times its number and had preserved for Greece an immortality in the art and eloquence and literature of the most enlightened people that ever lived on this earth. A man who had caught the currents of blood flowing within him from a mother and father who belonged to a race which had accomplished these marvelous things in civilization, in painting, in sculpture, and law, and literature; having the monuments all before him, could speak in tones which not only aroused his country to its preservation and the preservation of its institutions, but in sentences which after 2,000 years are as fresh and inspiring to-day as they were to the audience to which they were delivered from the forum.

Every civilization, every age has something which represents its civilization. In all ages it has been of the past some weapon, that weapon of the period, a spear, a sword, a shield, a side arm that ruled. The gun, the cannon, the rifle, until you come down to the forts in the very modern acceptance—the stone fort, then the earth works, then the sailing ship, then the frigate, and then the armored cruiser, and then the armored battle ship and torpedo boat. These have represented the civilization of different periods. But our best civilization is not represented by guns or swords, not represented by battle ships, not represented by armored cruisers, although they have an essential part; but the people elected the Constitutional convention, and an delegate to them the power to make the law of the land. The people elect the legislative assembly, the Congress, which shall give them the law of the land, and that convention is always dominated by the gavel of the presiding officer. It was that gavel of the presiding officer which called together the Constitutional Convention to which was read the Declaration of Independence. The rap of the gavel preceded the sound which sent the Declaration of Independence resounding around the globe. It was the gavel which in the hands of George Washington called the Constitutional Convention together to hear read the immortal Declaration of Independence. It was that gavel of the presiding officer in the most unique and at the same time the most distinguished and historic time in our history when our civilization changed and our institutions were liberalized, and we became for the first time after a hundred years, that called together the House of Representatives and the Senate to hear the proclamation of Emancipation. But this gavel from Fraunce's Tavern, the meeting place where the assemblage of the first legislators—Congress gathered inspiration, spiritual and mental; from the place where Washington pledged himself with the social glass and then filled the glass with the tears that were to be preserved forever—this gavel should be to me, so long as I remain President of this Society only a reminder to me that it is a society that shall live forever and grow stronger the longer it lives; and to me it will be the most precious of the signs of power when I am in office and the most precious reminiscence of good fellowship with good fellows when I retire finally from office.

The society was favored by eloquent addresses by Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, and General Ewing, after which Mr. Henry Hall, the Historian-General of the National Society was called upon.

REMARKS OF MR. HENRY HALL.

Mr. President and Compatriots:—The National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION came into existence in Fraunce's tavern; and many of the members of our Society have from time to time asked for the story of its organization.

The SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI formed in 1783 was the first, and for nearly 100 years the only Society of men whose membership was derived from the American Revolution. It was always a small Society, and has grown smaller with time, and now has about 500 members. It takes no part in public affairs. It is virtually a delightful social club, or collection of social clubs, whose one public service has been to keep alive among its own members and their immediate relatives a strong interest in pedigree and in the American Revolution.

About 1875, the people of the United States entered upon a period of about fifteen years of celebrations of 100th anniversaries of leading events of the American Revolution. These celebrations took place all over the United States. The Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia was the most impressive of the early celebrations, while the most conspicuous of the later ones was the tremendous demonstration in this city in 1889 over the 100th anniversary of Washington's Inauguration as first president of the United States. At several of these celebrations, the honored president of this Society delivered orations, which will stir the blood and be read with gratification and profit, long after all of us here assembled to-night shall have passed away. The American people welcomed these public festivities. They gave us something to think about, and talk about, besides the issues growing out of the late Civil War. They made all classes, North and South, once more brothers and gallant friends, and they brought into being the throng of patriotic Societies, of which ours is one.

The first of these modern patriotic Societies was entitled "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY Sires," and originated in San Francisco. It was agreed upon and instituted Oct. 22, 1876, at the office of Dr. John L. Cogswell, on Kearney street in that city, where about ten men held a meeting by invitation of Dr. Cogswell, and resolved to form a Society to be composed exclusively of blood descendants from the heroes and statesmen of the American Revolution. On the following 4th of July, there was a public procession in San Francisco and about forty of the eighty members of the new Society paraded

in the procession, thirteen of them bearing shields emblematic of the thirteen original States. The Society elected officers that same day, and thereafter for years held many public meetings of a patriotic and literary character, whose proceedings were reported in the newspapers and reprinted in what the Society called "bulletins," and in the latter form widely distributed. At that original meeting of Oct. 22, 1876, Edwin A. Sherman of Nevada, who was present, suggested that the proposed Society should be made a national one, not local; and accordingly when, in 1878, the California Society adopted a constitution, it provided for "auxiliary" branches, co-equal Societies, and a national representative body. That word "auxiliary" dropped out afterward in the East in a most unexpected manner and made all the trouble and, in the providence of God, led to much of the good of these later years. That constitution, of which this is a copy (holding one up to view), must have been printed by the bushel. Copies were sent out all over the United States. In recent years, I have myself given away 100 or more of them. This constitution of the first society of descendants of the American Revolution, ever formed since the Revolution itself, possesses genuine historic value and has many unique features. There are a few copies here for members, who are collecting historic documents. And this California Society is, in fact, the pioneer and led to the formation of all our present Societies of Sons and Daughters, of Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, War of 1812, and so on.

Some of these little books, with the circulars and bulletins of the California Society, were sent year after year to residents of New York City. Gen. Alex. S. Webb received some of them. So did Major Asa Bird Gardner, and others. The California movement excited interest in the East; but California is 3,000 miles away, and had never been even heard of at the time of the American Revolution. Societies of this class could not be formed in the East as the children of a Society in California.

In 1883, however, eight years after the first start in California, a few men in New York city, including some to whom had been sent the constitution, circulars and bulletins of the California Society, did meet and they organized an independent Society here, called "SONS OF THE REVOLUTION." Thus the seed planted by California had sprouted at last in the metropolis. The new Society was small in membership and at first intended to be purely local. But finally it also adopted a constitution, providing that Societies might be formed in other States, each of which should be an "auxiliary branch." That expression "auxiliary branch" adopted from the California Society's Constitution was an error of judgment, now at least confessed, but long persisted in. It was that word "auxiliary" and that alone, which led to the creation of two sets of Societies. A Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was organized in Philadelphia in 1885, although refusing to be "auxiliary" to New York.

This movement of 1883, however, awoke a fresh interest in the general subject of patriotic societies in the East; but that word "auxiliary" prevented gentlemen in New England and others of the original thirteen States from organizing Societies of their own. Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States had each supplied far more men for the American Revolution than New York did. A natural pride prevented those States from being "auxiliary" to New York. For about five years, therefore, these two Societies in the East and the pioneer Society of California, were all there were of these modern Societies.

In 1888, a few New Jersey members of the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION proposed to form a New Jersey Society. The New York Sons told them they would be recognized only as an "auxiliary" Society, and not otherwise, and farther that they would better join either the New York or Philadelphia Society anyhow and not have one of their own. These patriotic and enterprising Jersey men, one of whom, Josiah C. Pumpelly, is now a member of our own Society, then went to work. In the spring of 1889, they organized by correspondence and personal visits State Societies of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Arkansas, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. They then called a convention of them all to meet in New York city, April 30, 1889, the day of the great celebration of the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration. The object was to organize a national society, mark the name of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in which each State Society should be a co-equal sister organization, and none of them "auxiliary" to any other. They never dreamed of forming a new organization. Their whole purpose was to bring the influence of several States to bear, to induce New York to repeal the "auxiliary" article in her Constitution.

When the New Yorkers heard of this movement, if they had promptly met and repealed that "auxiliary" article, there never would have been two sets of Societies. No one wanted two sets; no one thought of it. But what did New York do? They actually met and adopted a new constitution, this one (holding it up) in which the "auxiliary branch" article was made longer, more explicit, and more binding, thus ignoring the patriotic sentiment and natural pride of every sister State and declaring war upon any movement, having for its object the co-equality of the different State Societies. By making all the other States "auxiliary" to New York, the annual election of national officers would have had to be held in New York, and would always have been controlled by the local members. Imagine the District of Columbia arranging things so that her own people could elect the President of the United States! Imagine the rest of the country consenting to it! I am willing to believe that laudable motives of some kind inspired this proposition, but the proposition itself was open to serious objections.

To the national convention referred to, every existing Society was invited, and delegates attended from thirteen out of the twenty, including the original one in California, with persons present from New York and Pennsylvania. The convention met at Fraunce's tavern, April 30, 1889. There the Pennsylvania delegates took the floor and urged that all the other Societies should become "auxiliaries" to New York. This was debated for a long time. Pennsylvania was asked if her Society were "auxiliary" to New York. She replied no. The Convention then refused point blank to agree to the "auxiliary" relation to New York. Not one State in that whole convention would agree to that proposition. The New Yorkers refused, for their part, to recognize the others as "sister" Societies, and both Pennsylvania and New York took no further part in the proceedings. The question then arose, what should be done? The convention was there, in actual session, acting in behalf of eighteen States, including the original Society in California. The delegates felt deeply the injustice of an attempt to impose an un-American style of organization upon a Society, which should be preeminently American in all its sentiments, objects, and framework, and especially to try to control in this manner a movement which New York had not even originated. After discussion, before they adjourned, the convention organized as a national society, taking the name of "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." They thus began existence with eighteen State Societies, while the "SONS OF THE REVOLUTION" only had two; and every one of the eighteen soon thereafter adopted the title "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." Then came into existence the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Its progress since has been glorious. It has by its enterprise, public spirit, and incessant activity so stimulated patriotic sentiment, that now the United States is thronged with a multitude of patriotic Societies, with more to come.

[Continued on page 150.]

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, Editor.

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14 Lafayette Place, New York. Telephone: 197 Spring.

MARCH, 1895.

March Anniversaries.

- March 1, 1776—South Carolina instructed her delegates for Independence.
 " 2, 1781—Articles of Confederation adopted by the States.
 " 2, 1781—Engagement at Clapp's Mill, N. C.
 " 3, 1779—Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.
 March 4, 1776—Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.
 " 4, 1782—Engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
 " 4, 1789—First Congress under the Constitution.
 March 5, 1770—Act repealing all duties except that on tea.
 " Boston massacre.
 March 7, 1776—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
 March 8, 1753—Board of Trade and plantation, announced to Parliament, the need of a colonial revenue.
 March 8, 1776—Engagement at Nook's Hill, Mass.
 " 8, 1777—Battle at Amboy.
 March 10, 1764—House of Commons resolved, that it would be proper to charge certain stamp duties on the American colonists.
 March 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford, Court House, N. C.
 March 16, 1777—Engagement at Ward's House, N. Y.
 March 17, 1776—Evacuation of Boston by British.
 March 18, 1768—Stamp act repealed.
 " 18, 1778—Engagement at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.
 March 20, 1776—Washington's triumphal entry to Boston.
 " 20, 1782—British ministry resigns.
 March 21, 1778—Engagement on Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
 March 22, 1765—Stamp act signed and became a law.
 " 22, 1777—Engagement at Peckskill, N. Y.
 " 22, 1783—Congress grants to officers of the army and navy full pay for five years in lieu of promised half pay for life.
 March 24, 1777—Engagement at Highlands, N. Y.
 March 25, 1776—South Carolina's provisional constitution.
 " 26, 1779—Engagement at West Greenwich, Conn.
 March 29, 1776—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature thank Washington.
 " 29, 1776—Lee invested with command south of the Potomac.
 " 29 to May 12, 1780—Siege of Charleston.
 March 31, 1774—Boston "Port Bill" forbidding any kind of merchandise from being imported into Boston.

The Result of Our Suggestion.—In our issue of November last, we suggested that there should be a department for a collection of American Colonial art in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The suggestion of this paper was kindly received by the Director, General di Cesnola, and by him laid before the trustees. It was immediately approved, and has been recently inaugurated. They have issued the following announcement, requesting communications on the subject, to be addressed to Mr. George H. Story, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who has charge of that department. The circular reads:

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art desire to form a representative collection of paintings illustrative of early American art, and solicit the co-operation of all persons owning or having knowledge of paintings, portraits in oil, or ivory miniatures, representing men and women of distinction in the early social, military, naval, and political history of our country. An exhibition of this character, embracing the time immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence, and for fifty years thereafter, would be of the greatest interest to every American citizen. Many of those most prominent in the early history of our country sat for their portraits to eminent painters. These portraits have for the most part remained as family heirlooms and are unknown to the general public.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the safest and best depository for all such works of national interest; and owners and holders of these treasures may be assured that their loans will receive such attention and intelligent care as the museum bestows upon its own works. A special room will be devoted to the display of these historic pictures, where they will be grouped together under the most favorable conditions of light, air and temperature for their exhibition and preservation. All loans will be received, under the museum's rules, for not less than six months; but they remain on exhibition for any number of years the lenders desire. The expense of boxing and transportation will be defrayed by the museum. The trustees are desirous of making the museum the permanent depository of as many as possible of those pictures which possess the requisite historic and artistic interest.

It Commends Itself.—It should need no argument to convince any one, that the following bill should be passed by the Congress of the United States. It is no credit to the mercenary few who need this restraint that it is necessary. The proposed bill to protect the American flag from desecration is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who shall use the national flag, either by printing, painting, or affixing on said flag, or otherwise attaching to the same, any advertisement for public display, or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the district court of the United States, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any Society or person willing to assist, by circulating petitions, may secure them by addressing Mr. Henry Stanton, No. 22 William street, New York City. When the petitions have been signed, they should be forwarded to Senator Hansbrough, Washington, D. C.

The Reproach Should Be Removed.—The American Navy. No theme can appeal more strongly to an American's pride than this. No subject can give greater satisfaction. It is not of the silent "white fleet" that we write, although that is by no means excluded. The liberties of America are safe with such men and armaments as an enlightened policy are placing at the disposal of the Navy Department.

It is the old navy, however, the historical and forever glorious "wooden walls," that justifies our sincerest enthusiasm.

What is the least that we, the inheritors of the fame and substantial advantages which they acquired for this country, can now do, as we review the list of gallant men and memorable conflicts?

We can not do less—we should not think of doing less, than to recall the names, and pay their memory the highest honor.

Our affectionate remembrance and gratitude should never be capable of being questioned. But is this all that should be done?

It is with a feeling of indignation and shame that we admit that the government, through its proper department head, pays slight heed to deeds that are done and are past, but applies itself almost solely to the future. It is well, of course, that the latter should be done, but why need the former be left undone?

What self-respecting, capable young officer of the present, can even afford to consent to a policy from which he himself will suffer not many years hence.

To be plain and specific, and to write of what we know, and, knowing, feel to be most unjust, let attention be called to the fate awaiting those who distinguish themselves by serving their country in the United States Navy.

At the age of sixty-two, or two years before the limit in the army, these veterans of ripe experience are retired. They are not thereafter called into council. They are given no position of trust. No notice of their record is made. Their death is unheralded. They are simply, wholly neglected, and soon forgotten. Not the slightest courtesy of any kind is shown them after their long years of service. A very small attention would relieve the government from the charge of this most unjust neglect, but the Secretary of the Navy has other things to think of, and so these faithful servants go to their graves suffering from a consciousness of neglect. So keen is this feeling among the score or more of the leading retired officers of the navy, that, by mutual agreement, they appear at no function that they can avoid, preferring to endure the indignity in silence.

Within the last year a very distinguished Admiral died, and as he had given explicit orders, (and on this very account,) that no one but his relatives were to be notified of his funeral, it was not even spoken of by the daily papers.

Cannot this, from at least motives of common decency, be remedied? If the Navy Department recognized the services of these heroes in General Orders at the time of their death, it would remove a part of this feeling of neglect.

Why Not Have a Washington Revival.—"France is not to-day celebrating the birth of Napoleon I., but generally throughout France to-day they celebrate the birthday of George Washington,"—(Hon. Warner Miller, at the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION banquet, February 22d).

Mr. Miller is good authority and doubtless knew whereof he spoke, but if there had been a Frenchman in the audience he might have replied with equal force: "To-day you are giving to Washington a few hours, but to-morrow you will go back again to Napoleon. Your magazines and newspapers will be devoted to him and his pictures will be hung in the shop-windows. Where will Washington be then?"

In view of the Napoleomania now raging, we should have to own ourselves "pinked;" but if it led us in the end to something more of a comparison between the two men, we would have nothing to fear as to the result.

The strong individuality of the Corsican, his wonderful genius for conquest and government, dazzling us even after the lapse of seventy years, make him one of the most striking figures on the pages of history, but the overtopping ambition which ruled his career is in strong contrast to Washington's simple, unselfish patriotism. It is the contrast between devotion to self and devotion to principle, between a force and a good. Both men dominated their surroundings, but note the difference in the permanent effects of their lives.

All the vast empire, built up by Napoleon at so great expenditure of life and treasure, was dismembered before his death, while Washington closed his eyes upon a happy and prosperous nation, which has set a new lesson in government to the world—and that nation called him "Father."

France may well celebrate Washington's birthday for she is to-day rejoicing in that very form of government, and owes him much, while we owe to Napoleon—nothing, but a purchase of territory for which he received compensation in good, American dollars.

Let us be American. If we must have hero-worship let us turn to our own blameless hero. He is near to our hearts, but how much is he on our minds. There is no more admirable character in the pages of modern history, or one more profitable for study.

The man who indignantly refused the proffered crown when it might have easily been assumed, who refused all pay for his services, beyond his actual expenses, and was simple, kind-hearted, persevering and upright, is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the cruel and insatiable ambition of Napoleon.

There is something ennobling and elevating about contact with such a nature—it makes us truer patriots and better citizens. Why not mark the year 1895 as the beginning of a great Washington revival? You who read this can help to secure this result by resolving that, during the current year, you will carefully read some one good life of Washington?

His Features Fixed in Bronze.—The Houdon Life Cast, of which the frontispiece in this issue is a photograph, is an interesting piece of work, aside from its artistic value. The thought that without the intervention of brush or chisel these features took their mold from the flesh and bone of Washington himself, gives one a first sensation almost of awe in its contemplation, but the second impression is of satisfaction that so faithful a likeness should be also so beautiful an one.

We see Washington at his best, and can trace in that splendid face the perseverance, energy and genial attractiveness which history shows him to have possessed.

It may be of interest in this connection to state that the portrait of Washington on our two cent stamps was made from this

cast, and that it formed the basis of several paintings by the late Wm. Page, N. A.

A replica of the bust is now with the Washington relics in the National Museum at Washington, and another is at Cooper Union in this city.

The Day Has Not Yet Been Set.—It is being constantly and persistently published in various papers, in different parts of the country, that THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION admit by collateral descent, and that THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION admit only by lineal descent. The exact reverse is the fact, as shown by the official publication of the constitutions of the respective Societies. This paper has nothing whatever to do with the merits, if any, of the differences involved in this distinction, and merely calls attention to the facts, of which many papers seem to be ignorant. In confirmation of this statement, the registrar general of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION states positively, that every one of the entire 5,256 members of the Society, without exception, are lineal descendants. In equal justice to THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION it should be said that they admit by collateral descent, but sparingly. Representative men in both organizations express their sincere wish to see a union accomplished. Within a month, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and Mr. Frederick S. Talmadge, have said to the writer that they greatly wished to see the Societies united into one. From equally prominent men in the ranks of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the same expression has often been heard.

May this magazine soon be invited to attend and describe the marriage ceremony.

The Contagion Spreading.—The presentation of the Gilbert Stuart portraits of Washington to two hundred of the public schools of New York City, February 20th, by Gen. Horace Porter, in behalf of the New York Society, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was the occasion of a remark which deserves and demands more than passing notice.

In receiving these fine portraits, in behalf of the city, Mr. Knox, President of the Board of Education said: "There seems to be a wave of patriotism spreading over our entire land." Mr. Knox is the official head of a system which employs seven thousand teachers, and is intimately in touch with educational associations throughout the country. He has, therefore, excellent opportunities for informing himself of movements likely to affect the educational problem. Of this especial movement, whose widespread influence and spontaneous development he had observed, he spoke with appreciative interest. It contained, so he said, no menace to education. Its results could only be healthful and helpful, and he rejoiced in anything which could promote it. May the "wave of patriotism" spread from President Knox to the seven thousand teachers, and through them to the hundreds of thousands of children in the public schools of the Metropolis. Like the bread broken to feed the multitude, it will increase in the hands of those who convey it to others, and "twelve baskets" will not be sufficient to contain the surplus.

The presentation was arranged by Mr. Edward Payson Cone, representing the Society, as Chairman of the Committee.

An Appropriate Headquarters.—The Pennsylvania Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have been given a high responsibility and privilege. The city authorities of Philadelphia have given them the right to make old Independence Hall their permanent headquarters, and the repository of their records and relics. This, of course, is not as yet equivalent to making this Society the custodian of this famous historical building, but it may in time lead to this result. No body of men could possibly be more interested in preserving it from desecration, or feel a higher personal regard for this almost sacred edifice. To be permitted to hold business sessions in the room forever made memorable by the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is an exceptional expression of confidence.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

[Arranged alphabetically. Where two societies have the same name, the order is determined by the name of the secretary.]

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Miss Earle, cor. 9th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. M. R. Ferris, 488 Walton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 East 44th Street, New York City.
MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER.—Frank M. Avery, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 61 Wall Street, New York City.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

THERE has been discussion among some of the members of THE CINCINNATI as to the advisability of protesting against the use by the new society of "Daughters" of the name "Cincinnati." It is claimed that such use is an "infringement."



THE New York SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI celebrated Washington's Birthday, by giving a dinner at the Metropolitan Club. Among the toasts, was one to the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI. The souvenir of the dinner was a miniature reproduction of the first flag of the Cincinnati Society, made in 1786, for the Fourth of July celebration.

SECRETARY-GENERAL Asa Bird Gardiner, writes the SPIRIT OF '76, under date of February 9th: "It is *not probable that we will depart from precedent* in electing a successor to Honorable Hamilton Fish." That is to say: Colonel Gardiner thinks the time honored custom of promoting the Vice-President to fill the vacancy, will be observed. His letter is significant, in indicating that those who favored the election of Mr. Wayne have now abandoned it as impracticable; either

this, or that for the present, those who favor Mr. Wayne, think it wise to divert attention from his candidacy.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Connecticut State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is the banner organization, its membership exceeding that of any other State. Its observance of Washington's Birthday at Norwich was prepared for, in a way that illustrates the great interest taken by Connecticut in the Society.

Secretary A. E. Beckwith was especially active in arranging this enjoyable function.

Over two hundred sat down to the banquet, surrounded by a profusion of materialized patriotism, embodied in the special decorations; that is to say, everything "flagged" but the conversation.

During the serving of an elaborate menu, patriotic music was supplied by Miller's orchestra.

As soon as cigars were lighted, a delegation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION occupied the gallery, to hear the speaking which followed.



President Jonathan Trumbull presided as toast-master, and introduced in the following order: Dr. R. P. Keep, Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, President Timothy Dwight, of Yale University; Col. N. G. Osborne, of the New Haven Register; Col. Jacob L. Greene, the President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mr. Walter Learned, Capt. Henry P. Goddard, Dr. B. C. Steiner, and Representative Edgar M. Warner.

While these speeches were all worthy of reproduction, verbatim, space permits the use of but one, which will fairly illustrate the good fellowship which characterized the gathering. A special request from one of the auditors, who desired to see Col. Greene's eloquent speech reported in full, on account of its excellence, would have been complied with, but for the Colonel's diffidence, and reluctance to supply the manuscript.

ADDRESS OF MR. WALTER LEARNED.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Sons of the Revolution: When the president invited me to speak at this dinner, he suggested that I might deliver myself of a poem for this occasion, and was kind enough to add that should I conclude to do so, the fire escapes would be removed and the doors would be locked. I confess that the prospect of thus finding myself sure of an audience was an alluring one.

But when I reflected what means of escape from torture helpless and persecuted men might adopt, and remembered how even the rat, finding every avenue of escape closed, will turn with unwonted ferocity upon its pursuers, I shuddered at the prospect of finding myself at the mercy of thoroughly desperate men. With a family dependent upon me for support, I had no right to run such a risk, even in such a cause.

"And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry."

I am without rhyme or metre, nor need you stand upon the order of your going.

I shall count myself happy if, on this day that we celebrate, I can clear the character of Washington from the one aspersion cast upon it; and to this end let me devote the few moments that are mine.

I am convinced that nothing has been so detrimental to the character of Washington as the widespread though somewhat apocryphal story of the cherry tree and the hatchet. Few public men could have survived this anecdote.

I am inclined, and I am sure you are, to agree with Mark Twain, who claimed a higher moral plane than Washington's, because, he said, "The difference between George Washington and myself is, that George Washington couldn't tell a lie, while I can, but I won't."

Frankly, this anecdote produces a disagreeable impression, and I think justly. From the point of view from which misguided moralists have hammered it into the youth of our land it has been and is exceedingly damaging. This kind of moralist loves to tack some namby-pamby anecdote on to the history of a really great man, a process as destructive as the interpolation of a verse from Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms into In Memoriam.

The anecdote as universally told implies that the world famous reply, "Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it," indicated that Washington was of such intense moral fibre that a lie was impossible to him. Now, I wish to point out that to a nature of so high a moral order a lie is an impossibility, the thought of a lie would never occur. Such a one instinctively, and as a matter of course, speaks the truth, and that not boastfully.

Should a stranger come into your dining-room or mine, when such silver spoons as we have were displayed on the table, and say, "I am not a thief, I cannot steal them," we would instantly and prudently lock up our silver and take particular pains in fastening our doors that night.

Such boastful assertion of a virtue casts reasonable suspicion upon the boaster.

Impregnable virtue is unconscious virtue.

I say the story is an apocryphal one, but the persistency of its repetition may have led some to fear that it is true. It may be. The trouble is not in the story but in the false reading of it.

What were the circumstances? The young Washington was the only boy for some six miles around. In the morning his father had given him a hatchet. In the evening the cherry tree was cut down.

What temptation to mendacity was there here to one bright enough to grasp the circumstances and see the overwhelming chain of circumstantial evidence against him. That a mere boy should have so readily appreciated the circumstances speaks volumes for his sagacity.

With that clear discernment which in later troublous times stood him in such good stead, that acumen to which posterity owes so much, that instant review and quick decision which made him the leader of men and the founder of a nation, young Washington saw the case against him and the overwhelming evidence. He knew that his parent knew the culprit, and he replied at once, "I cannot tell a lie, I did it."

Small wonder that the parent clasped him to his heart. I have neither a son nor a cherry tree, but I would sacrifice both if I had them, rather than that offspring of mine should tell such a stupid, foolish, useless lie as this would have been.

From this point of view I hold that the anecdote is consonant with the character of Washington as we have it. And I shall be glad if I have enabled some of you to read this story hereafter without feeling that the Father of his Country was either a hypocrite or a prig.

A PROMINENT member of the Connecticut SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mr. W. H. H. Comstock, died February 24th, at his residence in New London, Conn., at the advanced age of 76. Mr. Comstock held many public offices, beginning as early as 1847, by holding the position of Paymaster-General of the State. He was a cultivated gentleman of extensive travelled experience, and with considerable financial responsibilities in banks and other corporations with which he was connected. He was descended from Captain Moses Warren.

THE Western Reserve Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their annual meeting at Cleveland, O., February 22d. The reports of Secretary Hubert H. Ward, Treasurer Elbert H. Baker and Registrar D. W. Manchester were read and accepted. Mr. James M. Richardson was elected president. For secretary, Hubert H. Ward; treasurer, Elbert H. Baker; historian, Prof. Charles F. Olney; registrar, D. W. Manchester; Board of Managers, Senator Elroy M. Avery, Gideon T. Stewart of Norwalk, John Thomas, N. P. Bowler, Gen. James Barnett and T. S. Knight.

THE Arkansas Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated Washington's Birthday by the holding of their annual dinner at the Capital Hotel, in Little Rock. There was a good attendance of the members, with ladies. After partaking of an elegant dinner, patriotic addresses were made on topics appropriate for the occasion. The following were the toasts proposed: "The Minute Man of '76," "The Puritan and the Cavalier, Two Important Factors in Achieving the Final Result"; "Paul Jones, the Nelson of the American Navy"; "Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox of the Carolinas"; "Lafayette, a Valuable Ally in Our Time of Need"; "Washington, Our Steadfast Leader in Those Trying Days."

SOME time since, the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION authorized Mr. Edward Payson Cone as chairman of a committee, to arrange for the presentation to each of the 200 schools of New York, a framed portrait of Stuart's Washington.

The arrangements having been perfected, the presentation occurred, at the rooms of the Board of Education, on February 20th. Mr. Cone presided, and after describing the purposes for which the meeting was called, he introduced Emil Horace Porter, the President-General of the National Society, who presented the portraits in an eloquent speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

It is believed that the public display in our schools of the features of the father of his country, will teach a lesson in patriotism. It has been found that man learns most of all in this world by example, and we believe that our school children should always have before them as an example George Washington. In olden times the children of Greece and Rome were taught to repeat daily the names of the great heroes of their race. It would be a liberal education in patriotism if each school child would daily rise and mention the name and virtues of George Washington. His name stands for patriotism.

President Knox, of the Board of Education received the gift with appropriate remarks, after which a programme of music and recitations was given.

These portraits are those supplied by A. W. Elson & Co., of Boston, and are their excellent reproductions of the celebrated Athenæum portrait.

Among the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION present were: Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and James Loder Raymond, members of the presentation committee; John Winfield Scott, William P. Wadsworth, John Quincy Adams, and Edward Haggaman Hall.

Among the ladies in the audience, whether as representatives of patriotic societies or spectators, were Mrs. E. P. Cone, Miss Irwin-Martin, Mrs. Wootton, Mrs. E. B. Allen, Mrs. Virgil P. Humason, Mrs. Glenn B. Harris, Mrs. Wm. H. Stewart, Mrs. John Moffat, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George A. Ludin, Miss Emma Babcock, Miss Mary J. Gallagher, Miss C. S. Monfort, Mrs. E. S. Ladrine, Mrs. and Miss Jasper, Miss Emma A. Johnson, Miss Hester Roberts, Mrs. S. M. Reins and Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison.

THE annual meeting of the Maine Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in the Library Room of the Maine Historical Society, Baxter Building, Portland, on Friday, February 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual dinner of the Society occurred at the Preble House, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. George F. Talbot; Secretary, Rev. S. H. Burrage, D.D., Portland; Treasurer, Eben Cory, Esq., Portland; Registrar, Hon. J. H. Drummond, Portland; Chaplain, Rev. F. B. Denio, Bangor; Historian, Dr. Charles E. Banks, Portland; Librarian, H. W. Bryant, Esq., Portland.

A FUNCTION, described by the local press as the most "brilliant event" of the day's festivities, was held at the rooms of the Pittsburg, Pa., club, by THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on February 22d. Floral decorations, distinguished guests and stirring speeches were not lacking. Col. William A. Heron presented the Society with a handsome stand of colors, an exact reproduction of Washington's headquarters flag. Major William C. Moreland made the presentation speech, and Mr. Joseph D. Weeks replied for the Society.

THE District of Columbia Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a meeting on February 22, at the Ebbitt House, at which the following officers were elected: President,

Hon. J. B. Goode; vice-presidents, J. W. Douglas, John Goode and B. R. Green; recording secretary, Francis E. Storm; corresponding secretary, F. E. Tasker; treasurer, W. V. Cox; registrar, W. J. Rees; assistant registrar, F. H. Parsons; historian, Wm. H. Webster. An incident of the session was the enthusiasm with which the national emblem, recently purchased for the especial use of the society was greeted by the society.

THE Nebraska Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its annual meeting at Omaha, February 22d. Pictures of Washington were presented to the High School and Young Men's Christian Association. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Luther M. Kuhns; First Vice-President, Wm. H. Alexander; Second Vice-President, Jerome Wiltze; Secretary, W. A. Webster; Treasurer, Paul W. Kuhns; Registrar, Lyman E. Ware; Historian, Freemont N. Jaynes.

THERE was recently organized in Salt Lake City, Utah, a chapter of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and with the following officers: President, Gen. W. H. Penrose; Vice-President, Chief Justice S. A. Merritt; Secretary, L. M. Bailey; Treasurer, Hoyt Sherman, Jr.; Registrar, D. R. Lowell; Historian, Judge C. C. Goodwin. They have twenty-two charter members.

CAPT. SOPIEL SELMORE, the tribal chief of the Passamaquodians, has just been elected a member of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Maine. Captain Selmore is a patriarchal Indian of more than eighty years, and derives his title to membership from important services rendered by his father, Capt. Selmore Soctomah, to the patriot cause.

THE New Hampshire Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met at the United States Pension Office in Concord, on February 11th, and decided to extend an invitation to President W. J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, to give the address at the annual meeting to be held on April 17th.

AT the second annual meeting of the Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Topeka, Kan., the following officers were elected: President, George D. Hale; secretary, H. J. Adams; treasurer, A. K. Rodgers; delegate to the National Society, A. Washburn.

PRESIDENT William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, is to give the annual address, April 17th, before the New Hampshire SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Concord.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE California DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION want April 19th to be made a legal holiday, and called, "Patriot's Day." Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard has issued a circular, which states that the legislatures of Massachusetts and Minnesota have already made this day a legal holiday in their respective States.



THE Green Mountain Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Burlington, Vt., held their regular meeting on February 13th, which was largely attended. Several historical papers were read, and it was decided to erect a marker upon the farm of Gen. Ethan Allen.

COLONIAL music was the subject treated at an afternoon gathering, February 13th, of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the home of Mrs. N. D. Sperry. None of those present were old enough, of course, to remember having heard before of "lining off."

THE Cumberland and Campbell chapters of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting on January 25th, at Maxwell House, in Nashville, Tenn. There were several very interesting papers read. Cumberland chapter has seventeen members. Campbell chapter has fifteen members.

THE Letitia Green Stevens Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Bloomington, Ill., celebrated Washington's Birthday with a literary, musical and gastronomical entertainment. Those who attended the banquet each received a miniature G. W. hatchet and a souvenir bearing an extract from General Washington's letter to Colonel Nicola:

THE Pittsburg chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated Washington's birthday on February 15th, at the home of Mrs. P. Painter, Allegheny, by giving a very

elaborate entertainment, followed by a dinner. At each corner of the dining table was a small cannon and a pyramid of cannon balls.

THE Wisconsin SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION joined hands in celebrating the 22d of February, and participated in the literary programme.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Portland, Maine, was held February 11th. They voted to accept the invitation of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to attend the February 22d banquet.

THE Paul Revere Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting on February 7th at the residence of Mrs. E. Howes, in Boston, and decided that they should place a tablet on the house of Paul Revere, which was bought by him in 1770.

"HOME AND COUNTRY" is the name of a song dedicated to THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and published by George & Potter, Norwich, Conn. The words are by Miss Ella A. Fanning of Norwich, Conn., and the music by J. Herbert George of the same place.

THERE has been recently formed in Albany, N. Y., a chapter called the Mohawk Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Doane; vice regent, Mrs. L. P. Morton; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Baldwin; registrar, Mrs. George Evans; secretary, Mrs. E. Corning, Jr.

OCCASIONALLY at occasions of ceremony one sees some of the best known women of Boston wearing curious jeweled emblems representing a wheel and distaff. One generally wonders what they imply. This jewel is a badge of the Warren and Prescott Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and it can be worn by only a favored 100 of the members.—*Boston Journal*.

THE Abigail Adams chapter, of Boston, Mass., of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting at 18 Arlington street, at which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made an address. The chapter has between seventy and eighty members. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fitz; Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. L. Davis; Secretary, Miss E. F. Davis; Treasurer, Miss E. Frothingham.

MRS. JOHN RITCHIE, the State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was re-elected at the recent Congress. Mrs. Ritchie was one of the ladies who in September, 1862, greeted the soldiers who entered the city of Frederick during the "Maryland invasion," with offered refreshments, spending the long day making and supplying many hundreds of cups of coffee to the tired soldiers.

THE New London and Groton Chapters, of Connecticut, of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION tendered a reception to Mrs. F. W. Dickins, the ex-secretary-general of the National Society, and were assisted by members from the Norwich, Mystic and Poquonnoc Chapters. Mrs. Dickins congratulated the ladies upon Connecticut being the banner State with its 1,800 members.

THERE has been recently formed in Albany, N. Y., a Chapter called the Gansevoort Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The following are the officers who were unanimously elected: regent, Mrs. Abraham Lansing; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. L. Learned; secretary, Mrs. John K. Howe; treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Hun; historian, Mrs. W. W. Crannell. There were about fifty-five charter members.

THE Marion, (Penn'a) Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have effected a permanent organization and the officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Munyon; vice-regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. P. Hughes; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Nock; registrar, Mrs. B. H. Whelldin; treasurer, Miss F. N. Hes-ton; historian, Miss M. B. Harvey.

Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THERE has been recently organized and incorporated in New York a Society called THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, which is to hold monthly meetings at the New York General Society rooms, 23 West 44th Street, New York City. The annual meetings are to be held on November 22. The membership fee has been fixed at \$5; the annual dues \$3. It is the earnest desire of the New York Society that branch organizations should form in all the States and Territories of the Union. The membership is to be restricted to the descendants of the original Mayflower Pilgrims. Mr. Richard H. Greene of 23 West 44th Street, New York, has been elected president *pro tem*.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE New York Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a service at the Brick Church, 37th street and Fifth Avenue, New York city, to commemorate the 168d anniversary of the birth of General Washington. The Society gathered in the lecture room of the church, and under the guidance of Lieut. S. B. Holland, of the 7th Regiment, they formed in line, and marched from the lecture room through 37th street to the Fifth Avenue entrance of the church, and thence into the church, at the door of which they were met by the Rev. James O. Murray, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Rockholst Morgan and the Rev. Mr. Flagg, who then proceeded up the aisle, followed by the officers and the members of the Society. Representatives also were present from the MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, LOYAL LEGION, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and AZTEC CLUB. There were also representatives from the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the COLONIAL DAMES.

The services were conducted in a very impressive manner, and began by the singing of the hymn, "In Loud Exalted Strains," followed by readings from the Scriptures, and then prayers by Rev. J. O. Murray, followed by the "Te Deum," in E flat—Dudley Buck.

The remarks of Rev. Henry Van Dyke were from 1st Samuel, 12-13, "And behold the Lord has set a king over you. All powers were ordained by God." The following are a few of the noticeable thoughts expressed:

Napoleon could never have raised his empire without first knowing that the enthusiasm was in the empire.

George Washington was the inspiration of 1776. He reckoned unrighteousness as the honor of man. His enemies accused him of being an aristocrat, but men of the revolution held him up, because the people declared him to be their leader.

The true patriot is the man who, like Washington, sacrifices time, money and home, and who works and votes in the same manner.

In the cause of liberty we see Washington; in the cause of equality we see Lincoln.

Washington said he preferred to live honestly in poverty, than to live dishonestly with riches.

In conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke said that Capt. Frank Roosevelt, of Company C, of the 12th N. Y. Regiment, was an example of a hero of our own times, whose life was the price of his devotion to duty during the Brooklyn strike.

The conduct of this service will long be remembered by those who were privileged to participate. The beautiful church, with its elaborate and artistic decorations, was made to take on a patriotic cast, from the profusion of flags and bunting displayed.

The distinguished appearance of the members of the societies was especially remarked. The service was inspiring as well as commemorative.

IT WAS a large and representative gathering of New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION that did honor to the memory of Washington on the evening of the 22d at Delmonico's, and the famous banquet hall was filled to overflowing with the enthusiasm of the day and the subject. From the tri-colored ice cases on the tables to the flags which hung against the orchestra balcony, it was the spirit of patriotism which reigned supreme, and one could not fail to see that much more than the mere pleasure of social intercourse was embodied in the event.

After the leisurely enjoyment of an unexceptionable menu, several hours were devoted to stirring addresses which were very much in evidence of the deep hold which the revival of Americanism has in the American breast. Hon. Warner Miller struck the key note when he referred to the passage of a bill in Albany providing that no other flag should float over public buildings in New York State, than the stars and stripes.

Washington, though the central figure, was less the theme than the occasion of much that was said, and when Gen. A. C. Barnes referred to the "second battle of Long Island," that with the Brooklyn strikers, and the necessity for intelligent and disinterested consideration of such social problems as there represented, it was an indication that the spirit of the evening went beyond the simply sentimental and contemplative side of patriotism.

It was felt to be a misfortune that President Patton, of Princeton, and Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water, who were to respond to toasts, were unable to be present on account of illness, but their places were acceptably filled by others and there was no lack of material. Among those who spoke were: Vice-President of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION William G. Hamilton, who was also toast-master, Hon. Warner Miller, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, U. S. A., Rev. Edward O. Flagg,

D.D., Jerome Buck, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Judge Isaac A. Mills, and others. A great-grand nephew of George Washington, was also present, and read a poem upon his illustrious relative.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the ovation given to General Miles upon his entrance. The speaking had begun, and such was the enthusiasm that the speaker was forced to wait until the hero had made his way to his seat.

At the annual banquet of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Georgia on February 5th, Mr. Hugh V. Washington, responding to the toast, the "State of Georgia," said:

The character of a State must not be judged by mere numbers nor by its smokestacks, nor harvests, nor splendid cities. These may exist and multiply and the people be miserable and discontented and liberty insecure, its foundations crumbling and its dome as unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream.

To appreciate our government the people should know its history and the sacrifices made in the cause of liberty. When this is known the name of every private in the Revolution will shine as that of a hero.

The constitution was the offspring of the Revolution and is the charter of our liberties. Bancroft says: "The Constitution knows nothing of the United States alone, or States alone. Impair the relations or the vigor of any part and disease enters into the veins of the whole. That there may be life in the whole there must be healthy action in every part. There is no place for princes with unlimited power, or conquering cities, or feudal chiefs or privileged aristocracies."

It is the important and patriotic duty of this and kindred societies not only to treasure the names and deeds of those who made our history honorable, but to seek diligently to make all the people familiar with them, that in the contemplation of their simple and heroic lives, they may remain firm in their virtues and firm in the support of the Republic.

Can any Georgian look upon that proud penon that floats above the dome of the beautiful capitol at Washington without rejoicing at the thought that Georgia helped to rear it, and that the emblem of her Statehood is stamped upon it?

A gifted representative of New York, speaking beneath that dome, said of this State: "The gold in her hills, the silver in her cotton-pod, the sun with its balm, the rains that flow from her mountains, the opulence of her soil, are not more truly Georgian and imperial than those who gave Georgia to the world as a colony, preserved her independence of England and brought her through the vicissitudes of her later history."

May the memories and influence of Georgia's civil patriots, and her soldiers of the Revolution who fought liberty's battles from Medway to Yorktown, continue to flow down the history of the State as century joins century, as the historic Savannah at your feet flows from its pure mountain springs to the sea, with an ever broadening and deepening current.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in South Carolina, held its first annual church service in St. Philip's Episcopal Church, at Charleston, on Sunday, February 17, 1895, the anniversary of a service held in the same venerable edifice, one hundred and twenty years before, in which the members of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province, gathered to pray to the Almighty for deliverance from the tyranny of the King. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION assembled in the library of the Church Home at 10.30 o'clock, A. M., and when the bells ceased ringing marched in procession to the church, headed by their officers. They were met inside the church doors by their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, rector of St. Philip's and the Rev. Dr. Harwood of New Haven, Conn., in their sacred robes, and preceded by the clergyman, moved up the broad aisle to their seats, accompanied by the grand professional hymn, sung by the choir and and congregation. The service of music and prayer was arranged for the occasion by authority of the Bishop of South Carolina, and the singing was rendered by a fine choir of twenty-five voices, Chaplain Johnson preached an impressive discourse suitable to the event. The church was filled by representatives of the old revolutionary and colonial families of Charleston, and the first public service of the new society was regarded as a gratifying success. Dr. Johnson's sermon will be printed by the society.

THE Georgia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met at Savannah February 5th. The following officers were elected: President, Col. John Screven; Secretary, William Harden; Assistant Secretary, James B. West; Treasurer, Waring Russell; Registrar, Dr. J. G. Bulloch; Historian, Hon. Harvey Johnson, of Atlanta; Surgeon, Dr. T. B. Chisholm; Marshal, T. D. Rockwell, Esq.; Chaplain, L. C. Vass, D.D. The business session was followed by a banquet, and this by a programme of toasts and responses. Among the speakers was Judge Harden, the first vice-president of the Society. Judge Harden said in part:

The societies are patriotic, unsectional and non-political. Consequently they tend to bring about friendly intercourse between the members who reside in different sections of the country, and who entertain divergent political views, and thus learn to like and respect, and so better understand, each other, and sometimes to modify discordant views.

THE Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia by a unanimous vote of both branches, have passed an ordinance which has been signed by the Mayor, granting to the Pennsylvania Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the privilege of occupying the Council Chambers in Independence Hall, as soon as vacated, as its headquarters and as a place for the deposit of Revolutionary flags and relics, and it is expected that a number of Revolutionary portraits and other objects of interest will be placed there after April 3d, when Councils vacate, and the collections and rooms will be open to the public. The Society has

appointed as a Standing Committee on Independence Hall, the following gentlemen: Charles Henry Jones, chairman; Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D., George Mecum Conarroe, Ethan Allen Weaver, and Frank Willing Leach.

THE President of the Albany SONS OF THE REVOLUTION complains that his society does not receive equal treatment. The particular occasion is the unreported "annual" on January 15th. As the first notice of this gathering sent us, was received from President Reade on February 15th, the fault would seem to be at the other end of the Hudson. The same explanation will be sufficient for the matter of the Albany Pageant. If facilities are offered this paper to report these functions and no report is made, the Society may then feel slighted, but it is difficult to understand the basis for complaint, when courtesies are not extended to this paper. If it is because it is overlooked or not deemed essential to notify this paper, then certainly, the omission cannot be considered intentional. THE SPIRIT OF '76 can prove by its files, that it has treated the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION with special attention and courtesy.

H. A. WATERMAN, of Johnson, Vt., is favored with a genealogy which antedates the landing of the Pilgrims, and is traceable back into old Wales. He is in possession of silver spoons which were brought to America by his g. g. g. grandfather, a Tine ten shilling piece coined in 1652, a silver whistle used in the Colonial Wars, an ensign's commission issued to his g. g. grandfather in the time of Queen Anne and dated in 1708, and his grandfather's discharge from the army of the Revolution, signed by Jonathan Trumbull, Captain General, etc., as well as other relics of the early times. He justly regards them as of priceless value. He is a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Chicago, held an "invitation" commemorative service in Grace Church, on February 24th. Several clergymen officiated, and a very impressive service was held. Military societies, the various clubs, and sister organizations were represented. The following is an extract from the remarks of one of the speakers:

It was the probity of the men we commemorate which made our revolution a success, because they were brave soldiers; it was their self-restraint and conservatism which preserved us from falling to pieces into helpless fragments during the long period of transition, which gave us our constitution, because they were good citizens; and it was their devotion to principle and to duty which kept the ship of state steady in her course, and obedient to the helm during the administration of Washington, because they were patriots.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Omaha, Neb., recently presented to the public schools copies of the Elson Athenaeum portrait of Washington. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Clement C. Chase. Professor Lewis responded in behalf of the schools. Speaking of Washington's boyhood, he said:

Washington was a boy who was fussy about his clothes, yet who could do a running jump of twenty-two feet and three inches; a boy who fell desperately in love when he was fourteen years old, and quite as desperately several times afterward; a boy who thereupon wrote just as bad poetry as any of you would write; a boy who surveyed, when he was sixteen years old, so accurately that the lines and bounds he laid down in old Virginia are followed to this day; a boy who led a regiment into action when he was only twenty-one, and wrote home, "I have heard the whistling of bullets, and I assure you there is something charming in the sound." That's the sort of boy whose story will kindle the enthusiasm of other boys of any generation and any land.

On February 21st, at the Central High School, St. Paul, Minn., the prize silver and bronze medals offered by THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were awarded. John H. Rich secured the first prize and Joseph Barrett the second prize. Both of these essays, which were upon the assigned topic of "The Spirit of '76," have been printed in pamphlet form by the Society for distribution. This successful competition is due, in a large degree, to the interest taken in the subject by Mr. Rukard Hurd, the Secretary of the Society.

THE Pennsylvania Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held its annual dinner on February 22nd at the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia. The walls of the dining hall were tastefully decorated with buff and blue, the colors of the Society and of the Continental uniform, and also with the Revolutionary banners of States. There was only one toast, "The Memory of George Washington," which was drunk standing and silently by the members.

THE Washington Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION gave a banquet on Washington's birthday, at Wormley's. A gold medal was awarded for a prize essay to one of the pupils in the public schools.

It has been determined by the Georgia Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to undertake the erection of a monument in Savannah to commemorate the life and services of James Edward Ogelthorpe, the founder of the colony.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held its regular meeting on Monday, February 18th, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. H. C. King, No. 46 Willow street, Brooklyn.



Mrs. King presided, and Mrs. Henry Beam recorded. The names of ten women were offered for election, having safely passed the Rubicon of the Committee of Investigation and Admission. Election was by ballot and unanimous. After the business part of the meeting was concluded, Mrs. Alice Morse Gaile entertained those present with a highly interesting account of a statuette of Washington, of which Mrs. King is the happy possessor. Mrs. E. said it was one of a number manufactured about 1795 by a potter named Wood. It was decided by the Society to have some sort of a public demonstration early in the spring to commemorate some event of historical interest. Long Island Society is one of the largest of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. The officers are: Mrs. Horatio C. King, regent; Mrs. Lyman Abbott, vice-regent; Mrs. Henry Beam, secretary; Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, registrar; Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, treasurer; Mrs. S. L. Pratt, historian; Dr. Chas. H. Hall, chaplain.

regent; Mrs. Henry Beam, secretary; Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, registrar; Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, treasurer; Mrs. S. L. Pratt, historian; Dr. Chas. H. Hall, chaplain.

The Connecticut Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting on February 18th for the purpose of electing a regent to fill the place of the deceased regent, Miss Gerry; a recording secretary, and a vice-regent. The following were elected to these respective offices: Mrs. M. F. Tyler, Mrs. L. B. Morris and Mrs. Eugene Miller.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York hold a reception each Tuesday afternoon at the club rooms of the Society, No. 64 Madison avenue. The rooms are decorated with flags and flowers, the tea table in buff and blue.

The general officers of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION Society met with the State Society, New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, on Washington's Birthday, at Orange, where a delightful entertainment was given in honor of the day.

A PLAN to increase the initiation fee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION to \$5 did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Military and Naval Order.

INQUIRY has been made as to whether THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, in case it should undertake the collection and preservation of documents and relics connected with the several



wars which it represents, will not, to some extent, at least, interfere with the particular work of societies representing individual wars, and which already have such work in hand. It is officially announced that it is not the purpose of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER to, or the wish of any of its founders that it should compete with or rival any other society in this, or in any other way, or intrude upon their respective fields of activity. The objects of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER are such as will not cause it to duplicate the work of any other society, and should the Order become possessed of documents or relics it will doubtless give over the custody of the same to such of the other societies as may be most suited to preserve them. The purposes of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER are more social and personal

than public, and its primary object is to bring together, in one organization, those who bear, by right of direct descent in the male line, the names of officers who served this country in any of the four foreign wars, as well as veteran officers who took personal part in the same. THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER numbers among its officers and upon its council members and officers of all the other prominent patriotic societies, and its policy will be dictated by those who are loyal to all of such societies. THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER desires this to be understood clearly, so that from the outset there may be no misconception of its position, objects or purposes.

THE insignia of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will be made by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, the work of cutting the dies having been commenced. This is a

matter which cannot be expedited, but it is expected that the insignia will be ready for delivery in the early part of April. The badge is of gold, pendent from the ribbon by a ring and laurel wreath of gold. The obverse shows a star of red enamel, the points edged and divided by lines of gold, and between the star points rays of gold, joined and ending in a point, and upon the star an eagle of raised gold with extended wings. The reverse shows the star and points the same; and in the centre an anchor and crossed swords, within a band of blue enamel bearing the motto, in gold, "Deus et Libertas." The ribbon is of rich buff, ribbed and watered, and edged with red and blue. The ribbon and rosette are entirely distinct from the colors and rosettes of other societies.

At the February meeting of the Council of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER a number of preliminary applications were received and placed on file, and thirty-one final applications were passed upon and approved. Col. Charles Edmondstone Thorburn of New York, a veteran officer of the Mexican War, was elected a veteran companion of the Order. Among those admitted at this meeting as hereditary companions of the Order are Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn.; David Banks, Jr., Robert Olyphant, Edward Trenchard, Ira Barrows, John H. Riker, John Kensett Olyphant of New York, Hon. Murray Edward Poole of Ithaca, N. Y.; Henry Francis Barrows of Massachusetts, and James Mifflin of Philadelphia, Pa.

ON Wednesday, March 6th, THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will hold a reception at "The Century," 122 William street, New York, which is said to be the oldest house in New York. Some interesting papers are promised for this occasion, and a lunch will be served to the Companions of the Order and their guests.

DESCENDANTS, in the direct male line, of commissioned officers, are alone eligible to hereditary companionship in THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, the object being to limit the membership to those who bear the family names of such officers. Applicants must also certify that they are citizens of the United States. Those who trace descent through female or collateral lines are not eligible.

RESIDENTS of other States who enroll themselves as members of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER in the State of New York may, as soon as a State Chapter is organized in the State of their residence, transfer their membership to such other State Chapter, if they so desire.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will hold an informal reception at "The Oldest House in New York," on Golden Hill, 122 William street, on Wednesday, March 6th, at 4 P. M.

Society of Colonial Wars.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Illinois, held a meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, on Friday, February 22d, and decided to petition Congress for the publication of the Colonial war records. Another resolution looking to the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to use the United States flag for advertising purposes, was also carried unanimously. Captain Reade and his Society are following a commendable activity in patriotic directions.



"It became desirable to have patriotic organizations which should cut across the lines of division resulting from the Civil War; which should touch the mystic chords of memory stretching from battle fields and patriotic graves, antedating the war for the Union, and recalling only memories and associations in which men of the South and North have an equal patriotic interest."—Col. G. G. Benedict, before the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, Burlington.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held a special court on Washington's Birthday, and decided to offer a prize for the best essay on the colonial history of Massachusetts and other colonies, by a pupil of the Boston schools.

A SCENIC historical pageant is to be given in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on March 25th, 26th and 30th, for the benefit of the University of Pennsylvania. The chronological range extends from the landing of Penn. in 1632, to the Lafayette ball of 1824.

Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York have prepared a course of five lectures upon colonial subjects, to be given in the ball room of the Waldorf on Monday afternoons during Lent at three o'clock. The list is as follows:



March 4th.—Professor Ware, of Columbia College "Colonial Architecture," with illustrations.
March 11th.—Mr. Edward Eggleston. "First Contact with the Wilderness."
March 18th.—Mr. Edward Eggleston. "Early Land and Labor Systems."
March 25th.—Mr. Edward Eggleston. "Domestic and Social Life."
April 1st.—Mr. Edward Eggleston. "Bread-winning, Money-making, Trade and Piracy."

Tickets for the course, \$5.00, or single tickets, \$1.00, may be obtained at the Waldorf news stand, The Lady's Club, 28 East 22d street, Brentano's, Union Square, Miss Bininger, 583 Fifth avenue, and by application to any of the members. The course of lectures given in February and March, 1894, under the auspices of THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, at Hardman Hall, by Prof. John Fiske, was extremely successful, over a thousand dollars having been made, which, when all expenses were paid, left a net sum of \$500, which THE

COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, donated to a worthy charity, for the *Relief of Unemployed Women of the East and West Side Association*.

It has not yet been decided to what purpose to devote the proceeds of the course this year.

Colonial Dames of America.

THE Pennsylvania Society of THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA gave a reception at the Bellevue, in Philadelphia, largely attended by members of this and kindred societies. Mrs.

James Mifflin read a paper which was largely devoted to the history of the Swedish colonization of Pennsylvania before William Penn's arrival. She said, in part:

Two hundred and fifty two years ago today, on February 15, 1643, two ships sailed up the Delaware, or South River, as it was then called, carrying a large company of Swedes, the most conspicuous of whom was John Printz, Governor of New Sweden, and the first person who represented an established form of government in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. It is a common error to consider William Penn as the beginning of all things in Pennsylvania, and to overlook the fact that for thirty-nine years before his arrival many people of Dutch, Swedish and English nationality had settled here and established a government; had held most friendly intercourse with the Indians, cultivated the land, erected forts, dwellings, churches and water mills, and in many ways facilitated the future coming and settlement

of William Penn and his company, although to him is usually given the whole credit of gaining the friendship of the Indians and the establishment of the colony.

The reception included other papers, a flag presentation, and a collation. Many prominent guests were present.

A MEETING of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, was held at the residence of Mrs. Edward King, 7 University Place, on Wednesday afternoon, February 18th, when Mrs. Fitzgerald's paper on "Robert Livingston, First Lord of the Manor," was read by Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. The particular interest felt in this manuscript was due to the fact that it had never been made public before. The enjoyable afternoon ended with an exhibition of wonderful relics said to have belonged to this illustrious man, also a very beautiful gold chatelaine, supposed to have been the property of Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, wife of the son of Robert Livingston, and daughter of James Alexander, member of His Majesty's Council of New York and New Jersey, and Attorney General of New York.—[M. K. Van Rensselaer, Secretary of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, No. 40 East 29th street, New York.]

DR. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, President of the Boys' Central High School, delivered an address in Independence Hall on February 22d, under the auspices of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, upon "Washington, and the Man who Most Influenced Him." He traced his strength of character to heredity, and his broader education to the influence of his elder brother, mother and schoolmaster, but, above all, to Sir Matthew Hale, whose meditations Washington read.

THE COLONIAL DAMES gave their annual breakfast on February 15th, at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie presided and called the assemblage to order and introduced Dr. C. J. Stille, who spoke at some length upon the glorious history of the Swedish settlement.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE General Society of THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, has decided to depend upon its own resources for ways and means to meet expenses. State Societies and Associations to regulate fees and dues as they may elect. The seal of the Society is the statue of Liberty, surrounded by forty-four stars with the motto: "Liberty and Fraternity." The founder, Mrs. Darling, is an honorary life member, also the regent in charge of organization. This Society is divided into departments, with headquarters at the following places:

New Orleans, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, New York City and San Antonio. It is the intention of the general council to secure means for its work through gifts or results of personal endeavor. Already a concert, to give music of the Revolution, is under consideration. Also a feast of books, when authors, publishers and friends are expected to contribute to found a library.



Society of the War of 1812.

THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 gave a banquet on February 18th at the Waldorf, New York City, to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the proclamation of

1815 by President Madison. In the absence of the commandant, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner presided, and made a very appropriate address after which he introduced Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi and several other eloquent speakers. In concluding his speech, Colonel Gardiner said:

In closing, let me say a word about our old corps. Organized in 1790, by officers and soldiers of the Revolution, they volunteered in 1812 for temporary service, and in 1814 went regularly into the service of the United States for three months, at the request of Gov. Tompkins. After the peace they recruited their ranks from those who had also served, and in 1848 united with the Military Society of the War of 1812, which had been organized in 1826 exclusively by officers of the war. Since 1815 the corps has taken part in many celebrations.

One of its Revolutionary members, who became Captain Lieutenant in 1835, was John Van Arsdale, who raised the American flag at the Battery November 25, 1783, when the British evacuated this city. Up to 1846 the commandants were Revolutionary veterans, and many eminent citizens who have passed away were among our members—Thurlow Weed, Gen. John A. Dix, President Charles King of Columbia College, and Professor Anthon. Since 1815 the corps has always attended to the raising of the flag at the Battery and at the stone blockhouse in Central Park.

Among those present were, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Rev. F. Humphrey, Captain Norman, Gen. W. G. Dominick, Colonel Parsons, Major Hoff, Albert Gallatin, Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., and Major Saunders. In the ladies' gallery were Mrs. James Kidder, Mrs. P. Gilbert, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Miss L. N. Smith, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. de Peyster, and Mrs. H. Von L. Meyer.

The excellent banquet arrangements were largely due to Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the chairman of the committee.



The Holland Society.

At the 29th of January banquet of THE HOLLAND SOCIETY at Sherry's, New York, Mr. Banton, the secretary, presented the Society with a banner described as follows:

The size is five feet in width by six and a half feet in height. The motto of the Society, which was the motto of Manrice, the youngest son of William the Silent, furnished the main feature of the banner: *Endelijk wordt een Spruit een Boom*—"At length a Sprout becomes a Tree."

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY proposes to erect in this city soon a monument to show the indebtedness of humanity to William the First, of Orange.

The Washington Association of New Jersey.

THIS association celebrated February 22d at Morristown, according to its usual custom, with a luncheon and a meeting, at which latter, Frank R. Stockton, who is a member, read a paper on "The Spirit of Washington."

The association differs in some respects from all its sister patriotic societies, both in origin and organization. It started with an auction sale, in June, 1873, of the old Washington headquarters at Morristown, N. J. When Governor Theo. F. Randolph, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Gen. N. N. Halsted and William V. V. Lidgerwood, attending without preconcert, and solely on account of their desire for the preservation of so interesting an historical site, purchased it jointly for the sum of \$25,000, and then proceeded to the organization of an association which was incorporated the following year.

Starting with a capital of \$50,000, the amount was increased in 1894, to \$100,000, so that the association is virtually a stock company. It is patriotic in its purposes, however, and owns and maintains this fine old house in its integrity as a memorial of Washington and his associates.

The last report, dated June, 1894, shows a membership of 346.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, on February 18th, elected the following officers: President, John Cadwalader; Vice-Presidents, Col. John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, LL. D., Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., Brig. Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. A.; Registrar, Edward Rutledge Shubrick; Treasurer, Adam Arbuckle Stull; Secretary, James Varnum Peter Turner; Assistant Secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; Executive Committee, George Horace Burgin, M. D., Charles H. Murray, Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., D. McKnight Hobart, Charles Williams, William Chetwood Spencer, Beverley Randolph Keim, Francis Mark Brooke, Russell Duane; Historian, Cyrus Kingsbury Remington; Chaplain, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. The Society made changes in its constitution, so that it would conform to that of the National Society. A resolution of thanks to Captain Bellas was passed. The following were elected as delegates to the meeting of the National Society in June next: Appleton Morgan, George H. Burgin, Charles Williams, Henry Carey Baird, James Watts Mercur.



Society in June next: Appleton Morgan, George H. Burgin, Charles Williams, Henry Carey Baird, James Watts Mercur.

Daughters of the Cincinnati.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI has been fully organized by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Jas. N. Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue, New York; Vice-President, Mrs. H. Townsend, 84 West 17th street, New York; Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Ferris, 488 Walton avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Stratford, Conn.; Historian, Mrs. Fanny Schuyler, Pelham, N. Y.; Registrar, Mrs. H. F. K. Skelton, 28 East 22d street. Mrs. Skelton entertained the Board of Managers on Tuesday, the 5th of February, at the Ladies Club. The insignia of the Society has not yet been decided upon. Owing to the death of the husband of the President, further work in organizing will be temporarily suspended.

This Location Should be Marked.

VISITORS to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, should not fail to notice the brass tablet which marks the spot where the line of the American works extended at the time of the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. The place is one beautiful by nature, and interesting because of its historical associations. The *Brooklyn Standard-Union* advises:

A series of such tablets should be placed so as to convey to the present and coming generations the entire scheme of the battle. Too little attention has been paid to these historic places in the past, and where an ornamental and instructive tablet has been set up nothing should be permitted to obscure it. The Battle of Long Island, like many conflicts of the American Revolution, was a fight of a little handful of earnest patriots against a large and well-disciplined force. A re-reading of the story of this fight should encourage every one who is engaged in a bitter fight against great odds for the achievement of some high purpose to persevere, confident that victory will ultimately be achieved.

Brief Mention.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY of Pennsylvania celebrated the two hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at the Plymouth Rock, by giving a banquet at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. Among the speakers were the Hon. Seth Low, Gen. Horace Porter, Charles A. Dana, Wm. H. McElroy and Rev. Dr. R. H. Conwell. The *Philadelphia Times* said:

General Porter proved the wit of the evening. Upon rising he said that he had not forgotten the last time he had dined with the New Englanders. "I had my share of the general discord and discontent, and remember how you kept up the revelry until next morning. But," he continued, "the source of discipline was the Puritan mother, who, every Sunday, could be seen going to church with a squirming boy, and the moral weight of this boy depended upon the size of her slipper."

A DROLL thing happened at a meeting of the COLONIAL DAMES Society the other day. The COLONIAL DAMES, you must know, are frightfully swell and tremendously blue-blooded. One of the very swellest dames was holding forth on the trials and sufferings and martyrdoms of the pilgrim mothers; how they slaved and toiled and endured all sorts of privation and hardship in the wilds of New England. Just as she got her hearers wrought up to a white heat over the sorrows of these estimable ladies, a Colonial Dame, with more humor than starch about her, spoke right out in meeting and said: "And, worst of all, they had to stand the pilgrim fathers?" And there was silence in that meeting for the space of half a minute.—*Chicago Herald, February 17th.*

FRANCES' TAVERN, the place where Washington parted from his officers at the close of the American Revolution, and the birthplace of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OF NEW YORK, and of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was built by Stephen DeLancey in 1730, and was sold to Samuel Fraunces in 1762, who named it Queen Charlotte's Inn. Its owner was later the Steward of the American Army. Unless some of the societies can undertake its preservation, it will almost certainly be replaced by a modern structure in the near future, as it stands at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, not far from the Stock Exchange.

WITH a subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76, the following interesting personal mention was sent by Mr. Leroy Church of Chicago. He writes:

My father, Willard Church, was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1758, was four years in the Revolutionary Army, and was also confined nine months, a prisoner, on board the old Jersey prison ship in New York Harbor. He was a prisoner at the close of the war. I believe that C. M. Depew, at the late banquet of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, refers to the storming of Stony Point Fort; my father was in that engagement. He was one of two hundred volunteers, to proceed in advance of the main army, with unloaded guns, but with fixed bayonets, to draw the fire of the fort. The plan was to rush in and capture the fort while the enemy were reloading their guns.

The spirit of '76 and the men who defended the principles of the American Revolution are of immeasurable importance to the race. Patriotism and love of country sublimed and ennobled a mighty nation, and what our fathers accomplished is the surprise of history and transcends eulogy. It manifests the immeasurable goodness of God to the Human race, and is worthy of everlasting remembrance. It is the prophecy of the coming great greatness of the American citizen, and American institutions. The ideal American character will be incarnated in all that is highest, noblest and best.—*Rev. Wilson R. Parsons, Worthington, Ohio.*

THE HEROIC names of the Revolution have entered largely into the nomenclature of the counties in Georgia. In a total of 137 counties, eleven are named in honor of English statesmen, friends to America, and fifty two after patriots of the Revolution, among them the foreign well-known Baron DeKalb, killed at the battle of Camden, S. C.; Gen'l Pulaski, killed at the siege of Savannah, and Marquis La Fayette. One in honor of the Georgia heroine, Nancy Hart, who on one occasion avoided capture by seven British soldiers who had set out to capture her.

THERE was quite a large gathering of people at the recent meeting of the Long Island Historical Society. Horace Graves delivered a lecture on "The Huguenots in New England." Among the remarks he made was: "The burly and awkward build of the Englishman is not in more pronounced contrast with the slender and active form of the American, than are the conservative and slow mental operations of the Britons distinguished from the activity and progressive spirit of his cisatlantic kinsman."

EVERY man who has put bonds upon the people, from Julius Cæsar to Richard Croker, is a Tory, and as Julius Cæsar had his Brutus, and George III. his Washington, so Richard Croker had his Goff.—*Rev. L. W. Allen, Newark, N. J.*

At the dinner of the New England Society at Delmonico's, Henry Watterson spoke in reply to the toast, "The Puritan and the Cavalier." He said in part:

It is very pretty to read about the Maypole in Virginia, and very edi-

lying and inspiring to celebrate the deeds of the Pilgrim Fathers. But there is not cavalier blood enough left in the Old Dominion to produce a single crop of first families, whilst out in Nebraska and Iowa they claim that they have so stripped New England of her Puritan stock as to spare her hardly enough for farm hands.

THE "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRE" is an organization of descendants of soldiers of the Revolution, as yet local in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It was organized in the spring of 1893, and has adopted an insignia, and has paraded on several public occasions as a separate, independent society. As it is a secret organization, its purposes are not fully known by outsiders. Its local meetings are called "camps," and F. W. Hall, of Rock Bottom, Mass., is the "captain" and originator.

GENERAL CHARLES LEE, and not Colonel Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), was the one whom Washington severely reprimanded for ordering a retreat when he had been ordered vigorously to attack with his division. He had formerly been a Lieutenant Colonel in the British army, and served in Poland and Turkey, but resigned his commission and settled in America. Soon after the battle of Trenton he was captured, but subsequently exchanged.

THE American Historical Association, of Washington, D. C., held their annual meeting recently, during which several historical papers were read. Among other remarks that were made was the statement that the United States Government had spent over two millions of dollars in the acquisition and publication of records pertaining to our country's history.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE addressed the Lexington Historical Society on December 12th, upon "John Winthrop, the First Governor of Massachusetts." During his speech he said:

John Winthrop was a man whose career was full of striking events. He was married at 17, a father at 18, and a Justice of the Peace at 19. He was a man who showed marvelous maturity at an early age.

At the annual meeting of the New York Historical Society, the following officers were elected: President, J. A. King; vice-presidents, J. A. Weeks and J. S. Kennedy; corresponding secretary, J. Bigelow; recording secretary, A. Warner; treasurer, R. Schell; librarian, William Keely. The total membership is 1,677.

It is a grand thing to be well born, but to live on memories alone is despicable. How do we honor our forefathers if, in the rush for wealth, we neglect our duty to the State, or sell our birthright for our own ease and comfort?—*Senator E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Conn.*

It must be a very dull narrow mind which fails to perceive the intimate and indissoluble connection between baked beans and fish balls upon the one hand and the maintenance of civil and religious liberty upon the other.—*Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts in Brooklyn.*

SECRETARY GRESHAM has recommended the publishing in book form of that portion of the archives of the Revolution now in the State Department. His estimate is for a set of fifty volumes, at a cost of \$100,000. This subject was quite fully treated in the October number of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

THE New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which is located at No. 23 West 44th street, is twenty-five years old, and has a full library and a large and growing membership. Sixty new members were added during 1894. Mr. Richard Henry Greene is librarian.

THE *London Graphic* asserts, that the first American flag composed of thirteen stripes and with the cross of St. George on a white canton was simply the flag which the East India Company used at its Manhattan Island trading post.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, refers favorably in his message to the new Society, THE DAUGHTERS OF TEXAS. Their mission is that of collecting and preserving the history of Texas, and assisting in the care of the battle field of the Alamo.

"WASHINGTON and the Man who Most Influenced Him," was the title of a lecture in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Friday, February 22d, before the Pennsylvania Society of the COLONIAL DAMES, by Robert Ellis Thompson, D.D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., has a Society called "The Historical Society of Michigan." This is equivalent to saying that the history of Western Michigan is to be collected and put on record.

WHAT we need in our youths is the capacity for high resolve, and noble aims, and the firm courage which does not need to be stimulated by bets or gate money.—*New York Post.*

I AM very much pleased with the February issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76. It is improving with each successive number.—*Hon. D. Schenck, Greensboro, North Carolina.*

THE South as a section is almost exclusively peopled to-day by the descendants of the original settlers.—*New York Post.*

Information Wanted.

Societies, Chapters and persons desiring notice to be made of their work, will confer a favor upon THE SPIRIT OF '76, by giving advance information of what is intended, and then later, the earliest possible report of what has been accomplished. Every communication of this kind is fully considered, although all that is received may not be used. Whenever Societies extend additional facilities for seeing a d coming into contact with functions which they control, the report naturally gives evidence of the "touch of life," which can only result from personal observation.

Lest this be construed into an indirect request for invitations to these functions, it should be said that much more material is received each month, than can possibly be used, thus requiring careful condensation and selection, as well as the most economical use of time.

Those who take it for granted, however, that, in some supernatural way, we will become aware of all details of a banquet, reception or convention, to which no courtesies have been extended, should not attribute to this paper, the neglect or oversight of which they themselves have alone been guilty.

Illustrated Lectures Upon Washington.

An interesting series of lectures upon Washington will be given by Mr. H. H. Ragan, at Chickering Hall, New York, beginning March 19th. Single and season tickets may be obtained at Chickering Hall box office after March 14th. The lectures are very entertaining as well as instructive. It is a pleasure to commend them to any one desiring to come into touch with the life and character of Washington.

We Have Captured Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1895.

MR. WILLIAM W. J. WARREN,
President of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

My Dear Sir:—I have just received a sample copy of your paper for February, for which I thank you sincerely.

I simply want to say that you have captured me bag and baggage, and enclosed find one dollar for my subscription for THE SPIRIT OF '76, for one year, commencing January 1, 1895.

I want to say also that I think every American, especially every member of our Society, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION (whose objects are just the same), should take this paper.

CHARLES WILLIAM COOMES.

Our Book Table.

TREASURY OF FAVORITE POEMS.—This excellent collection of well selected and popular poems, is well edited by Mr. Walter Learned, of Connecticut, and contains one hundred well drawn original illustrations. Mr. Learned's good judgment is not only shown in this selection, but also in the pleasing arrangement and grouping of the poems.—Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

THE CHRONICLES OF BREAK 'O DAY, by E. W. Howe, is the sincere work of a young Michigan author, and in reading the story, one sniffs the fresh farm breezes together with the not unattractive crudities of a new writer. We are told that this book of over three hundred pages has been written under almost insurmountable obstacles of circumstances; that the writer lives in a township in Central Michigan, which contains but one store and a post-office, in an atmosphere distinctly unliterary. He has worked in a farm-house kitchen, without reference book or dictionary. The first MS. was destroyed by fire, but a second copy was soon prepared, and the book is essentially good. The descriptions of life in the village are clever; the story of the naming of the village itself is actually a poem. The conversations of the men are good; those of the women are not quite so natural. The author knowing more of his own sex, probably. The talk of the would-be philosopher is evidently the meant-to-be-funny part of the story, but it falls far short of that of the drunken doctor's, which was, doubtless, from life. The author's excuse for sending his book to THE SPIRIT OF '76 rests, we think, in the doctor's humorous remarks on patriotic matters: "Think of it. Speculating on the Fourth of July. On what day? Remember, no common day, but on that glorious never-to-be-forgotten day when American liberty reached its culmination, its pinnacle, its apex, its high as-you-can-get. What do you think of that recreant, that rascal who can on that day, even think of or reach out his hand to clutch ten cents, or one dollar, or ten dollars?" Published by the Arena Publishing Co., Boston.

[Continued from page 139.]

Our Society is organized upon the broad American principle of constituting one National Society, divided for convenience into co-equal sister State Societies, and the latter subdivided to some extent into local branches or chapters.

It may be said here, that the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, several years after the incident of 1889, finally repealed the article in their constitution which had made all the trouble. Before that, they were hide bound. Their own growth has been more rapid since that repeal.

It is scarcely necessary, in closing, to eulogize our own Society. I will add, however, because this is important, that THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are the especial Society, which admits no man to membership unless he is a *lineal* descendant of the American Revolution. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION admit by collateral as well as by lineal descent. It is on account of our rigid requirement for membership and because of the thorough Americanism of our organization and the public spirit of our members, that an exceedingly large number of men of high social position and national reputation belong to our Society, in all parts of the country. The very rigid and excellent application blank, now used by all the different Societies of Sons and Daughters, originated with us, and has been adopted on its merits by all of them. If there is rivalry, because there are two sets of Societies, the influence is healthful, because it is leading us all to greater undertakings than would have been possible without the spice of what, I hope, is a generous and friendly emulation in achieving a larger number of inspiring works for the glory and welfare of our common country.

REMARKS OF MR. WALTER S. LOGAN.

The last speech of the evening was by Mr. Walter S. Logan, who was introduced by Mr. Depew as one of the most active and efficient of the Society's members. He said:

Gentlemen:—During the last twenty years, we have had our fill of celebrations of all kinds. We have devoted our time, exhausted our protoplasm, and worn out our nervous systems in doing honor to our fathers, and they were, indeed, worthy of all the honor we can give them; but I have sometimes wondered if, in this general glorification of the past, we were not in danger of neglecting the present; if we were not paying too much attention to what was and too little to what is; if we were not exalting the fathers at the expense of the sons.

There is a call for patriots now quite as much as there was in 1776. It is true there is no armed enemy at our gates. No foreign army does or dares menace our national integrity. We have had, indeed, a Wading Waite out in Colorado and now and then, nearer home, a labor strike has become so disorderly as to degenerate into a mob, notwithstanding all of which, we are still fairly free from domestic disturbance. But armed enemies are not always a nation's most dangerous foes and armed resistance is not necessarily its greatest trouble. There is a spirit of unrest and discontent abroad in the world that threatens more direful consequences to our nation and our civilization than did the British Redcoats in '76 or the Army of Lee in '61. The Socialist, the Communist, the Anarchist—apostles of chaos—are abroad. Influences are at work that imperil not only the safety of the nation, but the very foundations of government itself; not alone our Constitution, but our civilization; not simply what our country fought for and won in the Revolution and the Civil War, but all that our race has been fighting for and winning ever since the dawn of history. Never before, since man has lived upon this planet, have there been so many and such all-important problems for him to solve; such perils to avert; and so much work to be done to save what we have gained and to carry the flag of progress onward. Eternal vigilance is now the price of more than liberty. It is the necessary condition of the maintenance of our civilization.

I do not by any means wish to be understood as being discouraged at the outlook. I believe that we shall solve all the problems and avoid all the dangers that confront us and that our generation will leave the world far ahead of where it found it. I believe that we shall not only maintain, but greatly advance, our civilization; but the only reason why I think so is because I have an abiding faith that there are multitudes of patriots now among us, quite as ready to respond to the call of duty as were the Minute Men of the Revolution, men even wiser in counsel, purer in motive, and more valiant in action than were the men of generations gone by. I believe that the sons are yet better than were their fathers; that Grant was a greater soldier than Washington and that John Sherman is a better financier than was Alexander Hamilton; that the Emancipation Proclamation was a greater State document than the Declaration of Independence or Washington's Farewell Address; and that there are able statesmen, even in the displaced Fifty-third, than there were in the glorified First, Congress.

The pessimist, I know, does not agree with me. He says of our statesmen, that they are self-seeking; of our army, that it is composed of tin soldiers; of our colleges, that that they are breeding places for buncombe; of our literature, that it is corrupt; and of our people, that they are lacking in zeal, virtue and patriotism. He goes so far as to insinuate of our Cleveland that he sometimes steals his speeches, and even that the best stories of Mr. Depew are not always altogether his own. But the men who say such things are born hopeless croakers. If they had lived in the time of old Judea, they would have charged that the Ten Commandments were plagiarized from the latest encyclopedia and that the Sermon on the Mount was garbled from an old one of Dr. Talmage. They would have maintained Thucydides wrote bad Greek and that Cicero did not understand Latin. Some men are oppressed with a moral near-sightedness. They see quite clearly the storm clouds in the sky, but their vision does not extend far enough beyond to behold the sun, whose rays are all-potent to dispel the mists below.

On the contrary, I must confess that I am an optimist. I believe that the Lord made the world better than I could have done the job myself, and that is a great concession to make to Him in these times. We are living on the best planet I know anything about. Complaint is sometimes made about the temperature and such things here, but I am told that the winters of Mars are a good deal colder and that they have ever so much hotter summers in Venus, and I am quite satisfied to stay where I am. We are living in the best age the world has ever seen. Who would be willing, if he could, to put himself back into the time of Athens, even in its greatest glory; of Rome, in the height of its power; of Charles II, when his court was the most splendid; or even of the earlier days of our Republic, notwithstanding the brilliant picture of them that is sometimes painted. I think that the telephone and the telegraph, the New York Central Railroad and the White Star Steamships, the New York Tribune and Century Magazine, the comforts of our modern life and the luxuries of our present civilization, are worth having.

We are living in the best country in the world and there is no flag like the Stars and Stripes. Our statesmanship is not always the personification of wisdom, and our statesmen are sometimes controlled by bad motives; but, on the whole, they are earnest, capable and patriotic, and serve their country fairly well. Many of us thought that the McKinley Bill contained

as little wisdom to the line as any legislative measure that has ever been devised, and some captious critics did not entirely appreciate the sublime wisdom even of the Wilson Bill; but we have repealed the first and do not know exactly what we are going to do with the other, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook just now for further beneficent national legislation, one party or the other, or perhaps both working together, will, in the end, find out how to solve in the right way the vexed problems of the tariff and the currency.

We had State and Municipal Governments in New York a little while ago that many people thought were not entirely ideal, but last November wrore in our majesty and overthrew them, and now, influenced no doubt by the picture painted at the Republican Club Lincoln dinner the other night, my mind's eye seems to see legions of angels hovering about the State Capitol and City Hall, closely watching events and taking voluminous notes in order that the administration of the Heavenly kingdom may be perfected by patterning it after that of Governor Morton and Mayor Strong.

In respect to its literature and its arts, its science and its theology, its virtue and its morality, one may, if he will, compare our time with any time that has gone by and our generation and our decade will not suffer in the comparison.

And above all, the masses of the people of our day, the men and women whose names do not adorn the morning papers and who will not appear in history, are better than they ever were before. They lead purer private lives and have more conspicuous public virtues. They are more intelligent and better educated. There is more of culture and more of patriotism. There is, at the same time, more of heroism and more of gentleness in their characters. In their virtues they are stronger, in their vices they are less coarse, and in all that makes better men and women they excel.

It is such a people who have to confront the problems of our age. May we not safely trust them to do their duty well?

It is the true province of societies like ours not simply to record and celebrate the virtues of the fathers but to animate and exploit the patriotism of the sons; not only to commemorate the deeds of the olden time, but to encourage the men and women of our own time to be true to themselves and to their klad. We are organized, not so much to perpetuate the glories of the dead, as to inspire the living to win for themselves yet greater glories and do still better work for their country and for civilization.

Think not, brother SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that membership in this Society means simply that we pay a few dollars a year in dues and have the privileges of our annual meetings, public celebrations, yearly dinners, and occasional holidays with the Daughters. It means more than that our names appear in Brother Hall's Book of Records in connection with an honored ancestry; more even than that, we are among the favored few in the magic circle that is permitted now and then, as to-night, to gather round the festive board at which our loved and honored chief presides and listens to such words of earnest eloquence as no other living lips than his can utter. It means that we are enlisted in a patriotic army, pledged to fight together with our fellow-soldiers in the great cause of civilization, and, with them, ever ready to respond to our country's call to duty.

First among the patriots of 1895 and all the years that are to come should ever be the members of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., organized July 28, 1894, has entered upon the publication of an entertaining, popular monthly magazine, which will be devoted mainly to the interests of

The Society of the Cincinnati,
The Sons of the American Revolution,
The Sons of the Revolution,
The Daughters of the American Revolution,
The Daughters of the Revolution,
The Society of Colonial Wars,
The Society of Colonial Dames,
The Daughters of the Cincinnati,
The Aztec Club of 1847,
The Society of the 1812 War,
The United States Daughters of 1812,
The Military and Naval Order,
And to the principles, incidents and men of '76 and Colonial times.

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APRIL, 1895.

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THE COLONIAL SABBATH.*

Written for THE SPIRIT OF '76, by L. DEL. B.

The holy benediction of the Sabbath reaches all,
From the horny-handed laborer to the lady of the Hall.
From the Governor of the Colony, wearied with the cares
of State,
To the merry children, trying on this day to be sedate.

They gather in God's temple and they bend the reverent
knee,
My lady in her satins and her lord of high degree;
The mother with her children and the sad old man alone,
From whose home nest the dear ones to the better land
have flown.

As the gentle words of Scripture fall alike on high and
low,

Like a mantle peace enwraps them; like the earth in
robes of snow,
And, "Let not your hearts be troubled" fills the old man's
grief-worn breast.
As his faith sees the fair mansions where his loved ones
are at rest.

Then with reverent footsteps slowly all their faces home-
ward turn.
Many an earnest heart all glowing with the holy thoughts
that burn,
Many a strong, new resolution that the life henceforth
shall be
Guided by the light of Scripture which the eye of faith
can see.

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The Society of Colonial Wars,
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BOSTON, LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

THE approaching meeting of the two National Societies—THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on April 19th, and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on April 30th or May 1st, in Boston, will revive interest in the historical associations connected with Boston, Lexington and Concord.

The sessions will be held in Faneuil Hall and South Church. If the lofty spirit of patriotism, which there guided the early councils of the nation into wise decisions, shall again prevail—as hoped and expected—the city of Boston will have witnessed an event worthy of its history. There it was that the caricature of a serpent cut into thirteen parts was displayed, which the accompanying words, "Unite or Die," sufficiently explained. There, again, before these two Societies, a similar thought is likely to be presented and discussed, which, although not vital to either organization, is, nevertheless, to be desired—the uniting of the two organizations. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will meet first, and their action will be awaited with interest.

THE PROGRAMME.

With each Society, the respective days will be spent in business, with a banquet in the evening. The following day will be devoted to Concord and Lexington, twelve and eighteen miles distant, respectively, from Boston, going and returning by train. The interesting points in these two towns will be visited, and a luncheon provided. Beside, visiting the points in Concord connected with the Revolution, an opportunity will be given to visit the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott and other literary lights of the town have been buried, and the First Parish Church, where the Provincial Congress held its sessions in '74 and '75; Wright's Tavern, where Pitcairn held his headquarters that day; and the home of Col. James Barrett, commander of the American forces, which is now occupied by his descendants.

In Boston and vicinity the points of interest are as follows: Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty; the Old South Meeting House, corner Milk and Washington streets; the Old State House, corner of State and Washington streets; Old North Church, on which the lanterns were hung out as a signal to Paul Revere, on Salem street; Bunker Hill Monument, by electric cars, ten minutes from State street; Copp's Hill Burying Ground, at the north end of Boston, and the Granary Burying Ground, on Tremont street, where many of the noted patriots of the Revolution were buried; Washington Elm and headquarters at Cambridge, thirty-five minutes by electric cars from Boston.



STATUE OF THE MINUTE-MAN AT CONCORD MASSACHUSETTS.

THE

CONCORD MINUTE MAN.

The bronze statue of the Minute Man, on the Concord battle ground, is of heroic size, and placed on a granite base, with Emerson's lines inscribed:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

It is considered by critics as one of the most satisfying statues in the country, and was executed by Daniel Chester French, who also made the "Republic" statue at the World's Fair.

In the accompanying illustration the statue is shown, making the site very near the "North Bridge," where the British were first fired upon by the minute men and militia, under command of Col. James Barrett, whose position was near the house shown in the background.

As this residence is the home of the President of the Massachusetts Sons

OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Edwin S. Barrett, the direct lineal descendant of Col. James Barrett. He was requested to prepare a short sketch of the engagements in which his ancestor took so important a part. The following is from his pen.

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

For ten years prior to 1775, there had been constant contention between the King and the American colonists. The latter claimed the inalienable rights of free born Englishmen, guaranteed to them since Runnymede, and had been spurned as slaves. Bravely and persistently, they had opposed the revoking of the colonial charters and denying to British subjects in America the freedom and privileges of British subjects in England. Finally, the united colonies came to the solemn conclusion that they must fight for their freedom, and began their preparations for war with the mother country. The sentiment uttered by Patrick Henry in old St. John's Church in Richmond, in 1775, "Give me liberty, or give me death," resounded through all the colonies, and was in accord with the lion-hearted declaration of Samuel Adams, who publicly said: "I would advise persisting in our struggle for liberty, though it were revealed from Heaven that nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one of a thousand to survive and retain his liberty."

After the adjournment of the first Continental Congress, which was held in Philadelphia, and which adjourned October 26, 1774, united action was secured through all the colonies, and Massachusetts was looked upon as the centre of treason to the King, for she had already instituted her Provincial Congress, and now the patriots were bolder than ever, and greatly encouraged by the action of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Active preparation now began for the

IMPENDING CONFLICT

The Provincial Congress appointed a Committee of Safety, of which John Hancock was chairman, to whom they delegated large powers. Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated to procure ammunition and military stores. Orders were also given to re-organize the militia force of the State, numbering about twelve thousand men, composed largely of veterans who had seen service in the French and Indian wars, and officered by experienced soldiers. The minute-men were also re-organized. A large British force was quartered in Boston, hence the Provincial stores and ammunition must be gathered and stored secretly outside the British lines. Concord—eighteen miles from Boston—was fixed upon by the Committee of Safety as the principal

depot for supplies—an important town, and having four companies of militia, besides a company of minute men. In April the Provincial Congress was in session at Concord, presided over by John Hancock, with Benjamin Lincoln as Secretary.

COLONEL JAMES BARRETT

was also a member of the Congress, and had charge of all the stores, besides being the ranking military officer. As a Captain in the French and Indian wars, he had seen service with Shirley

at Oswego, with Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, and Amherst at Crown Point, and although at this time he had reached the age of sixty-five years, he was prompt to respond in the defence of liberty. General Gage was in command of the British forces in Boston—about four thousand men—well equipped, and his general plan was secretly to send a strong force to Concord, destroy the stores there accumulated, and if possible capture Hancock and Adams, Colonel Barrett and other leading patriots,—who were attending the session of the Provincial Congress—and send them to England for trial as traitors to the King. But the patriots were ever on the alert, and the movements of the British were carefully watched.

All through March and far into April, Boston was like a seething cauldron of intense feeling. Gage made his preparations with care, and sent guards on the 18th of April towards Concord to arrest any suspicious persons. But on the same afternoon his secret leaked out. Revere had engaged his friend, Robert Newman, sexton of the old North Church, to hang lanterns in the church tower—"one if by land, two if by sea." Dr. Joseph Warren had sent word to Colonel Barrett at Concord, to secrete the stores, and move a portion to adjoining towns, as a measure of safety. Guards

were placed around the house of the Rev. Jonas Clarke in Lexington, where Hancock and Adams passed the night of the 18th on their return from Concord. The house is yet standing.

In fact, the preparations of General Gage were commenced as early as the 15th of April, and from that day every movement of the British commander was carefully watched by the Provincials. At length, at ten o'clock on the night of April 18th, the expedition started, numbering eight hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Major John Pitcairn.



HISTORICAL SITES IN BOSTON.

Taking boats at the foot of Boston Common, they were ferried across the Charles River to Lechmere Point in Cambridge, and landing, silently commenced their

MARCH TO CONCORD.

But the two lights flashing from the church tower had already informed Paul Revere of the route of the British, and springing to his saddle, he dashed into the night to alarm the men of Middlesex—"the fate of a nation was riding that night"—lights gleamed from the awakened houses, signal guns smote the stillness of the night—church bells pealed the alarm through the slumbering hamlets.

On through the night steadily marched the British, taking prisoners all who came in their way to prevent their giving the alarm. At the dawn of day they reached Lexington, and there calmly awaiting them on the village green, stood Captain Parker with his company of sixty men—"too few to resist, too brave to fly." Major Pitcairn ordered them to disperse and throw down their arms. Not complying quickly with his command, he ordered his men to fire, and eight fell dead and ten wounded. Captain Parker, seeing it was massacre, not battle, ordered his men to disperse, and with scattering shots they sullenly retired.

The British, with a loud cheer, resumed their march to Concord. Colonel Smith, seeing the country aroused and the minute-men slaughtered, sent couriers back to Boston for reinforcements. The guards sent out the night before succeeded in capturing Revere and Dawes between Lexington and Concord, but Dr. Prescott, who was with them, escaped by his horse leaping a stone wall, and he carried the news of the British advance to Concord, but knowing nothing of the blood shed at Lexington. Revere and Dawes later in the day were released.

All through the day and the night of the 18th, the Provincials were rapidly moving and secreting the military stores at Concord. Boys were pressed into the service if they could drive a yoke of oxen, or ride a horse. Major James Barrett, then a lad of fourteen, and a son of Colonel Barrett, has often related to me his experience in driving a yoke of oxen, with a load of flour, to one of the adjoining towns. He lived to be eighty-eight years of age, but never forgot the stirring events of that day. Muskets and ammunition were plowed into the garden furrows for safety, bullets hidden in barrels of feathers, and in every conceivable way were the military stores secreted, so that the object of the expedition proved a failure, as only stores to the trifling value of \$1,500 were destroyed.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the British army was seen approaching Concord over the Lexington road. The sun shone with peculiar splendor. The glittering arms of eight hundred soldiers—the flower of the British army—were in full view. Major Pitcairn established his headquarters at Wright's Tavern, and calling for a glass of brandy, stirred it with his bloody finger, remarking, "This is the way I will stir

THE DAMNED YANKEE BLOOD

before night"—and he kept his word. Detachments of the British were now sent to the north and south bridges, to prevent re-inforcements entering the town, these being the only bridges then existing—now there are seventeen.

Then commenced the search for military stores, with very barren results. The Liberty pole was cut down. The court-house was set on fire, but was extinguished by Mrs. Martha Moulton, a near resident, assisted by a servant of Dr. Minnott. They remonstrated, saying to the British, "The top of the house is filled with powder, and if you do not put the fire out you will all be killed." On this they lent their aid. They seized and abused several unarmed inhabitants who remained in the village. A detachment was also sent to Col. Barrett's house, some two miles from the village, to destroy the stores there gathered.

They said to Mrs. Barrett, "Our orders are to search your house and your brother's from top to bottom." Leave was granted. The soldiers here, as at other places in town, requested and were provided with refreshments. One of the sergeants asked for liquor, and it was refused; and the commanding officer forbade it, as it might render him unfit for duty, saying, "We shall have bloody work to-day. We have killed men at Lexington." The officers offered to pay Mrs. Barrett, but she refused, saying, "We are commanded to feed our enemies." They then threw some money into her lap. Hesitating some time, she accepted it with the remark, "This is the price of blood."

Mrs. Barrett had concealed some musket balls, cartridges, flints, etc., in casks in the garret, and had put over them a quantity of feathers which prevented discovery. They, however, took fifty dollars in money from one of the rooms. On seeing Stephen, a son of Colonel Barrett, the officer demanded his name. Being answered "Barrett," they called him a rebel, and taking hold of him said: "You must go to Boston with us, and be sent to England for your trial." Upon Mrs. Barrett saying, "He is my son, and not the master of the house," they released him. They collected some gun carriages in order to burn them; but before they executed their intention, the firing at the bridge was heard, and they immediately retreated. The house of Colonel Barrett is still standing, and is occupied by his descendants.

Meanwhile, the Americans had collected about four hundred men on the high land overlooking the North Bridge, determined then and there to resist its passage. The British advanced and began to take up the planks to destroy it. Col. Barrett gave the order to march, but not to fire until fired upon by the British. When within a short distance of the bridge, the British fired a volley, killing Capt. Isaac Davis, and wounding several others; thereupon Major Buttrick gave the order to fire, and several of the British men were killed and wounded. Here, at this old North Bridge, was made

THE FIRST FORCIBLE RESISTANCE

to British aggression. Firing was kept up for some time, and then the British retreated to the village square.

Now the clouds began to lower over the heads of the invaders. Baffled, defeated and dismayed, the British commenced their retreat to Boston. The minute men and the militia seemed to drop from the clouds, and relentlessly pursued their foe. In front, on flank and rear, they smote that haughty column with their unerring fire. Near Hardy's Hill in Lincoln, Capt. Nathan Barrett captured Pitcairn's horse and equipments, the Major himself narrowly escaping, and was killed sixty days later at Bunker Hill. The pistols of Major Pitcairn were presented to General Putnam, by Captain Barrett, and are now in the Lexington Library.

At the house at the foot of Fisk's Hill, a *rencontre* between James Hayward of Acton and a British soldier, took place. Hayward, on going round the house for a drink of water, perceived his antagonist coming through the house on the same errand. The Briton drew up his gun, remarking, "You are a dead man." "And so are you," answered Hayward. Both fired and both fell; the former dead, the latter mortally wounded. He died the next day. The day was hot—thermometer at 85 degrees—clouds of dust filled the air, and the retreating foe suffered intensely from thirst and fatigue. Their wagons were crowded with the wounded and dying, and in despair they would have surrendered if they could have found an officer of rank to surrender to. After passing Lexington Church, Lord Percy appeared with his re-inforcements of 1,100 men, and opening his column, received the panic-stricken Britons within his lines. But Percy quickly saw his danger, and resumed the retreat, passing through Cambridge and Charlestown, burning and destroying, at sunset reaching the shelter of his ships in Boston harbor.

THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION.

INCIDENTS of heroism relating to the beginning of a nation's history lose nothing in interest through repetition, and when deftly woven into truthful song or story, become potent factors in promoting sentiments of patriotism among the people.

Lexington, the Ride of Paul Revere, and Bunker Hill, never pale in oft telling, and as new light is thrown around traditions of our early history, every patriotic heart responds thereto with increased earnestness. Through the establishment of Historical and Genealogical Societies, now common, notably in New England, and the combined efforts of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and kindred organizations, much subsidiary light is being shed on the events of the Revolutionary period, and, thanks to the admirable purpose and perfect organization of these bodies, their commemoration is fittingly provided for.

State and National Legislatures should supplement these efforts when occasion offers, to the end that every school-boy or girl may have an object lesson in patriotism for contemplation, and the citizen a mark for patriotic emulation. With the old flag pendant at the roof, and care taken to accentuate telling points of the nation's history within, the pupils in our public schools will acquire ineffaceable patriotic impressions, productive eventually of the nation's weal.

The naming of the snug and tidy United States gunboat *Machias* is an instance of attention on the part of the National Administration to this requirement, for, while the name thus given commemorates an event antedating the birth of the nation by a few months only, it nevertheless followed so closely the affair at Lexington, as to stand as the reverberation of that por-

tentious event. In fact, in the history of the nation, the naval contest at Machias has become known as the "Lexington of the Sea." But, strange as it may now seem, the stirring event enacted in the outer harbor of Machias on a Sunday in early June, 1775, which, in determined deeds of valor outshines any single feature of the contest at Lexington, found no proper place on the pages of history, until put there by Cooper in his *Naval History*, first published about 1840.

Briefly stated the facts are these: Late in the month of May, 1775, there appeared in the harbor of Machias, then an insignificant hamlet of perhaps three hundred people, an armed cutter called the *Margaretta*, Captain Moore, carrying four twelve-pounders and sixteen swivels as her armament, having under convoy two sloops, whose purpose was to load with lumber to be used at Boston, for the construction of barracks for the use of British troops, then fast accumulating at that point.

Machias was the extreme easterly outpost of the colonists, and being the only point in all the region beyond the Penobscot, and between it and the St. Croix, at which any considerable number of white men had found lodgement, in a region which had only lately become safe from aboriginal and French incursions, they were in many respects seemingly unrecognized and apparently almost without the pale of Colonial jurisdiction. But severance from their brethren had served to intensify the sense of patriotism of these people, as fast occurring subsequent events will show.

The commander of the *Margaretta* concealed, so far as possible, all particulars of the event at Lexington, the merest outline of which only had as yet penetrated to this isolated place through other sources.

Nor was his conduct otherwise at all conciliatory. On the other hand, he took exception to the liberty pole which had been erected on the village green, and demanded its removal. But old-time dictatorial methods, long practiced by the British towards the Colonists elsewhere in the province, were ill received in the free atmosphere of the east coast. What little was known of Lexington was to the people of Machias an inspiration—the light of civil and religious freedom just appearing over the distant hilltop, so to speak. The liberty pole would not be removed, and moreover every loyal heart there was fired with the desire to emulate the example of the brethren at Lexington.

A meeting in the woods back of the town was hastily called, at which the attempt to capture the *Margaretta*, the two sloops accompanying her, and the officers and crew thereof was boldly exploited. Hesitancy was finally turned into unanimous approval when Benjamin Foster stepped across the brook near by and called on all who were favorable to the project to do likewise.

The methods of execution of this daring venture were quickly devised. Foster was sent to the East village to procure a schooner lying there, which was better adapted than any vessel presently at hand for the expedition; but through misadventure he failed, and to his oft expressed regret, became an eye witness only of the fray which ensued.

It being known that Captain Moore, of the *Margaretta*, and Captain Jones, in charge of her convoy, with some other officers, were attending religious services at the village meeting house, it was deemed best in order to save unnecessary loss of life to arrest, if possible, these officers then and there, and for that purpose a detachment started for the meeting house, intending to surround the building and effect thereby easy capture. This was on Sunday, June 11th. The day was warm and the windows and the doors of the meeting house were open. The approaching band was observed, the alarm given and the meeting house quickly cleared. Captain Moore and other officers jumped through a window, and, reaching White's Point, where the *Margaretta* lay, were conveyed safely on board. Captain Jones took to the woods, where he secreted himself for several days.

Captain Moore dropped the *Margaretta* below the Narrows, after sending word to the inhabitants that if they molested Captain Jones's sloop, he would return and fire on the town. Nevertheless it was decided to seize one of the sloops, the *Unity*, and aboard this small vessel about forty Machias men hurried. On examining their equipments of warfare, only twenty guns could be produced, many of which were mere fowling pieces, carrying shot only, and of powder, ball and shot there was no more than three rounds to each fire-arm. The remaining weapons consisted of thirteen pitch-forks, a few scythes and ten or twelve axes, so that every man was provided with a weapon, such as it was.

Without waiting for Foster's appearance the *Unity* set sail, the plan being to lay alongside and capture the *Margaretta* by boarding, if possible. They were entirely undisciplined, the fact being that, of the inhabitants of Machias, two only, Morris O'Brien, the father of that family, then incapacitated from extreme age, and Benjamin Foster, both of whom had served

at the siege of Louisburg in the French-Colonial war, knew anything of military tactics. In fact, the necessity of having a leader did not seemingly occur to them until the *Margaretta* was sighted in the offing, when Col. Jeremiah O'Brien was, by common consent, chosen commander, and Edmund Stevens lieutenant.

Manœuvres by the *Margaretta* showed plainly that Captain Moore desired to avoid a conflict, but the determined onset of the *Unity*, which was rather the better sailer, rendered this impossible. Hailing the sloop, Captain Moore gave warning of his intention to fire if she approached any nearer, whereupon Colonel O'Brien called on Captain Moore to surrender, while his lieutenant, Stevens, loudly exclaimed, "fire and be d—d." Under a favoring breeze the *Margaretta*, still desirous of avoiding a collision, spread all sail, but in jibbing her main boom was carried away, resulting finally in the two vessels coming to close quarters. The *Margaretta* first opened fire, killing one man on the sloop, but this was returned by O'Brien's men with a fusillade of musketry, followed by a desperate hand to hand conflict.

The first man to mount the deck of the *Margaretta* was John O'Brien and the second Joseph Getchell. The *Margaretta* was plentifully supplied with hand grenades, which Captain Moore himself hurled with telling effect until shot down. The *Margaretta's* pilot, an impressed man, sat stupefied on deck until shot, while a midshipman, named Stillingfleet, became terrified and secreted himself below.

The *Margaretta* was captured and carried in triumph into the harbor of Machias. Four men were killed on the *Margaretta* and her commander was mortally wounded, dying several days after in the village, where his wounds were properly cared for. On the other side one man was killed, one mortally wounded, and three others badly wounded.

The affair was duly reported to the General Council of the colony, whereupon the custody of the captured vessels was accorded to Colonel O'Brien and his brave adherents, with a vote of thanks tendered by the Colonial Council, then in session at Cambridge.

Receiving thus, at the threshold of our national existence, baptism by fire and sword, the men of Machias never afterward faltered in the cause of freedom. Isolated and exposed, the exercise of vigilance, the price to them of safety and freedom, became imperative during the continuance of the war.

The culmination of Colonel O'Brien's Revolutionary services is interesting. Late in the war he became the principal owner and commander of the private armed ship, *Hannibal*, carrying one hundred and thirty men and equipped with twenty guns, and sailing under letter of marque, in which cruises, first in the West Indian seas and later in the more northern Atlantic, were undertaken, designing to operate against the enemy wherever encountered.

Meeting with varied success in a cruise of considerable length, the *Hannibal* was finally captured by a British frigate, which, with another, was convoying a merchant fleet in waters in the neighborhood of New York. The officers and crew were taken to New York and placed in the famous Jersey Prison Ship, suffering therein untold hardships and privations.

After several months of incarceration in this loathsome pest ship, all the prisoners from the *Hannibal* (excepting the Colonel, who, in response to demands from across the sea, was seemingly reserved for special vengeance, by reason, as is supposed, of his exploit at Machias) were exchanged; but O'Brien was transported to England and imprisoned there in the Mill Prison at Plymouth.

Meditating escape from the first, notwithstanding the ever-present sense of watchfulness in his personal case, many weary weeks passed by in watching and waiting before a favorable opportunity for escape occurred; but finally, under a carefully planned disguise, and hiding under a convenient platform in the prison-yard at the evening round-up, he passed unrecognized through the keeper's house, and found safety in a neighboring coffee-house, from whence, by the aid of a friendly hand, escape by a small boat to the French coast was successfully accomplished. From France Colonel O'Brien reached America just at the closing period of the war, too late for further service therein. He lived to see another war with England occur, but advanced age prevented his participation.

At the Centennial celebration of the first settlement of Machias held there in 1863, tribute was paid to the character and achievements of Colonel O'Brien in a sentiment proposed and enthusiastically carried as follows:

"No name is more conspicuous in our early history than that of Col. Jeremiah O'Brien, whose daring courage made him the leader in what accurate historians have pronounced the first naval battle of the American Revolution."

G. W. BALCH.

New York, February 22, 1895.

"SEVENTY SIX."

Never bolder vow on earth
Than what gave our nation birth—
The vow of '76.

Guard of that heroic word
Was the tempered, flashing sword—
The sword of '76.

Calling up the patriot strife,
Hear the spirit-stirring life—
The life of '76.

Rallying every patriot home,
Hear we still the thrilling drum—
The drum of '76.

Freedom's guns will ever sound,
Echoing the world around—
The guns of '76.

Waves from sea to mountain crag,
Freedom's starry Union flag—
The flag of '76.

Braves in battle won renown,
Smiting gems from England's crown—
The braves of '76.

What gave earth a Washington,
And new empire 'neath the sun—
The fight of '76.

What won people's sacred rights,
Raised on high as signal lights—
The truths of '76.

What shall make a nation pure?
What shall render freedom sure?
The spirit of '76.

What has stirred all human blood?
Waking throbs of brotherhood?
The blood of '76.

Swell aloud the patriot song,
Bid it rise from every tongue—
The song of '76.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REV. FREDERIC DENNISON.

SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES.

CALIFORNIA, most remote in the Union from the birthplace of National Freedom, was the soil in which the seed of the grandest, most patriotic and enduring organization of our common country was implanted.

In preparing properly to celebrate the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence in 1775, aspired and patriotic address was issued to the people of San Francisco, and, as a result, a glorious procession of American citizens marched through the principal streets of that city. In the parade was a platoon in Continental uniform, commanded by Capt. F. C. M. Fenn, which attracted the attention of every observer. *The Daily Alta California* said of it: "It was a marked feature of the procession, and, as they marched past in their antique uniforms, one almost fancied that it was a pageant of the seventeenth century, rather than a celebration of this age of military and civic enlightenment." Along the route were suspended the names of celebrated battlefields and heroes of the Revolution, entwined in evergreens, and these did much to provoke memories of the trying times of our ancestors.

It was this, virtually, which inspired the preliminary formation of THE SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Soon after the celebration a few patriotic descendants of the Colonists of America were alertly devising a plan to honor the founders of the nation, and to perpetuate the principles for which those heroes "pledged their lives and their sacred honor." This sentiment found ready expression at a meeting of descendants of Revolution soldiers, sailors and patriots, held on Friday evening, the 22d of October, 1875, at 8 o'clock, at 230 Kearney street, San Francisco. There were present on that occasion, Dr. James L. Cogswell, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Ira C. Root, Dr. P. W. Randle (who was chosen president), Rush R. Randle, Joseph Weed, Dr. Emory L. Williard and others, who proceeded to formulate a plan and take steps for the institution and organization of a Society composed of descendants of soldiers, sailors and patriots of the War of the Revolution. None of those named is now living, except Dr. Cogswell and Major Sherman. The former is a resident of San Francisco and the latter of Oakland.

Thus initiated and nurtured by the promoters, this organization, known as the Society of SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES, planted, nearly twenty years ago, the germ which has given birth to "THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and all other modern Societies of a kindred character.

On the 26th day of June, 1876, Centennial year, there appeared in the issue of *The Alta California*, a communication from an unknown correspondent, which suggested the novel but strikingly interesting proposition that in the procession of the Centennial Celebration our grandparents of the Revolution should be represented by the grandchildren then living in San Francisco. The writer urged the plan with facile and vigorous pen, and the next day's *Alta* brought forth a call from Dr. J. L. Cogswell, for all descendants of the class mentioned to meet at his office and organize for the occasion. *The Alta* editorially commended the movement, saying, "This is the time to arouse the enthusiasm and fire the patriotism of every son of freedom." That this call appealed strongly to patriotic sentiment was made manifest by the presence of a large number of men of Revolution descent, who assembled pursuant to the call, and there connected themselves with the Society organized on the preceding 22d of October, 1875. The membership was augmented to such an extent that, upon the occasion of the Centennial parade, eighty-eight persons were enrolled, eight of them being actual Sons of Revolution soldiers. As the little band marched

proudly through the streets of the city, on the Fourth of July, they were greeted with cheers, because it was known that in the veins of each member there coursed the blood of patriots who had battled for freedom, and many an eye was moist with tears as memories of the suffering of those patriots were recalled.

At the meeting held July 4, 1876, General A. M. Winn was elected president, and, in a prefatory manner, held that office until October 19, 1881. During his tenure of office, he permitted interest in the Society to subside to such an extent as to pass from a decline into an acute malady. Had it not been for the enthusiasm and patriotic courage of Col. A. S. Hubbard, the Society would have become a transient ripple on the current of events and a thing of the past. Colonel Hubbard's position was a vicarious one, but his enthusiasm and indomitable will asserted themselves; and his influence was felt to such an extent that the indifference of General Winn was counteracted.

Colonel Hubbard devoted time, energy and individual means to advance the interests of and widen the scope of the organization. He never faltered in his work, and from the time of his identification with the Society to the present, he has loyally and unswervingly put forth every effort to uphold and maintain the pioneer Society. The labor he has given to the work would have daunted a less energetic character, and he has received only a just reward, first, by being endorsed by Dr. Cogswell, in a true sense the founder of the Society in California, and, second, by being officially recognized by his Society as its founder. As the California Society is the acknowledged parent of the National Society, Col. A. S. Hubbard is the sire of all. He is Past President of the California Society, having served as its presiding officer from July 5, 1886, to Feb. 22, 1892, and has ever since been its Registrar. He is Past President General of the National Society, and, in connection with THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is to day better known historically than any other member of the organization.

Col. A. S. Hubbard, for the past three years Registrar of the California Society, was born at Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago, when the latter was little more than a western trading post. There he spent his early youth, attending the public schools of the now western metropolis. During the last year of the Civil War he became a pioneer citizen of New Mexico, leaving a year later to go to San Francisco, which journey he accomplished by horseback over the plains. Since then he has been a resident of that city, where he has occupied a number of positions of trust.

It has been alleged in certain quarters that the claims of the California Society to foundership were ephemeral, but the following table of service of its presidents will show a continuity from its inception to the present time, and should, therefore, set at rest forever such statements:

NAME.	FROM.	TO.
Dr. Peter W. Randle . . .	October 22, 1875	July 4, 1876
Gen. A. M. Winn	July 4, 1876	October 19, 1881
Hon. Caleb T. Fay	October 19, 1881	July 5, 1882
Capt. A. C. Taylor	July 5, 1882	July 9, 1884
Loring Pickering	July 9, 1884	July 5, 1886
Col. A. S. Hubbard	July 5, 1886	February 22, 1892
John W. Moore, U. S. N.	February 22, 1892	February 22, 1893
Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. A.	February 22, 1893	February 22, 1894
Charles J. King	February 22, 1894	February 22, 1895
Lieut. Col. Edward Hunt- er, U. S. A.	February 22, 1895	

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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APRIL, 1895.

April Anniversaries.

- April 1, 1776—Wooster takes command at Quebec.
- " 5, 1776—Georgia instructs her delegates for Independence.
- " 6, 1776—Congress decides that the commerce of the thirteen Colonies is not subject to the King.
- " 12, 1781—Battle of Fort Mifflin, S. C.
- " 13, 1777—Lincoln attacked at Bound Brook, N. J.
- " 14, 1776—North Carolina resolves in favor of Independence.
- " 14, 1780—Battle of Monk's Corner, S. C.
- " 15, 1780—Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.
- " 15, 1781—Engagement from 15th to 23d, at Fort Watson, S. C.
- " 16, 1780—Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.
- " 16, 1781—Siege at Augusta, Ga., April 16th to June 5th.
- " 17, 1778—Battle at Bristol, Pa.
- " 17, 1790—Death of Benjamin Franklin (born January 17, 1706).
- " 18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Concord.
- " 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, Mass.
- " 19, 1775—Battle of Concord, Mass.
- " 19, 1777—Engagement at Woodbridge, N. J.
- " 19, 1783—Preliminary Treaty of Peace proclaimed to the army then encamped near Newburgh.
- " 20, 1777—New York adopts a constitution.
- " 20, 1779—Battle of Onondaga, N. Y.
- " 21, 1775—Massachusetts militia begins blockade of Boston.
- " 24, 1780—Sortie from Charleston, S. C.
- " 25, 1777—Danbury (Conn.) raid, April 25th to 27th.
- " 25, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
- " 25, 1781—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
- " 25, 1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.
- " 25, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
- " 27, 1777—Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.
- " 27, 1779—Engagement at Middletown, N. J.
- " 27, 1781—Engagement at Osborn's, S. C.
- " 28, 1777—Skirmish at Crompo Hill, Conn.
- " 28, 1788—South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- " 28, 1788—Maryland ratifies the Constitution.
- " 30, 1789—Washington inaugurated President.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE REVOLUTION.

LAST October this magazine published the results of an inquiry at Washington, as to the progress making in indexing the archives, which Congress had ordered transferred from the various departments to the War Department. It was then learned that the expected transfers had not yet been made, but that Colonel Ainsworth, Chief of the Bureau of Records, was ready to attack the work with a force of 500 clerks, the moment they should be placed in his custody. Upon a recent visit to the War Department, the writer was assured, by Colonel Ainsworth, that the work was in hand, and would be completed by July of the present year, and that the entire force was at work upon the systematic arrangement and indexing of these priceless, and hitherto inaccessible archives. Colonel Ainsworth has requested THE SPIRIT OF '76 to assist him in securing from the various States the loan of their archives, to be retained only long enough for copies to be made.

If copies of the various State records were thus added, as Colonel Ainsworth desires, the archives would be practically complete, and a letter of inquiry addressed to the War Department, would secure in reply, and without delay, all the information which existing records could supply. The advantage to the public is too obvious to need elaboration. Will not the various Societies give expression upon this subject, which will be helpful in securing the result? If THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION had done nothing else, than secure the indexing of the Archives of the Revolution—which they did—they would still have abundant reason for self congratulation. The value of this work can hardly be overestimated.

UNION OF SOCIETIES.

Rumors fill the air, relative to a union of the two leading Societies of Sons. Resolutions in favor thereof, on the basis of terms specified by the movers of the resolutions, have been adopted by various Societies, and it seems highly probable that the subject will come up for discussion at the coming annual meetings of the two National Societies in Boston.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will meet first. They assemble in Boston on April 19th. A large and important element in the membership of these Societies, especially in New York City, is strongly in favor of putting an end to the rivalry which now exists, and of bringing the two associations together into one brotherhood. If the counsels of these gentlemen prevail, their General Society will act accordingly. It certainly seems appropriate that THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION should move first. The effort for union, which led to simultaneous conventions of the two National Societies in the Mutual Life Building in New York City, February 16, 1893, almost succeeded. A printed programme of proceedings had been agreed to in advance, and terms of union arranged by a joint Committee of Conference. Both conventions had been piloted safely past all rocks and sand bars, and had reached the exact moment when, the terms of union having been agreed to by both bodies, word for word, nothing remained to be done except to assemble in joint convention, elect officers and go home. At that critical moment, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION passed a resolution favoring a postponement of union until after an examination could be made of the records of membership of both bodies. This proceeding would have caused a delay of several months, and put the delegates to the expense of attending a second convention. Had this proposition ever been brought up in the Committee of Conference, which had arranged the terms of union and programme of proceedings of the joint conventions, it would have been absolutely free from objection. No one would have, or could have, objected to it. But it is now conceded by everybody on both sides that it was unfortunate that that proposition or any proposition of any kind should have been made to defer a union, which was within ten minutes of actually taking place.

In view of the fact that union was frustrated at that time by the act of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, it would seem quite proper for that Society to be the first to move in the matter of a fresh conference, and April 19th, in Boston, gives them their opportunity.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will meet in Boston about two weeks later, that is to say, April 30th or May 1st. Prominent members of the order have already considered the possibility of receiving an invitation to a new conference on the subject of union. There is not the slightest doubt that an invitation of that character would be received with courtesy and replied to in the spirit in which it is made. It is true that THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have gained so much prestige from their public acts, and have grown so rapidly in the last two years, that they do not now feel the need of union with their rival Society. But their leading men express themselves willing to unite upon terms which are reasonable and just to both sides. They feel, however, that the first overtures should now be made by their brethren of the other Society.

There would seem to be only two radical difficulties in the way of union: First—the name of the united Society; and second—the admission of "collaterals" to membership. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have heretofore admitted "collaterals" to membership. THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION never have. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION insisted in 1893 that the "collateral" clause should be retained in the constitution of the united Society. Should that proposition be renewed, it would no doubt lead to protracted discussion. The name of the united Society, however, will be a much more important and difficult question. Both Societies are proud of their respective names, and each can advance very effective arguments why its own title should be

taken by the united brotherhood. Each one would feel almost as if it had lived in vain, should its name disappear from the constitution of the united Society. Both Societies have been incorporated and hold property given to them under their incorporated names. Possibly a new designation can be found, however, upon which both sides can compromise. When there's a will there's a way.

The coming conventions in Boston will be awaited with interest in all parts of the country.

A TARDY BUT DESERVING RECOGNITION.

AMERICAN prisoners of war were confined, during the War of the Revolution, on board the *Jersey* and other prison ships, in Wallabout Bay, where now the Brooklyn Navy Yard is situated. Over 11,000 of them died on board these vessels from insufficient food and mistreatment. Such of their bones as could be found—twenty hogsheads full—were buried with ceremony in Brooklyn in 1808, but later were re-interred in Washington Park. This unmarked grave of 11,000 American patriots it is now proposed to mark appropriately.

NO TEST HAS YET BEEN MADE.

There is abundant evidence that the new navy, of which this country is now possessed, is in great favor with the majority of our people. The liberal appropriation which each succeeding Congress votes for this purpose, and the avidity with which the details of construction, armament and assignment, which are published in the press, are read and discussed, prove the extent and sincerity of this interest. The value, however, of what has been obtained yet awaits a trial. No just estimate can be placed upon it in advance of a genuine test, and it is the supreme importance of this fact which made the world follow the contest in the East, between the navies of China and Japan, with such keen expectation. China seems to have lacked the appetite for fighting and determination to win which Japan displayed, and the former has been virtually driven from the sea, without supplying a contest which is of material value to naval experts. The problem is, therefore, still unsolved. The *New York Herald* recently said:

Out of the confusion of theories and beliefs concerning the relative merits of the modern armored ship—most of them having few practical facts as a basis—the non-expert student of expert ideas finally finds only one satisfactory summing up. He sees that the experts of the most experienced navies of the world are divided against each other upon many vital points. He naturally decides that what will happen in a battle between two modern fleets they do not know—they merely guess. Now, the non-expert believes he can guess just as well as the navy sharps, and he goes at it something like this:

Given two equally matched fleets, the chief element that will give the victory is a thorough, ingrained, dyed-in-the-wool determination to get at the other fellow and lick him.

The civilized world would be inexpressibly shocked at the suggestion of a tournament by claimants for superiority upon the sea, but the revival of the feudal code and adapting it to a fair contest between battle ships, would not be without its compensating advantages. The conditions then and now are not so very dissimilar. Then, knight and horse were weighted with defensive armor to the limit of ability to sustain it with any freedom of action. The same conditions exist now. Then, the length, weight and number of weapons approached the limit of a man's ability to wield. The armament of the present may be described in almost the same terms. Formerly the speed and strength of the horse was an important factor. Now it is horse power.

The old régime was too wise to hazard the fate of an empire upon actual war with untried implements, and the friendly joust afforded the needed school of instruction and preparation. Not only this, but a score of lives were thus really saved, by profiting from the mistakes of each one unhorsed.

A tournament of battle ships would be a trifle more serious, but, though possibly costing a ship, the results might, in the end, save a navy.

BUT FEW "ESSENTIAL" DIFFERENCES.

THE EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir: I have heard so many confusing statements in regard to the essential points of difference between the two Societies, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that a clear statement of facts from you will, I believe, please many besides. Yours truly, F. T. A.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1895.

[This correspondent asks for a statement of "essential" differences. The only really essential one lies in the fact that THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in most of the States, admit not only lineal descendants, but "collaterals" to membership. THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, admit direct lineal descendants only. There are other differences between the two Societies, but they are no greater than would naturally exist between two rival associations, having similar aims, but each proceeding to carry out those aims in its own way. It is difficult to discuss these latter differences, because "comparisons are odious." It is asserted that one of these Societies aims, rather more than the other, to diffuse respect for our forefathers in the Revolution, especially among its own members. It is asserted on the other hand, that the other Society is more public spirited and believes in inspiring a reverence for the principles and men of the American Revolution, not only among its members, but in the public at large, and that it therefore performs more public acts of interest and secures more interesting legislation. We leave our correspondent to find out which is which.—Ed.]

The "Sons'" Reception to the "Daughters."

THE New York State Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will give a reception to the New York City Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue, New York, from four to seven o'clock, on April 19th. The affair is expected to be one of the most brilliant post-Lenten social functions of the season. This date, which is the anniversary not only of the first battle of the American Revolution, but of the formal proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, is also the birthday anniversary of the New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS, which was organized in 1891. There will be speaking at half-past four by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; General Horace Porter, president-general of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At half-past five a collation will be served. The committee of the SONS are maintaining an air of profound mystery about the nature of some special tribute which they intend to pay to the DAUGHTERS, but which, they give assurance, will be a pleasant feature of the exercises. The committee in charge are Walter S. Logan, chairman; Andrew J. C. Foyé and Edward Hagaman Hall, with the other members of the Board of Managers as coadjutors.

An Error Corrected.

The omission of the word "not," in Admiral Roe's excellent article, in our last issue, upon the Old Navy and Captain Row, made him appear to say that the present navy had lost its prestige.

Information Wanted.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir: I write to ask if you can tell me in what poems the following lines occur. They have been ringing in my ears for forty-six years—ever since my father used to sing them to me when a child on his knee. All I can recall of the first one is the following:

"Way down on Lake Champlain,
Little pond half full of water."

The other song was about Perry's victory, and all I can recall of that is the following:

"Says Perry: 'Those villains intend for to drown us,
But push on, brave boys, you need never fear.'
And then with his coat he plugged up the boat,
And through fire and smoke away we did steer."

If you can tell me where these lines appear, you will greatly oblige a subscriber and a compatriot in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Very sincerely yours,

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1895.

HARRY O. HALL,
No. 102 9th street, S. E.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

[Arranged alphabetically. Where two societies have the same name, the order is determined by the name of the secretary.]

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1880.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Miss Earle, cor. 9th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Morris R. Ferris, 488 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 West 44th Street, New York City.
MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER.—Frank M. Avery, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 84 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 61 Wall Street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Rhode Island SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who now number one hundred and forty-eight, held their annual meeting February 22d, at Providence. The committee on marking the graves of Soldiers of the Revolution, reported one hundred and ninety-six graves recorded, and recommended the adoption of Massachusetts marker, but with the symbol of the beacon light to replace the minute man. It was finally decided to order two hundred without change. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Field; secretary, Christopher Rhodes. They decided to organize chapters in all the large cities of the State. The annual dinner at the Trocadero was served with the old-fashioned dishes of the Colonial period.

COL. GEORGE E. LEIGHTON was elected president of the Missouri SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the annual meeting in St. Louis, February 22d. At the banquet at the Mercantile Club many of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present. Mr. George H. Shields, Jr., was elected secretary of the Society, which is reported as in a very flourishing condition. General Shields, long a resident of Washington, D. C., is now an enthusiastic member of the Society there. He has now opened a law office in St. Louis and his many friends in the East bid him God speed.

"ONE hundred and seven good men and true," constitute the membership of the Indiana SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At the annual meeting, February 25th, the following officers were elected: President, Seneca B. Brown, Fort Wayne; vice-president, Will E. English, Indianapolis; secretary, Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis; treasurer, Cincinnatus H. McDowell, Indianapolis; registrar, David E. Snyder, Indianapolis. An extended address and report was made by Hon. Will E. English, who was followed by several speakers, responding to the following toasts: "Teaching Patriotism to Our Children," William H. Banta, Valparaiso; "The Hereditary Society," Clifford S. Sims, Fort Wayne; "Peace Patriotism," George B. Cardwill, New Albany; "Indiana," Charles B. Fitch, Fort Wayne; "Patriotism and the Pulpit," Cassius M. Carter, Lafayette; "Our Untraced Ancestry," Charles E. Coffin, of Indianapolis.

The following officers of the California Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have been elected: President, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hunter, U. S. A.; vice-presidents, E. W. McKinstry and Sidney M. Smith; secretary, Captain F. K. Upham, U. S. A.; treasurer, Charles H. Warner; registrar, Colonel A. S. Hubbard; marshal, W. S. Moses.

AT the annual meeting of the Indiana SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in 1892, a resolution offered by William H. English, inaugurated the movement to secure the "Clark" monument, now being placed in position at Vincennes. Speaking of the one whose memory will be perpetuated by it, the sculptor recently said:

I have represented him at the supreme moment, that 25th of February, 1779, when all the fire and energy and patriotism of his stern and mighty nature was aroused to accomplish his purpose—the capture of Fort Sackwell, on the present site of Vincennes. This was the act that wrested all the northwest territory from the British and afterwards, when the Constitution was framed and adopted, Virginia, in whose name the hero conquered this new territory, ceded it to the United States, and now five of the greatest States in the Union lie within its boundaries. Clark's expedition changed the course of history.

THE following officers of the Rhode Island SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were elected at the annual meeting of the Society at Providence, February 22d: Edward Field, president; William Maxwell Greene, vice president; Christopher Rhodes, secretary; Robert P. Brown, registrar; Olney Arnold, 2d, treasurer; Wilfred H. Munro, historian; Rev. Frederic Denison, poet; Rev. E. O. Bartlett, chaplain. Delegates—Olney Arnold, Dexter B. Potter. Alternates—Hon. J. C. B. Woods, Prof. N. F. Davis, Hon. W. T. C. Wardwell.

THE Hon. Albert Edgerton, a living son of a soldier of the Revolution, presided at the St. Paul meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, February 22d. Representatives of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present. Music, and good speaking with the reading of various patriotic selections comprised the programme. Judge Edgerton is president of the Minnesota Society and is one of the most enthusiastic and influential SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION men in the Northwest.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat-Chronicle* has been struggling with the question of the difference between the Societies of "SONS," and has decided that there is not enough to justify the existence of two rival organizations. It says:

Lineal descent must be proved to secure membership in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, while proof of collateral descent makes an applicant eligible for membership in the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The distinction is marked, it will be observed, but it does not strike us that it is essential enough to justify the existence of two, and in a sense, rival Societies. Eventually, we presume, they will be consolidated.

THE Spokane (Washington) SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated February 22d by holding their first annual banquet. The local paper condenses the description of it into the one word, "delightful." Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., who is the head of the Washington Oregon Society and Vice-President General of the National Society besides is one of the most highly respected men in the order. He is known all over the United States and is exceedingly popular in the army.

THE Massachusetts Society, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently sent circulars to the officials of cities and towns in their State, some 350 in number, recommending marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, which has resulted in the following places making appropriations for that purpose: Boston, Milton, Clinton, Salisbury, Cohasset, Hingham, East Douglas, Mendon, Acton, Lexington, Concord, Stow, Bedford, Sudbury, Topsfield.

ATTEMPTS to find and bring to this country the bones of Paul Jones, have thus far proved unsuccessful. The hero was buried in the rear of Hotel Dieu, Paris; but it has been ascertained that when the land was sold, some time ago, the bones from the different graves were transferred to the Catacombs. A fresh effort will be made this spring by Lieut. Walter J. Sears, U. S. N., a member of the THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New York.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, the president general of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently said to a reporter:

The object of the incorporation of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was to permit the Society to accomplish certain aims that it could not otherwise carry out. The Society will have no club house, all the members belonging to one or more clubs, and there being no need of such quarters. An administration office will be maintained, from which the work of the Society will be directed.

THE Maryland Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, through Mr. Griffith, were so far successful in their endeavor to get Congress to appropriate \$40,000 for a monument to Gen. George Smallwood, that the committee to whom it was referred recommended an appropriation of \$25,000.

THE California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at their annual meeting, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That an earnest effort be made by the Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to effect a union with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION upon such terms, mutually satisfactory, as may be agreed upon; provided, that the Constitution of the United Society shall retain the word American in the name of the United Society and maintain the co-equality of the State Societies, and recognize actual lineal descent from a Revolutionary ancestor as an imperative qualification for membership in the said proposed United Society.

It is expected that the tablet to be placed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to the memory of the "400 Marylanders" who there made themselves famous during the battle of Long Island, will be ready to be unveiled August 27th next. Messrs. W. Ridgely Griffith and J. Randall Mordecai, representing the Maryland SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently arranged for the site with Park Commissioner Squier.

MR. STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, a member of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has caused to be hung a portrait of Washington in the Hall of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the oldest beneficiary and educational institution in New York City. This act is worthy of imitation by friends of other organizations of a similar character.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York have, by vote of the Board of Managers, March 21st, voted to adopt for their own uses, without change of pattern, the bronze marker, which originated with their enterprising compatriots of the Massachusetts Society. Massachusetts is gaining great prestige from the production and extended use of this marker.

MR. GRIFFITH, a prominent member of the Maryland SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been quoted in the *Baltimore News* as saying: "I have strong hopes of an amalgamation of the two Societies in the future, as leading members of both Societies are anxious that this should be brought about."

THE delegates from the District of Columbia Society to the National Congress, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have been instructed to present the name of Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge as a candidate for president of the National Society and to support him until an election is had.

THE annual meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New Hampshire will occur April 17th, at Concord. Gen. Charles H. Bartlett, of Manchester, will deliver the annual address. It is expected that the author of "America," Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton, Mass., will be present.

THE Oregon-Washington Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has a membership of 140, and a good surplus in the treasury. Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., is president, and P. P. Dabney is secretary. Colonel Anderson is one of the most popular men in the army.

THE law authorizing officers of the regular army and navy to wear the badge of the modern Societies of descendants of the Revolution if they are members, was enacted in pursuance of the request of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, president of the Oregon and Washington SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, writes: "We have taken a new departure this year in sending speakers to the public schools to explain to the pupils the significance of our national holidays."

THE California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have appointed a committee of four to confer with similar committees from other Societies, looking to the establishment of April 19th as a national legal holiday. Charles J. King is chairman.

THE Maine SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have admitted to membership an Indian Chief—Captain Sophiel Selmore. He is the "living" son of Captain Selmore Soctomah, who, with a party of Indians, captured an armed British schooner.

MR. J. A. CORTRIGHT, secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a lawyer of ability at Nashville, is very earnestly and effectively working to increase the membership of his Society.

THE town of Holbrook, Mass., has voted to raise and appropriate \$10 for a "marker" of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be placed at the grave of each soldier of the Revolution in that place.

THE registrar of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Nebraska has prepared a circular for the information of all descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution, as to the aims and claims of his Society.

AT Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 22d, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION adopted a constitution and elected as officers: General W. H. Penrose, president, and L. M. Bailey, secretary.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and Col. Frederick D. Grant are among those recently admitted to the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I AM reluctant to make a speech at this hour of the night, for if we followed the example of our forefathers we would have been in bed long before this hour.—*Justice Brewer at Norwich, Conn.*

AMONG the District of Columbia SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are the following well-known men from Michigan: General O. B. Wilcox, Rear-Admiral Worden and George C. Maynard.

A BANQUET was given by the Indiana SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Indianapolis, Monday evening, March 25th. The date is that of the battle of Vincennes, which was fought in 1778.

COL. E. S. ORMSBY, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Iowa. He is a member of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE annual meeting of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be held in the Old South Meeting House, at Boston, on Patriot's Day, April 19th.

THE address recently delivered upon "Concord and Lexington," before the Minnesota SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been published by that Society.

A BRANCH of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been established in Albany, N. Y., of which the chairman is Erastus Corning.

THE Indianapolis Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION want the motto upon their State seal to be the one word, "Loyalty."

Sons of the Revolution.

THE *Baltimore News* of March 15th contained an article describing the annual meeting and banquet of the Maryland SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in that city on the previous evening, and concluded with the following paragraph, which is reproduced verbatim:



The Society will take no part in the movement inaugurated by THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to erect a monument in Brooklyn commemorative of the gallant services of the Maryland Line at the Battle of Long Island. At one time it was thought it would be practicable to consolidate the two organizations, in order to strengthen their efforts in behalf of all the memorial work necessary to perpetuate the record of the events of the War of Independence, but the efforts in this direction have been abandoned. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION claim to have no one as a member of their Society who is not a lineal descendant of those who figured in the events connected with the Seven Years' War, while they claim that the Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is largely made up of lateral connections.

If the editor of that paper will take the constitutions of the respective societies, and read the eligibility clauses in each, he will find that he has exactly reversed the facts as they exist. That they would not affiliate in so worthy an undertaking is exceedingly regrettable, but that co operation was impossible, because of the assigned reason, exhibits a lack of information on the part of the one supplying the statement.

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, long the efficient secretary of the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, a citizen of New York State and a resident of Staten Island, has resolved to establish his home in New Jersey. Mr. Montgomery performed a great service for his Society in its earlier years, by his untiring labors for the perfection of membership records and the compilation of the same for publication.

IN the portrait of Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, retired, now being painted in Washington, the badge of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is to be displayed, worn beside that of the FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR and the COLONIAL WAR. The General has the right to wear them all, but prizes the American insignia most of all.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in California not only celebrated February 22d with the traditional banquet, but by issuing a very creditable publication concerning their Society. The banquet which was held at the Westminster Hotel, Los Angeles, afforded those present an attractive menu and interesting programme of toasts and responses. In the course of President H. O. Collins' address he said: "We are a nation, and, gentlemen, THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION propose to see that we remain a nation, and with a pretty large N, to the end of time." The officers of this Society elected February 22d are as follows: President, Holdridge Ozro Collins, Los Angeles; secretary, Arthur Burnett Benton, 114 N. Spring street, Los Angeles; registrar, Edward Thomas Harden, 2381 Thompson street, Los Angeles; historian, James Monroe Allen, San Francisco.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at St. Paul, in their February 22d banquet, put the blood to circulating freely in the veins of the *St. Paul Dispatch*. In its issue of February 23, it says:

Pessimists who believe, or affect to believe, that patriotism has dissolved before flippancy, venality and selfishness, should have been present last night at the second annual banquet of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held at the Aberdeen, in honor of the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of the Father of His Country. Cowardly surrender of high and noble sentiments of patriotism would have fled before the warm and genial glow that animated the men of the order as they sat around the table, as they listened to the lofty eulogies of Washington and sang with right good will the parting song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." It was a peaceful gathering of quiet gentlemen, but from that dining hall there diverged silken cords of ancestral association, strong as steel, that bound them to the past; that made them participants in spirit with the miseries of Valley Forge and the glories of Saratoga and Yorktown. The very air of the room was impregnated with the spirit of devotion to flag and country.

OVERTURES having been made by the Washington SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that place, looking towards a union of the two Societies, the latter met at the Ebbitt House on March 13th, to consider the proposal. The following report of the action taken appeared in the *Washington Times* of the following day:

Major Webster reported the following from the board of management:

"WHEREAS, We have received a communication that the Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has passed a resolution advocating a union of the two Societies in this city;

"Resolved, That the Society be requested to authorize the president to appoint a committee of three or more to confer with any committee from THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, should it be necessary, on the subject of union. The resolution was adopted."

THE 114th anniversary of the Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., was the occasion of the annual election, March 15th, at Baltimore, of the Maryland SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The Society decided to offer silver and bronze medals to pupils of the public schools for the best essay upon "The Navy in the Revolution." Hon. John Lee Carroll presided at the meeting, and Gen. Joseph L. Brent, president of the Society of Colonial Wars, was present as a guest. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. John Lee Carroll; secretary, Robert Riddell Brown; registrar, William Bowly Wilson. The membership of the Society is 108.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of St. Louis, Mo., have 159 members. At their annual meeting, February 22d, a resolution was offered amending the constitution so as to restrict membership to those lineally descended from soldiers of the Revolution. This will be acted upon at the next annual meeting. The question of consolidation with THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was discussed, but was not voted upon. They decided to offer gold, silver and bronze medals, for competitive essays, on the Revolution, among high school pupils. The officers elected were: President, Rt. Rev. David Sylvester Tuttle, D. D.; secretary, Henry Cadle.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Philadelphia, who were permitted by the City Council to meet in old Independence Hall, and make it their headquarters, recently requested permission to place a lock upon the door which they could control. This request has not yet been granted, and has led to what the *Philadelphia Record*, in its issue of March 15th, calls a "somewhat heated discussion," at the meeting of Council's Committee on City Property.

THE 200 members of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION residing on Long Island are having an artistic bronze bas relief tablet made by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, of New York, to be used to mark the American line of defense in the Battle of Long Island. Mr. Hatch is an active member of the committee, and states that this tablet will be placed in position on the corner of Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn, sometime in May. The site selected approximates the centre of the line.

THE minute man, exhibited in bronze at the World's Fair, is to be purchased at an expense of \$7,500, and erected at the intersection of Fourth, Lawrence and Ludlow streets, Cincinnati, which is the northeast corner of the Old Stockade. This enterprise is the work of the Ohio SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Mr. Frank J. Jones, of Cincinnati, is president, and A. H. Pugh is secretary. The statue is now in Paris.

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11th, read a paper before the Historical Society of Philadelphia, in defence of the attitude of Pennsylvanians immediately prior to the Revolution. He denounced "the fashion of historians to hint at the lukewarmness of Pennsylvanians in supporting the Revolution." He said: "No colony was more distinctly American, no province made greater sacrifices for the common cause."

MAJOR HARMON PUMPELLY READ, president of the Albany SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, writes to THE SPIRIT OF '76: "In regard to the two Societies of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is a sentiment here of importance with the leaders on each side. It is the strong wish of the Albany branch to have the two Societies become one before they have gone too far away from one another."

THE New Jersey Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met at Trenton, March 4th, and elected Col. S. Meredith, president, and John A. Campbell, secretary. They decided to offer three medals for prizes for the best short sketches of the Revolution. New Jersey has abundant available material from its own history for this competition.

THE Secretary of the Albany, N. Y., Chapter of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Mr. Mills, has received the two medals sent from New York, one gold and the other silver, and won by two Albany High School boys. It will be remembered that the New York Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION offered these medals as rewards for the best two essays on American history.

In his address before the California SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at Los Angeles, February 22d, President H. O. Collins said that Americans possessed "the most aristocratic democracy and the most democratic aristocracy on the face of the globe." The occasion was a banquet at the Westminster Hotel, largely participated in and described as of special interest.

YEAR by year the two Societies of "Sons," albeit their aims are identical, continue their hostility toward each other, whereas they ought to come together in an amicable manner, settle their differences, and join as a single organization in the ancient hymn, "Our hopes, our fears, our aims are one; our comforts and our joys."—*Providence, R. I., Journal*.

A BUSINESS meeting and luncheon of the New Jersey SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was held March 4th, at Newark. The thirty present were from other parts of the State. Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, of Trenton, was elected president; Mr. John A. Campbell, of Trenton, secretary.

THE following delegates from Illinois were appointed, March 6th, to the April 19th national meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION: Thomas Floyd-Jones, Samuel Clifford Payson, J. Frank Kelley, Walter Channing Wyman, and Arthur Leffingwell.

GOVERNOR CLOUGH, of Minnesota, has appointed Maj. Rukard Hurd an aid de-camp upon his staff. Major Hurd is secretary of the Minnesota Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE organization of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, in New England, will be completed in June, when Mrs. Darling will spend the month at 72 Huntington avenue, Boston, devoting herself to this work. She expects to be assisted by Mrs. L. S. Smith, the Historian-General, and Miss Mabel Adams, of Quincy, who is much interested in the movement.



MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING reports the work of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 in satisfactory condition. Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers has been elected president of the New York Society, and will bring great influence and executive ability to the new Society. The Louisiana and Ohio State Societies are reported as "active and prosperous."

THE qualified members of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 will meet with the founder, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, in council, on Easter Monday. Carnations will be worn.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, the newly elected president general of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is a lady who will honor as well as fill the office to which she has been called.



Qualification for this position does not at all depend upon her social position as wife of ex-Secretary of State Foster, who has now been called to assist China in her peace negotiations with Japan, for her personal accomplishments and graces make her residence on "I" street, a rendezvous of the most acceptable of Washington society.

This personality will doubtless be thrown into the responsibilities of the new office, with her characteristic energy and devotion.

Mrs. Foster is descended from Col. John Brown, of Massachusetts, Capt. Silas Clark and Major Daniel Read, all of the War of the Revolution; the latter was mortally wounded at Monmouth. She was

born in Indiana, and married at the age of eighteen to John W. Foster, who went to the war soon after, as a major of an Indiana regiment.

After the war she went to Mexico, where her husband served as United States Minister under Grant and Hayes. Later, when he was minister to Russia, she resided in St. Petersburg, as in 1883 she did in Madrid, while Mr. Foster was Minister to Spain.

Mrs. Foster is a linguist, as might be inferred from these unusual opportunities for acquiring foreign languages, and has recognized literary talent. Her church connection is Presbyterian.

A number of the most prominent ladies of Easton, Pa., on March 6th, met and formed a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell; vice-regent, Mrs. H. M. Baum; secretary, Mrs. Fletcher H. Knight; registrar, Mrs. William H. Kirkpatrick; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Maxwell. The Chapter was named, "The George Taylor Chapter of Easton, Pa.," in remembrance of George Taylor, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who lived there and who was also prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary times.

The charter members of the Chapter will be Mrs. H. M. Baum, Mrs. R. K. Buckman, Mrs. Amelia Dawson, Mrs. F. W. Edgar, Mrs. John Eyerma, Miss Esther L. Eckard, Mrs. Wm. Firmstone, Mrs. Edward J. Fox, Miss Frances Green, Mrs. Charles L. Hemingway, Mrs. William S. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Fletcher H. Knight, Mrs. H. D. Lachenour, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell, Miss Elizabeth C. Maxwell, Mrs. Francis Michler, Miss Leila B. Reeder, Mrs. Herman Simon, Mrs. Wm. G. Stewart and Miss Katharine M. Swift. This Chapter starts with a roll of members representing the highest social and intellectual element at the historic "Forks of the Delaware," and in a field rich in undeveloped local and family history.

The swell Detroit club placed its banquet room at the disposal of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that city on the afternoon of February 28d. The table decorations were unique. The centerpiece on the table represented the badge of the DAUGHTERS, viz., a wheel of thirteen spokes for the original States of the Union. The spokes were in the colors, red and blue, the end of each of which was finished off with a star. The hub, or center of the wheel, was composed of red carnations, which supported a distaff of flax. The toasts responded to were as follows: "Mary, Mother of Washington," Mrs. W. J. Chittenden; "The Symbols of Our Badge," Mrs. Wendall; "Our Future," Mrs. Faulconer; "Our Country," Mrs. Poe; "The Sons," Mrs. Arthur. Among those present were: Mrs. Mary Gibbs, regent; Mrs. Larned Williams, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Mrs. George W. Moore, Mrs. E. Nichols, Mrs. Faulconer, Mrs. Fitz-Hugh Edwards, Mrs. O. M. Poe, Mrs. S. Seymour, Mrs. F. O. Davenport, Mrs. J. H. King, Mrs. Emory Wendall, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. L. A. Arthur, Miss Hendrie and Miss Biddle.

THE question of the election of president general of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was not wholly a personal one, for it involved a question of policy, which has come up for several years. One faction, with a strong State pride, wished the presidency to go to one of the old and important States, while the other faction upheld the policy which has thus far been followed, of choosing a woman prominent in official circles in Washington.—*Minneapolis Times*.

THE *Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser*, in publishing an account of the February 22d Continental Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, includes the following interesting bit of gossip:

A party of ladies sitting apart and conversing together in one of the parlors at Willard's, noticed a group standing near in an attitude of listening; one of the latter approaching, said:

"Excuse us, please, and do not think us rude if we seem to be listening to your conversation. It is your pretty voices we wish to hear, your soft Southern accents are so musical and sweet; do let us hear you talk."

"And," returned one of the Southern ladies, "you Northern ladies converse with so much intelligence, let us listen to you, that we may learn something from your advanced ideas."

A lady said to another at the same table in the dining-room, "I can easily guess you are from the South: a certain grace and sweetness of manner proclaims it."

"And you," said the other, "are from the North. An entire absence of conceit and an elegant ease in style is evidence of it."

WHATEVER will become of the gilded youth of New York, I wonder, if the fair daughters of Gotham continue to turn their backs on them? It seems to me that right here is the place for THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to step in and do some good work. It is about time that our American girls realized that a straightforward young American with brains, pluck, independence and honor for all women, is a far more desirable husband than roud noblemen, be their titles ever so long or their tumble down chateaus ever so numerous.—*Seattle (Washington) Intelligencer*.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are going to make a special study of parliamentary rules, having decided upon this at their meeting, March 19th, after listening to a report from their delegates to the Congress in Washington, February 22d. That meeting was reported as having been conducted irrespective of parliamentary rules. The Chapter listened to a paper upon the Knickerbockers, by Miss Elizabeth B. Bird; another by Mrs. Geo. C. Bell upon the New Netherlands; and the singing of "Ben Bolt," by Miss Caldwell.

MISS CARRIE W. RANKIN was both hostess and entertainer on February 22d, when the Quassaick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newburgh, N. Y., met at her residence. The house had been prepared for the occasion, with an ample and tastefully arranged supply of flowers of the national colors of red, white and blue. Miss Rankin played the new march, "The Spirit of '76," and other acceptable selections. Several papers and a poem were read. Over forty who were not over forty, were in attendance.

IT is possible to reduce the most inspiring truths in the world to the level of mummery. What is made too common is some times made despised. These are bald facts which Senator Gallinger and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would do well to bear in mind. There is no good to come of such artificial patriotism as would force the placing of a copy of the Declaration of Independence in every post office.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Evening Wisconsin*.

THE interesting local history of Merion, Pa., will be brought to light and put upon record, as soon as the newly formed Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION get fully at work. The Merion Friends meeting house, built in 1695, is said to be the oldest church edifice in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Louisa H. Paxson, aged ninety-four, who is one of the members, is a "living daughter" of Col. Edward Heston of the War of the Revolution.

COMMENTING upon the endeavor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to secure an original and acceptable National Hymn, the Newport, R. I., *News* says:

It is understood that after hearing several of the contesting songs the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will take a vote for the purpose of discovering the preference of the majority. Should it be necessary to take such a vote, that alone is incontestible evidence of the fact that the national hymn has not yet made its appearance; when it comes it will carry conviction to so many hearts that taking a vote will be entirely unnecessary.

IF Kate Field is ever uncertain upon any subject, it is not when she is writing upon Colonial matters. She says:

This Colonial revival was the inspiration of several of the Charter members of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Underlying their desire to create a beautiful feature for the Woman's Building was a strong patriotic purpose. They believe that THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, North, South, East and West, most especially, and all other patriotic Societies, will unite to make this a worthy historical representation of the Colonial era.

THE State regent of Georgia, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan—was given an enthusiastic greeting, March 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Harriett Glascock Gould of Augusta. The "daughters" listened with interest to Mrs. Morgan's report of the Continental Congress, and expressed their satisfaction by giving her a vote of thanks. A pink tea followed, for which elaborate decorative preparations had been made.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., is to have a Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the near future. A meeting held February 22d, took preliminary steps toward organization. They adopted a resolution to get their public library to add to its books upon American history. The meeting was attended by Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mrs. C. E. Goddaig, Mrs. Susan T. Dunbar, Mrs. James B. Gregg and others.

THE Connecticut legislature has been asked by THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to make the site of the Putnam wolf den in Pomfret, a public park. Connecticut has been exceedingly patriotic in this field of legislation; and the famous wolf den, which is in the same part of the State as the headquarters of Brother Jonathan, is worthy of the attention of the State officials.

THE Nova Cæsarea Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newark, N. J., was entertained at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Guerin, March 20th. The ladies receiving were dressed in colonial costumes, and the house was decorated with red, white and blue. An interesting collection of relics of the Revolution was on exhibition for the entertainment of the guests.

A COLONIAL tea, held March 14th at the North Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, was given by THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and proved a very successful social event. Old time jewelry and costumes of the period of the Revolution added to the interest of the occasion. A loan exhibition of genuine curios was also successfully conducted.

THE residence of Mrs. Joseph A. Bisbee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was lighted exclusively with candles, on the occasion, March 14th, of a reception of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The name of the Chapter is "Mawenawasigh," and they enjoyed an entertainment, in which the last syllable of their Chapter name did not intrude.

THE building of a Continental Hall in Washington by THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as recommended by the Congress of February 22d, was approvingly discussed at a special meeting of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, at New Haven, Conn., on the 8th of March. Mrs. Morris F. Tyler also gave a report of the Congress.

THE story in the April *Century* entitled, "A Search for an Ancestor," is by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, a member of the New York Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Pryor is a graceful writer and her story is timely, as the search for genealogical information is engaging the attention of thousands at present.

THE organizing of Societies of THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, suggested at the February 22d meeting, at Washington, was discussed at Cleveland, Ohio, March 13th, at a meeting of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Avery, one of the delegates, recommended that the suggestion be adopted and carried into execution.

On the 21st of February, a lady died in San Francisco, Cal., who was born nine months before Washington died. She was a member of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and on the ninety-fifth anniversary of her birth, a reception was held at her residence, in which she actively participated.

AT Harrisburg, Pa., March 4th, THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met at the residence of Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, to listen to a report of the Continental Congress from the delegates who had been to Washington. The Chapter is a prosperous one, having several applications pending.

REPORTS and refreshments were tendered THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Utica, N. Y., on March 11th, who gathered at the residence of Mrs. Cornelia G. Crittenden, to hear about the Continental Congress. Mrs. Willis E. Ford presided, and Miss Gridley read a paper.

POWDERED hair, quaint old brooches, and ancient gowns were plentifully represented at the reception given February 22d, by Mrs. William A. Rogers, of Buffalo, to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Refreshments were served from genuine colonial ware.

THE historian of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Groton and Stonington, Conn.—Mrs. Clara B. Whitman—has just issued a very tastefully arranged pamphlet concerning this Chapter. It contains full reports and a list of the members.

A GOLD spoon is to be presented, April 6th, to Mrs. Hannah Phillips of Phoenixville, Pa., who will then be ninety-three years old, by the West Chester, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which she is the oldest member.

THE Donegal Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lancaster, Pa., met March 13th, to get reports from the Continental Congress. Some unpublished correspondence of General Halderman and Sir Henry Clinton was also read. Several new members were admitted.

"THE REVOLUTION AND THE LAND," was the title of a lecture delivered March 19th, before the New York Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It was given by Professor Jameson, of Brown University, and is the second in a course of six upon patriotic subjects.

THE anniversary of the evacuation of Boston was observed March 19th, at the Richelieu, Boston, by THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A poem on the subject was read by Mrs. James H. Walker. Reports of the Continental Congress were also read.

THE Yorktown Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of York, Pa., met March 13th at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Spangler. The exercises consisted of a report from Mrs. H. D. Schmidt, a delegate to the Congress, and a paper by Mrs. David Rupp.

It is astonishing what an amount of enthusiasm has been awakened in ancestry lately. The formation of the Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is doubtless responsible for a good deal of it.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

THERE is an effort being made by certain representative DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to have the portrait of Mrs. President Harrison—the first president also of this Society—placed upon a new issue of postage stamps.

AT Youngstown, Ohio, March 12th, Mrs. R. W. Taylor, delegate to the Congress of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave a detailed account of the happenings there to her Chapter, which has twenty-five members.

MISS HARRIET BLAKEMAN of Rockford, Ill., entertained the local Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at her residence on February 22d. A literary programme and refreshments were furnished the guests.

MRS. THEODORE BRALEY entertained the Bloomington (Ill.) Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on February 22d. The literary committee supplied an enjoyable programme of patriotic papers.

THE local Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Easton, Pa., has been named after George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell is regent.

TINY acorns, made from a cedar tree planted by Dolly Madison herself, are worn as ornaments by the members of Dolly Madison Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Washington.

THE Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which now numbers 275 members, held a meeting, March 19th, and listened to reports from the Congress at Washington.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Summit, N. J., met March 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Chamberlin, to listen to a paper on the "Colony of Connecticut," by Miss Osborne.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., is to have a local Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. John M. Wyly, who is moving in the work of organization, is one of the leading ladies of that city.

REPORTS from the Continental Congress were presented to THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION March 21st, at St. Paul, Minn., by the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Kingston, N. Y., have so many patriotic essays on hand, that they "hold special meetings," to clear the table for business.

"THE Navigation Act and Public Morals," was the topic for discussion at the regular meeting, March 2d, of the Moline, Ill., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. GENERAL STRYKER of Trenton, was guest of honor at the Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, meeting, March 19th, at Newark.

AN Israel Putnam Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with fifteen members, has just been organized in Danvers, Mass.

CONNECTICUT is the banner State for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, having nearly 1,400 members.

ON March 12th, Barnard College, in New York, received the presentation of the adopted resolution of the New York Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by which they agree to fill a chair of American History in that college. Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman of the committee, introduced Bishop Potter, who made the presentation. Dean Emily James Smith responded for the college.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION originated the idea of organizing Societies of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood is to give that work special attention throughout the country. Already several chapters of "Daughters" have started the movement in connection with their local work.

MRS. WILLIAM LEE, regent of the Massachusetts DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, addressed the Woman's Press Association at Boston, March 20th.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

APRIL 19th is to be celebrated in Boston by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION with an afternoon reception and tea party. Colonial costumes and relics will add interest to the occasion. An

old time Minuet will be one of the features, from which it may be reasonably inferred that the "Sons," who hold their national meeting in Boston on the same day, will be represented at the reception.

A SUITABLE monument to mark the site of the prison ships martyrs' tomb, will be erected by the Long Island Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, as soon as they have raised sufficient funds. March 18th, at their monthly meeting, a committee was appointed to draw up a suitable form of subscription.

THE General Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION will observe April 19th—the anniversary of Lexington and Concord—by a luncheon at the Hotel Waldorf in New York.

PROF. H. F. WARREN is to give a series of historical lectures at the Albany, (N. Y.) Female Academy, before the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

AT the residence of Mrs. Abraham Lansing on Washington avenue, yesterday afternoon, the organization of a local Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was completed. About fifty members were enrolled. Mr. Charles Allen of the Troy Chapter, was present and aided in perfecting the organization. The members met in the State library yesterday and spent two hours in tracing their ancestry and establishing their rights as members.—*Albany Argus, February 23d.*

LADIES looking up ancestors of the Revolution, preparatory to making application for membership in THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and COLONIAL DAMES, may be seen almost any day, delving among the books at Lenox Library in New York.

THE Continental Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York, was entertained March 7th, by the president general, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, at her residence, No. 2076 Fifth avenue.

Brief Mention.

A RESIDENT of Hoboken, N. J., has presented each of the public schools of that city with a portrait of Washington.

IN 1798, Congress passed a law making it necessary for foreigners to live in this country fourteen years before they could become voters.

HON. HOLMES CONRAD, Solicitor General of the Treasury, has advised against the proposed Society of SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, as tending to perpetuate sectionalism.

THE *New London (Conn.) Day* thinks that "the apple tree story of Washington ought to be dropped or amended, to save the father of his country from being considered a prig or a hypocrite."

MARCH 18th was the 257th anniversary of the signing of the charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. About two hundred members gathered at the Revere House and "celebrated" with a "smoke talk."

Colonial Dames of America, 1890.

THE original Society of the COLONIAL DAMES will write their Society name hereafter: "THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890." The national organization of this Society recently held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Edward King, 7 University Place, when Mrs. Fitzgerald's paper on "Robert Livingston, First Lord of the Manor," was read by Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. The afternoon ended with an exhibition of relics said to have belonged to this illustrious man, also a very beautiful gold chataine, supposed to have been the property of Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, wife of the son of Robert Livingston, and daughter of James Alexander, member of His Majesty's Council of New York and New Jersey, and Attorney General of New York.



THE original COLONIAL DAMES of New York were entertained, March 21st, by Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, No. 47 West 53d street. A paper was read upon "The Peace Conference of 1861," at the conclusion of which those attending indulged in an "afternoon tea."

THE *Brooklyn Times* holds the COLONIAL DAMES responsible for the "exhibition of women's pictures which gave an impetus to a movement that has resulted in the portrait mania capturing society." It is said that the special fad is to be painted in costume.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of New York are meditating upon a projected club house, of Colonial architecture, in the upper part of the city.

Colonial Dames of America.

A REASONABLE amount of pride in one's ancestors, if they were useful and honorable citizens, and an intelligent knowledge of the times of which they formed a part, is laudable and may be made practically useful. To go further and set up descent from any of our plain Connecticut ancestors as the basis of a sort of exaggerated cliques—a tacit pretension of superiority to others on this account—it would be preposterous, it would prove a miserable failure. If descent is alleged to be the basis of membership in the COLONIAL DAMES here and elsewhere, then it should be so in fact. Everyone who is entitled, should be promptly admitted. Otherwise—however ingenious the excuses—the Society would be one thing while pretending to be another. And for such the practical American people have little or no use.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*



THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York have just concluded a series of five lectures, given Monday afternoons at the Waldorf. The ball room, which was used for the purpose, has been crowded with appreciative audiences. The receipts at the door for the first lecture alone were \$77.

FROM among the many patriotic airs, the COLONIAL DAMES desire that one shall be selected by popular vote, and adopted as the National air. They are going to ask the different patriotic and military Societies to give expression of their preference, and will then try to get official action by the Government.

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON has recently delivered two lectures before the COLONIAL DAMES of Worcester, Mass. His addresses were upon the struggles and vicissitudes of the ancestors of the 120 ladies who attended.

A COLONIAL social and ball was given, February 22, by the Unity Club of Rockford, Ill. The revival of Colonial costuming is not confined to the COLONIAL DAMES. Some of the gowns worn were more than a hundred years old. The Minuet was the favorite dance.

THE question of prestige between the COLONIAL DAMES and THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is being discussed in the Pittsburgh newspapers. What seemingly adds to the uncertainty and difficulty is the fact that several Pittsburgh ladies belong to both organizations.

TEN lectures upon Colonial History have been given before the COLONIAL DAMES of Baltimore, by Mrs. Charles W. Lord. In her last lecture, March 7th, she said that in 1760 Baltimore had only about sixty houses.

THE death of Mrs. Elizabeth Merryman Black, an esteemed member of the Maryland Society of COLONIAL DAMES, was the occasion of the omitting of the usual Monday tea.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Florida have organized a State Society with Mrs. Angelica E. Gamble, of Tallahassee, as president.

Society of Colonial Wars.

A SERVICE commemorative upon the 150th anniversary of the embarking of the New England troops for the Louisburg campaign, was held at St. Paul's church, New York, Sunday, March 24th. The SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and associate representatives of other patriotic organizations attended. Among the well ordered special decorations were the flags of the United States, France, a fac-simile of the Louisburg battle flag, and the standard of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.



Among the organizations represented, were the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, the COLONIAL DAMES OF NEW YORK, the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, the LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES, the ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the HOLLAND SOCIETY, and the HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The impressive service included much that was descriptive of the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and the important national advantages resulting from it. From the *New*

York World's report of the sermon, which was by Right Rev. Thomas V. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, the following is the concluding portion:

"The battle of Louisburg was the earliest manifestation of that tremendous courage, that unflinching spirit, that thirty years after defied the very force that it then served." Then the Bishop told the inspiring story of Louisburg, which is now a ruined town, inhabited by a few fishermen on the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. "After the surrender of the French settlements in Nova Scotia to England by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, emigrants from those settlements occupied the coasts of the neighboring island of Cape Breton, and Louisburg—so named in honor of Louis XIV. The history of the engagement was narrated at length. General Pepperell's banner was inscribed '*Nil desperandum, Christo duce!*'" cried the Bishop, as he finished his historical sermon (Despair of nothing, while Christ leads). "The men who prayed were then, as always, the men who did and dared.

"We to-day have our Louisburgs to capture. On this day gilded palaces of evil open wide their doors to solicit youth, and seemingly some of the highest thought of the day says, 'Yes, thus it must be.' There are Louisburgs on every hand demanding our assault. Men, Americans, be up and doing! *Nil desperandum, Christo duce!* O God, help us to acquit ourselves like men—brave men!"

THE Vermont Society of COLONIAL WARS held its first general court, followed by a banquet, at the Van Ness House, Burlington, on February 22d. The governor of the Society, General Theodore S. Peck, presided. After the ten course dinner had been served, General Peck introduced the speakers of the evening. He said in part:

We are called together to-day to celebrate the 171st anniversary of the settlement of Fort Dummer (Brattleboro), which occurred on the 22d of February, 1724. This is also the 163d anniversary of the birth of George Washington. We are the descendants of men who fought for their home and country in the Pequot war of 1637, King Phillip's war in 1675, King William's War in 1684-97, Queen Anne's war in 1704-1710, King George's War in 1745, and the French and Indian war, from the spring of 1754 to the summer of 1763.

Some of our ancestors fought in the Colonial wars, others in the War of the Revolution, as well as in the War of 1812. We are linked together by ties that cannot be broken. Our Society is a patriotic one, and teaches us more than anything else that we are indeed Americans, and that our duty is to stand together, and to remember what our ancestors did for us, so that we may hand down to future generations an individual record, that they may remember what their ancestors did for them, not only from the commencement of the colonies, but later in holding their country one and indivisible.

DELEGATES from the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI attended the memorial service, held at St. Paul's Church, New York, on March 24th, by the Society of COLONIAL WARS. Seats were reserved for them in front of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS celebrate February 10th, the anniversary of the treaty of Paris. The real destiny of the country was not determined when the Anglo-Saxon race was divided into the American and British branches, but when the English tongue secured the ascendancy over the French. We should not let the colonial heroes be forgotten.—*Minneapolis Northwest.*

MARCH 25TH was the 262d anniversary of the landing of the first Maryland colony, who came over in the ships, *Ark* and *Dove*. It was made the occasion of the holding at Baltimore of the third general "court" of the Society of COLONIAL WARS, and the election of officers.

SEVERAL new members of the COLONIAL WARS have been made in Albany during the last six months, and there is some talk of these members being formed into a chapter.

Military and Naval Order.

PRELIMINARY steps have been taken looking toward the institution of State Chapters of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. Direct descendants, in those or other States, of commissioned officers, in the male line, who desire to interest themselves in the Order in their respective States are invited to communicate with the Secretary, 154 Nassau street, New York City. It is expected that before summer the National Commandery of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will have been organized, in which all the State Chapters will be co-equal. The suggestion has been made that instead of an elaborate banquet, THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER hold a series of evening receptions of a somewhat informal character, as being more in accord with the policy of the Order in promoting a fraternal feeling among the Companions. The members of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER are all members of various other patriotic organizations and have several banquets to attend during the winter and it is thought that such a series of receptions will prove a pleasant departure. The Order is enforcing great strictness in regard to the personal qualifications of applicants as well as to their eligibility by descent. Mr. Edward Trenchard, of this city, has been elected Registrar of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER in the State of New York.



The Holland Society.

THE statement of B. L. Burrows that New York was founded by Peter Minuet, who arrived on the 4th day of May, 1623, is disputed by Mr. Ch. M. Dozy, the Archivist at Leyden. Mr. Dozy states that Peter Minuet did not settle in New Amsterdam until 1626, and that it was Jesse de Forrest, who sailed in March, 1623, with fifty-six families of Walloons. On arriving in May, one half of the party went on to the present site of Albany, while the remainder made the first permanent settlement on the Island of Manhattan. THE HOLLAND SOCIETY has spent much time with the early history of New York, a delegation going to Holland for that purpose in 1888. Some of the officers of this Society have expressed their belief in the entire accuracy of the statement of Mr. Dozy.



THE tenth annual meeting of the HOLLAND SOCIETY of New York, will be held at "Sherry's" at 8 P. M., April 8th. A collation will be served at the close. The present membership is 839. The funds on hand amount to \$7,569.03. Eighteen members have died during the last year, and twenty-six have been elected. The committee upon statue of William the Silent, will report and exhibit designs and models.

An Exhibition of Pluck.

NO BETTER exhibition of pluck has ever been shown, than that in the capture of two British men-of-war with 55 guns, Feb. 20, 1795, by Capt. Charles Stewart, with the *Constitution*, which carried but 51 guns. Four hours by moonlight sufficed. The superior gunnery of the Yankee is proved by the American loss of 14 to the British loss of 77.

The Military and Naval Order Reception.

THE afternoon reception of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, at No. 122 William street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 6th, was the occasion of a representative gathering of the Companions of the Order and invited guests.

The house where the reception was held is a quaint and interesting structure, which is said, on good authority, to be the oldest building in New York City. It has long been known as "The Century," and, at different times in its history, has been a tavern, and is now one of the oldest French restaurants in lower New York.

The house was built in 1692, at which time lots in this vicinity were sold by the city under an agreement that the purchasers should erect on them buildings of brick or stone, not less than two stories in height. The house was a famous tavern during the Revolution days, and among its patrons were Washington, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Putnam and other distinguished men of that period.

The house stands on historic ground, for it was in the immediate neighborhood, in fact, only a few yards away, that the first blood was shed in the cause of American freedom. The vicinity was at that time known as "Golden Hill," and, upon the slope, in the rear of the building, Jan. 19, 1770, an encounter took place between the Sons of Liberty and a body of British troops, a detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot. Blood flowed freely on both sides, one of the patriots was killed, and the conflict, which antedated the Boston Massacre by more than two months, became known to history as the "Battle of Golden Hill."

It was in the long room of this interesting and historic house that THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER held its first reception.

In the enforced absence of Commander David Banks, Vice-Commander James H. Morgan presided and welcomed the companions and their guests, stating that it was not the intention to have a number of set speeches, but some brief addresses and an informal meeting.

Vice-Commander Morgan then introduced Major General Fitz John Porter, a Veteran Companion of the Order, who read a very interesting paper on the "Siege and Capture of the City of Mexico," in the stirring events of which General Porter, then a lieutenant, took part, and after which he was breveted captain for personal gallantry. The following are extracts from the paper:

We, who are here to-day, assemble as representatives of the four great wars of our Republic. History, which has enlarged upon the events of the first three, has not prominently developed the events and results of the last—the Mexican War—and consequently among many of our population all over the country, the question is often asked: Was the war with Mexico of much importance?

With the aid of history, and with the use of expressed opinion of active participants, and from a personal observation of many of the events of that war, I shall take pleasure in reminding you of what led to it; how it was conducted, and what were its results; and thus enable you to judge, somewhat, of its importance and beneficial results to our Republic.

In 1836, Texas, settled by our citizens, declared herself independent of Mexico, and, in 1845, she was annexed to the United States. In her struggle for independence she had met with disaster at the taking of Alamo and in the loss of the fort at Goliad, and though each garrison surrendered under a flag of truce and with the solemn promise of protection and permission to return as prisoners of war to the United States, they were all, with the then characteristic treachery of the Spaniard, treated brutally and murdered. Even those of Goliad, after enduring every possible privation, were killed and buried to make room in their prisons for beavers which were to be slaughtered. Such was the character of the opponents and oppressors of Texas, and the conduct of the enemy in the Mexican War, led by Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, and the commander of their army, and by whose order the prisoners were murdered.

These events, which demanded, in the name of civilization, protection to the oppressed, led to the annexation of Texas and to the conflicts with our opponents, who, in every battle—Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, Monterrey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico—outnumbered our armies by at least three to one. But our men knew their enemy and, feeling that God and the right were on our side, feared not, and acted as if their strength were invincible and they unconquerable, as was proved—for they never suffered defeat.

The battles on the line of the Rio Grande, which secured Texas from invasion, were conducted by Gen. Zachary Taylor, an able, brave, cool, and noble officer, whose soldiers, after January, 1847, were, except five hundred of the regular army, volunteers without experience in war, but who were so firm and determined that against largely superior numbers they so badly defeated the savage Santa Anna at Buena Vista, as to force him to seek another field of action between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and to oppose General Scott and his noble army.

The siege of Vera Cruz in a very few days gave us victory and the possession of that city and harbor. The scaling of the almost impregnable heights of Cerro Gordo soon followed, and with courage undaunted, with promptness and intrepidity unexcelled, our army drove Santa Anna and his Mexican hordes from their strongholds and captured three thousand prisoners, five generals, and many other officers, with cannon, arms, military stores and baggage in such quantities, as to be a burden to the victors—and also one of Santa Anna's legs, which he left in his hasty flight. Forward the army pushed under its skilled and able commander, General Scott; never exultant, but with the earnest desire to relieve the oppressed and terminate the shedding of blood.

General Porter then referred briefly to the succeeding battles, concluding with an account of the capture of the City of Mexico,

the "victory which gave to us Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, and which, as the Aztec Club of 1847, organized in the City of Mexico, justly claims, 'brought glory and honor, dominion, wealth and power to our fair country, and made us in truth a nation.'"

Gen. Egbert L. Viele, also a Veteran Companion, and the Treasurer of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, then made a short and stirring address, in the course of which he said:

In one of the oldest buildings, if not the oldest in the city, a house in which Washington and Lafayette have met, we assemble to-day to initiate and to inaugurate this patriotic Society—THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER.

We welcome here all our friends, whether members of this or of other Societies, for there is no feeling of rivalry between us.

There is one organization which, perhaps, we ought to revere above the rest, and that is the one founded by Washington; but in the course of time this great SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, because of restricting its membership to eldest sons, must pass away, and this Society will then take its place. It will be the natural successor of the CINCINNATI, limiting membership not to eldest sons alone, but to all descendants of patriots in the direct male line.

Our organization represents the four foreign wars of this country—the War of the Revolution; the War with Tripoli; the War of 1812; and the Mexican War. The memories of the Revolutionary War appeal to every patriotic instinct of our hearts. The sacrifices and deeds of our fathers in that memorable struggle which ended in the founding of this Republic will ever be held sacred, and a proper and patriotic pride is felt by every one who is fortunate enough to be descended from one of the heroic actors in that sublime struggle for freedom. Then came the War with Tripoli; with the pirates of the Mediterranean, who from the time of the middle ages had levied tribute on the commerce of the world and which was submitted to by all nations until the gallant navy of the infant Republic sought out the pirates in their lair, and in the name of civilization, at the cannon's mouth, forced them to remove their unholy hands from peaceful commerce. It was a grand action, the honor of which belongs exclusively to America; and the descendants of those heroes are justly proud of their fame.

To the glories thus earned by our navy were added the achievements of the same arm of the service upon the seas and on the great lakes in the War of 1812. Its share in the honors of that war was greater than that of the army, but the army accepts its portion without envy. What was learned by other nations from the achievements of 1812 and 1814 of the skill and courage of American seamen and soldiers was further exemplified in the marvellous success of both arms of the service in the Mexican War. This was a war prosecuted almost wholly on foreign soil and in which both the army and the navy won imperishable honors.

This, in brief, embraces that portion of American history and the story of American valor which it is the object of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER of the United States to commemorate.

These are the deeds and the examples, the memory of which we desire to hand down to our descendants, to be cherished and venerated for all time. We trust that we have laid the foundation of a conservative, a dignified, and an honorable order, which will take its place in the affection and respect of the American people, and which will endure as long as the Government itself shall endure.

Mr. Frank M. Avery, Judge Advocate and Acting Secretary of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, then spoke concerning its objects and purposes; parts of his address being as follows:

I can assure you that I have no set speech to deliver, for I propose to make only a plain statement of facts.

Every Society, and, it may be, every individual, in existence, ought to be able to give some good reason for that existence, and I am asked to tell you something of the motives which prompted the calling of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER into life, and of the reasons for founding it upon the lines on which it is instituted.

In the first place, when we speak in eulogy of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, we have nothing but good will and best wishes for all the other hereditary-patriotic Societies. They have their objects and purposes, and we have ours, separate and distinct from theirs, for the purposes of this Order are such as do not bring it into rivalry with any other Society.

One or two gentlemen, I am told, when they first heard of the founding of this Order, expressed some fear that if it should undertake the work of collecting and preserving documents and relics and of erecting tablets and monuments, it might interfere with the work of the other Societies. I want to say that such suggestion, if it was made, while it was doubtless made from the best of motives, sprang entirely from a misconception of the objects and purposes of this Order, and which led those who made it into a hasty conclusion. I am a member of several other patriotic Societies, and I know that they have no more loyal member. Every officer and Companion of the Council of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER belongs to a number of them, and among our present members we find not only members but officers of these other Societies. I and, when I speak of this, I speak, I am sure, for everyone connected with this Order, would be the last to interfere in any way with the work of any other Society, and would not wish to gain a single member for THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, if such gain should mean the loss of a member to any other Society. But it would not mean it. In no way does this order propose to duplicate the work of any other Society. It does not propose to preserve relics, or to collect documents, or to erect monuments, or to perform great public acts. That field is already filled, and ably filled, and the work is being done, and nobly done. In one respect only does THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER act along the same lines as the other Societies, and that is in the earnest effort and sincere desire to aid in bringing about a broader and truer feeling and a fuller expression of American patriotism—a work which may be enlarged and extended, but which cannot be "duplicated."

There are three points upon which I want to touch briefly; three questions which have been asked by some and which I want to answer. Why was THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER instituted? Why does it restrict its membership to descendants in the direct male line? Why does it admit to companionship only veteran officers and descendants of commissioned officers?

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER was instituted because of a desire to have one organization representing all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy, the members of which should be veterans and descendants of veterans who served this country in such wars, in either branch of the service, and which should have more of a social and fraternal character than is possible with the larger Societies.

The object in limiting eligibility to hereditary companionship to those who trace descent in the direct male line, is to preserve on our rolls only the family names of those who took part in such wars, so that those who gather in our meetings and receptions as companions of the order, shall, in

all cases, bear the family names of those who have rendered this country such service, claiming their right to membership in this order either by their own deeds or by direct inheritance from father to son, and not through collateral or female branches.

The reasons why descendants of commissioned officers only are admitted to hereditary companionship are several. It may be sufficient to say that this regulation was made not with a view to anything in the nature of "exclusiveness in patriotism," but because this order represents four wars, and some limitation must be made and some check put upon its growth, so that the order may not become too large, and thus defeat one of its primary purposes—a more intimate acquaintance and a closer bond of fellowship among its members; and because, among other reasons, the services of commissioned officers are generally a matter of public record, and are thus susceptible of clearer proof than those of private soldiers. It is a great privilege to attend such a gathering as this—the first reception of a Society that is non-political, unsectional, and purely patriotic and fraternal; it is an honor to state its objects and purposes to those who understand and appreciate them, and it will be a delight in the future to meet at such receptions of THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER not only the descendants of patriots, all bearing names which we honor and revere, but also, during many years to come, I trust, as we meet to-day, some of the very men who participated in the glorious achievements of one of those wars, and whose names are already a part of history.

After the speaking, a luncheon was served and a pleasant hour spent in conversation.

Among the Companions of the Order, and guests present, may be named: Major-General John P. Hatch, U. S. A.; George W. Olney, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A.; Robert Olyphant, John Kensett Olyphant, Major-General Alexander S. Webb, John Neilson Howard, Major General Fitz John Porter, U. S. A.; James H. Morgan, General Egbert L. Viele, Hon. Charles H. Murray, Col. Irving M. Avery, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., the Chaplain of the Order; Major-General Gustavus W. Smith, Henry G. Barrows, Ira Barrows, James Mifflin, Frank Montgomery Avery, Col. Charles E. Thorburn, Robert Webb Morgan, Edward Trenchard, David Banks, jr., E. Fellows Jenkins, John W. Kearney, Mathew Hinman, James L. Raymond, Maturin L. Delafield, jr., General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Hon. John S. Wise, ex Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, Frederick S. Brooks, William R. Thompson, Alex. R. Thompson, Jr., Edward S. Fitch, William Linn Keese, T. W. Morgan-Draper, Paymaster George DeF. Barton, U. S. N.; Dr. De Lancey Rochester, George G. Frey, Edgar Johnston Phillips, Roswell H. Rochester, Major W. G. Dimmock, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, General Edwin S. Greeley, General Francis E. Pinto, U. S. A.

The Committee in charge, and to the members of which the success of the reception is due, was composed of: Commander David Banks, Major-General Alex. S. Webb, U. S. A.; Major-General John P. Hatch, U. S. A.; Hon. Charles H. Murray, General Egbert L. Viele, U. S. A.; Maturin L. Delafield, jr., and James H. Morgan.

A Banquet in Washington.

THE banquet of the Washington SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, February 26th, was an event of exceptional interest. Distinguished representatives of official life at the Capital, were not lacking at this gathering at the Ebbitt House; and when the generous menu, artistic decorations, and patriotic music by the orchestra had, in turn, received due attention, the programme of speeches made an appropriate finale. Dr. G. Brown Goode, the president of this Society, presided, ably assisted by Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Mr. John B. Wight and Justice Brewer, John Douglass, Judge John Goode and Gen. T. N. Vincent.

No attempt can be made to report in full the excellent addresses, but the names given are sufficient evidence of their high character.

Dr. Goode spoke of the American character in the men before him, and said:

He should like to see it made a part of the education of every student in the high schools, colleges and universities to become attached to some such Society as the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He added that he cannot imagine anything which would be more inspiring, more instructive, or which would be more certain to develop in the student the capacity for good citizenship.

Among the *bon mots* of the evening were the following:

Surely it is worthy of the effort of every American citizen to keep warm and strong the love of country—one country, no north, no south, no east, no west, but one United States.—*Justice Brewer.*

Gen. Breckinridge declared that the Society needs to exist to awaken patriotism, there having been, in his opinion, no time when the acts of the forefathers have been sufficiently set forth.

The Virginians of the present day are not making history, but we deem it a pious duty to preserve that already made, and I assure you the sons of Virginia will always stand by the flag of the nation.—*Judge Goode.*

Gen. O. B. Wilcox stated his belief that there ought to be a war at least once in every generation to keep burning the flame of patriotism.

Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio expressed his love of liberty and resistance of arbitrary power. The greatness of Washington, as a soldier, he thought, consisted of his rapidity of movement.

THE House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1811, passed a vote of thanks to Col. Joseph Bartholomew, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. The *Indianapolis Journal* thinks that some public recognition of his services should be made.

The Blood Stained Flag.

A singular feeling of hostility to the American flag has come to light in Norwich, Conn., and has stirred that famously patriotic community deeply. It appears that J. H. George had been requested to instruct the children in the Laurel Hill public school on the proper method of saluting the flag, and that they had been taught the sentence: "I pledge my allegiance to the flag and the republic for which it stands—one nation indivisible—with liberty and justice to all." One day, Mr. George noticed that two children would not take part in the act of allegiance, and on inquiring the reason, the teacher, Miss Ella A. Fanning, showed him a letter from the father, Levi W. Crouch, in which Mr. Crouch said that the flag was stained with war and blood, and, being a member of the National Peace Association, he would not swear his allegiance to the bloody flag, and would not permit his children to do so. Mr. Crouch, it is said, has declined to become a voter in this nation. The affair has produced a sensation, and reveals the National Peace Association in an entirely new light. The patriotism of Miss Fanning, in whose school this episode occurred, hardly needs vindication. In addition to her school duties, she performs a great deal of literary work, is a member of *The Norwich Bulletin* staff, and has written several stirring patriotic songs and hymns. She is one of the most indignant of those who resent the attitude taken by the pacific father of her pupils.

Our Book Table.

PATRIOTIC SCHOOL PROGRAMMES.—Several well edited, illustrated leaflets and pamplets, containing flag drill exercises, history of the flag, patriotic songs, plans for patriotic declamations and exercises for schools, etc., etc., have been recently published by E. C. Kellogg & Co., No. 61 East 9th street, New York.

TAKING OF LOUISBURG.—This story, well told by Samuel Adams Drake, and published with illustrations in a little volume of 130 pages, will be convenient for those who will participate in the unveiling of the monument at Louisburg this summer.—Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

BURGOYNE'S INVASION OF 1777.—The events relating in any way to the decisive campaign, which ended at Saratoga, have been collected in convenient form by Samuel Adams Drake. The volume is small, but the event described is well "covered." The foot notes are particularly satisfactory to the student desiring reliable data.—Lee & Shepard, publishers.

POEMS AND LATER POEMS.—The poet author, Rev. Edward Octavius Flagg, of New York, has issued a creditable volume of poems, which include many which were published five years ago. Several patriotic poems are included in this collection, one dedicated to "THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION," and another entitled, "The American Man," which was read by its author before THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on February 22d.—Price, \$1.25. Published by Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S CHURCH.—This is the title of a seventy-three page book, by John Bell Boulton, who advocates that several patriotic measures be undertaken by the United States Government without delay. He would have framed copies of the Declaration of Independence placed in all post offices, and various documents, such as Washington's farewell address, and Life of Washington, should be printed and distributed broadcast. The general spirit of this book can be judged from the following extract: "All the other churches in the land, inconceivably co-operating to strengthen Patriotism, could not do the work like Uncle Sam's Church. For there are countless numbers who do not go to any house of worship, but who do go to the Post Office."—Published by the Cambridge University Press.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—This well filled volume of 555 pages, edited by W. T. R. Saffell, is a valuable contribution to historical literature. It contains numerous official orders and documents, rosters, lists of officers and men on duty, at different places and periods of the War of the Revolution, general orders, promises and contracts of the Continental Congress, Revolutionary Pension Laws, and a description of the British and American prisoners of war. It should be in the library of every one desiring technical information. The infamous treatment of American prisoners of war in New York, is given especial attention, and this book should contribute not a little to the success of the movement now pending, to erect a monument in Brooklyn to the memory of the 11,000 who there died victims to the deliberate cruelty of the British.—Published by Charles C. Saffell, 224 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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And fired the shot heard round the world.”

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NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS AT GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

The Battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, was fought on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1781, between Gen. Nathaniel Greene, commanding the American forces, and Earl Cornwallis, commanding the British Army. The Americans had about one thousand regular soldiers, and something over three thousand militia, minute men and other irregular troops. The British were all veteran soldiers who had been trained in the wars on the continent. The 83d Regiment was the old regiment of the British commander; the 23d Regiment was the regiment of the Prince of Wales, while Tarleton commanded the cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart led the Queen's Guards.

These were specimens of the magnificent soldiery which came into North Carolina, flushed with the conquest of South Carolina and Georgia. They came as Cornwallis said, "to conquer the last remaining Southern State on the map of his campaign," and to meet his victorious comrades who were invading Virginia from the North.

With such support at his back, he was willing to attack with confidence five times his number of undisciplined troops. He had been goaded to madness by the defeat of Tarleton at Cowpens, by General Morgan, on the 17th of January, and his army was excited by the pursuit of the Americans, who retreated rapidly to save their booty and their prisoners. After long marching and counter marching, General Greene at last offered Cornwallis battle at Guilford Court House, five miles north-west of where the pleasant little city of Greensboro, called for General Greene, is now located.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Briton needed no second challenge, but immediately hastened forward and at two o'clock in the afternoon began the attack. "Light Horse Harry Lee," the father of the late Gen. Robt. E. Lee, received the first shock of the battle at New Garden Quaker Meeting House, as it was then called, two miles west from the battle field. It is now the seat of Guilford College, a flourishing school belonging to the Friends.

Lee was then only about twenty three years old while Tarleton, his antagonist, was just a few years his senior. Both were young, ardent and ambitious. Tarleton, though an efficient officer, had stained his character by the massacre of Buford's Command the year previous, at Waxhaw Creek. Lee had never been surprised or defeated, and was the superior of the two in strategy and courage. While these two young soldiers were clashing swords in hearing distance of the army, General Greene was arranging his forces in battle array.

He placed the two North Carolina regiments of militia, under General Butler and General Eaton, on the front line behind a rail fence to receive the first onset of battle. They were raw troops, poorly armed, with such rifles and shotguns as the respective soldiers owned, and they had no bayonets to repel a charge of the British veterans.

General Greene "passed along the line; the day was hot, and holding his hat in one hand, he was wiping the perspiration from his brow with the other. His voice was clear and firm, as he called his men's attention to the strength of their position, and like Morgan at Cowpens, asked for only two rounds. 'Two rounds, my boys, and you may fall back.'"—[Life of General Greene, by Geo. W. Greene, Vol. III, p. 186, also "North Carolina, 1780-81," by Schenck, 1889.]

The second line was composed of the two large Virginia brigades, under Stevens and Lawson, just four hundred yards in the rear of the North Carolinians and under cover of the forest.

About five hundred yards in the rear of the Virginians, Greene stood with his regulars and a few "eighteen months" men who had just been recruited, but who had never been under fire.

The left flank of the North Carolinians was covered by the command of Col. William Campbell, of Virginia, "who joined Greene with sixty followers," and was afterward reinforced by Colonel Preston of Virginia, with two hundred men, and with two battalions of North Carolina Minute Men, of one hundred men each, armed with rifles, under the command of Maj. Joseph Winston and Maj. Martin Armstrong, and Lee's Legion.

The right flank was covered by Kirkwood's, Delaware's and Lynch's rifles and Washington's cavalry.

The battle was opened by the British artillery, under Captain McLeod, and was responded to by Major Singleton; the British using "three-pounders" and the Americans "eight-pounders."

NORTH CAROLINA ATTACKED.

After twenty minutes of brisk firing, the British commander sounded the charge, General Leslie commanding the right and Colonel Webster the left wing. The North Carolinians opened fire on the advance with their rifles and shot guns, and so galling and deadly was the effect that it was with difficulty that Webster could

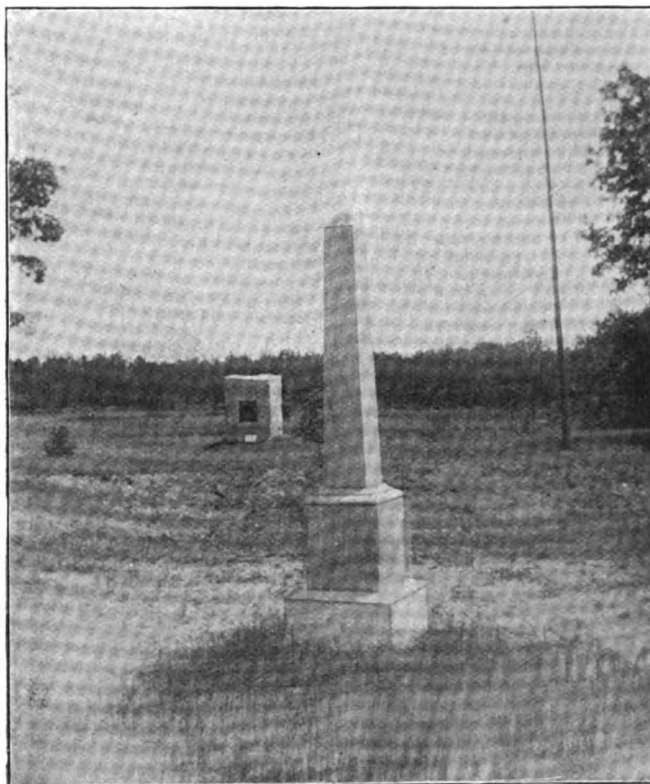
keep his men in line; but discipline triumphed over danger, and the line moved forward, and when in good range the North Carolinians delivered their *second* fire, more deadly than the first. One who participated in the battle says the British soldiers "stood like stalks of wheat after the sickle had passed over the field."

Capt. Dugald Stuart, one of Leslie's Brigade, says:

We received so deadly a fire from the Irish line of the American army, composed of their marksmen, lying behind a rail fence, that one-half of the Highlanders fell on that spot.

Lamb, who was a sergeant in the 83d Regiment, under Colonel Webster, thus describes this part of the battle and the charge on Eaton's North Carolina Brigade:

* * After the brigade formed across the open ground, Colonel Webster rode on to the front and gave the word, "Charge!" Instantly the movement was made in excellent order at a sharp run, with arms charged; when arrived in forty yards of the enemy's line, it was perceived that their whole force had their arms presented and resting on a rail fence, the common partition in America. They were taking aim with the nicest precision.



A PORTION OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

The remains of the Continental soldiers, exhumed on the ground, are buried beneath the monument in the foreground, which has a red shaft, white dia, and blue base. The monument in the distance was erected in 1892 by the Maryland Historical Society.

"Twixt host and host but narrow space was left—
A dreadful interval, and front to front,
Presented, stood in terrible array."

At this awful period a general pause took place; both parties surveyed each other with anxious suspense. Colonel Webster then rode forward in front of the 23d Regiment and said, with more than his usual commanding voice, which was well known to the brigade, "Come on, my brave Fusileers!" This operated like an inspiring voice. They rushed forward amidst the enemy's fire. *Dreadful was the havoc on both sides.*

"Amazing scene!
What showers of mortal hail, what flaky fires!"

At last the Americans gave way, and the brigade advanced to the attack of the second line.

Samuel Houston, of Virginia, was in this battle, in the brigade of Stevens, and kept a diary of his campaign. He was a volunteer, having gone from college to join the army. He thus describes the charge:

The Virginia line was in the forest, the Carolina Militia partly in the forest and partly in the skirt of the forest, and partly behind the fence inclosing the open space across which the British were advancing with extended front.

According to orders, the Carolina line, when the enemy was very near, gave their fire, which on the left of the British line was deadly, and having repeated it, retreated. Some remained to give a third fire, and some made such haste in retreat as to bring reproach upon themselves as deficient in bravery, while their neighbors behaved like heroes.

I quote these, among other authorities, cited in "North Carolina, 1780-'81," written to vindicate the North Carolina Militia,

who have been slandered and traduced by Col. Harry Lee in his Memoirs, and whose untruthful narrative has been copied by nearly all the historians who followed him, and who have been either indifferent, or too negligent to ascertain the truth.

The North Carolinians only obeyed orders delivered by General Greene in person, in leaving the field after the second fire. It would only have been suicide and slaughter to have stood longer and been butchered with the bayonets of the British and Hessian soldiers.

It is true that nearly four hundred of them were so demoralized and scattered, that they did not return to headquarters the next day, and about two hundred and fifty out of the thousand returned to their

homes. About eight hundred were present and eager and ready for the fight on the 17th, and followed Greene in the pursuit of the English Army as it fled from the field, two days after the battle. They were raw, undisciplined militia, not wanting in courage, but totally deficient in training.

The Virginians under Stevens, being mostly discharged veterans, who had volunteered or who had been hired as substitutes fought well, but Lawson's brigade fled ingloriously. Kirkwood with his Delawares on Eaton's right fought like lions at bay and were among the most gallant heroes of the battle. "The Blue Hen's Chickens," as they were called, were equal to all that was expected of them. The third line of Regulars received the charge of Webster's brigade allowing them to come within forty yards before a gun was fired, they opened on the tired and depleted lines and almost annihilated the British advance. The brigade fled with their Commander mortally wounded in the knee by a musket ball. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, succeeding O'Hara in command of the "Queen's Guard," met death in single combat with Capt. John Smith of the Maryland Troops and lost more than one-half of his men. Tarleton was wounded in the hand and three horses were killed under Lord Cornwallis. But experience and discipline triumphed over numbers and finally Greene was driven from the field, not in rout, but in sullen, obstinate retreat. He only left to call together his disorganized forces and then to return and renew the battle. He returned but his enemy had fled in haste, leaving his wounded to the mercy of the Americans.

After Greene, with the Regulars, had withdrawn from the field, Campbell, who had been separated from the main army, in

the beginning, was yet fighting the Hessians, and did not leave the field until Cornwallis doubled the force in front of him and compelled him to retreat. Winston and Armstrong, with their sturdy North Carolina riflemen, were the very last troops to turn their backs on the foe.

Exhausted by continuous fighting from two o'clock until nearly night, overpowered by overwhelming numbers and with their flanks exposed, on account of being deserted by Lee and his Legion (as explained by Judge Johnson in his life of General Greene) these devoted men could do no more. Leaving more than half of their number dead and wounded, they slowly and doggedly retreated and during the night joined General Greene at Troublesome Iron Works.

This ended the battle. The North Carolina troops with their hunting rifles were the first to taste death on this sanguinary field; first to receive the shot and shell of the British army and to repel it with "fearful havoc" as their own historians record it. But this was not all. The last ringing report of the rifle that resounded along the New Salisbury Road, a quarter of a mile to Greene's left, came from the Minute Men of Surry and Wilkes. Fighting in Indian style, from tree to tree, they seldom fired without drawing blood, and the track they followed that day was easily marked by the Hessians and Guards who lay scattered in their front. All honor to North Carolina, the first in the fight, and the last to leave it.

Mr. Benton, in his eulogy on Nathaniel Macon (who was a soldier under Greene), in the United States Senate, alluded to the battle of Guilford Court House in this strong and forcible language:

The philosophy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are told in every history; their connection and dependence in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing it, until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in that city, and thereby to put an end to the war. * * * He saw, now an easier prey and the same result if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, either of them, captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan, deceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker General, captured him and his 7,000 men, and ended the Revolutionary War. The battle of Guilford put that capture in Washington's hands: and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was the father to the greater.

The battle field of Guilford Court House lies five and one-half miles northwest of the city of Greensboro, N. C., a central point on the Southern Railway line. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, running from Wilmington, on the coast, to Mt. Airy in Surry County, N. C., intersects the battle ground and divides it into two almost equal parts, about thirty acres in forest being on the west side, and about thirty-five acres in cultivated ground on the east.

The Guilford Battle Ground Company was organized the 6th day of May, 1887, by electing Mr. D. Schenck, president; Col. Julius A. Gray, Col. Thos. B. Keogh, J. W. Scott, Esq., and Dr. D. W. C. Benbow as directors. The enterprise was projected by the president who has devoted much money, labor and time in developing its objects, which were to restore it as near as possible to its primitive condition.

The open land which had been uncultivated for fifty years, and had relapsed into a wilderness of briars and broom sage, has been cleaned off and brought into a fair state of cultivation. Only cereal crops and grasses are grown upon it. Beautiful avenues bordered with sugar maples have been laid out through this park.

Upon different parts of the grounds, are monuments which have been erected by the descendants of those who were engaged at the designated locations. The addition to those shown in the illustration, is a granite pyramid in the center of the battle field, called the Battle Monument, bearing the date of the engagement, and others to the memory of Colonel Forbis, Captain James Tate and Major Daves.

The railroad has a flag station at the Keeper's Lodge in the centre of the grounds; an artistic little building, twenty by thirty feet, has been erected as a museum. It contains a half dozen glass show cases full of Revolutionary relics. Not less than twenty cannon balls, found on the battlefield; large numbers of musket balls and rifle balls, swords used in the battle, and two of the guns which dealt out death in this bloody struggle. The company has the finest collection of Revolutionary autographs in the South. Several oil paintings of General Greene and other participants in the battle, adorn its walls. It is, take it all in all, one of the most interesting collections of curios in the whole country.

D. SCHENCK.

Greensboro, N. C., April 10, 1895.



Hon. D. Schenck.

THE DIARY OF A FIFTEEN YEAR OLD GIRL.

MR. C. J. WISTER of Germantown, Pa., is the possessor of a diary kept by his grand aunt, Miss Sally Wister, from September, 1777, to June, 1778. Miss Sally was a light hearted, quick witted girl of fifteen, and when Howe and Cornwallis occupied Germantown on the 25th of September, 1777, she accompanied her parents to a retreat a few miles distant, at Gwynedd, where she began a diary letter to her friend, Deborah Norris.



Sally Wister.

This sprightly composition shows a precocious skill with the pen, for one so young, and a maturity of observation and comment that will make the reader regret that she did not continue her diary throughout the war. It is very singular that her letters contain no description of the Battle of Germantown, which occurred on the 4th of October. The narration is largely confined to her immediate experiences, as the following extracts will illustrate.

The diary is of considerable length, and only detached fragments can be here reproduced. Its opening paragraph is as follows:

TO DEBORAH NORRIS:

Though I have not the least shadow of an opportunity to send a letter, I will keep a sort of journal of the time that may expire before I see thee; the perusal of it may sometime hence give pleasure in a solitary hour to thee.

Yesterday, which was the 24th of September, two Virginia officers called at our house, and informed us that the British army had crossed the Schuylkill. Presently after, another person stopped, and confirmed what they had said, and that General Washington and army were near Pottsgrove. Well, thee may be sure we were sufficiently scared. However, the road was very still till evening. About seven o'clock we heard a great noise. To the door we all went. A large number of waggons, with about three hundred Philadelphia militia. They begged for drink, and several pushed into the house. One of those who entered was a little tipsy, and had a mind to be saucy. I then thought it time for me to retreat; so figure me, mightily scared, running in at one door and out at another, all in a shake of fear. After a little, seeing the officers appear gentlemanly, and the soldiers civil, I called reason to my aid. My fears were in some measure dispelled, tho' my teeth rattled, and my very hand shook like an aspen leaf.

Miss Sally discovered later—October 19th—that the soldiers were not positively dangerous, but acted and ate like other people. She writes:

In the evening General Smallwood came, with six attendants, a large guard of soldiers, a number of horses and baggage waggons; the yard in confusion, and glittered with military equipments. The General and suite are Marylanders. Be assured, I did not stay long with so many men, but secured a good retreat.

Heart safe, so far.
How new is our situation! I feel in good spirits, though surrounded by an army, the house full of officers, the yard full of soldiers—very peaceable people, tho'. They eat like other folks, talk like them, and behave with elegance; so I will not be afraid of them; that I won't. Adieu. I am going to my chamber to dream, I suppose, of bayonets and swords, sashes, guns and epaulets.

Under dates of October 20-27, personal descriptions of General Smallwood, Colonel Line and others are given. Mr. Wister is authority for the statement that his Aunt, Miss Sally, soon afterward changed from the light-hearted girl of this diary, to extreme seriousness of demeanor. In October, 1777, she gave evidence of having recovered from the fright and timidity of the previous month at the presence of officers. She continues:

We had the pleasure of General Smallwood and suite to tea. The General is most agreeable; so lively, so free, and chats so gaily, that I had quite an esteem for him.

I must steel my heart!
The Major and I had a little chat to ourselves this eve. No harm, I assure thee: he and I are friends.

This eve came a parson belonging to the army. He is near seven feet high, thin and meagre; not a single charm, and very few mental ones. He fell violently in love with Liddy at first sight. The first discovered conquest that has been made.

When will Sally's admirers appear? Ah, when, indeed! Why, Sally has not charms sufficient to pierce the heart of a soldier. But still I won't despair.

Who knows what mischief I yet may do?
November 1st.—The army had orders to march, to-day. General Smallwood had the command of the militia, and they, being the rear, were not to leave their encampment until Second day. Observe how militaryish I talk. No wonder when I am surrounded by people of that order. General Smallwood, Colonels Wood, Gist, Crawford and Line, and Majors Stoddard and Leatherby dined with us to-day. After dinner, Liddy, Betsy, and thy smart journalizer, put on their bonnets to take a walk. We left the house. I naturally looked back; when, behold, the two majors seemed debating whether to follow us or not. Liddy said, "we shall have their attendance," but I did not think so. They opened the gate, and came after us. They overtook us about ten poles from home, and beg'd leave to attend us. No fear of refusal. I had on my white dress, quite as nice as a First-day in town. We returned safe.

Smallwood, Wood, and Stoddard drank tea with us, and spent the greater part of the evening. I declare Major Stoddard is very, very interesting, so good natured, so good humored—Yes, so sensible; I wonder he is not married.

Are there no ladies formed to his taste?
November 3d.—To-day the militia marches, and the officers leave us. Heigh ho! I am very sorry. The Major looks dull.

November 18th.—Some time since arrived two officers, Lieutenants Lee and Warring, Virginians. Lee is not remarkable one way or the other; Warring, an insignificant piece enough. Lee sings prettily, and talks a great deal: "How good Turkey hash and fried hominy are!" Nothin scarcely lowers a man in my opinion more than talking of eating, what they love and what they hate. Lee and Warring were proficient in this science. Enough of them!

The British demonstration against Washington at White-Marsh on the 5th of December leads to a change in the character of the journal entries:

Oh, gracious! Debby, I am all alive with fear. The English have come out to attack our army, three miles this side. What will become of us? We are in hourly expectation of an engagement. I fear we shall be in the midst of it. Heaven defend us from so dreadful a sight.

December 6th.—No firing this morn. I hope for one more quiet day. (Noon) I was much alarmed just now, sitting in the parlour, indulging melancholy reflections, when somebody burst open the Door. "Sally, here's Major Stoddard!" I jumped. The poor fellow, from great fatigue and want of rest, together with being exposed to the night air had caught cold. * * * * *

December 7th.—I did not feel half so frightened as I expected to be; six months ago, the bare idea of being within ten miles, aye, twenty, of a battle, would almost have distracted me, and now, tho' two such large armies are within six miles of us, we can converse calmly of it.

In the afternoon we heard platoon firing. Everybody was at the door, I in the horrors. The armies, as we judged, were engaged. Very composedly the Major said to our servant: "Will you be kind enough to saddle my horse? I shall go." Accordingly the horse was taken from the quiet, hospitable barn, to plunge into the thickest ranks of war. Cruel change!

December 8th.—Rejoice with us, my dear. The British have returned to the city. Charming this! Major went to the army. Nothing for him to do; so he returned.

December 13th.—Ah, Deborah, the Major is going to leave us entirely—just going. I will see him first. (Noon.) He has gone. I saw him pass the bridge. I seem to fancy he will return in the evening.

Major Stoddard's departure, however, did not deprive the ladies of the company of American officers:

December 15th.—Captains Lipscomb, Seaton and Tilly dined with us to-day. Such an everlasting bore as Captain Tilly I never knew. About four o'clock, I was standing at the door, when a genteel officer rode up to the gate and dismounted. "Your servant, ma'am," and gave me the compliment of his hat. He proved to be Captain Smallwood, a brother of General Smallwood. He is a very genteel, pretty little fellow, very modest, and seems agreeable.

December 20th.—General Washington's army has gone into winter quarters at the Valley Forge. We shall not see so many of the military now. We shall be very intimate with solitude. I am afraid stupidity will be a frequent guest. After so much company I can't relish the idea of sequestration.

Passing the months of January, February, March and April, a new party of officers in May became guests of the "retreat." One of them, Captain Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, is thus described:

His person is more elegantly formed than any I ever saw: tall and commanding. His forehead is very white. His features are extremely pleasing, an even, white set of teeth, dark hair and eyes. I can't better describe him than by saying he is the handsomest man I ever beheld. But stop here while I just say: chatting of dress, he said he had no patience with those officers who, every morn, before they went on detachments, would wait to be dressed and powdered. "I am," said I, "excessively fond of powder, and think it very becoming."

"Are you?" he replied.
He was powdered very white, a pretty colored brown coat, lapelled with green, and white waistcoat and his "sword beside him negligently hung." He made a truly elegant figure.

"Good morning, Miss Sally. You are very well, I hope?"
"Very well. Pray sit down." Which he did, close by me. "Oh, dear," said I, "I see thee is powdered."

"Yes ma'am. I have dressed myself off for you."
Will I be excused, Debby, if I look upon his being powdered in the light of a compliment to me? Yes, Sally, as thee is a country maid, and don't often meet with compliments.

Saucy Debby Morris.

Against the dark background of Valley Forge, these high-light touches stand out in artistic relief, and give a suggestion of the not altogether unendurable experiences of the officers who could obtain brief "leave of absence."

It is evident also, that the alarms of war were attended with mitigating circumstances for Miss Sally; so much so, that it may be doubted if she shared the aversion for conflict, usually attributed to Quakers. The conclusion of this very interesting journal letter, was on the 20th of June, when she wrote:

We have heard an astonishing piece of news! The English have entirely left the city! It is almost impossible! (Evening.) A horseman has just confirmed the above intelligence! They decamped yesterday. It is true. They have gone. Past a doubt. May they never, never return. I understand that General Arnold has command of the city. I now think of nothing but returning to Philadelphia.

So I shall now conclude this journal, with humbly hoping that the Great Disposer of events, will be pleased to continue his protection.

A NEW METHOD OF TEACHING HISTORY.

IN the city of Rochester, New York, lives Mrs. Charles E. Fitch, who recently conceived the idea of teaching history by Historical Tableaux. The thought was well studied out, and finally experimented upon at Albany, where a series of tableaux were given, representing local events, and for the benefit of deserving charities. The result was an artistic and financial success. The society ladies of Albany were enlisted in the enterprise,



MISS ELLEN NIXON HARRISON.
Lineal Descendant of Martha Washington.

and over \$5,000—the net result—were paid over to the charities. The same plan, under the management of Mrs. Fitch, was repeated recently at Philadelphia, upon a much greater scale. Three evenings were devoted to the series of tableaux, at the Academy of Music, to crowded houses, and the \$9,000 net proceeds were given to the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Over three hundred ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity participated in the tableaux. The result was pronounced by all to be a very brilliant social success. The study required in order to reproduce the scenes represented may well be imagined, but cannot be adequately described. Large as Philadelphia is, it was stirred from center to circumference, in the ransacking and rummaging for old costumes and for the lineal descendants of noted ancestors, who should thus appear again in the flesh, and with appropriate surroundings.

Mrs. E. C. Harrison, of No. 1618 Locust Street, Philadelphia, one of the most prominent ladies of that city, lent the enterprise her influence from the outset, and secured the co-operation of the most representative and conservative people. When the work was once inaugurated, all vied with each other in devotion to the purposes sought. Some of the tableaux—or, more correctly speaking, the *pantomimes*—required the presence of over sixty persons upon the stage at one time. The work involved to prepare for these entertainments may be inferred from the fact that the characters represented were studied and their costumes

reproduced as nearly as possible. In many cases, the identical costumes worn by the ancestors were used by their own lineal descendants in the tableaux.

In the majority of cases, the characters were represented by such lineal descendants. William Penn was represented by William Penn-Gaskell Hall, a lineal descendant; Benjamin Franklin by Mr. Russell Duane, a lineal descendant; and so on through the list.

Martha Washington was represented by Miss Harrison, a descendant of the Custis family through her father's maternal line. Her father's name is Charles Custis Harrison, named after Charles Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington. The accompanying portrait of Miss Harrison is in costume to represent her distinguished ancestress.

Mrs. Robert Morris was represented by Karoline Nixon Newhall, who is the great-great granddaughter of Robert Morris. The dress she wore was the identical one worn by Mrs. Morris in 1793, at the reception given to Washington in Philadelphia. The fan Miss Newhall has in her hand was presented to Mrs. Robert Morris by Lafayette upon his last visit to this country.



MISS KAROLINE NIXON NEWHALL.
Lineal Descendant of Robert Morris, the "Financier."

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Philadelphia papers gave the enterprise freely of their space, and were extravagant in their praise. The following will illustrate:

"Historic Philadelphia's" first section has come, and, like the scenes it portrayed, has passed into history with a brilliant place among the records of entertainment achievements.—*Philadelphia Call*

The patriotic scenes, as it happened, last night were the best. They were well done, and they stirred the American pulses of the audience. It would be strange if they did not, for just for the evening the curtain of the past rolled back and the birth of the now strong and vigorous nation was seen.—*Philadelphia Times*.

There were even more people present to witness the second performance of "Historic Life of Philadelphia" last evening than on Tuesday night, and the Academy of Music last night held one of the most fashionable audiences ever within its portals.—*Philadelphia Press*.

FOR FLAG DAY—JUNE 14.

THE humbly-marked grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of the immortal hymn the Star Spangled Banner, is situated in Frederick City, Maryland, near the place of his birth. Beside his ashes lie the remains of his wife, Mary Tayloe Key, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

From the flag pole, near the grave, floats the flag of which this poet wrote.

Probably no one man has so stirred the spirit of true patriotism in the hearts of all Americans as the one who penned this national, patriotic ode, and yet no adequate recognition of his services has been made. Under the impulse of this thought, the following was written and published in THE SPIRIT OF '76 of September, 1894:

When Francis Scott Key was compelled by the British to remain with their fleet and witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, on the night of September 12, 1814, he doubtless considered it a calamity. Truly it was not of his own planning. It was as infinitely beyond and above his devising as was the ultimate effect of what he there wrote, beyond his own discernment. The matchless national hymn he then composed was a notable addition to the canon of modern inspired writings. The motto upon our coins, "In God we trust," which is undoubtedly a contraction of the line, "In God is our trust," of the Star Spangled Banner, illustrates the many far-reaching effects and applications of this immortal song, in giving expression to our national life.

A MONUMENT SUGGESTED.

In the October, 1894, number of this magazine, the following suggestion was made:

Why cannot a sufficient fund for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key be raised on next Flag Day (June 14, 1895) by the children of America? The appeal would be honored by every one old enough to honor and love the flag of which this poet sang. Every school over which its folds wave, would desire to be represented. A place in its foundation could be easily provided, where the names of even the least of the contributors could forever rest near the remains of the one whose song is their perpetual inspiration. And the entire press, representing all political and religious divisions, would unite to promote the accomplishment of this unselfish tribute. Shall this be done?

AN ORGANIZATION ALREADY AT WORK.

Although the fact was not known to this paper until February, 1895, the citizens of Frederick City had organized the Key Monument Association early in 1894, and had begun an active canvass for funds, with which to erect a monument. In this work they had made a small beginning; for by local entertainments and personal canvassing they had secured about \$2,000.

To continue their work they gladly welcomed the foregoing suggestion which was brought to their attention by Mrs. Ritchie, a subscriber to this paper, and a resident of Frederick.

THE SUGGESTION ADOPTED.

After some unavoidable delay, the editor of this magazine was invited to address the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, and on April 16, 1895, he laid before them the details of a plan of work, which they immediately and enthusiastically adopted.

Upon Wednesday, April 24th, a large committee of the leading citizens of Frederick City went to Baltimore, and personally called upon Hon. Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland. The result was his most cordial compliance with their request. Two days later, he sent to each of the Governors of the other States of the United States, the following official communication, over the great seal of the State of Maryland:

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Permit me to call the attention of the schools, patriotic societies and citizens of your State to Flag Day, June 14th, the 118th anniversary of our flag's adoption by Congress.

The National Hymn, "Star Spangled Banner," is always sung at Flag

Day exercises, which are now being generally held by the schools; but few yield its author the reverence his memory deserves.

No one has ever written anything that has done more to awaken true patriotism; and yet the ashes of Francis Scott Key have lain for many years, unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native county, in the cemetery of Frederick City, Maryland.

I take this method of commending to you the work and object of the Key Monument Association, of Frederick City, Maryland, which was organized and incorporated last year, for the purpose of collecting funds, to erect a suitable monument to his memory, and thus to redeem the nation from the disgrace of over half a century of ungrateful neglect.

They have already raised about \$2,000 from their own town; but every American who is proud of our beautiful flag, and its position among nations, should have a share in erecting this monument.

Please urge the children to give their pennies, and the citizens their larger coins, on Flag Day or before. The names of all donors will be placed in the crypt of the monument and will also be published in a pamphlet when the work is completed.

Funds should be forwarded to the Key Monument Association, at Frederick City, Maryland.

(Signed),

FRANK BROWN,

Governor of Maryland.

The same day, the committee called upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maryland, who has, ere this, sent out a strong endorsement and appeal to similar officers of all other States, requesting them to bring this matter to the attention of the schools of their respective states.

The Mayor of Frederick City later sent appeals to the mayors of all cities of any considerable size throughout the country.

Saturday, May 4th, the committee mailed sixteen thousand postal cards, addressed to as many newspapers, with a request to publish the following notice.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER'S AUTHOR.

Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the "Star Spangled Banner"—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free from the Key Monument Association, of Frederick City, Maryland, by

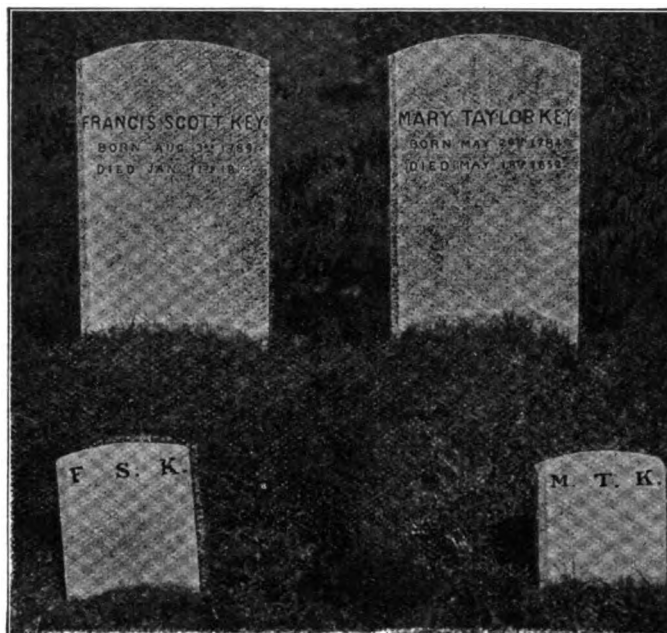
sending one two-cent stamp for postage. The Association is raising funds for a suitable monument, to be placed over the poet's grave in that city; and they suggest, that in the schools and everywhere, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

This most worthy enterprise may, therefore, be considered as being before the American people, and in a way that should command their early and favorable response.

THE PLAN.

The suggested plan was, in brief, to induce the children of America to incorporate some recognition of the services of Francis Scott Key, in the patriotic exercises of Flag Day (June 14th), not forgetting to make this observance tangible in the collecting and forwarding of some donation, however slight.

With the foregoing explanation it is hardly necessary to add that the enterprise is most heartily and earnestly commended by this paper. After a careful examination of all matters concerning it, the Key Monument Association can be endorsed as unquestionably worthy of entire confidence. The merit of this work lies in the fact that no large sum is asked from any one person; and these gifts of sincere affection for the author of the loved poem cannot, therefore, materially interfere with any other monument building scheme.



GRAVES OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY AND WIFE.

PRESENTATION OF A LOVING CUP.

ON the historic anniversary, April 19th, the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has just been incorporated according to the laws of New York State for the purpose of holding property, under the title of "The Empire State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," added another to its already long list of successful achievements by a brilliant reception at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, New York City, to the New York City Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Nearly 2,000 engraved invitations, signed by Walter S. Logan, chairman, Andrew J. C. Foyé and Edward Hagaman Hall, the committee appointed to arrange the reception, had been issued on behalf of the Society to Sons and Daughters and to other invited guests; but as the enclosed door card announced that "This invitation includes the husbands of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the wives of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to whom it is addressed," and as a large proportion of the members were within the sacred precincts of the matrimonial state, there were really about 8,000 persons invited, and at least 1,500 were present. The coat checks for the men alone reached nearly 800, and there were more than that number of ladies present, and over 1,500 ices were served.

The beautiful spring day permitted the fair sex to appear to the best advantage, and their stylish and beautiful costumes com-



combined with their personal charms, to add a brilliancy to the great company which a concourse of men alone never has possessed and never can. It was one of the largest and most distinguished social gatherings that New York has seen, being pronounced by those present at the Duke of Veragua's reception two years ago far in advance of that affair.

Passing under the national colors at the entrance to the street canopy, and entering the hotel over which also floated the Stars and Stripes, the guests were ushered up to the main parlors, which were beautifully decorated with red, white and blue, and living plants. Here they were "personally conducted" to the receiving party by the committee of reception and introduction, to whose unselfish efforts and ceaseless activity the success of the reception and the enjoyment of the guests was largely due. The committee on the part of the Sons consisted of Walter S. Logan, chairman; A. J. C. Foyé, Edward Hagaman Hall, John Winfield Scott, Ira Bliss Stewart, Henry Hall, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A., Col. Frederic D. Grant, William W. J. Warren, Ebenezer K. Wright, Stephen M. Wright, Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, Joseph Warren Cutler, Andrew Ernest Foyé, Major George Hibbard, Judge Warren Higley, Edward J. Chaffee, and Marx E. Harby.

The committee on the part of the Daughters consisted of: Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, chairman; Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Miss Aline Blanche Chaffee, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Miss Irwin-Martin, Mrs. William H. Stewart, Miss Estelle Doremus, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Francis E. Johnson, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. A. C. Mills, Mrs. J. C. Kellar, Miss Carolyn Halstead, Miss Helen M. Stanton, and Miss Grace Jenkins.

From four o'clock until a quarter before five the guests were presented to the receiving party, which consisted of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; General Horace Porter, President General of the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Miss M. V. B. Vanderpel, First Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Second Vice-Regent. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice-President of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who was expected to be one of the party, was unavoidably absent.

It needed only the signal from Mr. Depew's hand as he mounted the platform to hush the buzz of conversation.

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Depew began by saying: "This is one of the most extraordinary patriotic occasions that have taken place since the battle of Lexington. I am glad to see so many of you here. Where do you all come from? As I look around me I am impressed with the idea that the DAUGHTERS outnumber the SONS. Patriotism, I think, runs in the female line. (Laughter.) The SONS to day welcome the DAUGHTERS, as our fathers welcomed our mothers years ago. The country will never forget those fathers and mothers who suffered during the Revolution, and owes—as I feel that we especially owe—a debt of gratitude to them."

Referring to the date chosen for the reception, Mr. Depew said that no other event in the Revolution inspired so romantic an interest as that whose anniversary it was. It had inspired those lines which had become immortal:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

They also fell. Theirs was the first blood to be shed, and being the first, they became martyrs, as every first man to die for a cause was a martyr. though thousands might follow with equal heroism. The battles of Lexington and Concord were the beginning of a struggle that made it possible for our great republic to become what it was to-day. When Paul Revere started on his ride through Lexington, he called forth the fire of indignation that was slumbering in the breasts of our forefathers, and, with a steady hand they turned their thoughts from the plow to their country's interest, and, sacrificing homes and wives, and all other ties, shouldered the muskets that their ancestors had used in the King Philip and other Indian wars, and went out to meet their oppressors. The "light in the belfry" was a light of patriotism that has not died, but continued to this day. The electric light of to-day was as a mere will-o'-the-wisp when compared with that little rush candle which flashed a warning from the belfry of the old North Church. (Applause.)

It was a most extraordinary fact that until our recent civil war the heroic deeds of the Revolution were not generally known in our schools, and it was considered *infra dig* to consider such matters in the universities. With the civil war the studies became popular, and had much to do with the reunion of all the States. In the present state of patriotic feeling our people had discovered that it was not money, and it was not place, even in this material age, that counted in this country. Better than all was to have had an ancestor who, in the old trying days, did something with all his might for the country we were now enjoying.—"And we are them," added the speaker. [Laughter.]

But, he continued, we should esteem not only the value of the past, we should concern ourselves about the present and its public questions if we wished worthily to honor our forefathers. We needed more rush candles to shine forth with patriotic inspiration; we needed more Paul Reverses, who would ride out and sound the warning to their brothers; we needed minute men, too, who would fight for good government, and who would not be governed by men who were purely mercenary in their motives. [Applause.]

It was his pleasant duty to present to the Daughters this loving cup, although a cup was not needed to emphasize the fact that the Sons loved them. Individual Sons have convinced individual Daughters of that ere this. But when all the Sons loved all the Daughters, it was necessary to find some object to express collectively their sentiments. In different ages people had employed different means for expressing their reverence and affection. The Romans used to cremate their dead, put the ashes in an urn, and build a monument around the urn. In these modern days some people cremated their dead, and put the ashes in an urn in a safe deposit vault, or in a box in a bureau drawer. The speaker then related the story of the guest who, having forgotten her tooth powder, used some powder which she found on the dressing bureau of her hostess, and was horrified to find that she had used "auntie's ashes."

Speaking seriously, Mr. Depew dwelt on the spiritual meaning of the cup. Through all the Christian ages the loving cup had had a peculiar significance. As it passed from lip to lip it was not merely the passing of the cup and the drinking from it, but it was as though each lip imparted to it some extra potency, so that when the last had drunk all were united in spirit and in truth. It denoted a knitting together of soul, and a communion of spirit. Let all who drink from this vessel, honor the loving cup of American patriotism.

ACCEPTANCE BY MRS. MCLEAN.

Mrs. Donald McLean, receiving the cup from Mr. Depew's hand, and in the midst of hearty applause, mounting the stand just vacated by him, said that she had never hoped to stand so near as that to the elevated position of Mr. Depew, whose eloquence was like a winged Pegasus, who soared above Olympus and attained heights not to be reached by others. She quoted Plato as saying that women were born to do the same things as men, but not so well, and, for her part, confessed to its truth when she brought, her poor, untried wings of public speaking in comparison with the flights of her predecessor. But there was one respect suggested by the loving cup, in which women would not yield the palm to the men, Plato, to the contrary, notwithstanding. "Physically we are your inferiors," she said. "Mentally you would have us believe that we are, although we might take issue with you there. Surely, though, you, our lords and masters, will not deny that we women are your equals in loving well. And after all it is love, love, love that makes the world go round. In fact, dear SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, we will be sisters to you." [Laughter and applause.]

Love, said the speaker, was the electric spark of heroism. The fire that Paul Revere roused was founded on love. It was love for the home. Mr. Depew had referred to Paul Revere and a rush candle, and she wished to say that an ancestor of a New York Daughter lighted that candle—that burning taper whose light was still shining in all their souls. But women—and their ancestors lives proved the statement—could also be self-sacrificing and patriotic. They mingled patriotism and love, and sometimes they said: "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more."

The speaker then referred to the loving cup in appreciative and eloquent terms, saying that it was meet that the Society, having recently presented Mr. Depew with a gavel, the symbol of authority and power, should now present to the Regent of the DAUGHTERS a cup, the symbol of sympathy and love; and, in behalf of her chapter, she accepted it in the spirit in which it had been presented by the SONS. She read aloud the names of the Board of Managers engraved on the cup, and said that they would be graven on the hearts of those whom she represented. After delivering several verses of beautiful and appropriate poetry, she concluded: "In the future the SONS and DAUGHTERS will go hand in hand, and love for you and for the starry flag under which I stand shall be with us always."

This brief report does inadequate justice to the Regent's speech, which was delivered with the grace, composure and voice of an experienced speaker, and which elicited repeated rounds of applause.

GENERAL PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Before General Porter, who was to speak on the subject of the Women of the American Revolution, could mount the rostrum, Mr. Depew ascended it momentarily, and in a few graceful words presented him as President-General of the National Society.

General Porter, who in many ways reveals his military experience in his public speeches, adopted the tactics of capturing his audience by storm, and opened with a rapid and galling fire of irresistible witticisms. He began by declaring that he occupied an extraordinary position on the programme of exercises for the afternoon. He was the last to speak, and enjoyed the remarkable privilege—remarkable for a man when women were concerned—of having the last word. He felt, however, that in his unique position, he might add value to the preceding speakers, as ciphers add value to the figures which stand before them. He then paid several delicate compliments to the fair sex, making a passing allusion to man as the "weaker vessel," and made some appropriate comments on the text, "It is not good for man to be alone." He was inexpressibly pained, however, because in the great and good patriotic work that the DAUGHTERS were doing, the SONS could not stand shoulder to shoulder with them as they should like—and they never could so long as the present fashion in women's sleeves prevailed. [Prolonged laughter.]

The speaker then adverted to the loving cup as a token of the affection of the SONS for the DAUGHTERS. This affection was generously impartial toward all of the latter, and was similar to that of the young man who courted one of twin sisters. A friend asked him how he could distinguish between the two, and he declared that he couldn't—to tell the truth, he never tried. The speaker shared with his compatriots their all-inclusive love, and he filed notice then and there, that after the DAUGHTERS had drunk out of the cup, he proposed to take a drink too, in order that by touching the brim of the cup with his lips he might, at least by proxy, touch the lips that had partaken from that vessel. He then explained that he had come there to speak on the subject of the mothers of the American Revolution. He had a

reverent regard for all mothers. It had been said that God, finding that He could not be everywhere, made mothers. There was no other creature like a mother—no one who exercised such an influence for good on the rising generation. He reminded his hearers of the similarity between boys and vinegar, as illustrated in the old story, which said that the more "mother" there was in him the better he was. He dwelt eloquently on the sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the Revolutionary period, who even gave up their favorite beverage, tea, and drank a decoction of raspberry leaves rather than encourage the payment of a hateful tax. They wore cheap and poor clothing, too, in order that they might have more money to give to the cause of independence—that is, with a few exceptions, one of which he proceeded to relate. It was the case of a woman whose husband was an agriculturist, and who was accustomed to speak in the terms of his calling. One day, while complaining of his wife's extravagance in the way of apparel, a friend expressed surprise, saying: "I thought you said you worshipped the ground your wife stood on." "I do," was the reply; "it's only the top-dressing I object to."

As an illustration of the patriotism of women, the speaker recalled the history of Bunker Hill monument, which, when half built, languished until the women took hold of the work, and, holding up to their sisters the examples of the Roman women who gave their jewels and purple cloth and fine linen for the erection of triumphal monuments, stirred up their love for their country and raised the means for the completion of the shaft which, without their aid, might have remained unfinished to this day. His tribute to Moll Pitcher, Mary Lindley and Sarah Josepha Hall, was coupled with a eulogy of the women of colonial days, and, when he concluded, he received enthusiastic applause.

THE LOVING CUP.

The cup is of sterling silver, nine inches high, weighs about fifty ounces, has a capacity of seven pints, and was made expressly for this purpose by the Whiting Manufacturing Co. after designs prepared by a member of the Reception Committee. Upon one side is the inscription:

Presented to the Regent of the New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by the Board of Managers of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, April 19, 1895.

In the midst of the inscription are the insignia of the Society and the autographs of the Board of Managers reproduced in facsimile, as follows: Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, John Winfield Scott, Ira Bliss Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, Walter S. Logan, John C. Calhoun, Andrew J. C. Foyé, Ferdinand P. Earle, Hugh R. Garden, Thomas Wilson, Frederick D. Grant, William W. J. Warren, Ebenezer K. Wright, Stephen M. Wright, Elbridge G. Spaulding and Joseph Warren Cutler.

On the opposite side of the cup is the seal of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, representing the Minute-man leaving his plow and seizing his gun; and the seal of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, representing a woman sitting at a spinning wheel. In the background of each seal are thirteen stars, typifying the original thirteen States. Between the seals is the following inscription:

April 19, 1775
FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION AT LEXINGTON, MASS.
—
April 19, 1783
CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES FORMALLY PROCLAIMED
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
—
April 19, 1891
NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ORGANIZED
—
April 19, 1895
RECEPTION TO THE N. Y. C. C. D. A. R. BY THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

All of the ornamentation is in solid relief, produced by etching away the surrounding surface and the exterior is highly burnished. As explained in a little souvenir distributed to the guests, the cup was given as a token of the reverent memory in which the heroic sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the Revolutionary period are held; a mark of appreciation of the patriotic work of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and a pledge of friendly sympathy and support. It was presented to the Regent in her official capacity, to be handed down in turn to her successors.

The reception continued until seven o'clock, the guests partaking of the delicious refreshments served from the tables spread in the "octagon." At frequent intervals, the orchestra in the gallery above the main hall discoursed patriotic airs. Messrs. Wm. S. Hawk and Gardner Wetherbee, the proprietors of the Windsor, entered into the affair with a zeal and personal interest which evidently sprang from higher motives than mercenary interest, and by their patriotic co-operation added immeasurably to the success of the reception in every respect.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

AT 11:00 A.M., of April 19th, delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, began to arrive at old Faneuil Hall in Boston. The personelle was such as to favorably impress a visitor, and the ages averaged under forty.

The local arrangements were in the hands of the Massachusetts State Society, which attended to the convenience of its guests.

About one-half of the delegates were interviewed upon the subject of the union of the two Societies of "SONS," before the session was called to order, and from the unanimity of opinion expressed, it was evident, that the subject would not be considered. This, in fact, was the course pursued, and the question was not brought before the convention at all. Three delegations had been instructed to vote for some measure looking toward union, but those who controlled the making of the programme were evidently averse to any discussion of the subject, and it was wholly ignored.

The secretary reported a total membership of 4,203, an increase of 998 during the year. By states the record is as follows:

STATE	Membership April 19, 1894.	Membership April 1, 1895.
Alabama.....	12	26
California.....	20	46
Colorado.....	38	55
Connecticut.....	38	58
District of Columbia.....	185	217
Florida.....	110	119
Georgia.....	110	115
Illinois.....	22	102
Iowa.....	37	78
Kentucky.....	93	15
Maryland.....	93	108
Massachusetts.....	224	302
Minnesota.....	39	65
Missouri.....	55	159
New Hampshire.....	9	18
New Jersey.....	90	104
New York.....	1,380	1,574
North Carolina.....	22	27
Ohio.....	83	127
Pennsylvania.....	739	889
South Carolina.....	..	42
Tennessee.....	..	21
Texas.....	9	12
West Virginia.....	9	15
Washington.....	..	10
Total.....	3,205	4,203

THE SESSION.

A welcome to Boston was spoken by Col. W. L. Chase, and was responded to by Hon. John Lee Carroll, the president general, who closed his remarks by saying:

It is well known that politics, religion, sectional feeling and jealousies of all kinds are absolutely excluded from our deliberations, the speaker continued, and the one strong feeling of brotherhood—fraternal brotherhood—extends throughout the length and breadth of the land.

With these sentiments inscribed upon our flag, may I not ask, have we not the right to ask the aid and assistance of every man who reveres the memories of our Revolution to come and support us in the work we have undertaken.

As we go along and carry out the purposes of this meeting, as we now propose to do, I have only to say in conclusion that I have absolute faith that there is not a man among us who would be willing for one moment to lower in the slightest degree the high standards of which we are so justly proud, and which have been the cause of our undoubted success. (Applause).

Five general officers and fifty-seven delegates, representing twenty-five States, responded to roll call.

Among these were delegates from nine new State Societies, admitted since the preceding meeting, whose credentials were passed upon favorably by the committee to whom they were referred.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$379 on hand.

The further business of the convention may be briefly summarized as follows:

Upon motion of Mr. Hurd of Minnesota, it was voted that State Societies be directed to change their constitutions, so that hereafter only "lineal" descendants will be eligible.

The recommendation that the Society direct the forming of "chapters" was not adopted.

It was ordered that the General Society dues be fifty cents per capita.

The present Flag Day—June 14—was heartily endorsed.

The "limit of membership" was fixed from April 17, 1775, to April, 1783.

The Society voted to memorialize congress to erect at Washington a statue to John Paul Jones, and to publish the archives of the Revolution.

The invitation from Georgia to the Society to hold its next (triennial) meeting at Savannah, was accepted.

As elections are held only once in three years, the old board of officers hold over. The session adjourned about 2 P. M.

THE BANQUET.

The Massachusetts State Society tendered the delegates a well appointed banquet, at the Algonquin Club, in the evening, and the visit to Boston was terminated in a way to impress the visitors with Boston's royal hospitality.

The many excellent speeches evoked much enthusiasm and applause. Lack of space prevents more than the following brief extracts:

Governor Greenhalge said: "I am impressed and amazed by the vastness of this order and its purposes, its meaning, its tendency. I have met here to-night representatives of this Society, comprehending a distance from the Golden Gate to the islands of the commonwealth. And I am impressed by one great thought and idea, and that is the fervid, glowing spirit of loyalty which seems to know no State lines, no section, no party."

President General Carroll said, he was proud of the Society—every member could bear the closest scrutiny as to his origin. The founders of this nation were such men. In conclusion he said the South could—despite the past—be depended upon in time of need to put its shoulders to those of the North in defence of the United States.

THE WILL OF MARY WASHINGTON.

IN the name of God! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind; I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

Imprimis.—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy, George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best room), my quilted blue and white quilt, and my best dressing glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man, Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench, old Bet, my riding chair and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man, Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver tablespoons, half of my crockery ware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bed, bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets and white cotton counterpane, two tablecloths, six red leather chairs, half my pewter and one half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench, Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Bettie Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever; also, my largest looking-glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bed-

stead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my pewter crockery ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my next best dressing-glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughter, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball and Milly Washington—but should my daughter, Betty Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly.—I nominate and appoint my said son, General George

Washington, executor of this, my will, and, as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor to appraise my estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees, with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington and at her desire, John Ferneyhough, James Mercer, Joseph Walker.

[Registered in the clerk's office, at Fredericksburg, Va.]

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

NEXT in importance to the Washington Monument, in the City of Washington, is the commemorative arch in Washington Park, New York city, which was dedicated with imposing and appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, May 4th.

The corner stone was laid on May 30, 1889, and the main work was completed in 1892; but the elaborate and artistic decorations, by Mr. MacMonnies, which make this arch a fitting ornament for a great city, were only recently finished.

For the ceremonies of dedication, with becoming honor, suitable preparations had been made, and the favoring weather permitted all the exercises to be completed as prearranged.

About the arch a great semi circle of seats had been erected and appropriately draped with flags, but the great mass of spectators—many thousands—stood in the open spaces of the Park and Fifth avenue.

No element was lacking to make the final official act of the transfer of this graceful and enduring monument, to the memory of the Father of his Country, all that was fitting for so dignified an occasion.

The Governor and his staff, General Miles and staff, Mayor Strong, and many distinguished guests were present and occupied seats of honor. The military parade was brilliant, but the unusually large number of ladies, who manifested their interest by the grace of their presence, gave to the event the touch of color and life which made the scene a spectacle never to be forgotten. Much of the credit for the perfect working details of the day is due to Mr. Henry G. Marquand, the chairman of the committee. The monument is a beautiful specimen of classic style, but of imposing proportions. The dimensions are: Height, 78 ft. 6 inches; width, 56 ft. 10 ins.; height of opening, 47 ft. 9 ins.; width of opening, 30 ft.; depth of arch, 17 ft. 10 ins. For its construction \$128,000 was pledged, and \$128,648 has been expended.

A large number of descendants of the soldiers of '76 occupied seats on the grand stand, and it should be mentioned that Gen. Horace Porter, orator of the day, is president general of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Bishop Potter, chaplain of the New York DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Among others present by special invitation were Mrs. Donald McLean, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Hon. Franklin Murphy and Henry Hall, officers of the National Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Chief Engineer John W. Moore, formerly president of the California Society, and Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, John Winfield Scott, Ira B. Stewart, Walter S. Logan, A. J. C. Foye, Edward Hagaman Hall, Stephen M. Wright, managers of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Clarence W. Bowen, one of the masters of ceremonies, is a member of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The programme of exercises upon the platform began with the invocation by Bishop Potter. Among the words uttered by him, to which all who read this description could respond with a reverent "amen," were the following:

Save us from the folly that honors Washington's memory and forgets to imitate his example; and grant to this people over whom he was first of all chosen to rule, grace and courage to be true to the principles which he both taught and lived.

The oration of the day, which was by Gen. Horace Porter, was in the happiest vein and most impressive manner of this eloquent

speaker. It was constantly interrupted with applause. Only a fragment or two can be quoted for lack of space. He said:

There is nothing which cultivates a more refined taste in a community than the public display of deserving artistic structures. They speak a universal language and impart a lasting pleasure to all. They appeal to our highest senses and awaken our noblest emotions. They induce the power of reflection and inspire us with the majesty of the creative faculty. But the true purpose of this work is not the display of architectural skill or the mere embellishment of a city; it is to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the Government, under the blessings of which we live, and to perpetuate the memory of the exalted patriot who founded the Republic. The form of an arch was happily chosen. It is the symbol of cohesive strength and fitly typifies the union of inseparable States. The spotless marble of which it is composed is emblematic of the stainless purity of the character of the immortal leader, whose name the structure bears. Washington impressed himself more profoundly upon the civilized world than any man of his time, and to-day, the beneficent influence of his example is still potent throughout the globe.

A graceful horseman, a knightly cavalier, the magnetism of his presence turned routed squadrons into charging columns and snatched victory from defeat. If he had never conducted any other campaign than that in which he crossed the Delaware River with a half-fed, half-clothed fragment of an army, out-maneuvred, out-marched and out-fought the trained veterans of Europe, and completely turned the tide of war, he would have been entitled to stand in the front rank of the world's great captains. No less a soldier than the Great Frederick called the campaign for the rescue of the Jerseys "the most brilliant achievement of any recorded in the annals of military action."

It seems a wise dispensation of Providence which deprived him of children of his own flesh and blood in order that all Americans may equally call him father.

At the close of General Porter's address, Henry G. Marquand spoke briefly of the monument as completed; its value as an educator to those whose exertions had raised it, and to all who should in the future enjoy its beauty. He said.

The building of this structure has been the outcome of thought and culture among the masses. The money was not raised among a few wealthy subscribers, but has come from widely distributed sources, and the interest has been general. It came from no sudden and deep impulse, such as the death of Washington would have produced had it occurred recently, but from calm and just appreciation of the immortal patriot.

Since every high-class work of beauty adds to the attraction and enhances the value of property, we may feel sure that our men of wealth will encourage the building of other arches and public works, and that our school of architecture and sculpture will yet rank high among the modern nations of the earth.

In reply Mayor Strong said:

It is with glowing pride that I accept this key to-day from one of the brightest patriots of the present time, William Rhinelander Stewart, a man whom the whole city of New York, the present generation, and perhaps succeeding generations will always remember, for the indomitable perseverance and untiring energy he displayed in raising the money necessary to complete this beautiful arch, which has been raised in commemoration of the first President of this country, and, as has been well said here, one of the brightest stars in the government of nations.

I was a member of the Committee, but did nothing toward raising the money. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I pass to-day to the president of the Park Board, of the City of New York, the key, knowing well that the interest he took in creating this beautiful arch will ever remind him of his duty, not only to guard carefully this structure, but to see that its surroundings will ever be kept in the purest and most beautiful manner, and in a way appropriate to the character of George Washington, whom it commemorates.

The ceremonies were concluded by a review of troops by Governor Morton, in the amphitheatre before the arch, which was finally cleared of the enthusiastic civilians by the police, to make room for the military parade.



WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ABOUT 100 delegates and general officers, representing the 5,871 members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their sixth annual meeting of the National Society of this patriotic order, at Boston on May 1st, in the Old South church.

Both forenoon and afternoon sessions were characterized by great earnestness and enthusiasm, and by the most perfect harmony in all the deliberations.

As the progress of the work of the Society was revealed through the various reports, it was obvious that the gain of 1,279 new members, during the last year, was the least of the things accomplished, for the different State Societies have been extremely active and successful in the promotion of patriotic effort, and the condition, as well as the size of the Society, is a subject for congratulation.

The interesting history of Old South Church—itsself a source of inspiration—was well told in the address of welcome by Hon. E. S. Barrett, of the Massachusetts State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

MR. BARRETT'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President-General and Compatriots:—On behalf of the Massachusetts Society it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you, sir, and the delegates here assembled, the sincere word of welcome from the old Bay State. We welcome you to our hearts and our homes, to our historic buildings and to our battle fields, trusting and believing that you may derive some inspiration from your visit and some further incentive to continue the patriotic and educational work of our Society. It is a fortunate circumstance that we meet to-day in this Old South Meeting-house—rebuilt in 1730, it has the dignity of age and a wealth of historic associations. On the opposite side of Milk street Benjamin Franklin was born, and in the old church built prior to this one, and standing on this spot, he was baptized.

Here was the garden originally granted to John Winthrop, the great Governor, and here he died. Here, after Winthrop's death, lived the Rev. John Norton, called by Cotton Mather "the chief of our burning and shining lights," and here he died. Here, in the Rev. John Norton's family, was bred Increase Mather, to whom New England and Harvard College owe so much. At times of great excitement, when the multitude became too great for Faneuil Hall, the old hall being much smaller than the present one, the people adjourned to this church, and hence it became the animated scene of those town meetings, so abominated by the British, and which Burke, to image a most unusual tempest in the English Parliament, declares it "as hot as Faneuil Hall or the Old South Church in Boston."

DR. WARREN'S GREAT ORATION.

The meeting in this church on the second commemoration of the Boston Massacre was one of intense interest. Dr. Joseph Warren, a young man of great eloquence and power, killed three months later at Bunker Hill, was to deliver the oration.

The church was crowded with people, and many British officers thronged the aisles and pulpit steps, doubtless with the view of intimidating the speaker. Suddenly Warren appeared at the window in the rear of the pulpit and descended to his place. His oration was a masterpiece of eloquence. In this church were also held the great meetings, in November and December, 1773, prior to the Tea Party. All that day and until candle-light the vast audience sat and listened to Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy and others, while messenger after messenger was despatched to Governor Hutchinson at Milton, to obtain from him an order to have the tea returned to England. He refused, and at the doors of this church the war-whoop was raised, and the citizens, disguised as savages, led the way to Griffin's wharf, boarded the ships, and in three hours' time 342 chests of tea, valued at \$100,000, had been emptied into the sea. Everyone retired and the town was as quiet as if nothing unusual had happened.

USED FOR A BRITISH RIDING SCHOOL.

Here, in 1775, by order of General Burgoyne, a riding school for British troops was established, pews and pulpit torn away and broken up, and when Washington made his triumphal entry into Boston in 1776, he paused, and entering this building, looked down from the eastern gallery on the scene of desolation.

We shall be pleased to show you Faneuil Hall, known from ocean to ocean as the "Cradle of Liberty." We shall also take you to the old State House, in State street, which stands near the spot where the Boston Massacre occurred on March 5, 1770; the old North Church, in Salem street, where the lanterns were hung out as the signal to Paul Revere; Bunker Hill Monument, which stands as a beacon light of patriotism to all the land; the Washington Elm at Cambridge, where General Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775, and other historic spots.

AN EXCURSION FOR MAY 2.

To-morrow we shall take you to historic Lexington and Concord, where the opening drama of the Revolution was first enacted and where the tide of warfare was met and resisted; their expedition a failure, their line of retreat from Concord Bridge to Boston Harbor a path of fire, lined by the indignant provincials of Middlesex.

MASSACHUSETTS' PROUD HISTORY.

Massachusetts has reason to be proud of her history. The compact drawn up and signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower* was the beginning of constitutional government, by the people and for the people. Massachusetts founded the New England town meeting in 1633. The system of public schools supported by taxation in 1639. Harvard College in 1636. The initiative to the Revolution was then taken in Boston and the contest was fairly begun here.

James Otis, Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren probably foresaw independence as early as any other persons in the country, and closely following them were John Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry. Massachusetts, at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall in the summer of 1774, proposed a Continental Congress, which convened at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and its action greatly encouraged the patriots of the whole thirteen States.

Our State performed her part nobly in the Revolution, both on sea and land. Out of 895,000 enlisted men in the thirteen States, Massachusetts furnished 92,000, nearly one-fifth of her population. Again I welcome you to Massachusetts, and with the hope and belief that these yearly meetings will prove a healthy and vitalizing stimulus to patriotism all over our fair land.

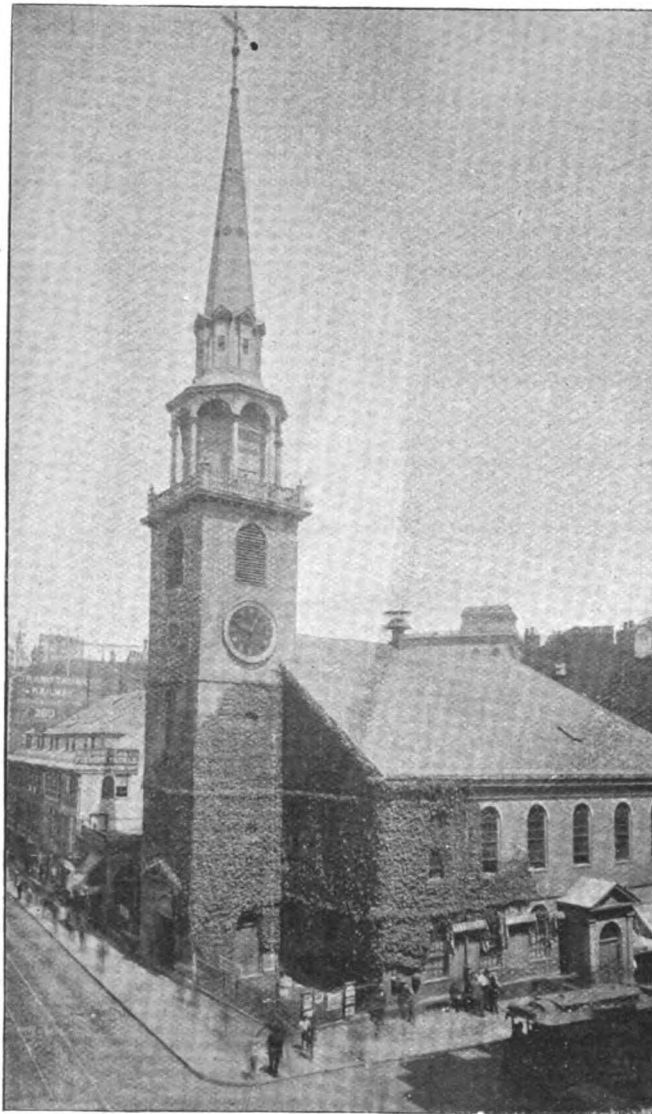
GENERAL PORTER'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Horace Porter, the President-General of the Society, responded with sincere and eloquent words of appreciation. He said:

REPLY OF PRESIDENT GENERAL PORTER.

Mr. President and Compatriots:—My first and most agreeable duty here is to express in the name of our National Society, to the members of the Massachusetts Society, our most profound acknowledgments, our deep sense of gratitude to them for their promptness in welcoming the coming guests; for their princely hospitality. The kindness which they have shown to us thus far, we shall carry away with us in our memories as one of the most cherished recollections of our lives.

One of the pleasantest features connected with our National Society is the fact that our National Congress has been accustomed to meet in the different cities of the land, each year in some new section of country, where we have been enabled to meet old friends, to make the acquaintance of new ones. It has done much to diversify and to spread the interest of the Society among the different States. Some years ago we met at Hartford. There we met in a State in which the air was redolent with patriotic recollections. It was an inspiration to all patriots to go "in and sojourn for a time" in that State. Then we met in the metropolis of the nation, in that grand historic room in our City Hall, known as the Governor's room; and there, during our deliberations, the portraits of Revolutionary sires seemed to look down approvingly on our work from the canvases which decorated the walls. Then we held, not only our national convention but



OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

our great national conclave, in that great and growing city by the sea which gave to the world that marvellous, that matchless spectacle of that grand World's Columbian Exposition (applause), the like of which will never be seen, the like of which will never be attempted, at least in our day. And then last year we went to the nation's capital. There we met in that city named after our great exemplar, one who had reached the highest eminence of human distinction, whose name is the most illustrious borne by living men, whose character changed men's ideas of political greatness, whose fame was so great that it reached even the House of Parliament, and there Fox had the courage to rise and say of him, "Illustrious man, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance," the immortal Washington. (Applause.) And now, upon this pleasant day, under these favorable auspices, we come to this great historic thoroughly Revolutionary city. Here we meet the first foot-prints in that grand march to freedom. Here we sit, under the very shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, almost within sight of the historic fields of Lexington and Concord, which you are looking forward with so much pleasure to visiting to-morrow.

I have been thrilled by listening to the admirable description the President of our Massachusetts Society has just given of the history of this temple in which we sit to-day. (Applause.) Why we, who are not familiar with Boston, speak of its public buildings, its State House, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Church. Just think of this historic building being erected more than one hundred years before Faneuil Hall. Why, when Faneuil Hall had its birth, this building was in the decrepitude of age. Years after this the State House was built. Yes, it is most interesting to listen to that description, to think that British cavalry used this place as a drill-hall, in which to prepare their men to go forth and out the throats of their countrymen, who were simply standing up honestly and manfully for what they believed their rights. (Applause.) Here, in this house of worship, there was the desecration of the clash of arms, and the floor of this temple of God was ruthlessly plowed by the hoof of the war steed. Thank God, all such wrongs were amply righted by our patriotic sires. (Applause.)

This Society has made so much progress throughout its existence, and particularly recently, that you may pardon me for alluding (I will do so very briefly) to some of the salient objects which have been accomplished.

This Society secured from Congress a law under which the records of service in the Revolution in the Executive Departments in Washington have been indexed, placed in a fire-proof building, in the Smithsonian Institution. That is the very basis upon which we found the membership of this Society, the thorough search made of those records giving an assurance that the credentials are ample for every com-patriot that enters this organization.

It has secured from Congress a law authorizing officers of the regular Army and Navy, who are members, to wear the badge of this Society on ceremonial occasions. That has a deeper significance than you may suppose. We are now forming what is equivalent to a State Society in France where the descendants of our patriotic allies live. Now, in that country, as in other countries in Europe, the laws do not authorize any one to wear publicly any decoration or badge, unless that is in some way authorized by the person's government, and we think that, under this law, this Society will be the only one entitled to wear publicly there its badge.

Some time ago, we secured from the New Hampshire Legislature, the construction and public dedication of the statue of that grand old hero, General John Stark.

It was this Society which originated the beautiful custom of Flag Day, setting aside June 14th for such celebration. (Applause.)

It obtained from the New York Legislature the passage of a law forbidding the display of foreign flags upon public buildings, unless the official representatives of a foreign power are the guests of a city or State, and the Governor, who promptly signed that law, is a member of this order. (Applause.)

Its members promoted the construction and took the place of honor in the dedication of the great monument to the heroes of Bennington in 1892.

It took the most prominent part in the centennial celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1893, when William Wirt Henry, the grandson of the great Patrick Henry, was selected from this Society as the orator of the day. (Applause.)

It has stimulated interest in the American Revolution by more than 200 public celebrations of anniversaries of important events.

It has preserved, as a permanent historical monument, the headquarters of Jonathan Trumbull, old Brother Jonathan, in Connecticut. (Applause.)

It has initiated the movement, to which we must give the entire credit to our Massachusetts Society, of the plan of marking the graves of the patriots of the American Revolution with bronze and iron markers. (Applause.) You see the specimens of them. They are here on the platform.

It has advocated the passage of a law by Congress forbidding the desecration of the national flag by use for advertising purposes, and promoted the general display of the flag on public schools. Let me say that that law of Congress would have passed the Senate if it had had a few days more time last session. We shall see that it becomes a law at the next session of Congress.

It has promoted historical research by offering to each of a large number of American colleges, for annual competition by the students, a large and handsome silver medal for the best essay upon "The Principals of the American Revolution;" also to schools a silver medal, and a bronze medal to certain scholars. The colleges, I am glad to say, are acting in co-operation with us heartily in this matter, and thirty of the leading colleges of this country will now compete for this gold medal prize. (Applause.)

It saved, by means of the law that has been passed in the New York Legislature, the desecration of the old historic building known as the City Hall in New York.

It has built an expensive monument at Dobbs Ferry to commemorate the spot where Washington and Rochambeau planned the Yorktown campaign.

It has presented national flags, portraits of Washington, and prize medals to large numbers of schools and academies in different parts of the country.

Its members in Chicago have organized a new military organization known as the Continental Guard. It consists, up to this time, of sixty members, and with its beautiful uniform and drill, it is one of the most attractive features of that organization. I have the pleasure of showing you a portrait, a full-length portrait of the Captain, Captain Grause, of that organization, in its handsome Continental uniform. (Applause.)

It has contributed, by the energetic efforts of its members, to the ap-

pointment of April 19th as Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, in place of the old Fast Day.

It has secured appropriations from the Legislature of Maryland and private individuals for a splendid monument in Baltimore to the men of the American Revolution, and after much labor an appropriation of \$40,000 by the National Government was very nearly obtained. That appropriation passed the Senate, and if there had been more time it would have passed the House. I hope that next year we may succeed in getting that appropriation, and we will then owe many thanks to the active and energetic president of the Maryland Society, Mr. Griffith. (Applause.)

It has arranged with the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn for erecting a grand monument in Prospect Park in that city in honor of Maryland's famous "400" in the battle of Long Island. That monument will be erected in time to be dedicated at the anniversary of that battle in August next.

These are only some of the steps which have been taken by this Society.

During the last year has been the banner year in the history of this Society. Let me say, briefly, that we formed new Societies last year in Montana and Utah, and about prepared to form one in South Dakota. We have now thirty-one Societies. There have entered this Society since its organization, 5,878 members. In this last year we have had 1,236 recruits (applause) and our honored Massachusetts Society heads the list. It gained 227 of these recruits. (Applause.) Not only have we gained largely in numbers, but very largely in men of public reputation, distinction, well known throughout the Union. We have leading admirals of the navy and generals of the army, governors of States, some of our most active members of Congress and a number of United States Senators.

One word more. I have some gavel here that will interest you. They are all historic. I have just been handed one this morning for use upon this occasion to which you have been called to order to-day, which the president of the Massachusetts Society tells me was made from a tree at Groton, near the home of Colonel William Prescott, who commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill. (Applause.) Many of you remember that last year was presented by our honored Society to the District of Columbia, this gavel made from the boxwood grown at Mount Vernon, Washington's tomb. (Applause.) This (indicating another) was presented last year in Washington by Professor Cable from the limb of a tree on the battlefield of Chickamauga, with a bullet embedded in it, as a token of fraternity and peace forever between the patriots of the South and the patriots of the North (applause), I had the pleasure of having presented to me only a few days ago, by Com-patriot Moore, formerly president of our honored Society of California, a gavel, of which the handle is made from the wood of an English vessel, which was chased into Newport harbor, and sunk in 1779 by Count de L'Estrang of the French fleet, then acting as our allies. An apprentice, in diving down, found that old wood. We cannot ascertain the name of the vessel, but it is enough for us to know that it was a hostile British vessel, and that it was sunk there. (Laughter and applause.) I think I may fairly say that it would be a very unpatriotic man who would refuse to come to order at the rappings of any one of these historic gavels. (Applause.)

And now, with your permission, we will proceed with the business of the Convention.

THE BUSINESS SESSION.

After the usual examination of credentials, and reports upon the six new States admitted since the last session, the roll of officers and delegates was then called and the following answered to their names:

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONGRESS.

The following officers and delegates were present:

Gen. Horace Porter, President General.
Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Vice-President General.
Thomas Ridgeley Griffiths, " "
Edwin S. Barrett, " "
John Whitehead, " "
Franklin Murphy, Secretary General.
C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General.
A. Howard Clark, Registrar General.
Henry Hall, Historian General.
Lucius C. Deming, Connecticut, Past President General.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Connecticut.—Gen. E. S. Greeley, William E. Chandler, Frank J. Narramore, Charles P. Cooley, Russell Frost.
California.—John W. Moore, U. S. N.
Delaware.—Herbert Harris, Nathan Gould, Rev. George M. Howe.
District of Columbia.—Dr. Sardis L. Crissey, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Charles W. Coombs, Mr. Noble D. Lerner, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, Bernard R. Green, Rufus Coffin.
Illinois.—Josiah L. Lombard, John D. Sargent, Francis T. Simmons, Fred. B. Perry, John D. Vandercook.
Iowa.—Damon N. Sprague, Wellington Russell.
Kentucky.—John C. Russell, John W. Beckley, William Barrett, Robt. A. Blood.
Maine.—Hon. Edward A. Butler, Vice-President; Dr. Henry S. Burrage, Archie L. Talbot, Col. John M. Adams, Dr. Charles E. Banks.
Maryland.—Col. William Ridgeley Griffiths, President; Samuel C. Rowland, Edgar G. Miller, R. Ross Holloway, Col. Charles T. Holloway.
Massachusetts.—Edwin Shepard Barrett, President; E. Jacob Forster, Vice-President; Nathan Appleton, Charles Hicks Saunders, John Homans, 2d; Charles Mountsavage Green, Levi Swanton Gould, Theo. Cornelius Bates.
Michigan.—Rev. R. W. Clark.
Minnesota.—Albee Smith, E. A. Sumner, C. B. Palmer.
Missouri.—George Elliot Leighton, President; Galus Paddock, Vice-President; Josiah Fogg, John Lewis Robards.
Nebraska.—John R. Webster.
New Hampshire.—Charles E. Daniels, President; Thomas Cogswell, William W. Bailey, Otis G. Hammond.



GEN. HORACE PORTER,
Pres't. Gen'l, Sons of American Revolution.

New Jersey.—John Whitehead, President; William H. Murphy, Weston Jenkins, John J. Hubbell, Walter S. Nichols.

New York.—Walter S. Logan, John Winfield Scott, Joseph Warren Cutler, Nathan Warren, R. C. Jackson, W. W. J. Warren, Trueman G. Avery.

Ohio.—Lucius B. Wing, President; B. V. H. Schultz.

Pennsylvania.—Major Howard Morton, Vice-President; Henry D. Sellers.

Rhode Island.—Edward Field, President; Hon. Olney Arnold, Christopher Rhodes, Hon. W. T. C. Wardwell.

Utah.—D. S. Lamson, John Homans, 2d; J. A. Davis.

Virginia.—Miles T. Phillips, Vice-President; B. B. Miner.

Vermont.—Col. R. J. Kimball, Col. C. S. Forbes.

Wisconsin.—W. Kunland Flint.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The reports of the general officers, which next followed, are of such interest and importance, that they are herewith given verbatim:

Report of the Secretary General.

The Secretary General is glad to report the Society in a most flourishing condition. Since our last meeting new Societies have been formed in Montana, Iowa and Utah, and the growth in the older Societies, which increases our membership over twelve hundred, has been greater than any other period of our history. Naturally, the material for membership is most plentiful in the Eastern States, but sons of Revolutionary ancestors have gone West in large numbers and the interest in the work of the organization is rapidly spreading throughout the whole West, and some of our Western Societies are larger than those in the East. The Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota Societies are especially active, and our Society in Iowa, although not yet a year old, exhibits unusual vigor.

The largest Society in our organization is Connecticut with 800 members, then follows Massachusetts with 630, showing the remarkable gain during the year of 227; then comes New York with 562, gaining through the year 162; the District of Columbia comes next with 416 members, and then follows our most important Western Society, Minnesota, with 315, having gained during the year 119; Illinois comes next with 326, showing a gain of 101; New Jersey follows with 292, having gained 16; Vermont is next with 231; then Maine, 209 members, having added 56 to its members during the past year; Ohio with 291, having gained 53, and the others follow along with somewhat smaller numbers.

The Executive Committee has had several meetings in New York at the office of the President General; at the meeting held on May 9th, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a silver medal of suitable size and design be offered for the best essay on Revolutionary history in the principal colleges of the country, the list of colleges to be decided by the President General, and that a gold medal be offered for the best essay among those who shall receive a silver medal.

At this meeting the Secretary General was requested to prepare a letter announcing the intention of the Society to offer these medals, and to send the same to some of the leading colleges of the country, the list for which was afterwards approved by the President General. In response to this letter, some twenty of our leading colleges have accepted the offer of the Society, and some of the essays have already been received. It has not been practicable to offer this medal to all the colleges of the country, but it is expected that the list will be very much increased this coming year, and the results to be derived from this movement by which a large number of intelligent young men of the country are induced to give special attention to the principles fought for in the War of the American Revolution must aid greatly in enlarging and reviving a spirit of ardent patriotism.

Under the auspices of the National Society, the Century Company of New York City has published a book entitled "The Century Book for Young Americans," an introduction to which was prepared by the President General.

At the meeting held on February 5th, it was resolved that the National Society should be incorporated by an act of Congress, and the Secretary General was requested to so inform the various State Societies and request them to send him the names of some of their prominent citizens who might be named as the incorporators. In response to this request, lists have been received from nearly all the States, and the names of distinguished citizens have been furnished in such numbers as to make it quite inconvenient to use them all. The Secretary General ventures the suggestion that the names of the national officers and the presidents of the various State Societies be used for this purpose. The Historian General has been charged with the duty of preparing the act of incorporation.

Reports of officers and lists of delegates to the Congress have been received from twenty-eight Societies, and the annual reports from about the same number; the few that are missing being in the hands of delegates present at the Congress who will deliver them later. The usual synopsis of these reports will be printed in the report of the proceedings of the Congress.

An effort was made during the year past to enlist a sufficient interest in the publishing of a National Year Book which should contain the names of all the members of the various State Societies. This, however, was not successful and the Executive Committee authorized the publishing of the Year Book for 1894, which was sent to all the members and delegates of the last Congress and all the officers of every State Society. The book is not complete, but its principal deficiency arises from the inability of its compiler to procure the information he desired. A second edition will doubtless be much more perfect, and it is believed that the form adopted is as satisfactory as any that could be suggested that did not give the membership.

The duties of the office of Secretary General demand considerable time. Communications are received daily from all over the country and questions come on all sorts of subjects, patriotic and otherwise, that need attention. Your Secretary General feels that he is not a model officer, but he has taken much time from a life busy beyond the average, to discharge as best he could the duties of his office, and has found positive pleasure in doing so. He could not have done as well as he has except for the cordial and unfailing assistance of his associates.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, Secretary General.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30, 1895.

Report of the Registrar-General.

Since April 30, 1890, when this National Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized by the union of the several independent State Societies, 5,878 patriotic Americans have fully established by competent evidence their lineal descent from soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution, and proofs of their eligibility to membership are now filed in the archives of the Society in Washington City, there preserved as memorials of patriots of the war for independence, and of their descendants.

During the year now closed 1,286 new members have been enrolled, and numerous applications are in process of perfection.

We have now thirty-one State Societies. In Connecticut the membership is 800; in Massachusetts, 630; New York, 563; the District of Columbia, 416; Minnesota, 350; Illinois, 326; New Jersey, 292; Vermont, 231; Maine, 209; and so on to the lately instituted Societies in Montana, with twenty-one, and Utah with twenty members.

Among the notable additions of the year are the two great-grandsons of the immortal Lafayette, Gaston de Sabune Lafayette, and Paul de Sahune, who have become members of the Massachusetts Society. To the Maine Society has been added the Indian Chief Soplel Salmore, aged 80, whose father, Captain Salmore Soctomah, of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, rendered valiant service in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1860 at the grand old age of 100 years. In Minnesota seven brothers have joined our ranks.

Suggestive of this vicinity is the fact that we have on the membership roll Lieutenant Warren Putnam Newcomb, U. S. Army, who is the only living lineal male descendant of Major-General Joseph Warren, and who is also a lineal descendant of the sturdy patriot and fighter, General Israel Putnam.

The requirements of our National Constitution assure the purity as well as the perpetuity of our Society. All application papers are subjected to rigid scrutiny by the State Registrars and Secretaries, and are then carefully examined and verified by the Registrar-General. No certificate of membership, no badge of the Society can be granted, until the claims to eligibility are thus fully proved.

This national supervision—a special feature of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the basis of our system—has proved invaluable to the Society in many ways. Failure to at once satisfactorily establish the verity of interesting family traditions of valiant service by grandfather or great grandfather at Concord fight, at Valley Forge and Yorktown, has inspired careful search in dusty garrets of old homesteads, and among the musty archives of the State and Nation to find the record evidence. Many of the forgotten records of the American Revolution that lay mouldering, and sometimes knocked about as useless, have thus been brought to light. No more precious American documents now exist than the military papers of the Revolution; none are now more carefully guarded from harm. They should all be preserved and the information therein made accessible to the people.

As an example of the patriotic generosity of this old commonwealth, I may state that the contents of ninety-six volumes of manuscript muster and pay-rolls, and other records telling of the service of the soldiers of Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War, have been carefully compiled on 600,000 index record cards, and these have been in constant daily use for the last year in answering the numerous requests of applicants for admission to the patriotic Societies. These cards are ready for publication, and will, we hope, be printed during the present year.

One of the most important results accomplished by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was the passage of the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1892, introduced in the Senate by Hon. Redfield Proctor, President of our Vermont Society, providing for the transfer of the Government records of the Revolution to the War department, where fifty clerks are now employed indexing the military service of every soldier. Under the additional Act of August 18, 1894, the information is now being prepared for publication by the same comprehensive index-record card system applied to the 2,500,000 enlistments of the late Civil War.

Though voluminous, the Revolutionary rolls in possession of the Government are very incomplete. The Legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and others of the thirteen original States, are earnestly asked to add to the National Rolls the information contained in their own precious Rolls of militia, minute men, and other State troops. In this way within a few months all existing records concerning each soldier of the Revolution will become accessible for ready reference, and all be published by the United States in memory of the men who made this nation.

In the early history of our Society many patriotic ladies applied for membership, and the question of their admission being discussed they were excluded from our ranks, but "God bless the noble women"—they have organized a Society of their own. To-day the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, founded in October, 1890, by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and a few associates, numbers nearly 9,000 members, and has regents in forty of the forty-four States.

Every member of our Society is proud of his descent from those heroic patriots who on the field of battle, or in Legislative halls, dared to uphold the right of liberty. Under the emblem of the minute man, with our motto, "Libertas et Patria," with a foundation as solid as the granite block on which the Concord Statue rests, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are active in the work of educating all Americans to love their country and its flag. A great American patriotic University are these Societies of SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Registrar-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1895.

CASH STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

The following is the Cash Statement of the Treasurer-General of the National Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for the year ending April 30th, 1895:

Balance cash on hand, May 1, '94. \$1,202 77

RECEIPTS.

Annual Dues, '95-6.....	\$1,268 75
Annual Dues, previous year.....	733 00
Certificates.....	718 00
Application Blanks.....	185 05
	<hr/> \$2,904 80

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery and Printing.....	537 31		
Certificates (Am. B. N. Co.).....	486 65		
Expenses Office Registrar-General.....	654 21		
Annual Reports, '94, Printing and Mailing.....	\$463 99		
Less amount contributed by Sec-General.....	320 00		
		143 99	
Year Book, '94, Printing and Mailing.....		444 71	
Expenses Convention, '94, Stenographer.....	70 00		
Trunk Line Ass'n.....	11 00		
		\$81 00	\$2,347 87
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....			\$ 556 98
Balance Cash on Hand, April 30, '95.....			\$1,759 70

(Signed)

C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer General.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1895.

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS BY STATES.

STATE.	DUES PREVIOUS YRS.	DUES 1895-6.	BLANKS.	CERTIFICATES.	TOTAL.
Arkansas.....	\$8.00			\$1.00	\$9.00
California.....		\$24.00	\$9.60	23.00	56.60
Connecticut.....	875.00	200.00		7.00	582.00
Dist. of Columbia.....		101.50		21.00	124.50
Illinois.....		81.25	24.00	108.00	209.25
Iowa.....	18.50	14.50	5.05	49.00	87.05
Indiana.....		20.00	4.80	22.00	46.80
Kansas.....	8.50	11.25	2.40	1.00	23.15
Kentucky.....		19.25	2.40	10.00	31.65
Louisiana.....					
Maine.....		52.00	2.40	40.00	94.40
Maryland.....		38.00		19.00	57.00
Massachusetts.....		152.25	12.00	90.00	254.25
Michigan.....	51.75	16.00	7.20	24.00	98.95
Minnesota.....	84.25	88.25	24.00	15.00	211.50
Missouri.....		25.00	14.40	9.00	48.40
Montana.....		5.25		14.00	19.25
Nebraska.....		5.25			5.25
New Hampshire.....		40.00	12.00	34.00	86.00
New Jersey.....	139.50	76.25	7.20	4.00	226.95
New York.....		137.75	48.00	138.00	323.75
Ohio.....	25.00			20.00	45.00
Oregon and Wash.....		32.50		17.00	49.50
Pennsylvania.....		15.75		6.00	21.75
Rhode Island.....		87.00	4.80	39.00	80.80
Utah.....		4.25	2.40		6.65
Vermont.....		54.50	2.40	10.00	66.90
Virginia.....		6.50			6.50
West Virginia.....					
Wisconsin.....	22.50	10.50			33.00
Total.....	\$733.00	\$1,268.75	\$185.05	\$718.00	\$2,904.80

The Committee upon Organization.

The Organizing Committee of the National Society, appointed a year ago, consists of Gen. A. W. Greely and Dr. George Brown Goode of Washington, Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, and John Winfield Scott and Henry Hall of New York City.

It was made the duty of this committee, first to revive the inactive Societies of Tennessee, Virginia and Delaware, which had not filed their application papers or paid their dues, and, next, to promote the planting of the Society in thirteen States and five Territories, in which our Society had never been organized.

Our Committee were exceedingly anxious to discharge the important duty entrusted to them, but were confronted at the outset by an entire lack of funds. The receipts of the National Society were so small as to be insufficient for anything except routine expenses and one or two enterprises undertaken for the prestige of the whole order. An attempt was made by our Committee to organize new Societies by letter-writing alone; but, after several months of effort, this plan had to be abandoned, as entirely impracticable. It is exceedingly difficult, by correspondence alone, to find a man of enthusiasm who will undertake the labor of organizing a new Society; and, in addition, the organizer of a new Society is not always able, however patriotic and willing he may be, to lay aside the duties of his business and incur the expense of printing, postage, and travel.

Finally, last fall, our Committee held a meeting in New York City, which was attended also by the President General, and lasted until late at night. After discussion, it was resolved to make an effort to raise a fund, large enough to employ a clerk, pay the traveling expenses of volunteer organizers, and supply embryo Societies with printed matter explaining the objects and achievements of the society. Gen. Porter, Secretary General Murphy, Mr. Hill, and various private members of the Connecticut and New York Societies made contributions to this fund; but it was not until February of this year, when the New York Society voted the handsome appropriation of \$500 for organizing work, that our Committee could actually begin active operations.

The Secretary of the Committee, John Winfield Scott, then provided quarters for a clerk at his office, 214 Broadway, New York City, and for the last two months the Committee have devoted themselves earnestly to the duty entrusted to them.

It gives us pleasure to report that the three inactive Societies, namely, Delaware, Virginia and Tennessee, have all been revived, and have entered upon a vigorous campaign, from which excellent results have already been obtained, and the creation of large and influential Societies is likely to follow.

VIRGINIA.—Virginia has reorganized, elected officers, filed the application papers of its present members with the Registrar General, and entered upon active recruiting work. The Society proposes to plant chapters in

the principal cities of Virginia. This movement, which grew out of a personal visit to Richmond by Charles W. Haskins, Treasurer General, is in the hands of William Wirt Henry, Barton H. Wise, Dr. Joseph A. White, and other competent and influential men.

TENNESSEE.—In Tennessee, the movement is in the hands of J. A. Cartwright, a lawyer and a member of the old Society. His earnest and active labors are entitled to the thanks of the National Society.

DELAWARE.—At the request of our Committee, Mr. Edward A. Sumner, lawyer, and a member of both the Minnesota and New York Societies, has made a personal visit to Delaware and called together the members of the old Society. An enthusiastic meeting has been held, fourteen eligible men being present, and twice that number signing the call. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has been requested to serve as acting president of the Society, and Frank R. Carswell, as acting secretary, and an active campaign has been begun, which will soon give us a fine Society.

NEW SOCIETIES.—Two new State Societies have been actually organized during the year. In Utah, Dr. George H. Penrose and others have enlisted the interest of some of the most prominent and influential men in the State, and are rapidly securing an excellent Society. They have been formally admitted to the brotherhood of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A State Society has also been organized in Montana, through the very public-spirited labors of the Rev. C. C. Bateman, chaplain of the regular army. It has been formally admitted to membership.

A State Society is now being formed in Texas by Philip Lindsley, a lawyer of the city of Dallas, with the co-operation of Mr. Evans, a prominent resident of Austin, the State capital. Sufficient progress has been made to ensure complete organization within a few months. The Texans propose to form a local chapter in every large city of their great State.

In Arizona, Major H. F. Robinson, inspector of rifle practice, and in South Dakota, Chambers Kellar, of Hot Springs, have been authorized to organize State Societies. Both have nearly enough members already to organize. E. E. Baldwin, a prominent and influential resident of Jackson, Miss., has also undertaken to form a State Society in Mississippi, and has already secured nearly enough members to organize.

In the State of Washington, with the full consent of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., founder of the Oregon-Washington Society, and after correspondence with our Committee, a separate State Society is now organizing in Washington. This movement originated with E. Weldon Young, an enthusiastic member of Col. Anderson's Society, and promises to add another new Society to our ranks the coming year.

The Committee are also promoting the formation of two Societies among American colonists abroad. One is forming in Paris, France, under the care of Richard H. Wyeth, a member of the New York Society, who is located in Paris in the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. The other is in Honolulu, Hawaii, where the movement is under the management of the Hon. W. H. Severance and others, all men of high position.

It is an interesting fact, that in these outlying regions our name of "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" is of distinct advantage to us. An effort made in France by a Society with a different name failed, in consequence of the omission of the word "American" from its name.

To summarize the work of the past year, we report that three inactive State Societies have been revived, and two new State Societies have been created, thus adding five Societies to our number during the year, and seven new Societies are now in process of formation—twelve Societies in all.

The Committee are now pressing on to other parts of the United States. If their labors are seconded by the leading men of the different Societies, another year ought to see the Society firmly planted in nearly every State and most of the Territories of the United States. It is expected that the hearty co-operation of the New York Society in the employment of a competent clerk, who is to be used for the work of both the New York Society and the National Organization Committee, will bring about most desirable results.

HENRY HALL,
A. W. GREELY, U. S. A.,
GEORGE BROWN GOODE, PH.D.,
E. J. HILL,
JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, secretary.

FURTHER BUSINESS.

Among the items of business transacted at the forenoon session, was the appointment of a committee of thirteen, to take charge of the placing of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (soldier of the Revolution) marker on the graves of all signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The secretary-general was directed to issue a circular requesting the secretaries of all State Societies to send copies of all official documents used in the operation of the Societies to the secretary-general, and to the secretary of each State Society, in order that the whole Society may become familiar with the best methods of operation, and invite suggestions for the promotion of membership in the Society, and plans for the development of patriotism in all citizens of the country.

John Winfield Scott of New York, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the National Society should appoint a committee of three to urge Congress to rebuild the old frigate *Constitution*, take the ship to Washington and use it for a national museum.

LUNCHEON AT THE PARKER HOUSE.

The Massachusetts State Society invited the delegates to an appetizing luncheon at the Parker House. After lunch a number of the delegates went to the Granary Burying Ground and marked the resting place of Capt. Robert Williams, who was Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Fourth Continental Massachusetts line. He was also treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

The Afternoon Session.

Upon re-assembling at 2:15 P.M., several resolutions were presented. The following was offered by Mr. Chas. E. Staniels of New Hampshire, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, THE SPIRIT OF '76, a monthly patriotic magazine, published in New York by private enterprise, has given full and frequent reports the work of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, thereby entitling it to some expression of appreciation and commendation; and,

WHEREAS, This service has been of special value from the fact that its issues also contain the news of all the organizations with entire fairness, thus enabling its readers to become well informed upon all that affects their interests; and,

WHEREAS, The influence of this magazine strongly and effectively assists in creating and extending a general patriotic interest among those from whom our Society must be recruited; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we ask for and expect no favors, not equally granted the other Societies, we, the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, do hereby express our appreciation of the assistance this magazine has thus given to our work, and we therefore urge our members generally, to become regular readers of its pages, and we commend it especially to the favorable attention of our State Societies.

As a slight token of this appreciation, the secretary general is hereby authorized to send a copy of this resolution to THE SPIRIT OF '76, to each of the secretaries of the State Societies for transmission to all the members, and at his discretion, to send to each member of the Society a copy of the next issue of the magazine.

THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT.

A resolution was presented, by Rev. R. W. Clark, of Detroit, endorsing the effort now being made by the Key Monument Association, of Frederick city, Maryland, to collect funds for the erection of a monument at that place, to the memory of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner. The whole matter was referred to the Maryland delegation, who later reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the National Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that the patriotic object of erecting a monument to the memory of the author of the Star Spangled Banner—Francis Scott Key—by the Key Monument Association, of Frederick city, Maryland, be, and the same is hereby endorsed and commended to the members of the various State organizations.

AN INVITATION FROM MINNESOTA.

The 350 members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, sent a very urgent invitation to the Society through Edward A. Sumner, a delegate, to hold its next session at St. Paul. A resolution was adopted to recommend to the Board of Managers that the invitation be complied with.

It was also voted that the Triennial Conclave, of all members who could attend, should be held in connection with the 1896 session.

Col. William Ridgely Griffith, of Maryland, invited the members of the Congress to attend the dedication on August 27th, of a monument to the Maryland "400" on the battlefield of Long Island, at Brooklyn.

The following resolution was also passed:

That the president-general appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to prepare a form for the organization of chapters in the various State Societies, and that this form be furnished by the secretary-general to such State Societies as may apply for the same.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hall of New York, providing that the State Societies should strive to have a general observance of "flag day," June 14, 1896, in all cities and municipalities in the country.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:

President-General, General Horace Porter.

Vice-Presidents General, General Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Virginia; Hon. Cushman K. Davis; Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Massachusetts; Hon. John Whitehead, of New Jersey; Colonel T. M. Anderson, of Oregon.

Secretary General, Franklin Murphy.

Historian-General, Henry Hall, New York.

Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark.

Treasurer General, Charles W. Haskins.

Chaplain-General, Bishop Cheeny of Chicago.

After a speech by General Horace Porter, accepting the re-election, and a vote of thanks to the Massachusetts State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the congress adjourned.

The Banquet at the Vendome.

Three hundred guests took their seats at 8 P. M. at a banquet, of which the Massachusetts State Society, which tendered it to

their guests, may be justly proud. The appointments were exceptionally elaborate, appropriate and perfect. This care of preparation extended to every detail of the menu, souvenirs, decorations and music.

Hon. E. S. Barrett made an excellent toast-master, and introduced in succession Hon. Winslow Warren, Governor Greenhalge, General Horace Porter, General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Hon. George C. Leighton, of Missouri, and Hon. John Whitehead, of New Jersey.

The following are some of the "crumbs" from the banquet table. They are offered only as disconnected fragments, and are not, of course, intended to fully represent the eloquent speeches delivered.

This is the most enthusiastic audience I ever saw but once, and that was at a meeting in New York, where the audience arose and cheered the opening prayer.—General Porter.

If the spirit of '76 can inflame our spirit with its quality like one magnet imparting its merit to another, where can we assemble better than in Boston, where the battle for better things began and the spirit of freedom sings in all the air triumphantly as the morning lark?—General Breckinridge.

The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION hold up before the people sound principles and the remembrance of the costly sacrifice and struggle which secured our liberties.—Hon. Winslow Warren.

To the westward a thousand miles within the waste of waters stands an island, which is as yet unknown to our galaxy of States, but should that star be added to our banner the name of a Chief Justice and Secretary of State of the new State of Hawaii will be found upon our roll, and so further the ends and aims of our society in that broad ocean.—General Breckinridge.

We want personal responsibility and individual courage. It is just as necessary now as on the battlefields of Concord and Lexington to secure the safety of the Commonwealth.—Governor Greenhalge.

Let us not forget that patriotism is the polar star which can guide us over the tempestuous seas of war at home and abroad.—Gen. Horace Porter.

The Excursion on May 2d.

If the Massachusetts State Society left anything undone in the way of entertaining their guests, it was not noticed. Complimentary tickets to Lexington and Concord and return were provided for all, and at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the party started out to parallel the journey of Paul Revere.

A half hour's ride sufficed to reach Lexington, where all disembarked and visited the historic site where the first blood of the War of the Revolution was shed.

CONCORD.

Continuing the journey by the next train, old Concord was soon gained.

The train was stopped near the old "North Bridge," a mile from the village, and the party crossed

the bridge to the site of the battle, now marked by the statue of the minute man, thence on to the house shown in the distance in the accompanying illustration, which is the home of Hon. E. S. Barrett.

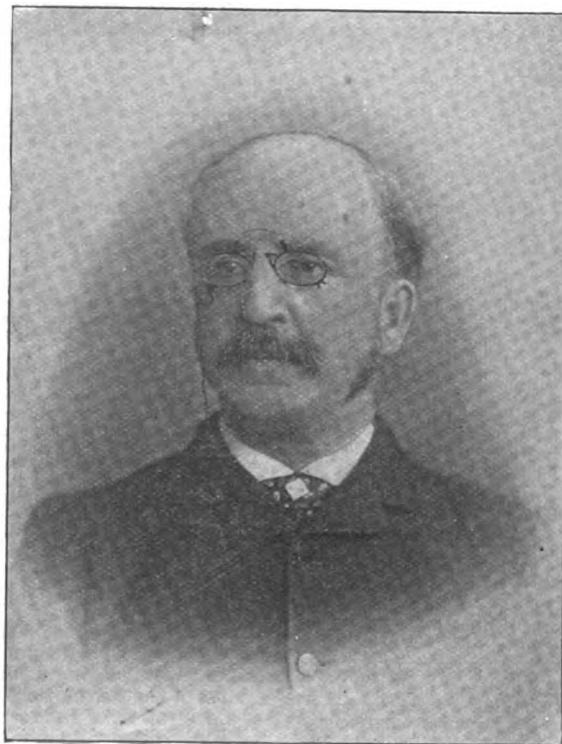
The story of the battle was told by Mr. Barrett, to the party who gathered about the monument, and he then led the way to his home, where preparations had been made to receive and entertain the visitors in a royal style.

Mrs. Barrett was introduced as a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, whose ancestors for over 200 years had lived in the vicinity, and one of them had participated in the battle.

Mr. Barrett stated that the position of the American forces at the beginning of the fight was about where his house is situated, and that they were commanded by Col. James Barrett, his great grandfather, and that Captain Barrett (his son, and his own grandfather), commanded a company in the engagement.

General Porter appropriately expressed to the host and hostess the appreciation of the party for the entertainment offered, and at 2 P. M. carriages were taken (provided by the ever present Massachusetts Society), and all the points of interest in the village were visited and explained by Mr. Barrett.

At 4 P. M., the train was taken for Boston, and the Sixth Annual Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was a thing of the past.



HON. E. S. BARRETT, OF CONCORD, MASS.

THE ATHENÆUM PORTRAIT, FREE.

Any person sending THE SPIRIT OF '76 two new subscriptions (and two dollars) will be presented free with a full-sized (22x28) Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington.

While it should be understood that this portrait is not the \$5 "photo-gravure" edition, which is being placed in many of the schools by patriotic societies, we guarantee that it is of the same size and from the same original painting, and produced by a "special process," which renders it difficult to determine which is the better.

This portrait, copies of which are offered free as a premium by THE SPIRIT OF '76, was painted from life by Gilbert Stuart in Philadelphia, probably in the spring and summer of 1796. The sittings were in Stuart's studio, which, according to the best accounts obtainable, was in a barn which he fitted up just outside of the city. The portrait, with that of Martha Washington, which was being painted at the same time, was probably intended for Mount Vernon, as they were both ordered by Mrs. Washington, herself.

It was the ambition of Stuart's life to paint a satisfactory portrait of Washington. He left a lucrative patronage abroad to return to America expressly for this purpose. He went to Philadelphia with a letter of introduction from John Jay, and looked upon the features of Washington for the first time at one of the receptions given by the President.

Although Stuart was a man self-possessed in society, he was entirely overcome by the commanding presence before him. This feeling seems to have lasted in the sittings which Washington gave him shortly afterward, for the portrait which was the result of these sittings was so unsatisfactory to the painter that he erased it from the canvas.

After this Stuart seems to have regained his self-possession in the presence of his sitter, for this Athenæum portrait, which was the result of subsequent sittings, proved entirely satisfactory to the artist, to Washington himself, and to all who were familiar with his features.

So pleased was Washington with the likeness that he said to Stuart that he would sit for him again at any time.

There have been several explanations given of why the portrait was left unfinished, of which the most probable is the following: Stuart was making replicas of this portrait while it was yet on his easel, and in this way the portrait was a source of considerable income to him. Washington, on finding this to be the case, and knowing of Stuart's desire to retain the original, consented to accept a replica in its place. Stuart then had no reason for finishing the picture, as he intended never to sell it, believing it would be the most valuable legacy he could leave to his family. Furthermore, he was never interested in painting more than the face itself. The painting of everything else in a portrait was a task to him.

Neagle, the portrait painter, seeing it in Stuart's studio in Boston a long time after it was painted, asked him then if he ever intended to finish it. He replied that he did not, saying that he should leave it as a legacy to his family, and believed it would be far more valuable if handed down as it was painted, with Washington before him.

On Stuart's death the picture was inherited by his widow, and was afterward sold by her to a number of gentlemen who subscribed for the purchase of it, and was presented by them to the Boston Athenæum. It is from its present owner that the picture takes its name of the Athenæum portrait.

The picture is excellent and worthy a place in any home. It will certainly give satisfaction.

Any one who wishes to do something to help extend the influence of THE SPIRIT OF '76, can

do what is most acceptable to us, by recommending this magazine to their friends, and securing and sending to us the "two new subscriptions."

Almost any one will subscribe for this paper and pay \$1 for it if asked to do so.



THE GILBERT STUART PORTRAIT.

VIEWING HISTORICAL SPOTS.

THAT Philadelphia's public educators are abreast of the times is evident from the fact that they have adopted the historical-pilgrimage plan. As was announced yesterday in *The Call's* weekly school article, there has been arranged a May day trip to Valley Forge for Saturday, May 11th. On that date it is hoped to have a great excursion of teachers and pupils to one of Pennsylvania's most historic spots.

As a practical method of teaching history the pilgrimage plan is the best in some respects that has yet been adopted. It gives to the dry records of the past an interest that the printed page is incapable of inspiring. It takes the student right to the scene of the incidents and events about which he learns in his text books and thus impresses

upon his memory as nothing else could do the facts which it is desired he should remember.

Take, for instance, the proposed trip to Valley Forge. All of those who go may be familiar with the place Valley Forge occupies in our Revolutionary history, but the visit will enable them to get clearer ideas and more distinct impressions of the spot where General Washington and his ragged, half-starved army of patriots spent that memorable winter over one hundred years ago.

Not only will the visit to Valley Forge teach a lesson in history, but it will teach a lesson in patriotism and those principles to which the great captain of liberty and independence and his faithful followers devoted "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors."—*Philadelphia Call*.

THE GRANDCHILDREN NEXT.

A NEW Colonial Society has been started in Washington. We have had the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the Society of COLONIAL WARS, the Society of COLONIAL DAMES, and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and now we are to have the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a Massachusetts woman hav-

ing the honor of being the originator and first president of the organization. It will soon be time to start a Society of the grandchildren of the Revolution, and we poor people who have no ancestry of illustrious names will not be in it. We perhaps can live in the present, and not in the past. —*Newport, R. I., News*.

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MAY, 1895.

May Anniversaries.

- May 1, 1776—Massachusetts expunges name of King from legal proceedings and assumes her own name.
" 1, 1778—Engagement at Crooked Billet, Pa.
" 2, 1790—Death of General Wooster, from wounds received at Ridgefield (born at Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710).
" 4, 1775—Rhode Island renounces allegiance to the King.
" 5, 1775—Engagement at Martha's Vineyard.
" 5, 1779—Delaware joins the Confederation.
" 6, 1776—Engagement at Plains of Abraham, Canada.
" 6, 1780—Engagement at Lanneau's Ferry, S. C.
" 7, 1780—Battle of Fort Moultrie, S. C.
" 8, 1777—Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.
" 8, 1778—Battle of Bordentown, N. J.
" 8, 1779—British fleet take Norfolk and Portsmouth.
" 8, 1780—Engagement at Sullivan's Island, S. C.
" 9, 1779—Battle of Fort Nelson (Norfolk), Va.
" 10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.
" 10, 1775—The second Continental Congress.
" 10, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
" 10, 1807—Death of Rochambeau in France (born at Vendome, July 1, 1725).
" 11, 1775—"Lexington Alarm" posted in Charleston, S. C.
" 11, 1779—Engagement at Charleston Neck, S. C.
" 11, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
" 12, 1775—Seth Warner takes Crown Point.
" 12, 1780—Surrender of Charleston, S. C.
" 12, 1781—Engagement at Fort Motte, S. C.
" 12, 1783—Organization of the Society of the Cincinnati.
" 14, 1775—Engagement at Fort St. John, Canada.
" 14, 1781—Engagement at Croton River, N. Y.
" 14, 1781—Engagement at Nelson's Ferry, S. C.
" 15, 1776—Virginia directs her delegates to propose Independence in Congress.
" 15, 1778—Congress passes the measure for instituting governments by the people.
" 15, 1778—Resolution of Congress giving half pay for seven years to officers serving until end of the war.
" 15, 1781—Engagement at Fort Granby, S. C.
" 16, 1775—Benedict Arnold attacks St. John's.
" 17, 1776—National fast.
" 19, 1777—Engagement at Amelia Island, Fla.
" 19, 1778—Battle of the Cedars, Canada.
" 19, 1790—Death of Gen. Israel Putnam, at Brooklyn, Conn. (born in what is now Danvers, Mass., January 7, 1718).
" 20, 1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled, and people declared rebels by Parliament.
" 20, 1775—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
" 20, 1778—Unsuccessful attempt of British to surround Lafayette's troops at Barren Hill.
" 20, 1834—Death of Lafayette in Paris (born in his castle at Charegnac in Auvergne, September 6, 1757).
" 21, 1775—Engagement at Grape Island, Mass.
" 21, 1781—Engagement at Silver Bluff, S. C.
" 21, 1781—Engagement at Fort Galkin (Fort Dreadnaught), Ga.
" 21, 1782—Engagement at Ogechee Road, near Savannah, Ga.
" 22, 1780—Battle of Johnstown, N. Y.
" 22, 1780—Engagement at Caughnawaga, N. Y.
" 22 to June 19, 1781—Battle at Ninety-six, S. C.
" 23, 1777—Capture of Sag Harbor, on Long Island, by Americans.
" 23, 1783—Death of James Otis at Andover (born at West Barnstable, Mass., February 5, 1726).
" 24, 1781—Engagement at Augusta (Fort Cornwallis), Ga.
" 24, 1783—Engagement near Sharon, Ga.
" 26, 1778—Engagement at Vandeuil, Canada.
" 27, 1775—Engagement at Hogg Island, Mass.
" 27, 1775—Engagement at Noddie's Island, Mass.
" 28, 1780—Engagement at Waxhaws, S. C.
" 29, 1790—Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
" 31, 1778—Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS FREE.

The portrait of Washington offered free as a premium to any one sending us two new subscribers, is the full sized (22 x 28) Athenæum Gilbert Stuart picture. It is an admirable work of art, and of a quality of reproduction which should give entire satisfaction.

TWO NATIONAL MEETINGS.

The meetings of two National Societies have taken place in Boston during the past month. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met on the 19th for their annual session, were cordially welcomed by their brethren of the local Society, transacted a large amount of business, were delightfully entertained, and dispersed to their homes, carrying with them an agreeable memory of their reception in one of the most beautiful and hospitable cities of the United States. The session was devoted to routine annual proceedings. Two features of the transactions were of especial interest to other Societies.

First, the convention voted that the several State Societies of the order should be requested to revise their respective constitutions so as to exclude "collaterals" hereafter from membership. We do not understand that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have power to enforce this request peremptorily, because they do not have any system of national supervision over admissions to membership. But, in all probability, the State branches will accede to the request which has been made. Should they do so, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will have put an end to a feature of their State constitutions which has given cause for criticism in the past.

The other feature of marked interest was the fact that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION took no action looking toward a union with the other Society. By general agreement, the subject did not come up for discussion. If one were to judge of the reason for this from remarks made by individual delegates, it would appear that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have the idea firmly fixed in their minds that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have not all proved their eligibility to membership. The SPIRIT OF '76 should probably be content with stating the fact itself, and forbear from comment, the purpose of this magazine being to present the views of each Society fairly and dispassionately, and abstain from partisanship.

The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were to have met on April 30th, in Boston, but postponed their congress for one day, in order to allow their President General to deliver the oration in New York City at the dedication of the Washington Arch, the most important monument which has ever been erected to the Father of his Country, with the exception of the great shaft at the national capitol. They met, accordingly, May 1st, transacted official business, received the compliment of a banquet from the local Society, and on the second day visited the battlefields of Lexington and Concord. They were favored with beautiful weather, and dispersed on May 2d, full of enthusiasm for the Society and its objects, and of gratitude to the Massachusetts Society. While many of the delegates were disappointed that they had not been invited to a conference on the subject of union by the other Society, the meeting was absolutely free from unfriendly criticism, and no action was taken, the delegates being absorbed in the agreeable labor of listening to reports and planning for much public work in the future. An interesting incident in the closing hour was the reading of a paper from Dr. George Brown Goode, formerly Registrar General, who, for the information of those present, explained how the system of national supervision enforced by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION makes it absolutely impossible for anyone to be a member of any State Society in the order, unless he had clearly proved his lineal descent from an ancestor in the War for Independence. Dr. Goode's high character and long experience in the Smithsonian Institution entitle his explanations to great weight, and indicates that the opinion of the other Society concerning the membership of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION rests upon a mistaken basis.

The two Societies now enter upon another year of work. While it is difficult to understand what it is which keeps the Societies apart, it is apparent that neither of them yet feels the need of union. Possibly, there is room for a friendly rivalry in the matter of promoting the objects which both hold dear, and it

is also quite possible that each one will do more under the spur of rivalry than both united would do.

FOR FLAG-DAY—JUNE 14th.

The appeal made to the American public by the ladies and gentlemen of Frederick City, Maryland, who are working gratuitously and energetically as the "Key Monument Association," should not come in vain to anyone. Their work and aims, described elsewhere in this issue, are purely in the interest of gratitude to a true patriot, who put into golden expression the devotion in the heart of every American who feels as he should toward "the loveliest flag that floats."

In writing the "Star Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key touched the strongest force that lives—that of public sentiment. Nothing has ever been written that stirs the patriotic fire in the soul sooner. This magazine, therefore, heartily commends the monument to do honor to the memory of the poet; and hopes every one of its readers will send some contribution, large or small, to the "Key Monument Association," Frederick City, Maryland, and thus have a share in raising the monument.

This Association especially requests that some recognition of the services of Francis Scott Key should be incorporated into the patriotic exercises of all schools on Flag Day, June 14th, and that a contribution from the pupils of each should be forwarded.

HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGES FOR SCHOOLS.

Like all other sciences, that of pedagogy has made great progress since the early days of this country. In those days scholastic attainments depended more on the pupil, and less on the teacher than now. During the last fifty years, educators have given so much attention to the laws that govern the mind, that they have learned the best ways of dealing with the blank spaces in the youthful brain, not only to waken ambition, but to make the most enduring impressions. So the old methods, by which our parents and grandparents and even ourselves were educated, have been laid aside for those more in accordance with the laws of psychology. We are much indebted to the Germans for the new methods; the principles of Pestalozzi and Froebel proving so admirable with the younger pupils, are being carried into the higher grades, and study, instead of being a dread and a drudgery, is now, to the bright young student, a positive delight.

The new methods are especially applicable to teaching history, and to those who are fortunate enough to live near historic ground, there is no excuse for ignorance. The system of class pilgrimages to historic sites has been found to work excellently in this country as well as others, and the schools of New York are well situated to use it. The stupid argument that "what was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us," has no weight in these days, and the school-meeting orator of the back woods who said, according to the old story, that "Dan'l Webster was one of the likeliest boys ye ever see; but he took a notion he must have a college eddication, so he went off and that's the last ye ever heerd of him,"—forms a sharp contrast to our modern orators and their views. Concerning the importance of the sites to be visited, and the history to be learned in the vicinity of this city, we cannot do better than quote from the speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the New York Central Railroad, at a recent banquet of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He said:

It is well for New Yorkers to remember that while great battles were fought and great events transpired in all the others of the thirteen colonies, the storm center never moved from our own State. Here from the beginning to the end of the struggle was the crucial contest. To command the line of the Hudson was the one aim of the British War Office, of the British Admiralty and of the British commanders on this continent. For it Henry Clinton stayed in New York with the mass of the British army; for it the brilliant and accomplished Major André became a spy and was hanged; for it Burgoyne marched from Canada and was defeated at Saratoga. Once possessed of the line of the Hudson, the colonies would have been hopelessly divided and could have been crushed in detail.

Elsewhere in this issue THE SPIRIT OF '76 outlines a one day's history lesson by this method, from New York City up the Hudson

as far as Newburgh and return. The teacher and class can make all the points indicated, and return the same evening, bringing home not only the exact knowledge of facts pertaining to the history of our nation, but with new impulses of patriotism to be gained in no other way.

BURIED ROMANCES.

The great awakening of interest in everything that pertains to the birth of this nation, due almost wholly, no doubt, to the work and influence of the patriotic Societies, has resulted in much careful research. Not only the large city libraries are being ransacked, but old books that have been forgotten in the remote corners of private libraries are being brought to light and consulted. In many a garret in city and country, but particularly in the old houses in the older towns and villages and country places, the old chests and boxes that "belonged to Grandfather or Uncle John," have once more been opened. They have been only a worry to the careful housekeepers for a hundred years; for they contained "nothing but old letters and papers," which must not be thrown away, and yet seemed almost worthless. They must be pulled out from their corners twice a year, at the housecleaning, wiped off and put back, and many a tired woman, now gone to her long rest, has "wished the old things in the bottom of the river." But now, what a change! Instead of being worthless, the old documents are priceless. But for these old letters written by father's grandfather or mother's Uncle John, or this old diary kept by great-grandmother when she was a girl, Henry could not prove his eligibility to the "SONS," nor Edith to the "DAUGHTERS" or "DAMES." So, many a rainy day is being spent with the old papers, and thus much unpublished history is being mined. We are really getting acquainted for the first time with our forbears, and the names that seemed so vague to us before, now walk out of the shadowy past with a firm step and wearing a definite identity. By this means, too, delightful romances come to light: true stories of heroic bravery; patient self-abnegation for some high motive; love crowned with blessing after tortures of distressing circumstances, and persevering ambition through many struggles attaining the desired goal. These stories the SPIRIT OF '76 will publish from time to time.

A PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY.

No organization of men or women, it is safe to say, has done more, if as much, towards promoting the national feeling and doing away with sectional differences, besides stimulating patriotic ardor, than the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The other patriotic Societies of women have the same object, but are, as yet, smaller in numbers. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION enrolled 4,000 new members last year, and now numbers nearly 9,000. Thus it is the largest patriotic organization in the country, and with the purpose of inculcating the highest and purest patriotism, unstained by personal or political interests, its members are constantly making thorough and careful study of American history. It is a thoroughly Americanizing element in our complicated national life.

REVERENCE THE AGED.

We should do well to copy from the Chinese a reverence for the aged, and those who are fortunate enough to have the opportunity should learn from them, while they are here, all that they can tell about their ancestors and early events.

A Timely Suggestion.

MANY graduating classes are presenting to their teachers or schools, the "Makers of our Nation" series of portraits. Those of Washington and Lincoln are especially favored. Up to date this series includes, Washington, Lincoln, John Jay, Longfellow, Holmes, Motley and Prescott. A full description may be secured, free, by addressing A. W. Elson & Co., 146 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

[Arranged alphabetically. Where two societies have the same name, the order is determined by the name of the secretary.]

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Ass Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 20th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.—Henry Axtell Prince, 54 William Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Miss Earle, cor. 9th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Morris R. Ferris, 488 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 West 44th Street, New York City.
MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Frank M. Avery, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Western Reserve (Ohio) Society **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was assisted by the Western Reserve Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, in commemorating the beginning of the War for Independence at the Battle of Lexington,



April 19th, by a banquet at the Hollenden, Cleveland, on Friday evening. This Society is only three years old, but it already numbers among its members many representative men, and its reports show phenomenal growth. Plans are being made for placing a fine bronze statue of Washington in the Public Square, Cleveland, and to hang the portraits of Washington and Lincoln in every school house in the Western Reserve. This Society has jurisdiction over twelve counties in Ohio, and it aims to hold a meeting this year in each of the twelve county seats. They kindly acknowledge that the suggestion of some of their plans for progressive work came from reading *THE SPIRIT OF '76*.

THE Michigan Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** has just closed a year of encouraging prosperity. Twenty-six new members have been received, and thirteen more applications are now waiting for the State Board to act on their admission. This Society submits all applications to a rigid scrutiny, requiring each to show documentary evidence of descent from some active promoter of the independence of the nation. A resolution was passed at their annual meeting approving the naming of streets and public places after famous men of our own history, as tending to foster a spirit of patriotism. The Society will soon incorporate under the laws of the State. The officers elected were: President, H. B. Ledyard; vice-president, R. Storrs Willis; registrar and treasurer, Dr. F. H. Edwards; secretary, Henry S. Sibley.

THE **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** and **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** of Rhode Island will petition the Legislature of that State to enclose and suitably mark the grave of John Waterman, the only grave of all those that crowded the field at Valley Forge that was marked so that it can now be identified. He was a Rhode Island soldier. The ground is owned by Geo. A. Piersol, of the University of Pennsylvania, who will deed it to the State on condition that it be enclosed and a suitable monument erected.

THE notice sent to members of the Massachusetts **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, to assemble at Lexington on the 19th of April for the Patriots' Day exercises, contained a very kind commendation of the *SPIRIT OF '76*, for which we wish to express our grateful appreciation.

THE Illinois **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** united with the Massachusetts Society in Chicago on the 19th of April in doing honor to "Patriots' Day," the 120th anniversary of the beginning of the War of the Revolution at the Battle of Lexington. A grand banquet was held in the Auditorium banquet hall, under the management of committees composed of leading men of both Societies. Mr. Edward G. Mason, president of the Chicago Historical Society; Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, Mr. John V. Cheney, librarian, Newberry Library; and Rev. Ernest Stires, rector Grace Church, Chicago, delivered addresses. Good music added its inspiration, and the spirit which animated our sires in '76 was made to burn in the hearts of their children in '95.

It is proposed to try to secure the passage of a bill by the Legislature of New York condemning the property where Fort George was situated, on the northern part of Manhattan Island, known as Harlem Heights, for a public park. Much interest is felt in the movement, as the sight is important historically, and there is no more beautiful view to be had from any point in the city of New York. Some of the leading members of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** are interested in it. It seems a pity that it was not thought of sooner, for during the past few months some of the old earthworks of the fort have been shoveled away.

THE wedding of Miss Amy Halliday Warren, daughter of Mr. William W. J. Warren of New York city, to Mr. William Samuel Titus, also of New York, occurred on Wednesday evening, April 17th, at No. 10 East Eleventh street. At the wedding reception which followed many of the **SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** were in attendance. The bride is an estimable and cultivated lady of prepossessing appearance, an accomplished student and musician. The bride's father is one of the Board of Managers of the New York State Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**.

"THE Empire State Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**" is the name under which the New York Society has recently become incorporated. Among the prominent names are Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ira Bliss Stewart, John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, Frederick D. Grant, Stephen M. Wright, John Winfield Scott, Elbridge G. Spaulding, J. Warren Cutler, H. C. Duval, William S. Webb and Horace Porter. The Society's object is like that of the National Society, "To perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved the independence of the American people."

THE New Hampshire Society **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was compelled to postpone the annual meeting from April 17th to May 8th, on account of the flood. On that date it will be held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, at Concord, N. H. A very attractive programme has been arranged and the attendance promises to be large and enthusiastic, and every indication points to a most interesting gathering. One of the most honored guests will be Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America." He is expected to respond to the toast "The American Flag" at the banquet.

W. W. KENLY, a member of the New York **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, has three aunts living, "all sound mentally and physically," as he says, who are daughters of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, an officer from Maryland in the Revolution. They are: Mrs. Caroline L. Watkins, aged nearly ninety-two; Mrs. Margaret G. Warfield, in her seventy-seventh year, and Mrs. Alvina C. Clarke, in her seventy third year. They all live in Maryland.

A FINE programme of exercises was carried out in the Central High School Building, on the occasion of the presentation, by the Buffalo Chapter, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of the Stuart Portraits of Washington to the public schools of Buffalo. The presentation, on behalf of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was made by Mr. C. M. Bushnell, and the acceptance, on behalf of the schools, by Prof. H. P. Emerson, superintendent of the schools.

THE New Hampshire **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** have recently received a large accession to their membership, including two ex-Governors, a Justice of the Supreme Court, the State Librarian, a Judge of Probate, a Congressman, an ex-United States Senator, the Speaker of the House and president of the Senate and other men of similar standing. The men of the Granite State are now preparing to take a more active interest in public demonstrations.

THE Louisiana SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have appointed a committee of three to revise their constitution. Circulars setting forth the object and aims of the Society are to be posted in all clubs and business exchanges, and descendants of soldiers of the Revolution are to be asked to send in their applications for membership.

THE California Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, send out their call to members to assemble in honor of Lexington Day, April 19th, headed by their insignia, under the legend: "Instituted, October 23d, 1875." They also commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, April 15th, by a "Tree Planting" in Oakland.

THE Maryland Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have completed their arrangements with the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the erection of a \$3,000 granite monument in Prospect Park, in honor of Maryland's famous "400" in the battle of Long Island. The dedication will take place in August with important public demonstrations and military ceremonies.

GEN. HORACE PORTER will be the orator at the dedication of the monument to be erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to the memory of the brave Marylanders in the Battle of Long Island. The Monument is being erected by the Maryland Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ONE of the delegates representing Ohio in the National Convention of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Boston, May 1st and 2d, is Mr. L. B. Wing, who is a son of a soldier of the Revolution. Most of the members are either grandsons or great-grandsons.

J. MOSS IVES won the \$20 prize given by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Connecticut, for the high school of Hartford, and Lawrence A. Howard the \$20 prize for the common school division. Six smaller prizes were also won in each school.

TWO volumes of the records of service in the Revolution will be issued by the State of Massachusetts this year. The State has been inspired to take this action by the unceasing and energetic efforts of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Minnesota Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, fourteen new members were admitted, all of whom were descended from men connected with noted events in the War of the Revolution.

ADVICES from Seattle state that the Washington SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have filed articles of incorporation. One of the objects of the organization is to "impress members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers."

A BANQUET in Columbus, O., on the 10th of May, will celebrate the veneration in which the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that State hold the men who captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1775.

THE Society of COLONIAL WARS and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION lose each a member in the sudden death of Mr. Cliffe Bazin Downs of New York, on the 21st of April.

THE Missouri Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION claim the nearest living relative of George Washington among their members.

IN Massachusetts, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION include in their membership nineteen living sons of soldiers of the War for Independence.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION united in celebrating Lexington Day in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE next General Council of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, will be held in October. At the last one resolutions of regret were adopted deploring the loss of Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, an honorary vice-president of the Society.

MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, states that "a magnificent basket of flowers was sent her from the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who held their annual celebration at the Waldorf, April 19th."

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812 in New Orleans, held their monthly meeting on the 2d of April, and elected Mrs. Lewis Graham to the vacant position of Regent.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Brownson Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Arlington, Vt., is somewhat remarkable, being composed entirely of descendants from the Brownson ancestors. The twelve charter members who organized three years ago all had the same great grandfather, Timothy Brownson, a member of the "Council of Safety," and a friend of Governor Chittenden. The one from whom the rest of the Chapter are descended is Gen. Gideon Brownson, a "Green Mountain Boy," who was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Ethan Allen's first wife was Mary Brownson, and this Chapter will erect a stone to her memory in the Arlington churchyard this coming summer.



THE Georgia DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are working with all the energy of enthusiastic women—and that is saying a great deal—to enlist the interest of the women of all the States to make the Woman's Building at the coming Atlanta Exposition the most complete and interesting of anything that is shown there. The great "Woman's Day" will be October 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and every DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and every COLONIAL DAME is invited, as well as every other society or non-society woman who loves her country and is glad she is a woman.

HELEN S. FRENCH, historian of the Sequoia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, Cal., sends a number of items concerning that Society, which we are obliged to mention briefly. Mrs. Wm. Alvord, their first Regent, has presented the Chapter with a beautiful flag. Lexington Day, last year, these ladies planted a "Liberty Tree," which is as vigorous as the patriotism of its fair cultivators.

"For never grew Tree so grandly fed,
From the mingled dust of a nation's dead."

This year the day was celebrated by a grand reception at the Occidental Hotel, where the Sequoia Chapter entertained four hundred guests. Reference is made to the bereavement experienced by the whole Society in the death of their beloved associate, Mrs. Nancy M. Lynde, aged 96.

At a meeting of the Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newark, N. J., Mrs. A. F. R. Martin said:

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have contributed generously to the fund for the statue of George Washington to be presented to France by American women; also to the Mary Washington monument fund, and they have procured and hung in the White House a full-length portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first president-general of the National Society. They have made a collection of Revolutionary relics of lasting value, and now are planning to build, at a cost of \$300,000, a permanent memorial in Washington, to be called Continental Hall, which will be the home and headquarters for the Society, and where books, papers and relics will be preserved which will be of value to the Nation. During the past year the number of States represented has increased from sixteen to forty-five, and a regent has been appointed for Alaska.

OLD General Wayne Tavern, in Lower Merion, Pennsylvania, where Generals Washington and Wayne were sheltered in the olden times, was transferred into a quaint colonial house by the ladies of the Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for their meeting on April 17th. It was filled with antique articles of furniture, china, linen, curtains, etc., of priceless value to their possessors. More venerated than all this Society's treasures is its honorary member, Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxon, aged ninety-four years, who was present. She was spoken of in our last number.

MRS. JERVIS SPENCER, Regent of the Maryland Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, entertained the Society at her home on Lexington Day. This anniversary is unusually significant to Mrs. Spencer's family. The old homestead, near Pikesville, which has been in their family for generations, is named "Lexington." The mansion was just being finished when the battle was fought, and was named in its honor.

"SONGS AND SCENES FROM TRILBY," under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was a great success, both artistically and financially. It was a series of tableaux with music, arranged by Mrs. E. B. Harvier, and given in the Lyceum Theatre, April 15th, for the benefit of the Barnard College Chair Fund.

THE Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Ansonia, Conn., is named in honor of the mother of Gen. William Hull, who was also the grandmother of Commodore Isaac Hull. She may well be called the mother of heroes, as three of her sons served with distinction in the Revolution; five grandsons in the War of 1812, and many descendants in our Civil War, among them Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Georgia. The Chapter has not been organized a year, but has thirty-three members and is growing in interest as well as numbers.

THE Faith Trumbull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently listened to an interesting paper by Miss E. E. Bartlett of New Haven, Conn., on the life of John Trumbull, the Patriot Artist. He studied with Benjamin West and was the author of the famous painting, "Battle of Bunker Hill," and of the four historic pictures which he painted for the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, his military service as Washington's aide, giving him the motives for such pictures. This Chapter is named for the wife of the artist.

MRS. R. M. NEWPORT, State Regent of the Minnesota DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, occasionally has the Constitution of the Society read to the members, so as to keep fresh in their minds the purposes of the organization, viz.: the fostering of patriotism; historical research; the preservation of documents, individual records, monuments and relics; to aid in the celebration of historic anniversaries, and to aid in the general diffusion of historical knowledge.

OLD letters, heirlooms and records of all kinds have acquired a new interest in Indianapolis since the formation of the local Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was formed there. The necessity for hunting up evidence of eligibility to membership has awakened great interest in the doings of ancestors, and produced a revival of the study of United States history. Genealogies are carefully recorded, and some of the members claim to show a descent from William the Conqueror.

MISS DENNY, Regent of the Allegheny Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is busily making researches to try to discover the meaning of the carvings on the old stone sundial, found during the recent excavations around the old black house at Pittsburg, Penn. They consist of a deep-cut thistle over a twisted serpent, and it is now thought to have belonged to the Montgomery Highlanders who served with General Forbes at Fort Duquesne.

THE Gaspee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Providence, R. I., met on Patriots' Day and listened to an address by Mrs. Albert G. Duffe, in which she told them why the Infanta Eulalie of Spain was given a DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION badge. The Infanta's ancestor, Don Carlos of Spain, assisted the American Revolution with money and with soldiers. The Infanta is prevented by Court etiquette, however, from signing the papers.

THE women managers of the Atlanta Exposition have requested the Governor of New York to appoint Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, president of the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to represent this State at the Exposition. It is hoped these ladies will make Colonial history a prominent feature.

THE Historical Society of Newburgh, N. Y., is full of patriotic zeal in the study of our own history, and is ably seconded by the Quassaick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. They have "begun at the beginning" in their monthly meetings, and at the April meeting, Miss Adelaide Skeel, of Newburgh, read an interesting paper on the Battle of Lexington. The meeting was held on the anniversary of that battle.

THE Delaware County (Pennsylvania) Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their regular meeting Friday, March 29th. Several letters of Washington were read. A very old pitcher, made in France during the Revolution, with coat of arms and the names of the thirteen colonies, was exhibited by Mrs. Charles J. Essig—in whose family it had been since the close of the war.

A NEW "Song of Freedom," written by Mrs. Robert Fulton, is being sung at the meetings of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Buffalo, and an effort will be made to introduce it into the public schools.

PUTNAM Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Danvers, Massachusetts, just formed, is named for Gen. Israel Putnam, and all the twenty charter members are descended from founders of the town who were also soldiers in the Revolution. Twelve of the twenty bear the name of Putnam.

At the annual meeting of the Mary Silliman Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bridgeport, Conn., it was reported that the Society in Connecticut had increased over 100 per cent. during the past year. The State Society, organized in 1889, now numbers 1,885—making Connecticut the banner State. Mrs. B. Randolph Keim, the first State Regent, is one of the National Committee of the "Continental Hall," and will soon go abroad to study architecture.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New Haven, Conn., have invited the COLONIAL DAMES to be present when Mrs. Newcomb reads the paper she has given so much time and research in preparing on "Ballads and Songs of the Revolution." A chorus is in training to give illustrations of the music which has been copied with great labor from rare old books.

MRS. NATHANIEL B. HOGG, State Regent of the Pennsylvania DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is sending copies of the letter from the Georgia DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to all her Chapters, asking their co operation in securing a good collection from Pennsylvania for the Colonial Exhibition in the Woman's Building at Atlanta, next fall.

REMOTENESS has nothing to do with the ardency of the spirit of patriotism in this vast country of ours. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Minneapolis celebrated the anniversary of Lexington and Concord with as much enthusiasm as did those of Massachusetts, because the principles there vindicated mean just as much to one part of the country as another.

MRS. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY of the Old Dominion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been appointed chairman of the Relic Committee of the Atlanta Exposition for Virginia. She is the Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in that State.

A PORTRAIT of Mrs. John Ritchie of Frederick, Maryland, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, appeared in the *Baltimore American* last month, together with the abstract of a fine address relating to the early history of Maryland, delivered by her before the Chapter in Baltimore at one of their recent meetings.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, Regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, delights to entertain "Daughters" in the beautiful Colonial tea room of her home, where almost every thing—tea-table, chairs, divans, china and cut glass—has descended to her from some celebrity among her ancestors.

THE Seneca, N. Y., Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Mrs. A. E. S. Martin as Regent, has been established in Geneva, and comprises a large membership of those who have descended from recognized patriots of early times. Mrs. J. L. Ver Planck is registrar for the Chapter.—*Elmira Gazette*.

NEW JERSEY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has eight Chapters, with a ninth about to be formed. It is expected the Society will show much progress under the administration of the new State Regent, the wife of Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, of Trenton.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting at the Richelieu Hotel, Tuesday, April 25th. A paper was read by Mrs. Dwight W. Graves on "Art and Artists of the Revolution." Mrs. Frederick W. Becker sang a number of seventeenth century songs.—*Chicago Herald*.

THE Milwaukee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has in its membership a "living DAUGHTER" of a soldier of the Revolution, Mrs. Joseph A. Warren, whose father and grandfather were in the army. Her father was Noah Green, of Windsor, Massachusetts.

THE Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have secured plans for a monument to be placed on Courier Square, in honor of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention in the Court House there, when the State of New York ratified the constitution of the United States.

THE *Chicago Post* publishes a portrait of a well known lady of that city, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, together with a sketch of her life, showing her "blue blooded" ancestry. She was elected State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for Illinois in 1893.

AMONG the many patriotic and inspiring exercises in Boston on Patriots' Day, was the placing of a bronze tablet on the home of Paul Revere, in North Square, by the energetic Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Mary Clapp Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn., dressed in antique gowns, received descendants of the patriotic early fathers from all over the State on the 19th of April. They served their guests from a quaint collation, and entertained them with a view of many valuable relics.

THERE are two flourishing Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Florence Kirkman Drouillard is Regent of the Cumberland, and Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, Regent of the Campbell Chapter.

THE Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is growing so fast that it is thought there will soon be necessity of limiting the membership. Why not form a new Chapter?

MRS. AMBLER, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for Florida, calls upon her Chapters throughout the State to see to it that the Florida Woman's exhibit be not excelled at the Atlanta Exposition.

A MEMORIAL tablet will be placed over the grave of Col. Thomas Hartley, York's special hero of the Revolution, by the Yorktown, Pennsylvania, Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at an early date.

THE Concord, Massachusetts, Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its Patriots' Day exercises on April 19th, in the same room where John Hancock and Samuel Adams sat with the provincial congress before the Revolution.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have just published a year book containing, besides other things, their programme for the year. Mrs. D. M. Cooley is State Regent.

THE Dolly Madison Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., propose to celebrate the birthday of their fair, historic namesake on the 20th of May, by a tea.

THE New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have undertaken to endow a chair of history in Barnard College, twin sister to Columbia, and one at the Woman's College.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Portland, Me., is actively engaged in hunting up records of the Maine heroes of the Revolution.

THE Fanny Ledyard Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New London, Conn., netted \$150 from the entertainment given by home talent on the 18th of April.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Ohio, expects to form two new Chapters soon, one at Jefferson and one at Geneva.

MRS. WILLIAM C. DOANE is Regent and Mrs. Gov. Morton Vice-regent of the new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Albany.

THE Milwaukee, Wis., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, admitted ten new members at its April meeting.

A NEW Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been organized in Lebanon, Tenn. Mrs. B. J. Tower is its regent.

MRS. JAMES R. MORSON is State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for Alabama. She resides in Birmingham.

Daughters of the Cincinnatti.

MRS. MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, secretary of the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, at Yonkers, N. Y., states that their Society has not yet decided upon the insignia to be adopted.

Descendants of Non-Combatants.

THE latest absurdity in society building is that of THE SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF NON-COMBATANTS, which is described by those interested as "A Society for both sexes, of descendants of Friends and other peaceful citizens of the Colonies, who gave money and assistance in Revolutionary times, but whose principles prevented their taking an active part in the war." They have adopted the olive branch as a badge, and their first public act was one of warfare. The prospectus bears internal evidence of being a hoax.

Children of the American Revolution.

AT A recent meeting of the National Board, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, was elected first national president of an organization to be known as the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Her term of office will be four years, and she will begin her work of organizing at once.

MRS. D. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts, who has originated and taken charge of the formation of the Society to be called CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is the widow of the well-known publisher of that name. She is the author of the charming story for children, "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," and is well fitted to inspire the children with patriotism, and educate them into good citizenship. She has the true idea, as her husband had, that if you want to do the best, most lasting work for the elevation of your country, you must do it through the children. They will be ready and eager to take her hand and confidently follow wherever she leads them, for they all know and love her as "Margaret Sidney." The regulations of the new Society admit all children and youth of America, who are direct lineal descendants of patriotic ancestors, from birth to eighteen years for girls, and to twenty-one years for boys, when they will be eligible to other patriotic societies. The aim is to secure a uniform study of American history. Mrs. Lothrop has received an application already from Robert John Walker, great-great-great grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Lothrop's home is in Concord, Mass., where the very air is full of history, and she cannot help writing charmingly, for she lives in the beautiful old house where Nathaniel Hawthorne lived, and where also Louisa M. Alcott lived when "Little Women" was written.

Colonial Dames of America, 1890.



THE Original Society of COLONIAL DAMES held its annual gala meeting in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club on the evening of April 30th. Mrs. A. Gracie King, president of this Society, still lives in the old historical residence of the King family at Weehawken.

THE New York Society of COLONIAL DAMES publishes a book which contains the names and ancestry of the 150 DAMES of this Society. The book is in the Society's colors—red and white. It is tied with red.

AT ITS last monthly meeting of the season, April 21st, the Original Society of COLONIAL DAMES listened to an interesting paper on "The Witches of Salem," read by Miss Julia Livingston Delafield.

Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of the City of New York have enjoyed a rare treat in a course of lectures, by Mr. Edward Eggleston, on the early history of the country—more especially that part of our history which related to the beginning of things here. The early social customs as produced by the conditions in which our ancestors lived; the food they ate; the dishes they used, and did not use; the houses they lived in; the clothes they wore; the crops they raised; the various lines of business they started; the pluck and energy they displayed in the desperate perplexities caused by the oppressive laws of England, which were made for the purpose of killing the commerce and manufactures of the Colonies and making them wholly dependent, and the Yankee shrewdness with which they circumvented or evaded those laws, until their irritation produced the inflammation that burst the bonds and made us free. These lectures were given in the ball-room of the Hotel Waldorf and were well attended by the Dames.



TWO COLONIAL DAMES, Miss Wharton and Miss Cresson, of Philadelphia, have adopted historical research as a profession, and have formed a bureau for the tracing of ancestral records. This Society places no value upon any records save those kept by the Government.

AN attempt is being made to form a branch of the Society of COLONIAL DAMES in Chicago. To join this Society, a lady must register in the State where her colonial ancestor distinguished himself, which must, of course, be one of the original thirteen.

THE energetic COLONIAL DAMES of Maryland succeeded in collecting such a number of historical articles in their recent Loan Exhibition that the Baltimore people were enthusiastic over it as an inspiring and educating lesson in early history.

THE chairman of the committee on admission to the Virginia Society of COLONIAL DAMES has been kept so busy with the duties of her office that she has been obliged to resign. Ten new names were presented at their last meeting.

A REMARKABLY fine loan collection was recently gathered by the COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, and exhibited by them at the house of their president, Mrs. Howard Townsend.

The Georgia State Society of COLONIAL DAMES held its annual meeting April 18th, at Atlanta. Many parts of the State were represented by delegates.

THE COLONIAL DAMES and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Georgia will erect a monument to Gen. James Oglethorpe, the founder of the State.

MRS. W. W. GORDON was re-elected president of the Georgia Society of COLONIAL DAMES at the annual meeting in Savannah, April 18th.

MRS. SARAH POLK BLAKE, of New Orleans, has been appointed head of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Louisiana.

Society of Colonial Wars.

A COMMEMORATIVE meeting of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, was held on the anniversary of the sailing of the Massachusetts troops for Louisburg, March 24, 1745. The contrast between the Boston of the present and of the same date one hundred and fifty years ago, was admirably shown in a paper by Mr. W. K. Watkins. He quoted from a diary of that time written by Capt. Francis Goelet, describing the town as to its location, buildings, churches ("there are Twelve Meeting Houses and Three churches which are all Very Indifferent Buildings of no manner of Architect but Very Plain," he says), harbor, shipping, business, custom, laws, etc. This captain was more observing than literary, as it would seem from the following quotation from his diary:



In Boston they are very strict observers of the Sabbath day, and in Service times no Persons are allowed the Streets but Doctors, if you are found upon the Streets and the Constables meet you, they Compel you to go either to Church or to Meeton as you chuse, also in Swearing if you are Catcht you must pay a Crown Old Tenor for Every Oath being Convicted thereof without further dispute the ¾ths of the Inhabitants are Strict Presbyterians.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS at its February meeting, which was held on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, in Boston, was much entertained by a paper upon George Washington's early life, and especially that part of it which shows his services to the Colonies. It was presented by the secretary of the Society, Mr. Walter K. Watkins, and brought out very interesting facts not generally known. Among others, that the first mention of Washington in Europe, was coupled with the term "Assassin," and strongly attributed to him the death of a Frenchman who lost his life in the skirmish in 1754, which commenced the final struggle for supremacy between the French and English in North America. Much of the material for this interesting paper Mr. Watkins obtained from rare books to be found only in the library of Harvard College. One of these old books had this title: "*Mémoire contenant le précis des faits, avec leurs pièces justificatives pour servir de réponse aux observations envoyées par les ministres d'Angleterre dans les cours de l'Europe.*"

SUPERINTENDENT BROOKS and Professor Willis have been appointed judges in the competition open to the students of the

Philadelphia Central High School for the \$25 prize offered by the Society of COLONIAL WARS for the best essay on the "Capture of Louisburg." The decision will be in June, the 150th anniversary of that event being June 17th.

A GENERAL Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of New Jersey, was held at the State House in Trenton, on March 30th. A new constitution was adopted, and steps taken to incorporate the Society under the special act of the Legislature of New Jersey.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has offered prizes for the best essay on the Capture of Louisburg in 1745, to the students in the grammar schools of Boston. The General Society will erect a monument at Louisburg soon.

A GENERAL COURT of the Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS will be held in Hartford on May 1st, the 258th anniversary of the first General Court of Connecticut after its separation from Massachusetts.

ABOUT completing its organization is the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of Nebraska.

THE Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has published its first annual this spring.

Military and Naval Order.

At a meeting of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, held in New York City on April 28th, a resolution was passed that the name of the Order be changed from MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES to that of MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. This action was taken out of deference to the NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, the objects of which are quite distinct from those of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER. At the last meeting of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, a Charter was granted to James Mifflin, Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., Thomas Willing Balch, Edwin Swift Balch, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Dr. William Henry Egle, James Watmough, Effingham B. Morris and Charles Este, of Pennsylvania, Companions of the Order, with authority to institute the Pennsylvania Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES; and Rev. Dr. Stevens and Messrs. James Mifflin and Thomas Willing Balch were appointed a Committee on Organization.



THE following have been admitted as Hereditary Companions of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES: Dr. Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf, Lieut. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, U. S. A., Henry Anthon Bostwick, E. Fellows Jenkins, George Livingston Nichols, Acosta Nichols, Charles Palmer Robinson, Thomas W. Timpon, F. Edgerton Webb, John H. Prall and Jacob F. Van Wyck, of New York; Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., Dr. William Henry Egle, Charles Este, John G. Watmough, Thomas Willing Balch, Edwin Stevens Balch, Effingham B. Morris and Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Pennsylvania; John Cowper Edwards and Allen Arnold, of Massachusetts; Edward A. Chittenden, of Vermont; A. L. Delafield, of Connecticut.

A STATE Chapter of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER, in Vermont, will be organized as soon as the necessary preliminary steps have been taken.

CLARKSON CROSBY SCHUYLER, M.D., has been elected Surgeon of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER in the State of New York.

THE Pennsylvania Chapter of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will be instituted early in May.

Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS have adopted their constitution, and much of their preliminary literature is ready—circulars of information and the like. Their semi annual meeting will be held May 22d, and then the membership will be informed of the action taken by the Board of Assistants. Descendants from almost all the States and Territories between Massachusetts and New Mexico, have applied for admission. Richard H. Greene, of New York City, is chairman of the Board of Assistants.

Sons of the Revolution.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was held April 3d, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.



The care of the historic rooms has fallen into good hands. About three hundred members attended the meeting, and seemed to draw inspiration from their historic surroundings. The financial report showed the assets of the Society to be \$9,026.50. They have corresponded with the University of Pennsylvania on the subject of cash prizes for the best compositions from students on subjects connected with the Revolution. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will offer two such prizes, one of \$75, and one of \$25. The total membership is 889, of whom 158 have been added during the year just closed. This Society proposes to build a suitable monument to the memory of Antony Wayne, inasmuch as he was one of Pennsylvania's heroes in the Revolution, but no definite plans have yet been made. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," presented an autograph copy of that hymn, which will be framed and hung upon the wall.

REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE has preached and his people have printed a sermon delivered by him before the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the title being, "The People Responsible for the Character of Their Rulers." The title is declaratory of the purpose of the sermon and the truth which it traverses. It is an admirable presentation of a fact to which the public conscience is slowly awakening. Is Tammany corrupt? Are all our departments infested with corruption? Who is responsible but those who have either remained away from the polls or have resisted union against a common foe? The discourse is cogently reasoned and well ordered. Its circulation ought to do good in preparing the public mind for the duty that confronts it—that of sacrificing party to the public good in elections involving purely municipal interests.—*Christian Work*.

THE West Virginia Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held its annual meeting in Fairmont. It was decided to mark all the places in the State where important events of the Revolution occurred. The first memorial will be placed on the site of old Fort Henry, in Wheeling, the scene of the last battle of the Revolution, between the Indian allies of the British and the Americans. The dedication is to be on September 11th, the anniversary of the fight.

THE Tennessee SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have offered prizes to students in the schools for the best essays on Tennessee's part in the War of the Revolution, and the *Knoxville Journal* hopes the rising generation will learn to know as much about the history of their own State as they do about that of Greece and Rome, which it believes the older people do not.

THE Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, departed from the usual custom of dinners and banquets in their celebration of Lexington Day, and repaired, instead, to the Church of Our Saviour, in Cincinnati, where they participated in sacred services and listened to a patriotic sermon by Rev. D. W. Rhodes.

THE prizes offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION for the best essay on "George Washington" brought out twenty-five competitive essays from the school-children of Washington. The judges were ignorant of the authorship; and of the four who wrote the best ones, three were girls.

THE prizes offered to students in the schools by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, for the best essays on subjects connected with American history, are awakening much interest and doing much to educate the pupils on this subject. In Minnesota, last year, there were over 8,000 contestants.

ROBERT L. ALLEN and Ludwig S. Mayer were the successful competitors for the medals offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION for the best essays upon the subject, "New York in the War of the Revolution," in the Albany High School last March.

THE IOWA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have just issued a year book containing membership list, constitution and by-laws. A facsimile of the national ode, written by Mr. Samuel Francis Smith, appears on one of its pages.

THE New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are looking for a site somewhere on Fifth Avenue to build a clubhouse. In the meantime, they have decided to take a suite of rooms at the Hotel Waldorf.

GEORGE M. LANDERS, grandson of Capt. Asahel Landers, who served with Wayne at Stony Point, died at New Britain, Conn., in March, aged 82. He was a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

AT its meeting on Patriots' Day, the Albany Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, discussed the plan of Historic Pilgrimages, that is becoming so popular of late, to spots of interest around Albany.

THE New Jersey Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has decided to offer three prizes for the best short essays written by pupils in the public schools.

THE Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held a commemorative service on Sunday evening, April 21st, at the Church of Our Saviour, Mt. Auburn.

THIRTY-FIVE members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met in Davenport, Iowa, to commemorate Patriots' Day, April 19th.

THE Louisiana Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, is active in sending out circulars and trying to increase its membership.

THE Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has branches in thirty States.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE Baltimore "Chapter of Avalon," DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, sends the following report:

"We organized in the winter of 1894, and have found our meetings highly profitable, intellectually and socially. Until we became members of this Society not one of us possessed the deep appreciation we now feel of the sternness of the struggle our fathers endured to secure for their children a national independence. At every meeting we have had original papers read by some of our members treating especially of subjects immediately connected with the history of the Revolution. The preparation of these papers has necessitated much research, and in thus learning historical facts and of our patriot fathers' deeds of valor, our hearts thrill with newly kindled gratitude and deeper filial love.

On Saturday, 6th of April, we had a very full meeting at the home of our State Regent, Mrs. Geo. W. Roche, when every one listened with deep attention to an able paper prepared and read by Miss Bullock upon 'Patriotic Women of Maryland,' being a second paper upon 'Women of the Revolution.' Mrs. Thomas Hill (Chapter Regent) and Mrs. Booker also read articles upon incidents in the early life of Washington and his home and tomb at Mt. Vernon. After the literary exercises Mrs. Roche hospitably invited the Daughters to partake of a handsome luncheon. Interesting family relics were also exhibited by Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson. Two New York ladies and one from Boston were guests of the Society.

THE New York Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, gave an entertainment to the General Society, May 4th, from three to six, in the banquet hall of the Twelfth Ward Bank, consisting of music and tableaux, followed by a collation. Over six hundred invitations were issued. Among the prominent ladies present were Mrs. Horatio C. King, regent of the Long Island Society; Miss Torrey, regent of New Jersey, and others. The guests were received by Mrs. Abram Steers, regent, and Mrs. DeVolney Everett, vice-regent of the Colonial Chapter, assisted by Mrs. Van Pelt, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith and Mrs. O'Rourke. Mrs. Steers, president general, and the executive officers of the General Society were present to greet regents and members of various Chapters represented. The tableaux represented Colonial scenes, and the music was patriotic. This entertainment was the last of the season.

THE General Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION celebrated Patriots' Day in New York City by a luncheon at the Hotel Waldorf. Delegates were present from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and New Jersey. It was held in the white and gold ballroom, and the table, arranged in horseshoe form, was decorated with bowls of jonquils and daffodils. The 120 guests were served from dainty menu cards of gold printed on blue. Their patriotism was expressed in music and oratory, and the men who suffered at Concord and Lexington would have had no cause for complaint at the honor done to their memory, could they have witnessed the scene. Mrs. Steers, president-general, presided, and other general officers were present.

PATRIOTS' DAY was celebrated in a most interesting manner by the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** of Boston at Copley Hall, which was transformed into a veritable Colonial Plaisance. Hundreds of interesting relics of every description came to light, and many of the ladies wore Colonial dress. There were characteristic songs and recitations in costume; the stately minuet was danced by the Sons and Daughters, and there was a side room where the old-fashioned spinning was being done, while the Town Crier went his rounds.

MISS HARTLEY GRAHAM, of Washington, D. C., is an honorary member of the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** of that city. She is eighty-five years of age, and still takes the utmost interest in the life of the capital, though she remains quietly in the Louise Home. She is fond of Mrs. Cleveland, having known her since her childhood. She is descended from the Graemes of Scotland through patriot ancestors in this country.

The East Orange, N. J., Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** had a "Fagot Party" at the residence of Mrs. Kennedy Dawson recently. Each was presented with a tiny bundle of fagots upon entering. Each was then called upon to relate some incident or anecdote connected with the Revolution, at the close of which she added her fagot to the log fire.

MRS. SAMUEL JENESS, who recently died at Pittsfield, N. H., was rightly entitled to her membership in the Society of the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** and **COLONIAL DAMES**, as she was descended from General Benjamin Swett, at one time commander of the combined military forces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington was observed at Wilkes Barre, by the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**. The City Council and city officials attended the celebration. Dr. Warfield, president of Lafayette College, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, and Rev. Dr. H. B. Hodge, delivered addresses.

The Centennial Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, spent a charming "afternoon with Trilby" recently at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Brown, of West 87th street, New York, having as their guests the members of the Colonial Chapter, and the officers of the General Society.

A NEW Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** has been formed in Covington, Ky., called the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter. It starts out with twelve charter members, Mrs. Henry Queen, Regent. The State Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, of Louisville, will visit the Chapter soon.

The **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** of New Orleans have undertaken a worthy task, namely, the raising of the necessary funds to complete the long neglected Jackson monument in that city.—*Cincinnati Times*.

The Long Island Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, is prospering, having just received six new members. They will hold their spring celebration on the anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor, May 23d.

At Beverly, Mass., the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** expect soon to have a Chapter that will represent almost all the men from that town who fought on land or sea in the War of the Revolution.

The Gansevoort Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, of Albany, N. Y., are engaged in the study of their local history, and are finding out all they can about Forts Stanwix and Oriskany.

The **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** will co-operate with the women of the country to make the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition a place of the greatest interest.

MERION Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, will be organized at Paoli on Wednesday, April 17th, when a Revolutionary tea will be served.—*Philadelphia Call*.

The New Utrecht Chapter of the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** has almost doubled its membership since it was organized a few months ago.

A NEW Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** is being formed at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Harriet K. Clough is Regent.

SECRETARY OF STATE BENNETT and his assistant, Mr. Parker of Rhode Island, have spent months of time in collecting, assorting and indexing the names of those who participated in the War of the Revolution from that State. The result is a file of 17,000 names, so arranged in an ingenious cabinet that any name can be easily selected for immediate reference to the bound volumes of roster copies. This file is in daily use by citizens wishing to qualify for admission to the patriotic societies.

The Holland Society.



THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the **HOLLAND SOCIETY** of New York was held on Monday evening, April 8, 1895, at Sherry's, corner Fifth avenue and 37th street. The members assembled in the spacious ball-room where, previous to the business meeting, a pleasant half-hour was passed in friendly greetings and in inspecting a model of an equestrian statue of William the Silent, which had been sent by Mr. Daniel C. French, one of the artists selected by the committee to prepare designs for the monument proposed by the Society to be erected in this city. The secretary reported a present membership of 840, a gain of 25 during the past year. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$7,569.03. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. D. B. St John Roosa; secretary, Theodore M. Banta; treasurer, Eugene Van Schaick.

Brief Mention.

MR. ARCHIE LEE TALBOT of Lewiston, Me., wishes to get the words of the poem: "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

THE White House corner stone was laid in 1792, and the building was first occupied by John Adams.—*Washington Post*.

THE *Albany Argus* of April 18th, which was edited by women, contained a page devoted to the patriotic Societies.

WM. T. SCOTT, aged 88, of Holton, Kan. is the living son of a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at King's Mountain, N. C., October 7, 1780.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S private secretary lived to be ninety years old. His name was Isaac Andrews, and he spent his life after the Revolution in Yates County, N. Y., and is buried there.

UNDER the reign of Charles I. of England, the English population of New England increased in the eleven years preceding 1640, from 500 to 26,000, and they had fifty towns established and a college founded.

It is said that the United States has no collection of books on American history that can compare in extent with that in the British Museum, where there are nearly 100,000 volumes on this subject. The Lenox Library in New York city, has perhaps the best collection in this country, as it contains many books and documents on this subject that can be found nowhere else.

MR. HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, in his article on "Patriot's Day," in a late number of the *School Journal*, says: "Holidays multiply in our country. We must regard them as signs of promise and advancement, because they are for the most part patriotic, and repeat the noblest lessons of the past. * * * New holidays are to come. * * * The holidays of heroes and benefactors will be likely to form an important part of the thought of the twentieth century, when the republic is flowering for the fulness of her glory."

DR. EDWARD MARIS, of Philadelphia, has in his possession the original charter of liberties granted by William Penn to Pennsylvania. He bought it in England, where he found it offered for sale two years ago. He is about to sell it at auction, and will do so, it is said, unless the State Legislature will intimate that it is desired for the archives, when they will receive it. It is in a state of perfect preservation, composed of two large sheets of parchment folded like a legal document. The outside is soiled with the grime of its 213 years.

MRS. HANNAH CHARD, of Ferrel, N. J., celebrated her 106th birthday on the 20th of April. She was born in Brandywine, Chester County, Pa., and is yet hale and hearty. She rises at 5:30 and helps prepare the family breakfast. Her husband died at the age of ninety-two, and she has three sons still living. She has been a member of the Methodist Church for ninety years. The whole village helps to celebrate her birthdays. She is fond of talking, and as she retains her memory, she is very interesting. She said to a friend:

"Yes, I'm getting along in years, but it don't really seem that I am 106 years old. Time goes so fast, you know, and each year seems to go faster than the one before it. Why, do you know, I can remember picking up rifle balls on the battle-field of Brandywine in 1795; that was 100 years ago, wasn't it?"

The old lady expects to meet her friends again a year from now.

PILGRIMAGE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Historical Sites Which Can Be Visited Within the Limits of One Day.

NOW that American school teachers are adopting the German pilgrimage system of teaching, the 7,000 teachers of New York city and Brooklyn will find the following suggestions and itinerary of peculiar value.

No amount of mere study, from books, *about* a place, can be equivalent to a visit to the locality itself, and American History will become vivid and real when it can be studied on the very sites where the events occurred.

Educators are agreed upon the special value of this method of teaching History, for it is a well known fact, in mental philosophy, that all impressions made upon the brain, through the medium of the eye, are much more enduring than those received in any other way.

But a better knowledge of History is not the *only* advantage to be gained, for the skillful teacher may improve the opportunity afforded by the pilgrimage to give instruction in Geography, Geology, Botany, and Drawing. The following route has the special advantage of affording constantly changing views of some of the most interesting scenery in the world.

PREPARATION.

As soon as the outing is determined upon—possibly for some Saturday—the children should be encouraged to read up and inform themselves thoroughly upon all of the points to be visited. The following brief fragments of description are intended only as suggestions, to be enlarged upon at the convenience and pleasure of the ones participating in the trip. The satisfaction and advantage to be gained, will depend in no small degree, upon the thoroughness of preparation in advance.

THE ITINERARY.

King's Bridge.—Leaving the Grand Central station, at 7:40 A. M., by New York Central train, the first historic point of special interest is King's Bridge, a town of 4,000 population, so named from the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, built in 1698 by Frederick Philipse, by royal grant of William III., for whom it was named. Here, where the old Albany post-road crosses, were many encounters between the British and Americans.

Marble Hill.—On the hill, south of the bridge, the British erected Fort Prince, which the Americans, under General Heath, unsuccessfully attempted to capture on January 17, 1777. This bridge was once the only carriage entrance into the city. A short distance southwest is the site of Fort Washington, on the Hudson, which was captured with its garrison of 8,000 men, in 1776, by the British.

Fort Independence.—A short distance to the northeast of King's Bridge, and commanding the approach to the city from that direction, was Fort Independence, in what is now known as Van Courtlandt Park.

Spuyten Duyvil.—Washington Irving facetiously accounts for the name of this place, which is next passed, by the tradition, that Governor Stuyvesant's famous trumpeter, Aubrey Van Corlear, who vowed he would swim across the narrow strait, "en spyden duyvel" (in spite of the devil), was there drowned. Passing this point without stopping, the railroad turns to the north, and the traveller is given, suddenly, a superb view of the noble Hudson.

Fort Lee.—This interesting place, of Revolution fame, upon the New Jersey shore, three miles below, can be easily seen from Spuyten Duyvil. There the Palisades begin, and extend north ten miles to Indian Head, opposite Hastings, their average height being about 500 feet, the highest point 550 feet.

Yonkers.—This old town has a prized relic of Colonial days in its City Hall, of which a glimpse can be gained without stopping. This building was formerly the famous Philipse mansion, built 1692, where later lived the Mary Philipse whom Washington loved and desired to marry. Here Washington slept one night in 1756, and again just before the battle of White Plains, in 1776. Philipse was a Tory, and the property was confiscated in 1779, and purchased by the City of Yonkers in 1882. Here, in 1689, stood the Indian village of Nappeschewak, and near here, in 1777, two British frigates were attacked by Americans in small boats. It was the scene, also, of constant skirmishing, as much of the time it was upon the bloody "neutral ground" between the two armies.

Hastings.—The train will also pass this place without stopping, but it may be well to recall the fact that here Cornwallis, in 1776, embarked his 8,000 men to attack Fort Lee, and that here lived Peter Post, who helped Colonel Sheldon to ambush some Hessians, but was afterwards caught by the British Colonel Emmerick, and whipped nearly to death.

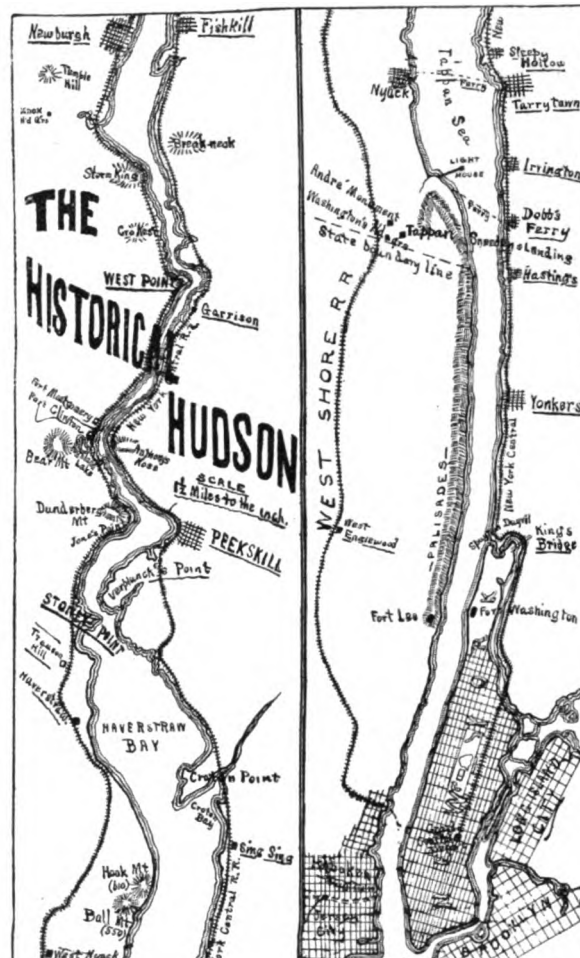
Alpine Gorge.—Nearly opposite to Hastings is a landing in the Palisades, where, in September, 1778, the British, under General Grey, disembarked some troops, who went back over to the Hackensack Valley, and captured and then brutally massacred Colonel Baylor's detachment of Americans.

Dobbs Ferry.—The first stop will be made here, at 8:12 A. M., and carriages will be taken for a ride through Irvington to the railroad again at Tarrytown, six miles away to the north. Here Jan Dobbs, in 1698, had a ferry to Sneeden's Landing (known as Paramus Landing during the Revolution), back of which lies the village of Tappan, where André was tried in a church, and near which he was executed. At Dobbs Ferry the British camped, in November, 1776, after the battle

of White Plains, and before they marched on Fort Washington. In 1777, the patriot army camped there. Near the station some remains of fortifications may be traced, the fire from which, in 1781, nearly sank the British ship *Savage*, killing about twenty of its men. A few minutes' drive will suffice to reach the old Livingston house, whose history and that of this locality is told in the inscription upon a fine monument erected by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION near the house. Here, August 14, 1781, Washington planned the Yorktown campaign, which brought to a triumphant end the War for American Independence.

Tappan Zee.—Opposite Dobbs Ferry the Hudson widens out towards the north into what is known as Tappan Zee, so named from the Tappan Indians who lived on its shore.

Sunnyside.—The carriage ride from Dobbs Ferry to Tarrytown is one of the most delightful in America. The road at many points overlooks the Hudson, and at all points is flanked on either side with the finely kept country seats of many of the



THE ROUTE OF THE ONE DAY PILGRIMAGE.

wealthiest people of the metropolis. "Sunnyside," the home of Washington Irving, covered with ivy brought from Melrose Abbey, can be visited at Irvington *en route*.

Sleepy Hollow.—Driving through Tarrytown to this very interesting suburb on the north, the visitor will pass midway, the fork of the road, where André was captured by Paulding, Van Wart and Williams, on the 28d of September, 1780. A fine monument marks the place. Thence, north, the bridge where Ichabod Crane had his adventure with the Headless Horseman will be crossed. On the rising ground beyond will be passed the famous little Dutch church described by Washington Irving.

Battle Hill.—To the north of the Sleepy Hollow church rises a hill, affording a most noble prospect, and styled "Battle Hill." Upon its summit are the remains of fortifications of the Revolution, and within the redoubt is situated the monument to the memory of the soldiers from this vicinity who fell in the Revolution. Between this monument and the Dutch church is the grave of Washington Irving. In this graveyard are buried nearly one hundred soldiers of the Revolution.

Teller's Point.—Leaving Tarrytown at 10:33 A. M., the train will pass Sing Sing, and then cross Croton river, where an interesting incident occurred. Near (Teller's) Croton Point, on the 22d of September, 1780, the British man-of-war *Vulture* was lying at anchor, awaiting the return of André from his conference with Arnold at a place near Haverstraw, on the west shore. Had this vessel been unmolested, the conspiracy would probably have been consummated. Col. Henry Livingston, however, brought down a little smooth-bore cannon from Verplanck's Point, and used it with such effect as to compel the *Vulture* to drop down stream. This prevented André from returning on board, and compelled him to cross at King's Ferry to Verplanck's Point, and attempt to reach New York by land.

Verplanck's Point.—This place will be passed without stopping, but it is within sight, and its history should be noted. Here Hendrick Hudson's vessel, the *Half Moon*, dropped anchor in 1609, and was boarded by the curious Indians, two of whom were treacherously killed by the crew. A fort called Fort Fayette on the point was captured by the British, June 1, 1779.

Stony Point.—This famous place, which is nearly opposite, was also captured by the British on June 1, 1779. This rocky bluff, now surmounted by a white lighthouse, had been fortified by the Americans in 1777, but upon the British occupation in June, 1779, Sir Henry Clinton erected there seven redoubts, manning them with a strong force. On July 16, 1779, General Anthony Wayne, with 1,000 picked men, made a night attack upon it from the west shore, capturing it at 2 A. M., July 16th, with 475 prisoners and about \$200,000 worth of supplies. On either side the loss in killed and wounded was about 100. The place was then dismantled and abandoned, but was soon re-occupied by the British. Before the end of the year it was abandoned by the British and again occupied by the Americans. Here, in 1782, Washington saw the French troops cross the Hudson by ferry, *en route* to France via Boston.

Peekskill.—This place, which was settled in 1664, will be reached at 11:08 A. M., and the stop of an hour and a half, between trains, will suffice for a carriage ride to points of interest. Here, March 22, 1777, a detachment of Howe's troops was landed, and attacked a small American force under General McDougall, which retreated, after destroying all supplies. The British then burned several houses, and retired, having lost thirteen men. Here, later, General Putnam hanged a British spy on Gallows Hill. Here is the Van Courtlandt Manor, erected in 1778, and occupied during the Revolution by General Philip Van Courtlandt, and, for a short time, by Washington as his headquarters. Near by is St. Peter's Church, erected in 1767, and in the adjoining cemetery is the grave and monument of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André.

The Highlands.—Resuming seats in the train at 12:42, the route now enters the Highlands, which extend to Fishkill. Many of the hills approximate to mountains. Dunderberg, opposite Peekskill, is 1,100 feet high; Bear Hill, seen next to the north, 1,350 feet. At the foot of Dunderberg is Kidd's Point, the place where it is asserted Captain Kidd buried his treasure. Anthony's Nose, on the east side, is 1,228 feet high.

Forts Montgomery and Clinton.—Nearly opposite Anthony's Nose, and on either side of Dean Creek, are the sites of these forts. The forces garrisoning them, and under Putnam at Peekskill, were about 2,000, when, in October, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton landed about 3,000 men near Stony Point, and marching around to the rear of Bear Hill, attacked the forts from the rear, and, on October 6th, effected their capture. Two American ships, the *Constitution* and the *Montgomery*, were here burned to pre-

vent their falling into the hands of the British. October 7th the British destroyed the chain which the Americans had placed there as an obstruction, and sailed up the Hudson.

Garrison.—This place will be reached at 12:57 P. M., and the train will be exchanged for the ferry to West Point. Near Garrison formerly stood the "Robinson House," where Arnold arranged the details of the plot to sell his country. Here he received the news of André's capture, and here Washington, with Lafayette and Hamilton, arrived shortly after his flight.

West Point.—This important locality possesses too many historical and military aspects to permit of being adequately treated within the limits of this outline sketch. The two hours and a quarter before the next train can be well employed in merely getting the "lay of the land," without attempting to go through the buildings of the military academy. The boys will want to see "Trophy Point," with its numerous cannon, captured in Mexico and from the British. There are no finer views upon the Hudson than those from West Point, and an entire day would be all too short for this interesting place. During the Revolution the fortifications at this point were *Chain battery*, erected to defend the chain which was placed across the Hudson at this point in April, 1778, and several outlying redoubts, and a fort back upon the higher ground, but now in ruins, known as Fort Putnam. The central fort, called Fort Clinton, was planned by Kosciuszko, and at first was named Fort Arnold. Washington resided at West Point from July 25th to November 28, 1799. The position was never subjected to assault. The redoubts were dismantled in 1787, and Fort Putnam was partly demolished in 1805. Fort Clinton was restored in 1857. Battery Knox is one of the redoubts of the Revolution which has been preserved. A portion of the chain may be seen on Trophy Point.

Newburgh.—Leaving West Point at 3:19 P. M. by the *West Shore Railroad*, it is a run of but ten miles to the old town of Newburgh, where the train arrives at 3:39 P. M. Driving past the library, which was given by Queen Anne, and remarking upon the obvious reasons that led Hendrick Hudson in 1609 to write of this location: "A very pleasant place to build a town on," the usual route of the visitor is to go to Washington's Headquarters, an old building overlooking the Hudson, now owned by the State and used as a museum. Here Washington and his wife lived from April 4, 1782, to August 18, 1783, while the army lay in camp five miles back, near Temple Hill.

Temple Hill.—The drive to this most interesting place, where was erected a building to serve as army headquarters, and satirically named the "Temple of Virtue," is through a delightful country, and over a road that must have been often paced by the horses of Washington and all his officers. In the valleys about Temple Hill, the American Army encamped until it disbanded in 1783. Within sight is Storm King Mountain, 1,500 feet high, and Breakneck Mountain, over 1,700 feet.

Knox Headquarters.—About a mile south of Temple Hill, is the old house used by General Knox as headquarters, and the scene of much social gayety.

Fishkill.—Returning to Newburgh and crossing the ferry to Fishkill on the Hudson, there is time before the train leaves for New York at 7:24 to visit the Verplanck mansion, which is a mile north of the station. Here Washington and his officers, on May 18, 1783, formed THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, which was composed of the commissioned officers of the Revolution and their oldest lineal descendants. Fishkill proper, the old village, six miles back, will also be within easy carriage drive. It is a place of much historic interest. Here, in the Trinity Church, in September, 1776, the State Legislature met, after having adjourned successively from New York, Yonkers and White Plains as the British advanced. In this church, also took place the trial of Enoch Crosby, the patriot spy, whom Cooper drew under the name of Harvey Birch. A party of British soldiers were also at one time held prisoners in this church, which dates back to about 1725.

The Return.—The trip back to New York will be direct by New York Central train, arriving at the Grand Central Station at 9:25 P. M. Total time taken upon the trip about fourteen hours.

The Cost.—The expense will depend somewhat upon the size of the party and the ages of those composing it. For adults the railroad fare would be \$2.23 for the round trip. When the party is large enough to require open omnibuses carrying eight or ten, the carriage fare for each would be nominal. Children would be at the usual reduction. If any of the teachers in the schools of New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City should think of going over this route with a party of their children, it would be well to correspond with Mr. George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, at the Grand Central Depot, who will have assistance furnished in arranging for carriages.

WE BOYS, AND OUR HEROIC PILGRIMAGES.

This was our first pilgrimage. It was a May morning, and as Dirck Brinkerhoff said, "the Spirit of '76 was abroad." We all belong to Miss McRae's class in American History, and she had got us worked up about these things. I thought it was too bad to leave her out, because she knows a lot, and we fellows know nothing at all unless we look in our lesson books, which, of course, is no fair. The boys said, however, that they didn't like girls; that they were a nuisance; were afraid of cows, couldn't climb fences, and screamed at snakes; so we set out with fishing tackle, lunch baskets, bait, everything but what we needed—facts about the place we meant to visit, the Verplanck House, near Fishkill. We knew the Verplanck fields well enough, as we cut across them when we go swimming, and we had most of us seen the house, although it stands a ways back from the road, and is not a regular show place, like Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh across the river. We mean to go there next.

"Did you bring the History, Dirck?" Ben Ramsey asked of our President, just before we reached the Verplanck gate.

"Well, I should smile," was the scornful answer; "who ever heard of taking school books on a picnic?"

"Is this a picnic?" piped little Harry Deerfield, who had been allowed to go because he would not stay home. "I thought there was always girls on picnics."

We all laughed, and presently our laugh was echoed back to us strangely enough over the green hedge by the roadside.

"Sho, no women allowed," said Styve Greene. "I say women hadn't ought to vote nor do nothing as 'men which they ain't and can't never be. Can a lady fight? Were they bleeding and dying in the Revolution like we men were?"

"Right you are, Steve, no sisters allowed."

"There was Mrs. Washington—" I faltered.

"She was not a sister, but a wife, Stupid," said Jimmy Moore, our red-headed member.

"They could have made our badges," I insisted, and again we heard the echoing laugh. We looked about, startled, to see all the girls in our history class, with two or three extra ones, headed by Miss McRae, waiting for us at a turn in the road, dandling in their hands a whole dozen badges, of the correct color, somewhat like the order of THE CINCINNATI, but of deep blue, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France with America. Dear girls! We men must humor them when they are so forgiving. We put on our badges—the thoughtful creatures had brought a pin apiece for us—and then we passed through the open gate.

The house, which stands about a thousand feet or more from the road, on the east bank of the Hudson, a mile or more from the railroad station, is of stone, a story and a half high, with dormer windows, built in the Dutch style, over a hundred years ago. It is owned now by a member of the well-known Verplanck family,

a lineal descendant of the early Colonial Governor of the same name, to whom these lands were granted in 1683. The house is famous as being the headquarters of Baron Steuben, a general who came over from Germany to help us fight the old British in the Revolution, and also as having been the place where the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI was formed after the war was over. I learned all this from Sue French, a girl who is always head in our class, in school. She sorter whispered it to me as we walked along towards the house, and I waited while she picked some daisies. She said she wanted to press them and keep them forever in her scrap-book to remember our first outing. Arn't girls funny? They know such a lot and yet are so silly.

When we came up on the piazza, Miss McRae let our littlest boy, Alec, hit the big brass knocker, and presently the paneled door, such a queer looking one; was opened by a young lad about my size.



THE VERPLANCK HOUSE, NEAR FISHKILL, N. Y.

"Come in," he said, ever so politely—he looked rather a dude in his patent leather shoes, but I guess he was right enough—"the family are away, but they left word I was to show the Pilgrims everything."

"This is the room where the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI was formed," he said, leading us across a room or a hall, I don't know which, into another at the north. This room was furnished just as it used to be a hundred years ago, yet it looked nice and comfortable. The small paned windows looked on the lawn and garden and a little way off was the river.

"What was it for," asked Teacher, just as if she did not know any more than we did. That is one of her tricks in class, you know, and she was in the habit of it. It took the patent

leather boy in, however, and he answered as if she had pulled a string.

"Cincinnatus was a man who left his farm long ago in Rome to be Dictator, and went back to it when the wars were over; so these soldiers after the Revolution returned to their farms and called themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI."

"Like our G. A. R.?" I asked.

"Not much. This was confined and is now, to the eldest son of an officer in the Revolution, and was very grand. It was designed to provide a fund and care for the needy in the army; Washington was the first President; and it was allied to France because Lafayette had come over to help us. To-day, the 18th of May, is the anniversary of its founding in 1788.

"I bet they were sorry to stop fighting," said the red-headed boy, but the others of us only looked about and wished we might ask more questions. I mean to read up before our next pilgrimage, if I ever have a minute to spare in vacation.

ADELAIDE SKEEL.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 19, 1895.

THEIR COLONIAL ANCESTORS.

Mr. Edward Eggleston has told the COLONIAL DAMES a number of things which must have astonished them—as for instance that their Colonial ancestors had no forks, and consequently must have committed the outrage of putting their knives into their mouths, and that they ate cakes cooked before the fire on a hoe—hence the name.

The Colonial Dame who can hear this without blushing is the only one who is fit to have American ancestors. Everything in this country goes back to the log cabin, and every one who has Colonial ancestors at all must have derived the larger, and, perhaps, the better part of them from the puncheon floor of a poor man's hut, built in the rudest possible way.

It is true that almost any American who knows his forbears for a hundred and fifty or two hundred years may pick out from among them some who had "armiger" after their names on their

tombstones, as the caption of an epitaph in the parson's best Latin. But along with these go the Jacks, the Jims, the Pollies and the Mary Anns, who were the commonest of common people—the best of good people no doubt, but still just as common as common people now are, and perhaps, a good deal more so.

If Mrs. Oldblood and Mrs. Bluegore of the COLONIAL DAMES are really Americans at heart, they will be just as willing to acknowledge the frequent Saxon Polly as the rare Norman Edith among their grandmothers. It is to be feared, however, that Mrs. Bluegore has no intention of becoming colonial to the extent of getting her pedigree traced back to any Polly whatever. For it is unfortunately true that, though one of the worthiest women in the world, she is something of a snob in her way, just as Mrs. Oldblood is, in selecting for apotheosis so small a number of her innumerable ancestors.—*New York World*.

The Star Spangled Banner's Author.

Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained *free*, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one 2 cent stamp for postage. This Association is raising funds for a suitable monument, to be placed over the poet's grave in that city; and they suggest that in the schools and everywhere, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Everyone who loves the Flag ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

Our Book Table.

HERALDRY IN AMERICA.—The constantly increasing interest in this subject has induced the preparation, by Mr. Eugene Zieber, of an exhaustive and profusely illustrated volume upon heraldry, intended to satisfy the inquiries of American readers. The subject is not only treated historically, but has the additional features of full and clear explanation of its adaptation to American usage.

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The author and compiler—Mr. Eugene Zieber—is the gentleman in charge of the department of heraldry of the Philadelphia firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle. This firm are the designers and manufacturers of the insignia and seals of the following patriotic societies:

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Society of the Army of Virginia.
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From a patriotic view, THE SPIRIT OF '76 will be of great value to the country.—*Harry P. Ward, Columbus, Ohio.*

I think you are furnishing your patrons with a publication that is needed, and deserves success.—*J. M. Stevenson, Pittsfield, Mass.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 grows better and better. A very valuable publication. I enjoy it very much.—*A. Washburn, Topeka, Kansas.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 becomes more interesting every number. I admire its high moral tone, its polish and its pure patriotism.—*Dr. A. K. Hadel, Registrar SOCIETY WAR OF 1812, Baltimore, Md.*

After examining three numbers of your most excellent magazine, permit me to express my high appreciation of its merits.

Yours is the best magazine of the kind I have ever seen.—*E. Weldon Young, M. D., Surgeon-General, Sons of Veterans, Seattle, Washington.*

YOUR ever fresh, patriotic, spirited, attractive and interesting paper always has a place on my desk, where it can be seen by all visiting members.—*Francis H. Brown, M.D. Boston.*

There is in the April SPIRIT OF '76, a patriotic magazine, an interesting editorial suggestion for a naval trial of arms and armor. The suggestion is romantic in itself, but is based on good Yankee sense.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

FROM North and South, and throughout the East and the West, our people have risen to a higher appreciation of the men and deeds of the times wherein our nation was born. This is not a fad. It is true that it is a sentiment, but it is such a sentiment as is born of patriotism, and admiration for the good and true, and the lasting. Too much of it will not surfeit. It will nourish. Publications along this line are among the very best that our young people can read. The schools ought to be fed with them. THE SPIRIT OF '76 now before us, is one of the best of them, and shows discriminating judgment on the part of the editors and publishers. The articles are interesting—very, and the illustrations are timely and good. The essence of good in this publication is that you find it is *real* history well written up. This makes it valuable.—*Piedmont (W. Va.) Herald.*

Her Father Was a Minister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Str:—There is now (April, 1895), living in Lebanon, Tenn., a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Ann Morris Smith. Her father, Edward Morris, was a young Wesleyan minister, only nineteen years of age when he enlisted in the Continental Army in Virginia. Mrs. Smith is eighty-six years of age; is a very sprightly, interesting talker. Her mind is bright, and her feelings almost youthful. She remembers well hearing her father speak of his embarrassment upon several occasions, while he was preaching to the soldiers while in camp, if General Washington and his staff entered the meeting house. Upon Washington hearing that young Morris was a minister, he relieved him from duty as a soldier, and made him chaplain of a regiment. I think Mrs. Smith should be made an honorary member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. I. N. McKenzie, Lebanon, Tenn.

DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



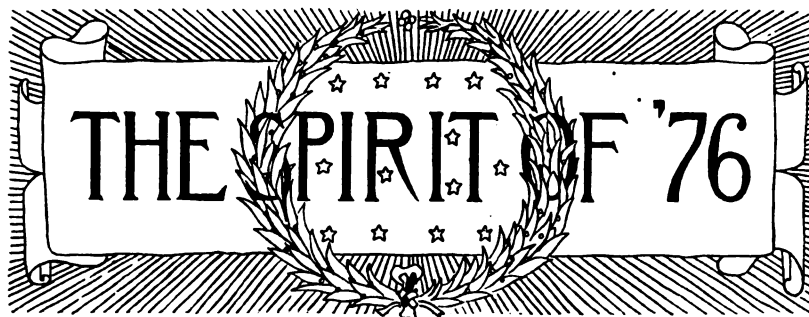
Bronze Bas-relief Portrait of General Herkimer

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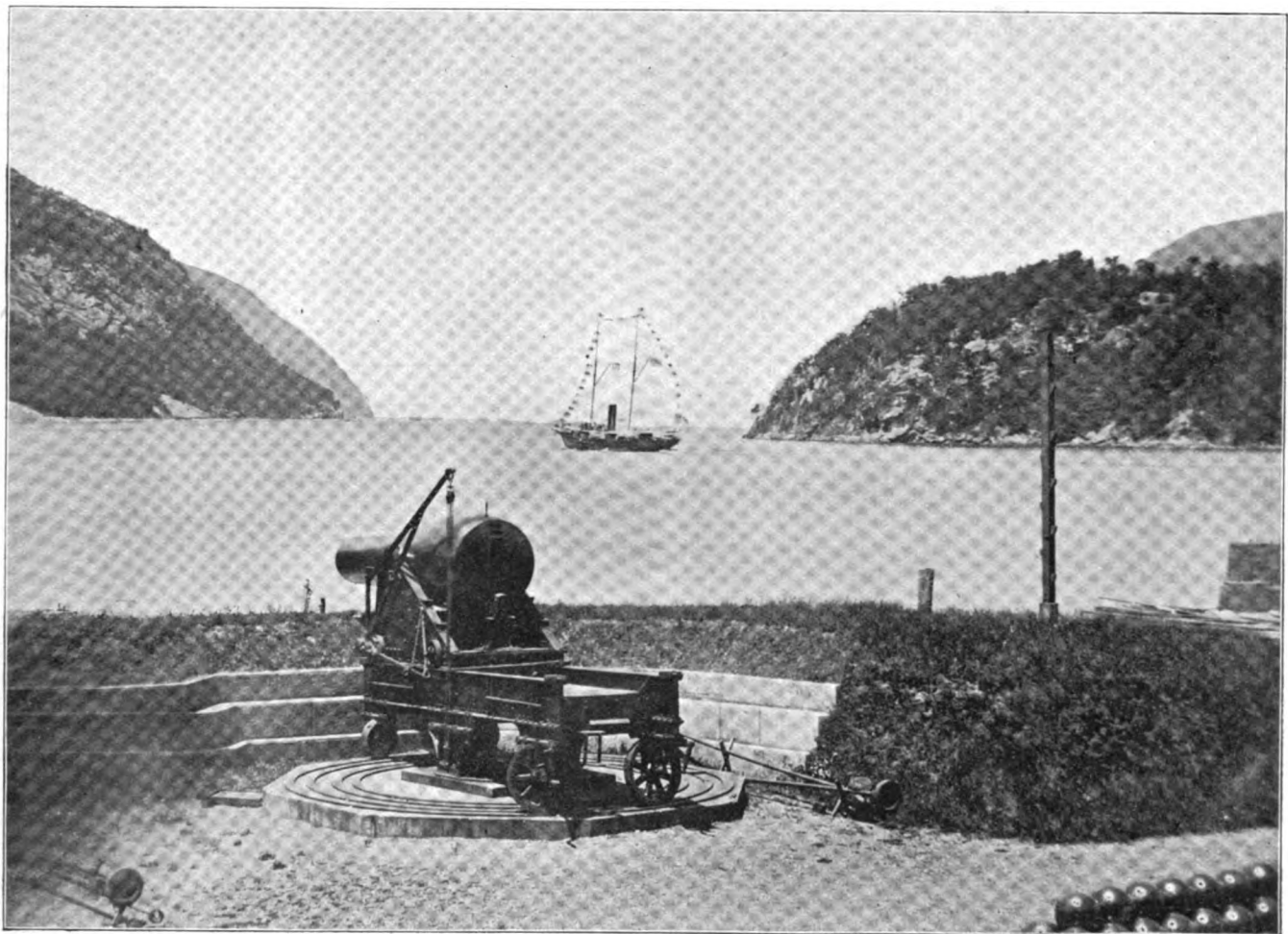
THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

No. 10. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

JUNE, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.



LOOKING NORTH FROM WEST POINT.

Oh mighty river! Oh, ye banks of shade!
Ye matchless scenes, in Nature's morning made,

While still, in all the exuberance of prime,
She poured her wonders, lavishly sublime.

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WHAT MRS. LOTHROP THINKS.

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“I desire to express my admiration for the patriotic endeavors THE SPIRIT OF '76 is making to spread abroad the best methods toward development of the highest good citizenship in our land.”—*Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, President National Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

What Do You Think?

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

MR. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, the well-known American writer, has written a very entertaining book upon American history in the form of a romance entitled: "Daughters of the Revolution." It portrays one side of the life of our country, in its early days of oppression and distress that is not often enough remembered, viz.: The spirit of true patriotism and heroic self-sacrifice of the women of the time. The male heroes will never be forgotten. They are the subjects of song and story. Their bravery is commemorated in history and art. Costly monuments mark their last resting-places, and their memory is fragrant in the hearts of the nation. But little, comparatively, has been written of the women, who, in their more limited way, showed the same spirit and bore the same heavy burdens.

What could any one give for love of country that would cost any more than the heart's best-beloved—husband, father, brother or lover? A woman could lay down her own life with far less of a struggle. The story begins soon after the notorious Stamp Act had been repealed, and describes vividly many of the stirring incidents of the Revolution. The women, refusing to drink the taxed tea, made a tea of dried strawberry leaves, and in every way stimulated the men to resist oppression and stand for liberty. The heroine, the beautiful daughter of a wealthy Tory, turns from the party of her parents and marries an American officer. The midnight ride of Paul Revere, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and other incidents of the struggle for Independence, are strongly drawn. The whole story is historically true, many of the characters being real personages.

This book, contains a chapter upon the Battle of Bunker Hill, whose recurring anniversary, June 17th, makes apropos the reproduction of the following specimen paragraphs:

PRECEDED BY PRAYER.

If the British regarded Charlestown Heights of importance, why should not the Provincials seize them? It must be done. Twilight was still lingering on the western horizon when the troops selected for the expedition paraded on Cambridge Common. Colonel William Prescott was to command them. He had fought at Louisburg, and was cool and brave. With uncovered heads the regiment stood in front of the meeting house while the Rev. Mr. Langdon, president of the college, offered prayer. Lieutenant Walden, having been upon Bunker Hill, led the way, followed by soldiers from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and two carts loaded with picks and shovels. They marched in silence. Lieutenant Walden conducted them across the Neck and up the slope of the Hill. It was nearly midnight before it was decided just where Colonel Gridley should mark out the contemplated fortifications.

The orders to Prescott contained no definite instructions in regard to which of the hills should be fortified, and the veteran

engineer, Gridley, doubted whether it would be best to begin the works on the highest eminence or the lower one, nearer the shipping. It seems probable his intention was to construct works on both hills, but a lack of picks and shovels compelled him to confine his work to the single redoubt on Breed's Hill.

Captain Nutting and ten sentinels were sent to the ferry landing. They were but a little distance from the frigate *Somerset*, at anchor in the stream. Farther up, towards Lechmere's

Point, were the *Glasgow*, *Cerberus* and *Symetry*. Down the river, off Moulton's Point, lay the *Lively* and *Falcon*. Leaving the sentinels to guard the shore, he rode to the summit of the hill, where the men were hard at work, delving in silence with pick and spade. There were not sufficient implements for all, but when one was out of breath, another took his place, and before the first glimmer of dawn appeared, the trench had been made breast deep.

THE TRENCHES DISCOVERED.

"Four o'clock, and all's well!" came from the sentinel on the *Somerset*, but a moment later a sheet of flame and a white cloud burst from the side of the *Lively*, and the roar of a gun broke the stillness of the morning. The thunder rolled far away, arousing the British army, the people of Boston, General Gage and Lord Howe from their slumbers. Berinthia Brandon, from her chamber window, beheld the warship *Lively* shrouded in smoke. Upon the green hill, where, the day before, the farmers had been swinging their scythes, and where the partially cured hay was lying in windrows, she could see a bank of yellow earth. Again the thunder of the guns jarred her window, but at a signal from the *Somerset* the firing ceased.

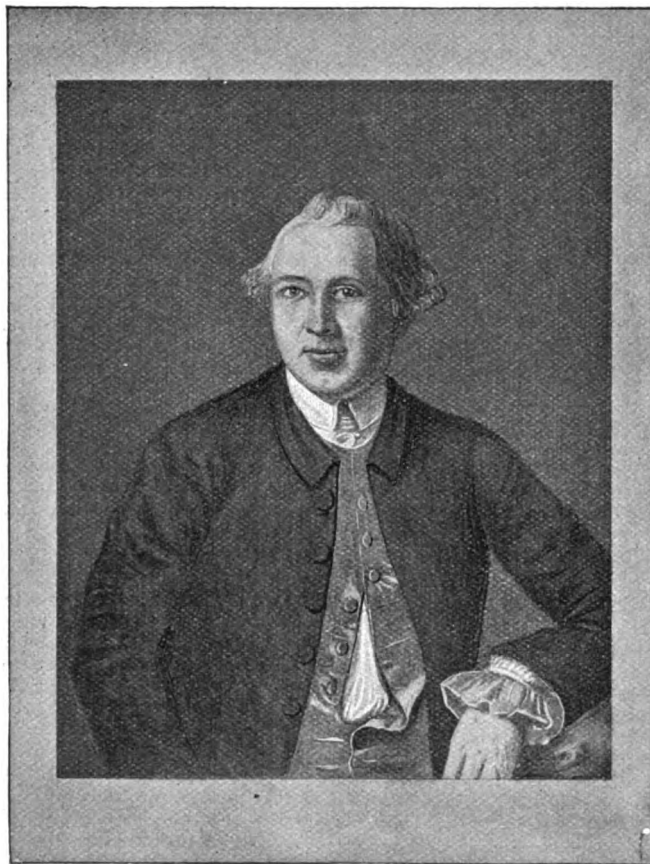
Before sunrise all Boston was astir, moving towards Copp's Hill, gazing from win-

dows and roofs upon the growing fortifications. Generals Gage and Howe ascended the steeple of Christ Church and looked at the embankment with their telescopes, a little later.

The headquarters of General Gage were in the house of Mr. Galloup, on Hull street, a stone's-throw from Christ Church. The house, a two-story wooden building with a gambrel roof, is still standing (1895).

Officers were hurrying along the streets with orders to the several regiments to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Drums were beating, battalions moving towards Long Wharf, the selected rendezvous, from whence the troops were to be transported in boats to Moulton's Point, ascend the hill and send the Provincials flying from their chosen position.

Cannon carriages were rumbling through the streets, whirling into the burial ground, and coming into position. The gunners loaded their pieces and lighted their port fires, waved their flintlocks and touched them to the priming. Flames and smoke belched from the muzzle of the guns with deafening roar, sending the missiles upon the fortification.



GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. Robert Walden at the moment was five miles away, in Medford town, delivering a message to Col. John Stark to hasten with his regiment to Bunker Hill. The meeting house bell was ringing the hour of noon when the drummer beat the long roll for the parading of the regiment. The men filed past the quartermaster's tent, and each received a gill of powder in his horn. And then with quickened step they crossed the Mystic and hastened along the road.

With the shot from the *Symetry* scurrying around them, tossing the gravel in their faces, the men from New Hampshire crossed the neck of land, ascended the hill and came into position by a low stone wall surmounted by rails. Lieutenant Walden's company was nearest to the Mystic River; Capt. Daniel Moore's came next in line. The regiment with Colonel Reed's New Hampshire regiment, extended to the foot of the hill, in the direction of the redoubt. "You will inform Colonel Prescott that I have arrived with my regiment and am in position," said Colonel Stark. General Putnam, mounted on a white horse, was going along the lines, telling the men to keep cool, save their powder, and aim at the cross-belts of the British.

GENERAL WARREN AS A VOLUNTEER.

It was a pleasure to see there Dr. Warren, who had been appointed general, but who had come as volunteer to take part in the battle. There is no evidence that Colonel Stark was directed to report to Colonel Prescott or any one else; neither is there any evidence to show that Putnam was in command. We only know that Prescott was directed to occupy Charlestown Heights. Later in the war, Putnam, by virtue of his rank, would have been in command, or possibly Warren, but Warren was there only as a volunteer, having been appointed general the day before the battle. It seems probable that no one exercised supreme command, but Prescott, Stark and Reed acted individually with their separate commands, as the exigencies of the moment demanded.

Dismounting from his horse and giving it in charge of a soldier, Lieutenant Walden walked along the trench, looked over the embankment upon the British troops landing at Moulton's Point, and forming in two columns, one of which, he concluded, was intending to march along the Mystic to gain the rear of the redoubt and cut off the retreat of those within it. If such were the contemplated movement, it would be mainly against the regiments of Stark and Reed. The other body of troops seemed to be forming to advance directly upon the redoubt.

Soon a tall man could be seen in a general's uniform walking along the British lines. He halted, took off his cocked hat, stood erect, and said something to the soldiers. He concluded it was General Howe, telling them they were a noble body of men, and he did not doubt they would show themselves valiant soldiers. He should not ask them to go any further than he himself was willing to go.

THE BRITISH MOVE TO THE ASSAULT.

The columns began to march—that commanded by General Howe along the bank of the Mystic; that by General Pigot straight up the hill towards the redoubt. Robert hastened down the slope, past the Connecticut troops under Colonel Knowlton, and reported to Colonel Stark, who was directing his soldiers to take up a rail fence in front of his line and reset it by the low stone wall, and fill up the space between the fences with hay from the windrows. "It will serve as a screen," he said.

Stepping in front a short distance, he drove a stake in the ground. "Don't fire till the redcoats are up to it," was his order.

THE VIEW FROM BOSTON.

The sun was shining from a cloudless sky. They upon the roof of the Brandon house in Boston saw the scarlet columns of the British moving along the Mystic and toward the redoubt, the sunlight gleaming from their muskets and bayonets, the flags waving above them, the men keeping step to the drumbeat; the great guns of the fleet and those on Copp's Hill flaming and thundering; white powder clouds floating away and dissolving in thin air. They saw puffs of smoke burst from the heads of the advancing columns and heard the rattle of their muskets. Cannon shot plowed the ground and tossed up the gravel around the redoubt. Only the six cannon of the Provincials were replying. Nearer moved the scarlet line. Again a rattling volley, with no answering musket shot from fence or embankment.

What was the meaning of such silence? Suddenly a line of light streamed from the river to the foot of the hill, and like the lightning's flash, ran along the embankment and round the redoubt. A rattle and roar like the waves of the sea upon a rocky shore came to their ears across the shining waters. Men were reeling to the ground, whole ranks going down before the pitiless storm. The front ranks had melted away. For a few moments there was a rattling like scattered raindrops, and then

another lightning flash, and the British were fleeing in confusion.

THE BRITISH REFORMING.

It was not difficult to distinguish Lord Howe, the center of a group of officers. He was evidently issuing orders to reform the broken lines. Colonels, majors and captains were rallying the disheartened men. In the intervals of the cannonade from the fleet a confused hum of voices could be heard, officers shouting their orders. Beyond the prostrate forms, behind the low stone wall and screen of hay were the Provincials, biding their time. Officers were walking to and fro—one, middle-aged, with a colonel's epaulets, evidently commanding the troops nearest the Mystic River.

THE SECOND ATTACK.

Again the scarlet lines advanced—the foremost platoons halting, firing, filing right and left, that those in the rear might reach the front. Suddenly, as before, the screen of hay became a sheet of flame, and the scarlet ranks again dissolved like a straw in a candle's flame, whole ranks reeling and falling, or fleeing to the place of lan ling.

From windows, roofs, doorways and steeples, like the voice of many waters, came the joyful murmur of the multitude, revealing to General Gage, up in the tower of Christ Church, the sympathy of the people with the Provincials.

THE BRITISH REINFORCED.

There was a commotion among the troops in the burying-ground before them. "Fall in! Fall in!" General Clinton shouted. They hastily formed in column and marched down the steep descent to the ferry landing. From the tower of Christ Church, together with General Gage, Clinton had seen the discomfiture of Lord Howe and General Pigot, and, with three hundred men, was hastening to reinforce them, stepping into boats and crossing the river. The people on the housetops needed no telescopes to see what was going on across the stream. Slowly the lines reformed, the men reluctantly taking their places. They who had fought at Ticonderoga, who had won the victory on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, never had faced so pitiless a storm.

"It is downright murder," said the men.

They upon the housetops could see the British officers flourishing their swords, gesticulating, and even striking the disheartened soldiers, compelling them to stand once more in the ranks. Twice they had advanced, encumbered with their knapsacks, in accordance with strict military rules; now they were laying them aside. There were fewer men in the ranks than at the beginning of the battle, but the honor of England was at stake. The rabble of undisciplined country bumpkins must be driven from their position, or the troops of England would be forever disgraced.

General Howe had learned wisdom. He had thought to sweep aside the line of Provincials behind the low stone wall, gain the rear, cut off the retreat of those in the redoubt, capture them, and win a notable victory. He had not expected such resistance, such a destructive fire as had greeted the light infantry along the banks of the stream. In the two attempts he had discovered the weak place in the Provincial line—the space between the redoubt and the low stone wall. In planning the third movement, he resolved to make a feint of advancing once more towards the wall, but would concentrate his attack upon the redoubt, and especially upon that portion of the line least defended.

THE BRITISH BURN CHARLESTOWN.

The summer sun, shining from a cloudless sky, was declining towards the western horizon. It was past four o'clock before the lines were ready. Once more the guns of the fleet hurled solid shot and shells upon the redoubt. Captain Brandon, looking from his housetop down upon the guns almost beneath him, saw a gunner ramming an inflammable shell into the cannon. The shell, with smoking torch, screamed across the river, aimed, not at the bank of yellow earth on Bunker Hill, but at the houses in Charlestown.

"They intend to burn the village," he said.

Soon flames were bursting from window, doorway and roof. The wind blowing from the south, carried sparks and cinders to the adjoining houses, glowing in the summer heat. A wail of horror from the people rent the air. The only defense of the British for the destruction of Charlestown is the assertion that the advancing troops were fired upon by Provincials secreted in one of the houses on the outskirts of the town.

THE THIRD ASSAULT.

Under the cloud from the burning town, the scarlet lines once more advanced—not towards the screen of hay, but in the direction of the redoubt. The scarlet lines were mounting the breastworks. Men were firing in each other's faces; thrusting with the bayonet. Guns flashed, and the white powder-clouds

shut out the scene. When it cleared, the redcoats were swinging their hats. Their shout of victory came across the waters.

A MORAL VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS.

The foregoing extracts from this interesting volume *recall the familiar details of the important struggle upon Breed's Hill. They cannot be recounted too frequently. Annually, upon June 17th, the story should be read.

Apparently the British army of regular disciplined troops, assisted by several men of war, had driven away the handful of undisciplined, ununiformed and only partially armed farmers, from their position, and had gained a great victory; the real result of the battle, however, was rightly estimated by Washing-

ton, who, hastening to Cambridge soon after, to take command, asked if the Americans stood firm under fire; assured that they had, he replied: "Then the liberties of America are secure." It was a severe and satisfactory test. It inspired the American people with confidence in themselves.

The story of the battle is also graphically told by the respective losses. The Americans lost 150 killed, 270 wounded and 80 prisoners; a total of 450. The British lost 224 killed, and 880 wounded; a total of 1,064. In one company, every man was killed or wounded.

Speaking of Bunker Hill, Bryant's history says: "This battle was the most bloody, the most sharply contested, and the most critical of the War of the Revolution."

MOLLY PITCHER AT MONMOUTH.

AT Freehold, N. J., a graceful monument marks the site of the Battle of Monmouth, which was fought June 28, 1778. There Washington sought to intercept Sir Henry Clinton and his force of 14,000 men, and prevent their retreat from Philadelphia to New York from being consummated.

This engagement is conspicuous for its many noticeable and picturesque incidents. There General Lee exhibited his personal jealousy of Washington, by failing to attack the flank of the British army as ordered; there General Washington brought to General Lee's attention, and for his edification—as the ministers say—certain scriptural expressions, not generally employed outside the pulpit; there Colonel Ramsey and his Maryland troops so conspicuously evidenced their bravery, that Sir Henry Clinton praised and immediately released the brave Ramsey, as soon as he was captured; there also Capt. Molly Pitcher took her husband's place at the gun, after he had been killed.

The story of the battle of Monmouth has often been told, and, as soon as Gen. William S. Stryker, of Trenton, (who is probably the best living authority upon the War of the Revolution), can complete his book, now in manuscript, the public will have access to the most complete and accurate relation of this much controverted engagement.

This interesting anniversary can be recognized, however, without attempting to refer to more than a single incident, that of Capt. Molly Pitcher. Molly was not a myth, or a saint. She had red hair, and was made a sergeant by Washington for her bravery in this engagement; four points in description, which will assist the reader to understand the accompanying bas relief, by the eminent sculptor, J. E. Kelly, of New York City.

This representation is one of five by this artist upon the Monmouth battle monument, and in some respects is the most interesting. It is exceedingly spirited, and exhibits a surprising completeness of perspective and action, considering the fact that it has very little depth, and the artist is, therefore, greatly limited in his freedom. When Mr. Kelly wanted a man without a beard to pose for gunner, he was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who is the original, in this group, of the man with his thumb on the vent of the gun.

In this connection the following letter from Mrs. Jane Brent, of Carlisle, Pa., will prove of special interest. It is dated May 18, 1895, and is addressed to THE SPIRIT OF '76:

"Molly Pitcher" is buried in our old graveyard here at Carlisle, and a few years ago the citizens of Carlisle awoke to her fame, and erected quite a handsome monument over her grave. Her name was Molly McCauley; she lived in the family of General Irvine, who was a Revolutionary General. Her husband enlisted in an artillery company raised in this place, and she went with him. At the battle of Monmouth, she did good service in helping the wounded, carrying water to them in a small pitcher, which she owned. The men gave her the name of Molly Pitcher from this.

During the battle her husband was killed, and she gallantly took his place at his gun, where she loaded the gun during the rest of the action, and escaped while many of the gunners were either killed or wounded. General Washington thanked her, in person, as she stood by her gun, and made her a Sergeant, which rank she held during the rest of the war. She returned home when peace was declared, married again, and lived to quite an old age, leaving children, how many I do not know, but some of her descendants live in Carlisle still.



MOLLY PITCHER ACTING AS GUNNER.

As a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, I make it my business on Decoration Day to place flowers on the Revolutionary graves (and there are many). Molly's grave gets a good share from me, for I am proud of what a woman did for her country.

A ten stanza poem by William Collins, upon this subject, is sufficiently represented by the following selection:

On the bloody field of Monmouth,
Flashed the guns of Greene and Wayne;
Fiercely roared the tide of battle,
Thick the sword was heaped with slain.
Foremost, facing death and danger,
Hessian, horse and grenadier,
In the vanguard, fiercely fighting,
Stood an Irish cannonier.

Loudly roared his iron cannon,
Mingling ever in the strife.
And beside him, firm and daring,
Stood his faithful Irish wife.
Of her bold contempt of danger
Greene's and Lee's brigades could tell,
Every one knew "Captain Molly,"
And the army loved her well.

Fast and faster worked the gun-
ner,
Soiled with powder, blood and
dust,
English bayonets shone before
him,
Shot and shell around him
burst;
Still he fought with reckless
daring,
Stood and manned her long
and well,
Till at last the gallant fellow
Dead beside his cannon fell.

With a bitter cry of sorrow,
And a dark and angry frown,
Looked that band of gallant
patriots
At their gunner stricken down.
"Fall back, comrades, it is folly
Thus to strive against the foe."
"No, not so," cried Irish Molly;
"We can strike another
blow."

Quickly leaped she to the can-
non,
In her fallen husband's place,
Sponged and rammed it fast and
steady,
Fired it in the foe's face.
Flashed another ringing volley,
Roared another from the gun;
"Boys, hurrah!" cried gallant
Molly,
"For the flag of Washington."

There were other deeds of valor performed upon the field of Monmouth, but none that went more forcibly and effectively to the point where most needed, than Washington's high explosives which he fired at General Lee, and Molly's solid shot.

The Nation's Birthplace.

THE whole nation has an interest in the little old town of Plymouth, on the Massachusetts coast, where the first records of our history were printed by the feet of the Pilgrims on an old, gray bowlder that still lies there. Though that is where our beginnings started in 1620, it has never been a large town, having now less than 8,000 inhabitants. It is clean, and quiet, and steady-going, with beautiful views of the sea, but with beautiful land advantages as well. It has, near by, woods, and ponds, and high hills (865 ponds in the township); and on the lofty heights on a clear day, even the houses on Cape Cod can be seen. It is rare that such a combination of sea-scapes and land-scapes can be had in the same place, and the old town, bathed and enswathed in historic memories, has become of late years a very popular resort.

* Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE SITE OF FORT TRYON.

OF the thousands of people who are familiar with the high spans of the Washington Bridge across the Harlem River in New York City, only a small proportion are aware that the street in line to the west—181st street—leads directly to the site of Fort Washington, on the bank of the Hudson, where 8,000 American troops, under Colonel Magaw of Pennsylvania, were obliged to surrender to the British on the 16th of November, 1776. A square frame house, formerly the residence of James Gordon Bennett, Sr., occupies the site.

This section of New York is most interesting from an historical point of view, and the scenery, which may there be enjoyed, is exceedingly beautiful, with fine, extended views. Possibly these two elements of interest—historical association and inspiring scenery—are united at their best, at the site of Fort Tryon, which is nearly half a mile to the north of Fort Washington.

The elevated station, known as Harlem, and roughly described as being bounded on the south by the valley across the city at 125th street; the Hudson River on the west; the Harlem River on the east; and Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north, was the place of refuge to which Washington retreated after the defeat of Long Island on August 29, 1776, and after the evacuation of New York City, then a town of but 10,000 inhabitants, near the southern end of the Island of Manhattan, on September 15th. While this section is nearly four miles long by one mile wide at its southern extremity, the "acropolis" proper—being that portion between Forts George and Tryon on the north at 195th street, and 185th street on the south, is about two miles long by an average width of one-half mile. Notwithstanding the natural strength of this position, it was too extended to be defended, except by a force of 40,000 men. Washington had but 20,000.

Lord Howe made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the Americans by direct attack, and therefore moved north, to the east of the Harlem River, threatening to enter Westchester County, and thus surround the American Army. Had this been done immediately after the battle of Long Island, the capture of Washington and his forces might have occurred. Washington, however, appreciated this danger, and the dilatory movements of the British, gave him opportunity to withdraw across King's Bridge into Westchester County, where, October 28th, he met Lord Howe at White Plains.

TO HOLD HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Against his own judgment he had left Colonel Magaw with 3,000 troops to hold Harlem Heights. This force was divided and stationed at points of advantage as follows: Colonel Baxter with 1,000 men occupied the redoubt known as Fort George, situated just to the north of the present termination of the Amsterdam avenue cable street car line. Colonel Cadwalader with 800 men, undertook to guard the approach from the south, occupying a line across the heights below the Morris house (now the residence of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle). Colonel Rawlings' regiment of Marylanders was divided between the redoubt on Cox Hill overlooking Spuyten Duyvil and Fort Tryon. Colonel Magaw and the rest remained at Fort Washington.

When Washington was forced northward from White Plains, Lord Howe was diverted from pursuit, by information brought to him by a deserter from the American forces, which influenced him to turn about and attempt the capture of the 3,000 men Washington had left behind him. To accomplish this, the heights were attacked on November 16, 1776, from all four sides.

THE ATTACK.

On the Hudson on the west, a regiment of Hessians were

landed from the sloop *Pearl* at Inwood, between Fort Tryon and Cox Hill. These were to co-operate with the Hessians under Knyphausen, who crossed from the north at King's Bridge. The American force on Cox Hill narrowly escaped from capture just before these forces united.

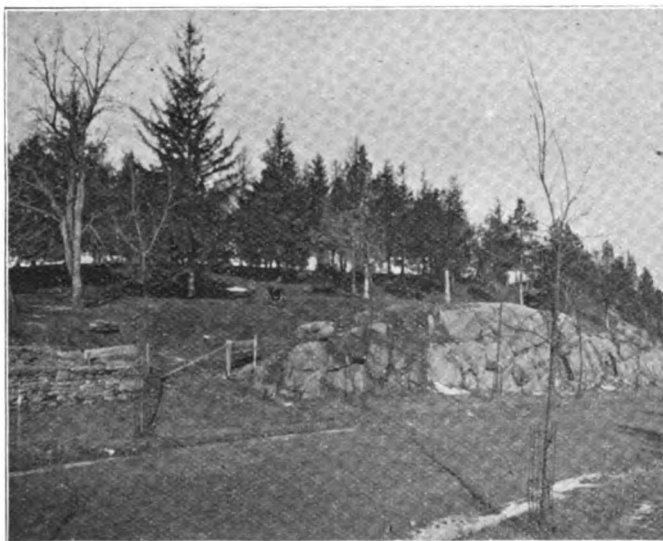
Simultaneously with the attack from the north, the British moved from the south upon Cadwalader's 800 men, and finding them strongly posted, a flanking party crossed the Harlem in their rear, and thus compelled their withdrawal to Fort Washington after considerable sharp fighting.

From the east, the attack upon Fort George was by artillery from Fordham Heights, opposite, under cover of which, troops crossed in boats, and scaling the heights at several places, compelled the Americans to retreat westward to Fort Washington. Fort George at that time, was merely an unnamed redoubt. The British, however, immediately enlarged it and made it their principal fortification to guard New York from the north, during their subsequent occupation of this city.

THE LAST STAND AT FORT TRYON.

The British troops from the north, were now re-inforced by those who had captured the position at Fort George, and they soon concentrated to attack the point now called Fort Tryon. It hardly deserved the name of "fort," for there is no evidence of its having been more than a two gun redoubt, facing northward, flanked with a breast work for a small supporting body of infantry. The exact site of Tryon where the last and hardest of the fighting occurred is shown in the accompanying illustration. There Colonel Rawlings and his Marylanders checked Rahl and Knyphausen and their Hessians, and the brow of this hill was swept by the bullets of the attacking force, and the cannon captured at Fort George.

It would not require a very vivid imagination to recreate in one's mind, the low dirt redoubt among the trees, upon the crest of this hill, and to see waving over it, a defiant flag, while puffs of white smoke, shot through with flame, tell of the heroic resistance of the handful of



THE SITE OF FORT TRYON.

men in this outpost.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT WASHINGTON.

These defenders, unhappily, were soon driven back to Fort Washington where the entire force surrendered that day, without further fighting, and were sent, prisoners of war, to the prison ships in Wallabout Bay, near Brooklyn, now the site of the Brooklyn Navy Yards.

This sad story is made doubly lamentable by the knowledge of the terrible fate of these prisoners, for, through indescribable and deliberately planned cruelty of the captors, the greater portion of these 3,000 soon died on board these horrible ships.

It is not creditable to the citizens of New York, but it is nevertheless true, that but few persons have ever heard of or visited the site of Fort Tryon. Of the throng who daily pass this most interesting locality, probably not one per cent. know that there the advance of the British was most vigorously resisted.

TO BE OCCUPIED BY A HOTEL.

As before stated, this site is not alone interesting from its historical associations, for the views to be obtained from the west are the finest in or about New York. It is the highest point of land about the city, and commands a most noble prospect up and down the Hudson and overlooks the valley to the north and east. The situation is, therefore, exceptionally fine. It is the property now of Mr. George D. Smith of New York, who owns five acres at that point, upon which he proposes soon to erect a first class summer and winter hotel.

TO SAVE STONY POINT.

THE preliminary steps were taken Saturday, June 1st, for the acquiring of the famous historical site of Stony Point, on the Hudson. The location was visited by a committee from the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Col. Frederick D. Grant, Edward Hagaman Hall, Ira Bliss Stewart, and Stephen M. Wright, who had been officially directed to visit the site, and report to the Society upon the desirability of its being converted into a State park, and properly marked and cared for. The visit was made upon the 116th anniversary of its first occupation.

The story of its brilliant recapture by the Americans under Anthony Wayne, on the night of July 15th following, is a proper subject, as a July anniversary, for the next issue of this magazine, and will, therefore, not be given more space in this connection.

The committee spent the day, with maps and data and local guides, in making a painstaking examination of the site, and returned impressed with the desirability of securing this interesting and long neglected site from the ignominy of being turned into bricks by a firm that has begun to quarry in the clay which covers a portion of the point.

DIDN'T LIKE THE NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Mr. J. C. Pumpelly of New York, sends us the following extract from a Tory newspaper published in New York in the winter of 1780, when Washington was encamped at Morristown, N. J.

"Thirteen is a number peculiarly belonging to the rebels. A party of naval prisoners, lately returned from Jersey, say, 'That the rations among the rebels are thirteen dried clams per day; that the titular Lord Sterling takes thirteen glasses of grog every morning, has thirteen enormous rum-bunches on his nose, and that (when duly impregnated) he always makes thirteen attempts before he can walk; that Mr. Washington has thirteen toes on his feet (the extra ones having grown since the Declaration of Independence), and the same number of teeth in each jaw; that the Sachem Schuyler has a top-knot of thirteen stiff hairs, which

erect themselves on the crown of his head when he grows mad; that old Putnam had thirteen pounds of his posterior bit off in an encounter with the Connecticut bear (twas then he lost the balance of his mind); that it takes thirteen Congress paper dollars to equal one penny sterling; that Polly Wayne was just thirteen hours in subduing Stony Point, and as many seconds in leaving it; that a well organized rebel household has thirteen children, all of whom expect to be generals and members of the High and Mighty Congress of the "thirteen United States" when they attain thirteen years; that Mrs. Washington has a mottled tom-cat (which she calls in a complimentary way "Hamilton"), with thirteen yellow rings around his tail, and that his flaunting it suggested to the Congress the adopting of the same number of stripes for the rebel flag.'"

A SINGULAR COMMUNITY.

A CURIOUS relic of the Revolution is to be found in a deep valley of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, ten or a dozen miles from Charlottesville. It consists of a community of people who, because of the natural barriers around them in the steep hills enclosing their valley, have mingled little with others, and so are still almost as ignorant and foreign as their ancestors were, though they have lived there over a hundred years. This is the way they happened to be there. When General Burgoyne was defeated at the Battle of Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, in October, 1777, he was obliged to surrender his entire army of over six thousand men to the Americans. Though this brilliant victory sent the warm blood of hope and courage throbbing through American hearts all over the country, and though it gave European governments confidence in our cause, so that help was offered us on the strength of it, still there was one drawback. Washington hardly knew what to do with this large body of prisoners. They could not be allowed to go free; there was no place where they could be locked up, and he could not spare men to make a strong enough guard to keep them. So it was finally de-

cided to send them to this then far away place in Virginia, on the very borders of civilization, where it was thought there would be little temptation to escape, and where a comparatively small guard would be sufficient. So the beautiful little circular valley near Charlottesville was chosen, and the prisoners remained there, quietly, in their quarters, during the remaining four years of the war. They were mostly the mercenaries of the British army, hired soldiers from Hesse, Germany, and with their stolid, phlegmatic temperaments, they seemed to prefer their quiet life in Virginia to fighting Americans with the British, and they came to be regarded as settlers instead of guarded enemies; and when at last the war was over and they were free to go, they were so well pleased with their location that they decided to stay, and thus this Hessian community was founded. They are a trifle less exclusive than formerly; the spirit of push and progress that marks the closing decade of the Nineteenth Century is beginning to reach into their seclusion and wake them up; and before the new century is fifty years old, they will probably be quite orthodox Americans, celebrating the Fourth of July with the best of us.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

It has long been thought that the letter that Martha Washington wrote to Congress, in 1799, relative to the death of her husband was the only one in existence. There is, however, another, which is undoubtedly genuine, being in her own handwriting and over her own signature. It is owned by the Historical Society of Oneida, N. Y., and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, April the 5th, 1795.

My Dear Fanny:

I was exceedingly pleased to hear by Mr. Lear that you was arrived safe at home. The roads are not so bad down the country as they are here. If they had been anything like the roads in this part of the country, it would have been very difficult for you to have got on.

I am sorry to find by your letter of the 21st of March that your brother is disappointed in his election. I see by the Richmond paper that Mr. Clifton is the representative. I am sorry to hear that Mrs. M. Bassett enjoys such bad health, and she can have very little pleasure if her life be always indisposed. They have tried the Sweet Springs—wish they would try a northern trip, as they might then be able to judge which air would be best for them. Young folks will have their own way.

I had all your things done and put on board of a vessel with several things of Mr. Peters', and am surprised that you have not got them, as Mr. Lear told me that the vessel was arrived. Your two boxes were directed to the care of Col. Gilling. I hope you have got them by this time. I was anxious to have them done by the time you came up. I hope your gowns will fit and are made as you like. There was no silk to be got nearer the colour that you mentioned, than the one sent; I thought it a very pretty one.

I am very much grieved to hear that my poor sister is in such a wretched situation; it is improbable that things can go on tolerably if Mr. Henley is

always drinking brandy. Everything he has must suffer, besides the pain it must give to his family. I fear he has but little affection for them or he would devote his time to take care of them rather than to be always drinking. Poor dear Betty has had a hard lot in this world. I hope her children will be a comfort to her as they grow up and not follow their unhappy Father's bad example. I often think of her with the greatest concern. I should be very glad if it could so happen that she would come up to see me when I go home. She is in such distress that I fear she will never have resolution to leave her children to come so long a journey. I shall let her know when I am coming home. If she can come, your brother B. promised to let her have a man servant to bring her up. It gives me pleasure, my dear Fanny, to hear that your children are well, and I think it very proper that Maria and Fayette are put to school, as they will learn much better at school than at home if the teacher is tolerably good.

Mr. Lear arrived here on Thursday and intends to set out to-morrow to the eastward.

Betsy Custis told me she wished to stay with me and I wrote to her Mother for her permission, which she readily gave. She seemed to be very grave. I was in hopes that being in the gay world would have a good effect on her, but she seems to wish to be at home and very much by herself. She takes no delight to go out to visit; she would not go with Nelly and myself to the assembly last week. She don't like to go to church every Sunday; thinks it too fatiguing. She often complains of not feeling well. She took ill when she first came here but is much better, and looks better. The girls are to go to Miss Morris' wedding on Thursday next. She is to be married to one of our countrymen, Mr. James Manhat. Col. Humphreys has made us a short visit; he has just taken leave of us to return to Portugal again.

Thank God we are all well. The President expects to set out on Monday, the 14th, to visit Mount Vernon.

The girls send their love to you. The President joins in love to you and your children.

I am, my dear Fanny, your ever affectionate,

M. WASHINGTON.

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JUNE, 1895.

June Anniversaries.

- June 1, 1778—Engagement at Cobleskill, N. Y.
" 1, 1779—British capture Stony Point on the Hudson River.
" 6, 1781—Colonel Lee takes Augusta, Ga.
" 6, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
" 6, 1799—Death of Patrick Henry at Red Hill, Va. (born at Studley, Va., May 29, 1736).
" 7, 1776—Congress resolves that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."
" 7 to 23, 1780—Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
" 8, 1776—Engagement at Three Rivers, Canada.
" 11, 1776—New York virtually declares for Independence.
" 12, 1776—Virginia proclaims the rights of man.
" 14, 1776—Connecticut instructs her delegates for Independence.
" 14, 1777—National flag (stars and stripes) adopted for the navy.
" 14, 1801—Death of Benedict Arnold at London (born at Norwich, Conn., January 14, 1741.)
" 15, 1775—Washington's nomination as Commander-in-Chief confirmed by Congress.
" 15, 1776—Delaware comes out for Independence.
" 15, 1776—New Hampshire declares for Independence.
" 16, 1776—Engagement at Chambly, Canada.
" 16, 1777—British retake Crown Point.
" 17, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
" 17, 1775—Congress elects four Major-Generals, viz: Ward, Lee, Schuyler and Putnam.
" 17, 1775, to March 17, 1776—Siege of Boston.
" 17, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
" 17, 1781—Congress admits hospital and medical officers to benefits of half-pay for life.
" 18, 1778—British evacuate Philadelphia.
" 19, 1779—Battle at Greenwich, Conn.
" 20, 1777—United States flag adopted.
" 20, 1779—Engagement at Stono Ferry, S. C.
" 20, 1780—Engagement at Ramsour's Mills, N. C.
" 21, 1788—New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution.
" 22, 1777—Howe's retreat to Amboy.
" 23, 1777—Act of Congress forming a "Corps of Invalids."
" 23, 1780—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
" 23, 1782—Engagement at Ebenezer, Ga.
" 24, 1776—Pennsylvania instructs for Independence.
" 24, 1776—Engagement at Isle aux Noix, Canada.
" 25, 1775—Washington arrives at New York on his way to Cambridge.
" 25, 1788—Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
" 25, 1777—Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.
" 25, 1781—Engagement at Rahway Meadow, N. J.
" 25, 1781—Engagement at Spencer's Tavern, Va.
" 27, 1788—New York ratifies the Constitution.
" 28, 1776—Maryland declares for Independence.
" 28, 1776—British repulsed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
" 28 and 29, 1776—Battle at Fort Sullivan (Sullivan's Island), S. C.
" 28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth C. H., N. J.
" 28, 1779—Engagement at Hickory Hill, Ga.
" 29, 1767—Act imposing duties on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea imported into the American Colonies.
" 30, 1777—Howe evacuates New Jersey.

THE LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE NO SINECURE.

STATE LIBRARIAN HOWELL says that the demand for proof of descent from participators in the Revolution, for the sake of joining patriotic societies, is so great that much of his time is occupied in making out certificates that Mr. So-and-So served in the War of the Revolution.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SOCIETIES.

THERE is said to be a public school building in Boston, which contains 2,100 pupils, every one of whom is foreign born. 1,000 of them are Jews from Russia, Poland and Germany, 600 are Italians, and the rest are Irish, Portuguese and Scandinavians. Here is an opportunity to work for the country. It is to be hoped that the teachers are all members of the patriotic societies; that Washington's portrait is in each room, and that the American flag floats over the building. Such a school should have special instruction in the duties and privileges of American citizenship.

THE DESIRE FOR UNION GROWING.

It would be difficult to measure in advance the far-reaching effect of the much-to-be-commended affiliation of the two societies of "SONS" in Washington, D. C. *The Washington Post* of May 16th contained an extended report of a meeting, from which the following paragraph is taken:

The question of union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was discussed at some length, and Secretary Francis E. Storm read a communication from Secretary Charles L. Gurley, of the other Society, inclosing a resolution of that organization in favor of joining with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in any social or patriotic observances, and favoring the appointment of a committee of six—three from each Society—to arrange any such gatherings. Concurrence with this resolution was unanimously voted.

The importance of this action lies in the probability of its being a precedent for other State Societies. When the desire for union has developed so far—as it has—that individual members are resigning from membership because their national Society will not allow the subject to be discussed; and when State Societies, who desire union, are combining against State Societies who are responsible for preventing it, a single Society that will boldly disregard orders, and actually move in the matter of union, will doubtless have a large following.

THE "DAUGHTERS" ARE ALL RIGHT.

I do believe that the American woman is the most restless person in existence. She must be on the go; she must be coming to the front in some patriotic society or another; and, above all, she must appear in the papers. I do honestly believe that when she gets into heaven they will immediately ask for the morning paper to see if her arrival has been announced.—*An Englishman's Opinion.*

Good cousin, that is because the American woman has only lately found out what power she has, and what a power she is. The air of America is stimulating, and the conditions of American life are favorable to the development of mental powers. That is why the American lady is such a magnet to the wifeless in your moist island. She is sound and sweet and strong, but withal so highly organized and finely strung that activity is natural and necessary to her. Every ganglion in her rich and healthy nervous system is a little centre of force; until her delicate and symmetrical figure fairly radiates attraction, and your slow blood tingles when you come into her presence. Commend her activities, then. The world is the better for them, and they will never harm anybody, unless it be someone who is too sleepy to get out of her way.

ANCESTORS SHOULD BE MORE CAREFUL.

WHAT a pity that our forefathers did not realize the value that their public records would have to their great grandchildren! Massachusetts has a fund to put up suitable monuments on the spots where the first town meeting was held, and where the first free public school met, that was supported by general taxation. A committee has made a thorough search, but can find no records that throw any light on the subject, and so no monuments can ever be raised. Will our descendants be making similar complaints of us two hundred years from now? Probably not for that cause at any rate; for, as we have now, as a people, such an intense national feeling we are not likely to undervalue the importance of our public documents.

"In the good old Colony days
When we were under the King,"

as the old song says, love of liberty and pride of place were struggling in the heart, but had to be repressed and crowded back, to make way for the more urgent question of daily bread, which was rendered so hard to solve by the restrictions that the mother country placed upon each industry in turn, as our perplexed ancestors turned from one to another for the means of subsistence. They were kept humble in those days, and made to feel that everything, except the tax-collector, was unsettled and uncertain. They hardly felt that they *had* a country, where they had any real ownership; so why be careful of the records?

Now, perhaps, we are at the opposite extreme; as our cousins across the water accuse us of being rather boastful. We did succeed in overcoming all obstacles and establishing ourselves as a nation—a great nation as we think—and we are perhaps a little too aggressive in calling attention to it. When we have been established longer, and have become more accustomed to our greatness, we shall probably have better manners. We shall no longer exhibit the *gaucherie* of the *nouveau riche*, but time will shed its mellowing influence over us, as it does over a beautiful piece of architecture, softening away the harsh newness of appearance, and we shall have a well bred air of quiet self-respect that is none the less patriotic, and will not lead us to neglect our records.

VALLEY FORGE PARK.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature should grant the appropriation asked for to improve this park. If the Commissioners could have the money to use soon, old sites that are fast becoming indefinite could be permanently marked, and the desired land lying adjacent could be secured, probably at a smaller cost than it could be bought for in a year. This land is needed to make a broad drive on the outer line of the old camp, from the Schuylkill to Valley Creek, along which were the camps of the fourteen brigades which shared with Washington that fearful winter of 1777-78. The soldiers were from six different States, and they would doubtless take pride in suitably marking the spot where their own heroes suffered. The Commissioners only ask for \$70,000—certainly not an excessive sum to expend on so famous a spot, when we remember that \$25,000 is often used in erecting a single monument. As this park is only twenty miles from Philadelphia, it can easily be made a charming resort; and it cannot fail to become a nationalizing agent.

THE TRUE METHOD OF STUDY.

THE ladies of the Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are in advance of most organizations, of men or women either, in adopting a systematic course of study. They will next year study the Constitution of the United States, also that of the State of New York and our municipal government. They believe that they cannot understand either the past or current history of the country thoroughly without understanding the principles of our government and that wonderful document, our Constitution. Mrs. Thompson, the Regent, also hopes to abolish papers and have the discussion conducted by time-limited talks. This is another "advanced" idea. This dependence upon memory instead of paper greatly increases the value of any study. It gives an excellent training to the memory—and we have no faculty that responds to training any more quickly; it aids greatly in concentrating the attention—the rarest attainment of even a well-trained mind; and last, though possibly least, it teaches clearness, ease and grace of expression. As Ruskin says: "The greatest thing a human soul ever does is to see a truth clearly, and to tell what it sees in a plain way."

THE FLAG SHOULD NOT BE MISUSED.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of Illinois is much interested in preserving the American flag from desecration. A committee composed of Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Charles K. Miller and Col. Henry L. Turner, Illinois National Guard, have recently presented their official report to the Society, of which we give the following summary:

Your committee finds that the National flag, or patterns thereof, is used for advertising or other mercenary purposes by various classes of business men in Chicago, and have recorded a few instances of its misuse, such as burlesque stage costumes and draperies for dramatic plays, tailoring establishments, department stores, drug stores and dime museum decorations, auction sales, lapel buttons for dentists, and lapel buttons for political parties, circus and theatrical shows, scenic decorations, panoramas, Libby prison museum, barber shops, pool rooms, shooting galleries, restaurants, brands of whisky, breweries, beer, peer saloons, bar rooms, bottling companies, free lunch rooms, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, real estate offices, steamship companies, shoe stores, storage warehouses, refrigerator cars, ice companies, fire-works manufacturers, laundry soaps, toys, wrappers for lemons, variety halls, prize fighters, Salvation Army meetings,

and for a number of other purposes unnecessary to here enumerate. The name, street, number and details are in possession of your committee and can be given, specifying each violation.

Grave disrespect is shown the National flag by its frequent misuse. We think it may be advisable to embody in pamphlet form the practical results of our investigations, which will pictorially exhibit the ingenious methods resorted to by numerous tradesmen to advertise their goods by the use of the flag itself, or fac similes of the National emblem.

In common with two other patriotic-hereditary Societies, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of Illinois, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS believes that national legislation is necessary to prevent the desecration of the flag of the Republic.

Your committee is strengthened in this belief by the active co-operation of the regular army and navy union of the United States, and by the enthusiastic support of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. We discover examples of the national flag used as labels and trade-marks by soap makers and cotton goods manufacturers, said labels being copyrighted, or registered, at the United States Patent Office.

It seems strange to us that the United States Government has not years ago legalized its parent claim to the exclusive right and use of its own colors, thus preventing its pattern being misused, which misuse tends to imbue the minds of the youth of the land with a lack of respect for the national standard. The people encouraged the hoisting of the American flag over the public schools, and we teach our children to sing "The Star Spangled Banner," yet permit the debasement of the flag, dedicated to the Republic and consecrated by its defenders by allowing it to be improperly used for private gain or mercenary display.

The resolutions adopted by the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS on February 23d last, contemplate the enactment of a law by the Fifty-fourth Congress, making it a misdemeanor to use the national flag or a pattern thereof, for advertising purposes or private gain.

This is a subject that interests all Americans, every individual of whom should be equally concerned in seeing the national emblem treated with becoming respect. But like all reforms aimed at, the desired end is soonest gained if its advocates are not too extreme in their measures. The flag should be protected by law from unworthy uses, such as awnings in front of liquor saloons, or other buildings; advertisements of any kind, or drapery or decoration for any place of an immoral character; but the flag was made to float; and it seems to us that any citizen who is not violating the laws of his country, has a right to have his country's flag waving over his home or place of business if he wants it, at any time. Theoretically, there ought to be no need of legislation to protect what we are all so proud of; but as a matter of fact, there will probably be men until the millennium, who will be base enough to break their country's laws, treat its flag with disrespect, and take the name of their Maker in vain, unless they are restrained by force.

As Others See Us.

I am well pleased with your high minded, well edited, and fairly speaking magazine.—*Gilbert P. Brown, Boston, Mass.*

THE organ of all the patriotic societies connected with the Colonial period is THE SPIRIT OF '76, published in New York.—*Baltimore News.*

"I HAVE read sample copies of your paper and am very much pleased with it."—*Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Vice-Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Albany, Ga.*

I wish to thank you for the admirable manner in which your excellent publication has been conducted, and the fund of information it has supplied to all its readers.—*J. C. Pumpelly.*

YOUR sample copy received. It is a grand affair. It is just what we need and is especially a great help to the members of American Societies who claim the eligibility by descent.—*N. F. Warner, Minneapolis.*

I DESIRE to express my admiration for the patriotic endeavors THE SPIRIT OF '76 is making to spread abroad the best methods toward the development of the highest good citizenship in our land.—*Mrs. Harriett M. Lothrop, President National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.*

Where it Can be Seen.

Boston, April 4, '95.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

SIR:—Your ever fresh, patriotic, spirited, instructive and interesting SPIRIT OF '76 always has a place on the registrar's desk where it can be seen by all visiting members, and by that numerous line of "descendants" who come to inquire about joining.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS H. BROWN,
Registrar Massachusetts Society
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1880.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.—Henry Axtell Prince, 54 William Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Wm. E. Earle, 710 "I" Street, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Morris R. Ferris, 488 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 West 44th Street, New York City.
MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty Street, New York.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

AT THE triennial meeting, in 1896, of the general SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI three of the dormant State societies will probably be revived. Applications for admission from Virginia, Delaware and New Hampshire are in the hands of Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, the chairman of the committee having this matter in charge.



IN regard to the approaching election of officers in THE CINCINNATI, a leading member said: "The traditional course in regard to the choice of officers of the General Society, would be to choose the Vice President General to fill the vacancy in the office of the President General, and I presume that Governor McLane will be chosen. In my opinion, there is no possible reason to break away from the usual practice. As to who may be chosen Vice President General, I can form no opinion. As Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, of New Jersey, is the senior president of any of the State Societies, it would under ordinary circumstances be expected that he would be chosen Vice President General. I have been told that Mr. Winslow Warren is an active candidate, as is also Mr. William Wayne, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Gardiner, of New York."

THE New Jersey SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI will soon erect a suitable monument to mark the spot where Washington landed on the Jersey shore after crossing the Delaware that terrible Christmas night in '76, just before his brilliant victory over the Hessians in Trenton the next day. The Bucks County Historical Society are about to replace the old, crumbling cairn that has been the only mark on the Pennsylvania side with a granite obelisk bearing a suitable inscription.

WHEN the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI was founded, 112 years ago, many worthy Americans feared that it would lead to a kind of aristocracy not in accordance with Americanism. The lapse of years has laid all such fears to rest, however, as there have been no truer patriots than the men composing this body. Has the spirit of caste been latent among all this time, then? It would almost seem so from the resolution presented at the anniversary banquet of the New York branch, at Delmonico's, on the 18th of May. To be sure, it was only the attitude of one member that was made obvious in the resolution, and it was not passed by the Society. He said he "did not wish the glory of the Society to be dimmed by any other organization," and requested the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI either to dissolve or change its name. He accused the Daughters of making "an unauthorized attempt to secure a standing" at the expense of the Society he belonged to.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, numbers among its members John Hancock and Roger Sherman.



THE Detroit SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will meet on the evening of June 11th for business and banqueting.

THE CHICAGO CONTINENTAL GUARD acted as an escort to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and all the other patriotic hereditary societies in the parade on Memorial Day, May 30th, in Chicago.

A NEW chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been organized in Springfield, Mass., which it is hoped will be the nucleus of a large chapter, comprising all the western counties of the State.

ADAMS, N. Y., public school rejoices in the beautiful portrait of Washington in a handsome frame of quartered oak, recently presented by Col. David M. Greene on behalf of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION presented portraits of Washington in connection with Memorial Day exercises to the three public schools in the Sixth Ward, New York City, on the 29th of May. The exercises in the schools on Mulberry and Mott streets were creditable alike to teachers and pupils.

A VERY enthusiastic new branch of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been formed this spring in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Mr. H. W. Severance presented correspondence from California officers, outlining the method of procedure for forming an organization which was a great assistance to them. Their list of officers has not yet reached us.

IN the report of the Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Boston, May 1st, the name of Mr. Stephen M. Wright was unfortunately omitted from the list of delegates from New York. Mr. Wright is also an interested member of the Board of Managers of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

FIFTY members of the Illinois Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met in Chicago and enjoyed a banquet at the auditorium on the occasion of their annual meeting. Several patriotic addresses were made, among them one by Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A., on the "Evolution of the American Soldier," and another by J. F. Kelly on "Our Future and Its Responsibilities." At the close of the business meeting several patriotic resolutions were passed.

THE exercises at the presentation of the Washington portraits to the Hoboken public schools, at the building of Public School No. 6, were very interesting. Gen. Horace Porter made the presentation, on behalf of the Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Among other things he said: "It is believed that the features of Washington will teach lessons of unspeakable importance. He possessed all the virtues which adorn the human character, and every act of his life teaches the useful lesson."

A COMMITTEE consisting of Messrs. E. W. Young, M. D., Hon. Frank Hanford, Geo. N. Alexander, Salvador Ellicott and A. S. Gibbs has sent out a circular to members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the State of Washington, calling a meeting to be held in Seattle on the 17th of June. It is thought that there are now enough men eligible to membership to justify the formation of separate Societies in Washington and Oregon, instead of leaving the two States combined in one Society.

AT the seventh annual meeting of the Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Hartford, May 10th, there was a large attendance from all parts of the State. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich; vice president, Gen. E. S. Greeley, New Haven; registrar, Frank B. Gay, Hartford; secretary, Charles P. Cooley, Hartford; historian, Joseph G. Woodward, Hartford; chaplain, the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, New Haven; treasurer, John C. Hollister, New Haven.

THE Massachusetts State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION admitted fifty new members during May.

TWELVE NEW members were added to the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Wilmington, Del., in May.

THE president of the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has appointed a committee of five to act with the Common Council of Newark, in arranging for the celebration of July 4th.

THE City Council of Springfield, Mass., has voted an appropriation of \$50 for the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to use in buying bronze markers to be placed on the graves of soldiers of the Revolution.

The David Humphreys Branch, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn., will unveil a tablet in Wooster Park, July 5th, that will contain the names of the patriots who defended the city against the English invasion, July 5th, 1778.

At the annual banquet of the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, every member present drank to the health of the others from a silver cup once owned by Gen. Horatio Gates, the hero of Saratoga. It was furnished by Mr. Horatio Gates Celley.

At Bridgeport, Conn., the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION asked the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to help decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day. They accepted the invitation and furnished flowers.

A RECENT meeting of the local Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Wilmington, Del., showed a revival of interest in historic matters. The local papers spoke of the enthusiasm displayed, and described it as a "real awakening."

It is the opinion of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* that the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations ought to be revived, when all the people should hear the Declaration of Independence read, and a stirring patriotic oration pronounced. Of late years too little attention has been given to the heroic past of our country, and too much to the rush of the money getting present. It says: "THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have lifted up their hands, and in every hand is an American flag. It may be that under the providence of God these SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are to be the harbingers of better times, of a higher life, of a grander patriotism and nationality."

A COMMEMORATIVE service was held on Sunday, June 2d, at St. Luke's Church, Convent avenue and 141st st., by the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, under the direction of the rector, Rev. John T. Patey and Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley. The thirteen trees planted to represent the Colonies by Alexander Hamilton, were draped with flags and bunting, and an immense flag waved over the rectory, which used to be Hamilton's home. Many of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION accepted the invitation to be present. The service consisted of prayer, singing and a sermon by Dr. Bradley.

In the course of his sermon he said:

Patriotism here, must mean something more than sentiment. It must mean loyalty to the law of God as well as to the law of the land. When citizenship is left without Christian principle, Satan instantly transmits patriotism into polluted politics; brotherhood dies and government sinks into a mammonized scramble for spoils. I am not advocating a State church, nor a church state. I want men of to-day and to-morrow to get rid of the vicious medievalism that makes church alone sacred and State secular.

The Arrangement Committee consisted of Gen. F. P. Earle, Col. Frederick D. Grant and Stephen M. Wright.

The ushers were: E. V. D. Gazzam, Andrew E. Foyé, William W. Kenly, J. L. Raymond, C. C. Starkweather, E. A. Sumner and Max E. Harby.

Among the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION present were: Robert B. Roosevelt, John Winfield Scott, Ira Bliss Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall, William Hamilton Henry, Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foyé, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; William W. J. Warren, Ebenezer K. Wright, Stephen M. Wright, Elbridge G. Spalding, Joseph Warren Cutler and others.

The National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was represented by Mrs. Ellen Harden Walworth and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton.

The New York State Division was represented by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent; Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. William H. Stewart, Mrs. Gen. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Miss Doremus, Miss Dempsey, Mrs. Neibher, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Miss Lathrop, the Misses Sweeney, Mrs. H. W. Perkins, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Gerry Slade, Mrs. Taft and others.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION believe that a

patriotic influence radiates from the fine portrait of the Father of his Country, by Gilbert Stuart, and that when they place it on the walls of the schools all over the land, they not only show their veneration for Washington, but they help to make better citizens of the rising generation. The Washington portrait committee of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, consists of Mr. Edward Payson Cone, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Mr. James Loder Raymond. They report that besides the fifty-six pictures furnished by them for the Buffalo schools, elsewhere mentioned, pictures have also been furnished to each one of the public schools in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and on Saturday, May 11th, General Porter presented pictures to each of the public schools in Hoboken, N. J. Through the generosity of various members of the Empire State Society, the committee has sent pictures also to Cohoes, Oneonta, Gilbertsville, Kinderhook, Adams Village and Freeport, L. I., in New York State; and to the Horace Mann School, Morningside Heights; Boys' Free Reading Room, 68-70 University Place; Branch Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th street; House of Refuge, Randall's Island; Hebrew Technical Institute; Home School; American Female Guardian Society; Cathedral Mission School, 130 Stanton street, and Holy Cross Parochial School, West 43d street, New York City. Also to Butler, Pa.; Ann Arbor, Mich. and Sacramento, Cal.

THE spirit of patriotism was wide awake in Richmond, Va., on the evening of May 15th, when a large number of gentlemen met in the Hall of Delegates to reorganize the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Virginia. The ladies were there, too, and listened with interest to the address of Mr. Rosewell Page, on "The Movement of Independence in Virginia." Mr. Charles U. Williams presided. At the business meeting W. H. Henry was elected president, and William G. Starnard secretary. A banquet at the Commonwealth Club followed the meeting, at which good cheer and patriotism were pleasantly mingled. Many invited guests were present, and telegrams of regrets were received from others. Gen. Horace Porter sent the following message:

Deeply regret the imperative engagements which compel me to forego pleasure of meeting with the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the grand old State whose princely hospitality is proverbial, and whose patriotism must always be stirred by the recollection that on her soil the last of foreign oppressors surrendered to the immortal leader whom she gave to the Revolutionary Army. May such thoughts inspire all your proceedings.

Telegrams were also received from Chauncey M. Depew and Henry Hall of New York; A. Howard Clark, Washington; Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; Edwin S. Barrett, Concord, Mass.; George E. Leighton, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas H. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Theodore S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; S. E. Gross, Chicago, Ill.; Cushman K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn., and Robert B. Roosevelt, New York.

Treasurer General Chas. H. Haskins of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, from New York City, was present and made a stirring and very acceptable address.

THE ANNUAL meeting, May 8th, of the New Hampshire SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was a fine gathering. Nearly 150 members were present, representing all parts of the State. The sessions were held in the Hall of Representatives in Concord, and the body contained many distinguished men in politics, religion, journalism and finance. The official reports showed a gain in membership of 55, and a good balance in the treasury. During the first session the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of the National hymn, "America," was announced, and the audience rose and remained standing till he was conducted to a seat. President Charles E. Stanleys was in the chair, and among other good things in his address he said:

The display of the American flag upon the school houses of the country, is the first lesson of American history which shall produce a valedictory devoid of romance and theory, and full of the possibilities of "One God, one country, and one flag."

The sentiment which dominates the patriotic societies of this country is not that which impelled the invading Gaul to stroke the venerable beard of the Roman Senate, nor the bravado of the mob which, in the early history of our own State, endeavored to intimidate the dignified Sullivan and the New Hampshire legislature.

In this Society there is but one standard of aristocracy. There are no superiors, no subordinates. We all meet upon the platform of a common patriotic ancestry, and this little button or this cross, are insignia to which all are eligible.

The working man, the professional man, the chief executive of the Nation or State, all come through the same door, with the same password, and without this password, whatever his station, he applies in vain.

No one who has carefully read the history of our country can deny that to Providence alone is due the glory that we have escaped so much, and the present danger to the republic is to a greater extent than ever an overwhelming self-confidence without the counter balance of patriotic judgment.

Gen. Charles H. Bartlett, who was admitted to the membership of the Society at this meeting, delivered the address of the day upon the military history of New Hampshire, which was much enjoyed. The president elected for the following year is W. W. Bailey, of Nashua; secretary, O. G. Hammond, Concord; registrar, J. C. Ordway, Concord.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THERE is a flourishing young Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Xenia, Ohio.



THE COLORADO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met for business and the admission of new members at Colorado Springs, May 13th.

THIRTEEN Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Illinois will observe Flag Day, June 14th, with appropriate exercises.

THE FIREMEN of Kingston, N. Y., have given the use of their handsome rooms for the monthly meetings of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that city.

THE MILWAUKEE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION recently gave a reception at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Vilas, 520 Astor street, to which they invited the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Indianapolis, Ind., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Martha Washington's birthday, May 17th, this year.

A NEW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is soon to be organized in Montgomery, Ala., with Mrs. John M. Wyly as regent.

THE Mary Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Danbury, Conn., will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Memphis, Tenn., are trying to have their State Legislature establish a chair of American History in the Peabody Normal School.

THE Burlington, Vt., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have decided to place a fine bronze tablet on a boulder at Ethan Allen's old home, this coming summer.

THE Lucretia Shaw Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New Haven, Conn., met on the 6th of May to commemorate the 249th birthday of their city.

MADAME FREDIN, of Walnut Hills, gave a talk on the Life and Services of Lafayette, recently, under the auspices of the Cincinnati DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE May meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Youngstown, Ohio, was held with Mrs. J. L. Botsford, and interesting papers were read upon the early history of Ohio.

THE historian of the St. Louis, Mo., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at their annual meeting, gave a full account of the formation and growth of the Society in the United States.

CONTINENTAL Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its May meeting at the Oxford, in Washington, D. C., and listened to Mr. R. Grant Barnwell's paper on "Sam Adams, the Forgotten Hero."

It is probable that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Providence, R. I., will purchase the old mansion which was the home of Governor Fenner, for a club house. It was built before the Revolution.

THE NEW YORK Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has presented Barnard College with a course of six lectures on the History of the Revolution, by Prof. Jameson of Brown University, this year.

THE Donegal Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lancaster, Pa., met at the home of Miss Long on the 8th of May. They listened to an eloquent address by Mrs. Randolph Keim, first vice president of the National Society.

THE PHILADELPHIA Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its last meeting of the season at the Acorn Club, on Friday. Three historical papers were read, one by Mrs. John Russell Young, another by Mrs. C. W. Hornor and a third by Miss E. E. Massey.

THE quarterly meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, brought out a large number of patriotic ladies, who manifested a keen and growing interest in the affairs of the Society and a desire to see it grow.

THE Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has asked the City Council for the custody of old Congress Hall, which they wish to use as their meeting place, and also for a museum of Colonial relics. They ought to have it.

THE General Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, assisted in entertaining the one hundred prominent club women who assembled at Danvers early in May, by taking them on a drive to the historical points of interest in the vicinity.

THE Mohegan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its anniversary exercises and luncheon at the old Brandreth Mansion, the home of their secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, at Sing Sing, recently. A number of invited guests were present.

THE Trenton Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave an elaborate lunch to a large number of guests early in May, at the Princeton Inn. Nearly all the society ladies of Trenton were there, and it was one of the most successful affairs the Society has ever given.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were delightfully entertained on the afternoon of May 17th by Mrs. H. M. Gerrans, at her home, which was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and lilacs. They will not meet again till October, unless specially called.

THE Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bloomington, Ill., was organized in 1894, with Mrs. Martin Taylor as regent. It is in a flourishing condition, and is proud of the fact that nine of its members claim descent from the Washington family.

MISS DARLINGTON, historian of the Pittsburg Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has offered her charming home, "Guyasuta," for the anniversary celebration of the Chapter, June 11th. The place was named for Guyasuta, the Indian chief, who is buried near the homestead.

A GRAND reception was given on the 18th of May, by the Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at "Boscobel" the residence of Miss Huber, of Germantown, to Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent. It was largely attended by prominent people from Pennsylvania and other States.

THE Chester County, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has the reputation of singing "The Star Spangled Banner" remarkably well at its meetings. At a recent meeting at West Chester they decided to buy fifty copies of "American National Songs." Mrs. Abner Hoopes is Regent.

THE Ruth Wyllys Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., gave a grand reception on the 30th of May to Miss Susan C. Clark, State Regent. Members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Hartford accepted invitations, as did also their State president, Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich; Governor and Mrs. Coffin and others.

MRS. H. L. POPE, State Regent of the Kentucky DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently held a meeting at her home in Louisville in the interests of the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition. A committee was appointed to collect articles from Kentucky for the exhibition, of which Mrs. W. L. Lyons is chairman.

MRS. WILLIAM A. STROTHERS, regent of Albany, Ga., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently entertained the Chapter delightfully at her home. This Chapter is proud of having a "living daughter" for one of its members. She is Mrs. Hall, whose father was one of the young boys of the army of the Revolution.

MRS. MARY A. WASHINGTON, of Macon, Ga., the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, entertained the Macon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at her home, on the afternoon of May 18th. She is the Regent of the Chapter, and, it being her seventy-ninth birthday, she received many congratulations, among them being these lines by Mrs. Walworth, of the National Society:

Fair lady of the stately name,
Time stands abashed. "Let her remain,
To show a woman nobly planned,
To love, to counsel, and command."

Another token of esteem from the National Society was a beautiful souvenir spoon appropriately engraved.

THE Pittsburg Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has received a present of the old blockhouse built by Colonel Boquet in 1764, during Pontiac's war. It stands at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and in its walls is a stone tablet, inscribed with Colonel Boquet's name and the date of its erection. The Society will use it as a museum for historical relics. It was presented by Mrs. Schenley.

MRS. NATHANIEL B. HOGG, State Regent of the Pennsylvania DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, seems to receive almost as cordial a welcome from her admiring subjects throughout the State as a queen making a royal progress. Mrs. Munyon, Regent of the Merion Chapter, summoned her ladies to her residence to meet her on the 22d. A drive to the old General Wayne Tavern and Merion Friends' Meeting House completed the enjoyable programme.

THE Delaware County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave a tea and historical afternoon at Wallingsford, on May 21st, to meet Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania. After a short address of welcome from the Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercer, Mrs. Hogg gave a summary of the work done by the DAUGHTERS throughout the State.

An interesting patriotic paper, prepared by Mrs. Chas. J. Essig, followed. A circular letter from the ladies of Georgia was read, asking for colonial relics for the Woman's Building at the coming Exposition in Atlanta.

THE Mary Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Danbury, Conn., held a meeting at the monument of General Wooster, this year, to commemorate the burning of Danbury by the British, and the consequent distress of the early inhabitants of the town. A fine programme was carried out, an original song of tribute to General Wooster was sung to the tune "America," an original poem was read and an address given by Miss Helen Meeker. At the close of the exercises garlands and loose flowers were laid upon the graves of General and Mrs. Wooster.

MRS. SAMUEL ELIOT of Boston, entertained the Warren and Prescott Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at luncheon recently. Sixty members were present and other invited guests. The ladies who assisted the hostess wore quaint Colonial costumes, nearly all of which were heirlooms. Lemonade was served from the punch bowl belonging to Mrs. Eliot's ancestor, Harrison Gray Otis. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James Madison, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have all drank from it. It is white, with blue stripes around its brim, and is decorated with a crest and shield, and the letters "H. G. O." in gold.

TWO of the seven living daughters of soldiers of the Revolution live in Arlington, Vt., aged eighty two and eighty-five. They are members of the Brownson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Their father was Dr. Simeon Littlefield, one of the best physicians in the country from the end of the war to the time of his death in 1834. Their names are Mrs. Anson Buck and Mrs. Edward Buck. Mrs. Jesse Burdette, State regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently presented each of them a handsome gold souvenir spoon, on behalf of the National Society. The top of the handle has on it the emblem of the Society.

A WASHINGTON lawn party will be given on the afternoon of June 17th, at "Earlecliffe," formerly known as the "Jumel Mansion," on Washington Heights near 162d street, now the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. It is historic ground, Washington having lived in the same house for over a month. This party is given to commemorate a visit he made to the house in 1790, accompanied by Mrs. Washington, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams and their son, Secretary and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, General and Mrs. Knox, General and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Robert Lewis and other celebrities. The host and hostess are active members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, president; Mrs. J. H. Morrison, secretary, and General Earle, treasurer. The Reception Committee is composed of Mrs. J. E. Boyd, Mrs. W. R. Shaw, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. W. F. Weeks, Mrs. E. J. McGrothy, Mrs. J. S. Bard, Mrs. C. L. Broadbent, and Mrs. H. P. Bates. The Refreshment Committee is made up of Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Storer, Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. Kahrs, and the Decorating Committee of Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Bullman, Mrs. McGrothy and Mrs. Shaw. On the Young Ladies' Committee are Miss Boyd, Miss Spelman, Miss Sherwood, Miss Irving, Miss Lane, Miss Uhlenfelds, Miss Van Riper, Miss Jameson, Miss Weld and the Misses Bloomer.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE entertainment given by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION for the building fund of St. Luke's Home, in May, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. W. Dayton, was very successful in every way. Over 500 tickets were sold and a handsome sum was realized.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City presented the New York Orphan Asylum with a stand of American flags at the annual exercises of the institution, May 14th. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton made the presentation speech.

THE Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has appointed a committee to secure funds for erecting a monument to the 10,000 American prisoners who perished on the British prison ships in Wallabout Bay, where the Brooklyn Navy Yard now is. They have asked Mr. Felix Campbell to act as treasurer of the fund and he has accepted the trust.

LAWRENCE is to have its Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Mrs. Sara White Lee, Regent of the State Society, has recently appointed Mrs. John W. Crawford Chapter Regent.

THE Colonial Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York City, met in the banquet hall of the Twelfth Ward Bank, on the 4th of May, and were much entertained by a series of historical living pictures by thirty young society people. A large number of guests were present.

THE New Utrecht Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, entertained members of the General Society one afternoon recently at Bensonhurst, L. I. Tea was served in cups and saucers 125 years old. One of them was of priceless value. It was loaned by Dr. H. C. Carpenter, and was presented to his ancestor by King William IV., whose portrait adorns it.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION protest against the proposed removal of the remains of General Hancock from the family mausoleum, in the cemetery at Montgomery, Pa., to Arlington, Va., though it seems that collateral relatives of the late General had consented to it. There are many persons living who remember the general's often-expressed wish that his remains might lie in the place of his birth.

THE Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated the battle of Sag Harbor at the old Prentice Homestead, Brooklyn, May 23d. It was the 118th anniversary of the engagement, which was exceedingly well described in a paper by Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, historian of the Chapter. The rooms were handsomely decorated in the Chapter's colors, buff and blue. Mrs. Horatio C. King presided, and there were visitors from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Long Island.

THERE is in the South a strong and sincere love of country that is almost more demonstrative than that in the North. A gentleman in the far South recently wrote: "Last week the Confederate Veteran Association here was the recipient of a fine American flag from the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, as the flag that had never been vanquished. It is almost touching to see the simplicity and sincerity with which the most of these people regard their citizenship. The Confederacy is to them merely a sentiment—like an old love story to a happily married man."

AVALON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Baltimore, enjoyed a delightful and highly profitable meeting the afternoon of the 10th of May, at the home of the State regent, Mrs. Geo. W. Roche. There was a large attendance, although the weather was too warm for comfort. Miss Whitely gave an excellent and deeply interesting paper upon the situation of the opposing forces at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the condition of the colonies at the close of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. and Miss Terry of Rochester, N. Y., were guests of the Society upon this occasion. Mrs. Terry made a patriotic address, and exhibited a fine miniature painting of pretty "Peggy White," of the era of the Revolution. An autograph letter was also read from the author of the hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to a member of the Chapter. Mrs. Thomas Hill gave a description of the luncheon she attended in New York at the Waldorf Hotel, given by the "General Society," upon the 19th of April, commemorative of the battle of Lexington.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE MISSOURI SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are reported to be in a flourishing condition. Several new members have been elected lately.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION formally opened their new clubrooms at the Hotel Waldorf on the 1st of May. This will be their headquarters until they have a building of their own. Twenty-eight States are now represented by this Society, which has a membership of 4,200. The New York State Society alone has 1,600.

THE IOWA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were entertained in April at the home of their president, Bishop Perry, in Davenport. Rev. Wm. Salter, D.D. addressed them on the subject of the siege of Louisburg. He spoke with particular interest in his theme as he traces his descent from Sir Wm. Pepperell, who commanded the Colonial forces who succeeded in capturing that strong fortress in 1745.

E. B. HEYMANN, of the class of '95, New York College, won the prize offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION for the best essay on the "Causes Which Led to the American Revolution."

HON. WILLIAM WAYNE, a descendant of "Mad Anthony," is president of the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION which will visit the site of the battle of the Brandywine during the month of June. The battle was fought on the 11th of September, 1777, and the Americans were defeated.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York State offer gold, silver and bronze medals for the best original essays on the "Causes and Results of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga." The offer is made to High School pupils in Brooklyn and twelve other important cities of New York, including New York city. The essays must not contain less than 1,775 words, nor more than 1,896. The medals will be awarded on Feb. 22d next.

THE District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting on May 15th, in Washington, D. C., when important matters were under discussion regarding closer relations with the opposition Society and in which a decided leaning was evinced toward this end, notwithstanding the action of the General Society in Boston overthrowing the suggestions of the local Society that there be amalgamation of the two Societies. A vote was taken which resulted in approval of the committee's report to hereafter act jointly with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in all patriotic and social gatherings.

As PREVIOUSLY stated in these columns, the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia has voted to permit the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Pennsylvania, to hold their Society meetings in old Independence Hall, in a room on the second floor. Probably no body of men ever entered this historically sacred edifice with more reverence for its associations and greater desire to do it honor than this Society. As they hope to there accumulate a museum of relics of the Revolution, they naturally desired to control the key to the room assigned them, and the petty objections of councilmen, who feared that the custody of the building itself was sought, were as narrow as they are absurd.

The first gathering of the Society in this building was the occasion of an interesting presentation to the Society, by its Secretary, Mr. E. A. Weaver, of an autograph copy of "America," by Dr. Samuel Francis Smith. It was written for him by Dr. Smith on the 8th of March, 1895, and this valuable historical relic, which was composed 63 years ago, but was transcribed by Dr. Smith at the age of 86, became the property of the Pennsylvania SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Society of the War of 1812.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 will convene in Philadelphia on June 18th and 20th.

The State Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts will be represented by delegates.

The business of the Convention will be to perfect the Constitution and to admit the Ohio Society, which has been organized during the year, also to hear reports of other States about to be organized, and to fill vacancy of surgeon general, caused by the death of Brig. Gen. Charles Sutherland. A banquet will take place on the evening of June 19th. A full account of this meeting will be sent you.—Albert K. Hadel, M.D., Registrar General.

Society of Colonial Wars.

THE funeral of the late Vice Chancellor and Governor Robert S. Green of New Jersey, was held at St. John's P. E. Church, Elizabeth, and was attended by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, CINCINNATI SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and other Societies of which he was a member. Many distinguished men of New Jersey and New York also attended to pay their last respects to their dead associate.



THE General Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS met in Baltimore the middle of May. They chartered a new branch Society in Ohio, with Mr. M. M. Shoemaker as Governor General, and discussed the establishment of a \$50,000 building fund for a Colonial Hall in Washington, to be the Society's headquarters, and transacted other business. They have now enrolled 1,100 members. Prominent persons present were: Governor General Frederick de Peyster; Secretary General Howland Pell of New York; Gen. Joseph L. Brent of Maryland; Francis Asbury Roe of Washington, and others.

Francis Asbury Roe of Washington, and others.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS which met in Philadelphia on the 8th of May was interested in the exhibition of a small mahogany table now owned by Mr. George W. Norris. It once belonged to Sir Wm. Pepperell, the hero of the siege of Louisburg. It had passed into sacrilegious hands when Mr. Norris rescued it; it was cracked across the top and was being used as a stand for a wash-tub. He has had it put in order and values it highly.

APRIL 30th was not only the anniversary of Washington's inauguration, but also of the landing in Cape Breton Island of the Boston expedition against Louisburg, 150 years ago. The Boston Society of COLONIAL WARS celebrated this event in the early history of their city, at a meeting at Young's Hotel. Mr. Walter K. Watkins, their secretary, exhibited a model of the old French town with its fortifications, which were believed to be impregnable previous to the arrival of Sir Wm. Pepperell.

THE organization of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS for the State of Nebraska, has just been completed. This makes nine States where this Society has branches. The order is not yet three years old, having been founded in August, 1892, in New York City. Its membership is not quite 1,200. Its objects are three-fold, fraternal historical and patriotic. Its members believe that a proper regard for the future welfare of the country demand more attention to the dangers of free immigration—either by education or restriction, or both. They are right. No true-hearted American has any right to ignore these dangers.

THE second annual Court of the Society of COLONIAL WARS in the State of New Jersey was held in Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, on May 11th, 1895. The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year: Governor, Gen. E. Burd Grubb; Deputy Governor, Gen. William S. Stryker; Lieut. Governor, Walter Chandler, of Elizabeth; Secretary, George Ellsworth Koues; Treasurer, William M. Deen; Registrar, Rev. F. Langdon Humphreys; Historian, Howard Coghill; Chaplain, the Rev. Ashbell Green Vermilye; Chancellor, Clifford Stanley Sims. The necessary steps were taken to incorporate the Society, in accordance with the special Act of Legislature of New Jersey, passed and approved February 26th, 1895. After the election an elaborate luncheon was served. The Society is in a very flourishing and prosperous condition.—Walter Chandler, Lieutenant Governor.

HON. JAMES MILLS WOOLWORTH was elected governor of the Society of COLONIAL WARS in the State of Nebraska at its organization last Saturday evening. The other officers are: Deputy governor, William Henry Alexander; lieutenant governor, Lieutenant John Taliaferro Thompson, U.S.A.; secretary, Clement Chase; treasurer, C. Will Hamilton; historian and registrar, Fremont Nathan Jaynes; chancellor, Charles Albert Goss; gentlemen of the council, Frank Tiernan Hamilton, Myron Leslie Learned, George P. Bemis, Dr. John Prentiss Lord, Champion Spalding Chase, Julius Sterling Morton (the Secretary of Agriculture), Major Charles Frederick Humphrey, U.S.A., Joseph Lincoln Baker, Henry B. Heywood. The Society is to be incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, and as soon as the charter is issued from the national society another meeting will be held, rather more of a social nature.

THE new railroad from Sydney to Louisburg, in Cape Breton Island, will be very convenient for the New York and Boston Societies of COLONIAL WARS, who will go there to unveil and dedicate their monument on the site of the old city, June 17th, the 150th anniversary of its capture by the Colonists, when it was the strongest fortification on the continent. The new road is said to be very level and excellently constructed. Cape Breton has been a popular summering place for a long time, for people from the States, but Louisburg has been difficult to reach. The Society will have a special train from Halifax to Sydney, over the Intercolonial railway.

MR. HOWLAND PRELL, Secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and the chairman of the Louisburg Memorial Committee, reports the arrangements practically completed for the unveiling of the monument at Louisburg Cape Breton, on June 17th. The \$2,000 required for the construction has been all provided for, and the final placing of cannon for guards about the monument—cannon found by divers in the harbor—will also be ready before the ceremonies occur. Large committees from Louisburg, Halifax and Sydney, and from the various State Societies of the COLONIAL WARS, will be present.

The programme will be as follows:

- 1—Meeting called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, at noon, in the King's Bastion of the Fortress of Louisburg.
- 2—Prayer by the Chaplain-General, the Reverend C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L.
- 3—Address by Frederic J. de Peyster, Esq., Governor-General of the Society.
- 4—Addresses by representatives from the Societies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont.
- 5—Address by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., representing the Royal Society of Canada.
- 6—Address by Hon. Everett Pepperell Wheeler, a descendant of Sir William Pepperell, Bart., of New England.
- 7—Address by Edward F. de Lancey, Esq., representing Sir Peter Warren and the Colony of New York.
- 8—Address by an officer of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia.
- 9—Address by Hon. D. H. Ingraham, U. S. Consul General for Nova Scotia.
- 10—Unveiling of the Monument by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, on behalf of His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada.
- 11—Salutes.
- 12—Benediction by the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Louisburg.

All inquiries about transportation should be addressed to Thomas Cooke & Son, 332 Washington street, Boston; 261 Broadway, New York, or 828 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Colonial Dames of America, 1890.

AN unusually brilliant meeting of the original Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, was held on April 30, 1895, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club. Most interesting reports of the year's work were read by the secretaries of the three chapters in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and resolutions were passed to publish the literary contributions compiled from family documents for the benefit of the public. The usual business of the annual meeting, that of electing two members to serve on the board of managers for three years resulted in the election of Mrs. Herman Livingston and Mrs. Joseph Drexel. At the close of the business meeting a luncheon was given by the New York Dames to the out-of-town members.

On May 14th, a luncheon was given to the Society by Mrs. Pruyn at her residence, 13 Elk street, Albany, after which the ladies drove to the Capitol where they were received by the Governor, and by his order, shown the State library, in which is preserved the documents found in Major André's boots, which led to his capture and execution. The Senate Chamber and Assembly were visited by the ladies, escorted by the Governor's private secretary, where they were received by Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Speaker of the Assembly. The noted Episcopal Cathedral and ancient Church of all Saints, with its communion service presented by Queen Anne, were visited, as well as the Schuyler mansion, where, on the balustrades of the staircase, the marks of the Indian tomahawk thrown by a savage at Miss Schuyler, are still to be seen. The "Fly house" and the Van Rensselaer mansion house, once General Abercrombie's headquarters, both at Greenbush, were also visited.

Miss Delafield will give a large luncheon to members of the Society at her residence, "Felsenhof," Darien, Conn., on Satur-

day, May 25th, to celebrate the founding of the Society on May 23, 1890. Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield will give an entertainment on board the United States ship, *Richmond*, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the end of May, and Miss Boudinot gives a Fête Champêtre in honor of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, on June 20th, at her historical home at Bernardsville, N. J.—[By order of the board, M. K. Van Rensselaer, secretary of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

THE third annual meeting of the New Jersey Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA was held on May 8th at Trenton. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Meredith Dickinson; first vice president, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant; second vice president, Mrs. Henry M. Barbour; managers, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, Mrs. Cleveland Hilson, Mrs. Frederick C. Lewis, Mrs. Chas. B. Dahlgren. The Society now numbers 152 members from 44 towns in the State.

Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Baltimore, Md., have held a series of teas during the winter and spring, that have been very popular. The last one of the season was held in April. They will be resumed in the fall.



THE COLONIAL DAMES of South Carolina have published a supplement to one of the Charleston daily papers, which they called "*The Meteor*." It was filled with matter pertaining to old Colonial history.

MR. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, author of the new *Life of Lafayette*, lectured under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Society of COLONIAL DAMES and the Professors of American History of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of May, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. His subject was "Earl Cornwallis and His Surrender at Yorktown." Many students were in the audience, and it was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. As he was speaking of the character of Cornwallis, Mr. Tower said: "He was a gentleman, an exemplary citizen, a kind and generous friend. We may speak honorably of him as our enemy; but his downfall was our triumph, and even after more than a hundred years have gone by, the American heart beats quickly with the feelings of thankfulness and joy which aroused our forefathers when Colonel Tighlman, riding hard, came late at night into Philadelphia, to bring to Congress the tidings that Yorktown had surrendered; and the old night watchman cried through the streets of the city: 'Past three o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken.'"

THE COLONIAL DAMES offered a prize to the girls of the Philadelphia High School and Grammar grades for the best essay on a given subject. The Grammar schools got word of the arrangement first, and ransacked the libraries for every book with any kind of a bearing on the subject, leaving the High School girls at a great disadvantage. They were equal to the difficulty, however, and on the 15th of May a committee of seven COLONIAL DAMES attended to listen to the essays. The successful competitor was Miss Mary A. O'Donnell, to whom Mrs. Maria D. Sanders, on behalf of the Society, presented the prize of \$25, in a pretty pocket book tied with blue and gold, the Society's colors.

SOME time since, one of the New York daily papers said that Mrs. Roger Pryor, of New York, was organizing a branch of Virginia COLONIAL DAMES in New York city. Mrs. Pryor writes to state that this is an error, as, "According to the constitution of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, there can be no branch societies of States."

THE annual meeting of COLONIAL DAMES of New Hampshire was held at Manchester on the 21st of May, and was largely attended. Many interesting papers were read, and in the afternoon Hon. Charles L. Woodbury addressed them on "The Glories of Our Ancestors."

THE Louisiana COLONIAL DAMES have already secured a fine collection of Colonial treasures from their State for the Women's Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

Thinks it Excellent.

I am well pleased with the copies of THE SPIRIT OF '76 that I have seen. It is excellent.—D. Cleveland, San Diego, Cal.



Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.



FRANK MONTGOMERY AVERY, Judge Advocate of the MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER in the State of New York, has, at his urgent request, been relieved of the duties of Acting Secretary, and Robert Webb Morgan has been elected secretary of the Order in the State of New York, and will act as general secretary until the National Commandery is organized. The Secretary's office is 89 Liberty street, New York city. A committee, consisting of Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Frederick J. Huntington and Augustus Floyd Delafield, companions of the order, has been appointed to undertake the preliminary work of instituting the Connecticut Commandery. It is expected that the National Commandery will be organized in the early fall.

United States Daughters of 1812.

MRS. GYLES, one of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, of New Orleans, La., sends us a drawing of the unfinished monument to Andrew Jackson in Chalmette cemetery in that city, showing where the lightning had torn out two blocks of the marble of which it is built, and the air of general dilapidation which it presents. It is almost hidden by pecan trees that have grown up around it, and golden rod is growing, and in its season blooming, in the crevices between the stones over the doors. It was built, as far as it was built, by an appropriation made by the Legislature in the winter of 1839-40, and if the Legislature or the public will only "help those women," it can easily be finished and made beautiful.

The Colonial Order of the Acorn.

A stated meeting of the New York Chapter of the COLONIAL ORDER took place on Monday evening, April 22d. A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. De Costa on Sebastian Cabot, which detailed some interesting researches lately made by him in the archives of the Vatican Library, concerning the discovery of America. A poem was also recited by Mr. John Bleeker Miller.

The New York Chapter of the COLONIAL ORDER is the corporate name of the State chapters of the "COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN," the latter being the full title applied to the Grand Chapter only. It is suggestive of the planting of the Acorn, from which has grown the wide spreading tree—the United States of America. The State Chapters of the COLONIAL ORDER are limited to two hundred members each, and the Order, which is confined to descendants in the male line of residents in the American Colonies prior to July 4, 1776, has without publicity been making steady progress since its incorporation last year. The order is not established to commemorate any war, nor as simply an historical Society; but while preserving colonial traditions and associations generally, its purpose is also to secure co-operation in preserving the institutions bequeathed by the nation's founders.

The officers of the New York Chapter of the COLONIAL ORDER are: Fordham Morris, chancellor; Beverly Chew, vice chancellor; Henry Axtell Prince, recorder; John Bleeker Miller, treasurer; William Augustus Pierrepont, usher; Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Sackett Moore Barclay, Edward Livingston Ludlow, Robert T. Varnum, Henry Schiefflin Clark and William Gordon Ver Planck, councillors. Address all communications to Henry Axtell Prince, 54 William street, New York city.

To Preserve the Philipse House.

THE Historical and Library Association, as well as many citizens of Yonkers, protests earnestly against the replacing of their present City Hall by a new building. The one now in use is the old manor house of the Philipse family, where Washington used often to go to visit sweet Mary Philipse, whom he wished to marry. A portion of the brick and stone of which the building is made was brought from Holland. A tablet in the hallway is as follows:

PHILIPSE MANOR HOUSE.
Erected in 1682 by Frederick Philipse, Esq.
Manor of Philipseburg created 1633.
Confiscated by Act of the Legislature of New York, 1779.
Sold by Commission of Forfeiture, 1785.
Occupied as a private residence until 1834.
Purchased by the village of Yonkers in that year.
Became the City Hall of Yonkers in 1872.
Bi-centennial celebration of its erection, 1882.

First.

TEA was first used in the United States in 1710, though the first American ship sailed for China in 1784. In 1785 two ships went over and brought back 880,000 pounds.

THE first witch executed in America was hanged in Connecticut in 1647. No witch was ever executed by burning in this country, though thousands met that death in Europe in the preceding century.

THE first white child born in Massachusetts was Peregrine White. His father died soon after his birth, and at the age of five months he became the step-son of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth Colony. Governor Winslow has now no lineal descendants bearing his name.

THE first china used in this country was brought from Delft, in Holland, by the early Dutch settlers. Later, some of the wealthier of the seaside families had sets of china made in China and brought by the ships that went to bring tea. These old relics are almost priceless now, a single old plate sometimes bringing \$300.

THE first public celebration of Washington's birthday of which there is any record was in the year 1781, and it commemorated the birthday according to the old chronology, February 11; only, as it fell on a Sunday in that year, the exercises were held on the 12th. We fear that it may offend, rather than please, some of our readers to offer an explanation of how our great Washington came to be born upon two different days, viz., the 11th and 22d of February. Miraculous ante-natal omens and prodigies are laid down in all the classics as the proper thing to expect, but the myths of antiquity seem tame and uninteresting after reading that Washington had two birthdays. The explanation seems to be that, in 1752, when Washington was twenty years old, the Gregorian calendar took effect, which made the anniversary of February 11th fall thereafter upon February 22d. As late as the year 1792, however, Washington's Birthday was celebrated on February 11th.

One Hundred Years Ago.

EUROPEAN news was ten weeks reaching New York.

CHRISTMAS was scarcely observed at all, Thanksgiving being at that time the principal holiday in the Northern States.

THE PEOPLE of New York and New Jersey were advertising in the New York papers rewards for the return of runaway slaves.

THE Tammany Society, holding its meetings in "Tammanial Hall," was an organization for the preservation of good government and the enforcement of good laws.

A MEASURE before the Pennsylvania Legislature provides for the removal of everything on Independence Square except the old Independence Hall, leaving an open green around the old building.

THE STATE of Maine was just taking steps toward the founding of Bowdoin College, as Hon. James Bowdoin had just given a thousand dollars and a thousand acres of land in Brunswick, Me., for that purpose.

CONGRESS was giving much consideration to the subject of foreign residents. James Madison objected to their coming here to engage in trade. Samuel Dexter demanded that they should forswear all right to titles, past or future.

AT THAT time, any adult alien could become a naturalized citizen of the United States by a residence of two years in the country, and the evidence of any man, in any court of law, that he knew the applicant.

ONE by one, the old residents—those who actually lived while the birth-throes of the nation were taking place—are passing away. It is not as rare a thing as formerly, however, to hear of people living to the age of ninety or a hundred years. A recent instance of the close of a long life was the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jarvis, of Long Island, who was six months past one hundred years of age. She retained all her faculties, could read without glasses, and went about unaided. She was born on Long Island, and related to some of its oldest families. Her husband's father was the engineer on the first Croton Aqueduct, and the man for whom Port Jervis was named.

Brief Mention.

THE old building where Daniel Webster had his law offices, at the corner of Exchange Place and William street, is being torn down.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has received a gold medal from the New Jersey Historical Society for being President just one hundred years after Washington.

JOHN PRINTZ, a bulky old Swede, weighing 400 pounds, was at the head of affairs in Pennsylvania, as governor of New Sweden, 89 years before the arrival of William Penn.

THE Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for a memorial to John Waterman at Valley Forge, and appointed a committee to carry it into effect.

A TESTIMONIAL, in the shape of a check for \$1,600 has been sent to Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," as the result of a series of entertainments in Boston Music Hall. It is an expression of admiration on the part of Bostonians.

MRS. SARAH DINSMORE HOLMES, of Antrim, N. H., was born April 2, 1795. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution. She was married in 1820, and her husband died fifty six years later. She reads without glasses and has a remarkable memory, though she is somewhat deaf. Two of her eight children are living.

THE Board of Lady Managers of the Atlanta Exposition are making fine progress and are much encouraged. Their building is handsome and commodious, and they have received so many valuable exhibits as presents, that they have decided to make their department of the exposition a permanent museum of Woman's work.

EX-JUDGE JOHN D. FIELD, the oldest citizen of New Brunswick, N. J., has just died at the age of ninety one. He died instantly, of heart disease, when apparently in excellent health, having just returned from his morning walk. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and three of his uncles were killed in the battle of Monmouth.

GOVERNOR MORTON has signed an act appropriating \$3,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, at Danube, N. Y., where his remains lie near his old home. He was the hero of the battle of Oriskany, on the Mohawk, in August, 1777, where he laid down his life for his country.

THE Legislature of Connecticut has passed a bill providing that every town clerk in the State shall carefully examine all the records and make a true copy of all that relates to the Revolution, between 1774 and 1784 inclusive, preserving the original spelling, capitalization and form of such records, and shall forward said true copies to the State Library at Hartford.

AN OLD table compiled from the report of the Secretary of War, May 10, 1790, states that the whole number enlisted during the War of the Revolution from the thirteen colonies was 895,824. Of these 92,562 were from Massachusetts; 52,715 from Virginia; 42,831 from Connecticut, and only 29,848 from New York.

FIVE thousand letters of great interest and historical value are offered for sale for \$2,000 by a member of the Jefferson family at Charlottesville, Va. Many of them were written by Jefferson himself. The one of greatest value is the first commission of Jefferson as Secretary of State. It is probable that the Government will secure them.

THE FEE for membership in the new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be fifty cents for the first year, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding year. Mrs. D. Lothrop, of Concord, Mass., will give any desired information, as she is the National President.

MRS. LUCRETIA PERRIN, of Mount Zion, N. Y., celebrated her 102d birthday on the 15th of April. Her father was Joshua Danforth, of Andover, N. H., who served for seven years and five months in the War of the Revolution. She has had thirteen children, the oldest of whom is now eighty-one years of age.

THE New Jersey Historical Society is fifty years old, and instead of becoming burdened with its weight of years, it is more vigorous than in its youth. It has a very valuable collection of historical treasures—books, manuscripts, old royal grants, State papers, old muster rolls of New Jersey regiments, and commissions showing the signatures of Kings and Presidents. One of its choicest treasures is a fine marble bust of Pauline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon the Great, by Canova. It was left at Bordentown when Joseph Bonaparte's family left there. The good housewife who next occupied the house, not being a judge of art, white-washed it, and put it in her flower garden, where it remained until the Historical Society purchased it from her.

SALEM, Mass., played an important part during the War of the Revolution. Though her population in 1776 was only 5,887, yet she sent out 158 vessels (one for every 35 of her people), that were owned and equipped by her own men, and manned by her own seamen. They took 445 prizes that damaged the cause of Great Britain to the extent of millions of dollars. These small vessels mounted more than 2,000 guns, and though they were only privateers, they did effective work for the cause of independence.

THERE is a gentleman, Mr. Samuel Shaw, living in Coopers-town, who once saw Aaron Burr, and whose mother remembered him well. When she was a young girl, Burr, with other gentlemen, was entertained at a dinner given by her father. Mrs. Shaw remembered well her impressions of the man as he told the details of the deed by which he shed the life-blood of his brilliant opponent, Alexander Hamilton. She said he showed no emotion whatever, until he ended his story of the tragedy by saying, "When I shot Hamilton he seemed to me to jump nearly his own height." After that, she said he seemed somewhat moved, and went to the piazza to be alone for awhile.

THE body of Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States, lies in an obscure grave in the edge of a meadow up in the hills of northeastern Pennsylvania, near the village of Pleasant Mount. It is marked by a small moss-covered slab, bearing only his name, age, and the date of his decease. He was a wealthy man, and a true patriot, who spared neither personal effort nor means in the cause of freedom. The large tracts of land he owned have passed into the hands of strangers; the beautiful house, Belmont Manor, has burned down; his family have all scattered, and his last resting-place is totally neglected. The inhabitants of the little village have tried to secure the attention of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the matter, but without success; so the man to whom the country owed much in her time of need is ignored or forgotten.

THE 106th anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President of the United States, was celebrated on the evening of April 30th, in old St. John's Church, on Varick street, New York City, by the Washington Continental Guard, which is a direct successor of the Continental Army, and makes every effort to preserve all its old customs and traditions.

A large audience filled the body of the old church, which was erected in 1802. The Guards congregated in the vestibule and marched down the centre aisle to the seats reserved for them in front. Their appearance attracted great attention. They were dressed in the quaint uniform of Washington's army, a uniform which, owing to the efforts of the Society, has never wanted a wearer since Washington's time. Major John G. Norman, who commanded, was in a uniform an exact counterpart of Gen. Washington's. With his long grey curls escaping from beneath his cocked hat and falling over his shoulders, his throat encased in frills of delicate lace, his ruddy face, his buckskin breeches, tall military boots and dangling sword, he looked as if he had just stepped out of a painting.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Flag Day Originated in Connecticut.

THE idea of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag, June 14th, as "Flag Day," was a happy inspiration. Within five years from its first inception, it has secured almost national recognition and observance.

The origination of this idea was due solely to Mr. Jonathan F. Morris, of Hartford, Conn., the Registrar of the Connecticut SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who, June 14, 1890, proposed the idea to his Society, by whom it was adopted. Soon after (in 1890), it was presented to the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Judge Lucius P. Deming, of New Haven, and it was accepted and recommended to all the State Societies.

Some years before—on the 12th of June, 1862—Mr. Jonathan F. Morris had secured the presentation of a resolution embodying this idea to the United States Congress, but it was tabled, and he revived it as stated, on the 14th of June, 1890.

In proof of the foregoing statements, THE SPIRIT OF '76 has in its possession letters from Mr. Jonathan F. Morris, Judge Deming, and Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, besides the full details published in book form in 1891, and a copy of the *Hartford Evening Post* of June 14, 1890, which contains a column article upon this subject.

Back Numbers Can Be Obtained.

The numbers for several months of THE SPIRIT OF '76 are exhausted, but numbers for September, 1894, and January, March and May, 1895, can be obtained by those desiring them at our regular rates.

The Francis Scott Key Monument.

THE Key Monument Association of Frederick, Maryland, report encouraging progress in their work. They have received many contributions from different portions of the country, nearly every State being represented. Over 12,000 different newspapers have published their appeal.

Mr. E. B. Prettyman, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maryland, has sent the following to the Superintendents of Education of all other States:

I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of a circular recently mailed by His Excellency, Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland, to the Governors of all the States in the Union, soliciting contributions to a fund for the erection of a monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of our national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The belief is universal that the perpetuity of the Union, with its incalculable benefits, rests largely upon the intelligent patriotism cultivated in the minds and hearts of the children in the public schools of our country. The ancient maxim "actions speak louder than words," and the doctrine that "we learn by doing," suggest that the best way to inculcate patriotic feeling, is to give opportunity to the school children to aid, individually, in the erection of monuments to those who deserve well of their countrymen.

Is it not well thus to do honor to Francis Scott Key, the author of that immortal song, "The Star Spangled Banner," which on Flag Day and on Independence Day is sung with enthusiasm by the children of our schools throughout our broad land?

If you will exert your influence toward making such a monument national, and arrange, in such manner as your judgment indicates, for contributions from the several schools of your State, they will be most gratefully received by the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who are devoting their time and labor to this end; and strength will be added to the ties that already bind your good State to Maryland and the Union.

E. B. PRETTYMAN,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mayor John E. Fleming, of Frederick City, has also heartily endorsed the movement in a letter to the mayors of the other cities of the United States. In his letter he wrote:

Francis Scott Key, while a native of Frederick County, Maryland, is also a son of the nation, and his countrymen everywhere should share in the work of erecting a monument to his memory in this city where his ashes now sleep. It is especially desirable that at services in all churches on Sunday, June 9th, attention should be called to National Flag Day and the movement for a monument to Key.

Frederick hopes that she will not ask in vain for the aid of her sister cities in this work of honoring one who gave our nation its beautiful anthem.

The Key Monument Association of Frederick has expressed its appreciation of the assistance given by THE SPIRIT OF '76. Several of our readers sent them a check after reading the account of their work in the May issue of this magazine.

The Patria Club's Work.

If the rising generation in this country, and especially in the city of New York, are not true patriots, it won't be for want of societies. Patriotism seems to be spreading almost as cholera does at certain times, from germs in the air. It is well, though, that it is so; for, whether these young people are being prepared for some war that is awaiting us in the future, or merely for good citizenship in peace and prosperity, patriotic training will not come amiss. In our country more than any other, this is necessary, on account of the composite character of the population. The Patria Club of this city is one of the associations that is active in this work for the young. It was founded under the auspices of the American Institute of Civics. Its object is to unite representative men and women in efforts to promote patriotism and good government. Its secretary, Rev. C. B. Chapin, deserves credit for his earnestness in putting their plans into active operation, and this year a \$25 gold medal, and a \$15 silver medal were offered to the schools of the Children's Aid Society and the American Female Guardian Society for the best patriotic exercises in singing and drilling.

The initial performance of the scheme of introducing the study of patriotism in the public schools was most successful. The first prize, a twenty-five dollar gold medal was awarded to School No. 12, in charge of the American Female Guardian Society. The evolutions of the boys and girls of No. 12, all of them dressed in the patriotic red, white and blue, were marvelous. They circled in and out, formed wheels, marched, sang, and waved their flags in time to the patriotic airs they sang. The second prize was awarded to the first school which exhibited in the afternoon, the Pike Street School, and the only school present which was under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

They were very young patriots, and one important feature of the demonstration was that the little ones who gave it represented at least seven nationalities.

"You should see the homes from which these children come," said one of the ladies interested in the work. "The children themselves, when we first take them, are so dirty and ignorant that they could not go to the public schools. They improve wonderfully. One little Italian boy who came to one of the schools a year ago not understanding a word of English, can now read fluently." An examination of the night schools at the Hebrew

Institute on East Broadway, will occur on June 12th, and a contest will take place for medals to be awarded out of the Baron Hirsch fund.

It is proposed by the club to distribute medals annually, the prizes to belong to the schools receiving them. The first prize is a gold medal valued at \$25. If the winner prefers, its equivalent in cash will be given. The same rule applies to the second prize, a silver medal, valued at \$15. The Patria Club has for its officers Judge Warren Higley, President; Ellis H. Roberts, Daniel G. Thompson, Noah Davis, Vice Presidents; La Salle A. Maynard, Corresponding Secretary; Charles B. Chapin, Recording Secretary, and E. C. Hitchcock, Treasurer.

The Oriskany Bas Relief.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

SIR:—The "relief," shown in my advertisement this month, is on the rear of the Oriskany battlefield monument. It described the contest in that battle between the British and Indians and the Mohawk Dutch, commonly so-called, but who are really Germans from the Palatine. These are remarkable people, and have preserved their characteristics of stature and lineage, being very large-headed men, with high, broad foreheads, strong, square jaws, prominent chins and very strong aquiline noses. This type prevails among their descendants throughout the valley to-day. They were, as this battle shows, a remarkably heroic people, and the results of the battle were very far-reaching.

Governor Seymour throughout his life made an effort to establish this monument; his idea being to erect a group describing the particular incident of this relief showing the hand-to-hand struggle among the woods of Oriskany on that fateful day. I advised him to adopt the present design of the monument, because it stood out on a bold bluff one hundred feet or so higher than the Erie Canal, and within view of the Central Railroad and all the trains passing there, and this enabled him to spend the money that he had judiciously for the monument, and to commemorate in a realistic manner characteristics of the Indian, as well as the hunting dress and equipments in arms of the Mohawk farmer while engaged as a militia man in battle. This was very carefully studied under the direction of Governor Seymour's brother, Col. John Seymour, who was full of the lore and traditions of the Revolutionary period in that vicinity, and he supervised every detail after the most careful inquiries into the facts connected with this remarkable people and the glorious battle they fought, and the dress and equipment of the Indians on the battlefield.

MAURICE J. POWER.

Our Book Table.

THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE.—The constant necessity for referring to the dates upon which important events in our Nation's history occurred, has led Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Moline, Ill., to publish a little booklet with the above title. It is attractively gotten up, clearly printed on heavy tinted paper, and is of a convenient pocket size. It contains the sixteen most important dates from Washington's birthday, 1783, to the Evacuation of New York by the British in 1793, with a short sketch of each event. It is dedicated to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Price 25 cents.

COLONIAL DAYS AND DAMES. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Most of the above reflections will apply to this book also, at least as far as its *raison d'être* is concerned. The author says she has written the book "To give glimpses of social and domestic life North and South, rather than to give a full and connected history of Colonial times." She has gathered the material from "diaries and letters, manuscripts, pictures and other data." It is well written, with a sympathy for the subjects treated, and a skill in producing the quaint scenes of the early times, that is sure to awaken interest. There are many incidents relating to prominent historical people, now brought to light for the first time. The letter press is excellent, and the book is daintily bound.—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.

COSTUME OF COLONIAL TIMES. The great wave of interest that is passing over the country regarding the early history of the nation has had its effect upon almost all departments of life. Business, politics and social life have felt its influence, until a habit, custom or costume needs only to be labeled "Colonial" to secure interested attention. The law of demand and supply, which regulates all business, has induced the publication of a work with the above title, which shows much careful research and must have taken a great deal of time; though the writer, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, of Brooklyn, L. I., claims that she has not found it tedious. "The material," she says, "has been found in old letters, wills, inventories of estates, court records, and in eighteenth-century newspapers, hundreds of which have been carefully examined and noted." It is in the form of a glossary, all the articles being briefly described in alphabetical order, for convenient reference. It will be useful for artists, writers and those preparing historical *tableaux vivants*, who wish to avoid anachronisms. The subjects treated would have afforded such a wonderful opportunity for illustration, that one cannot help hoping a second edition will be called for, which will receive this added attraction. It is excellently printed and neatly and firmly bound in cloth, 12mo, price \$1.25.—Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., organized July 28, 1894, has entered upon the publication of an entertaining, popular monthly magazine, which will be devoted mainly to the interests of

**The Society of the Cincinnati,
The Sons of the American Revolution,
The Sons of the Revolution,
The Daughters of the American Revolution,
The Daughters of the Revolution,
The Society of Colonial Wars,
The Society of Colonial Dames,
The Daughters of the Cincinnati,
The Aztec Club of 1847,
The Holland Society,
The Mayflower Descendants,
The Society of the 1812 War,
The United States Daughters of 1812,
The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States,**

And to the principles, incidents and men of '76 and Colonial times.

It will, in addition, gazette the proceedings of many other patriotic Societies, composed of lineal descendants of the soldiers and patriots of the early days of the republic. Nowhere else in the United States, can a reader find such a monthly budget of the actual news of all the different Societies and the price places the magazine within the reach of all.

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**THE SPIRIT OF '76,
14 Lafayette Place, - - New York.**



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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

No. 11.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

JULY, 1895.

(\$1.00 per Year.) Per copy, 10 cents



THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

* * * * *
Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner floating o'er us!

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

New York City, 1795-1820.



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STONY POINT FOR A PUBLIC RESERVATION.

MAD Anthony Wayne? Little wonder that he was called "Mad," you at first think, if you stand on the peak of one of those beetling crags of Stony Point, and look down the precipitous sides up which the audacious Pennsylvanian led his intrepid followers in the dead of night, July 15, 1779. But, on second thought, you realize that this sobriquet was but poetical hyperbole, employed for lack of a more effective word, to express the invincible courage of the man who feared no enemy, not even the Fiend himself. It was not a man with deranged faculties who went to Canada in 1776 with the regiment he had raised, and so skillfully covered the retreat of the provincial forces at Three Rivers; who so judiciously commanded at Ticonderoga till 1777; who fought as he did at Brandywine; who led the attack at Germantown; who captured supplies to feed the starving army at Valley Forge; who bore himself as he did at Monmouth; who planned and executed the surprise and capture of the almost impregnable Stony Point; whose skill saved Lafayette in Virginia in 1781; and who contributed to the final victory at Yorktown.

Mad Anthony! A singular title, indeed, for a man whose brain was so clear and logical and practical in its operation, that it could see the feasibility of such an extraordinary exploit as that at Stony Point. The world generally calls him "mad" who conceives some great idea which it is pleased to consider impracticable; but the minute the so-called madman has demonstrated the truth or the practicability of his conception—be it in the domain of abstract philosophy, invention, or any other field—then the world falls at his feet and calls him a Genius. But here is Wayne, a distinguished military genius, who made impossibilities possible, and whom the world has honored by departing from its custom and calling him "mad," when it means the very antithesis of madness.

"I do most seriously declare that your assault of Stony Point is not only the most brilliant, in my opinion, throughout the whole course of the war, on either side, but that it is the most brilliant I am acquainted with in history. The assault of Schuylkill by Marshal Laudon I think inferior to it." This encomium, from the not too friendly General Charles Lee, ranking Wayne above the great Austrian military genius, indicates the degree of admiration excited by his feat, the 116th anniversary of which occurs this month. To realize fully what that feat was, one needs to go to the historic spot and stand on the summit of that rocky promontory which, with Verplanck's Point across the river, forms the gateway to the Highlands so poetically likened by Irving to the Pillars of Hercules, of which Stony Point is the Gibraltar. One needs good lungs and muscles to take him to the elevation where the old fort stood, but when he reaches it he is repaid by the magnificent prospect. He finds himself at the summit of a rocky peninsula, about 200 feet high, embracing nearly 100 acres of land, and thrusting itself out from the

western shore of the Hudson, about forty miles above New York and twenty below West Point.

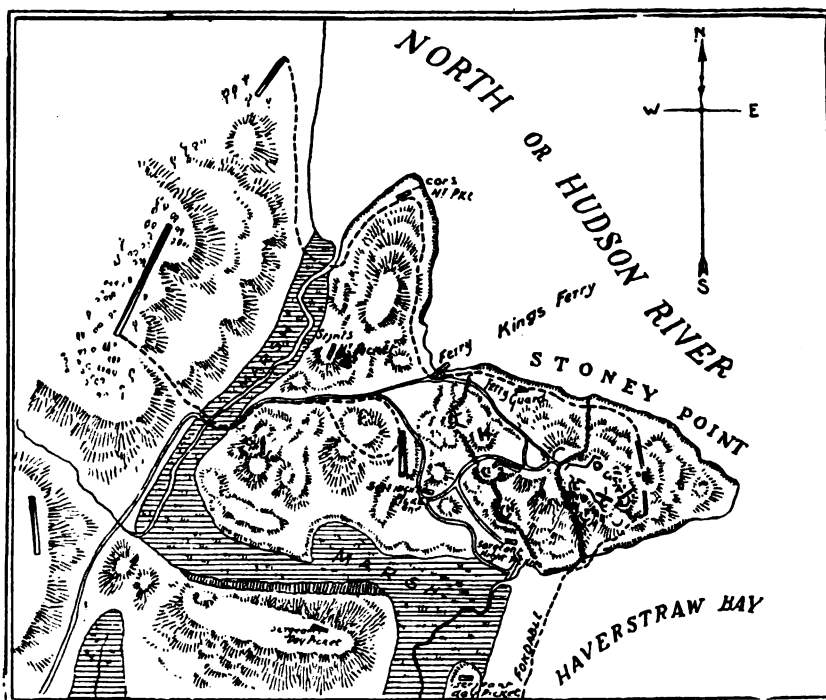
The scenery for miles in every direction is magnificent. On three sides, at one's feet, sweeps the queenly River of the North. You see the anchorage of Hendrick Hudson's "Half Moon," his first stop after leaving the mouth of the river. You see the anchorage of the "Vulture," on which the traitor Arnold made good his escape, abandoning the unhappy André to his fate. You look across to Verplanck's Point where once stood Fort Fayette, at whose capitulation the same André had so joyously assisted, June 1, 1779, when Stony Point was abandoned to the British. You see the old King's Ferry, back and forth across which moved the heroes of the great drama of '76. You see the course down which sailed the naval pageant in honor of the victorious close of the War of Independence—

not the greatest procession in numbers, or tonnage, or destructive power, or diversity of nationality, but the grandest in significance that ever floated on the bosom of the Hudson.

Turn from the three water-sides and look inland. The western boundary of this famous bluff is a dangerous swamp, now passable at several points, but formerly completely inundated at high tide, and crossed only at the Mud Bridge, at the foot of the western declivity. From where you stand, the ground falls away precipitously on all sides; and massive crags, more or less concealed by the leafy screen of shrubs and young growth trees, jut up and out from the surface, affording natural defenses against an enemy. This is one of the few historic spots which has remained nearly in its pristine state, and requires little imagination to restore it to the aspect which it wore in the days of the Revolution.

A fence, running across the extreme end of the promontory, and cutting off about nine acres, separates the United States lighthouse reservation. Here, on the site of the old magazine, stands the government's faithful monitor, its tall white tower a conspicuous landmark by day, and its sleepless eye a never-failing beacon by night. For years this light has been in charge of the mother of First Supervisor of the Town, Alexander Rose, who lives with her son in the little cottage which rests like an eagle's nest on the top of this historic crag. These few acres are comparatively free from brush and trees. Immediately west of the lighthouse reservation are the sites of the principal fortifications. As one stands there, and in his mind reconstructs the two lines of abatis which, 116 years ago, extended north and south from shore to shore, across the western declivity, and imagines the earthworks with their twelve and twenty-four pounders gaping with dragon-mouths down at any who might approach, he marvels at the audacity which conceived, and the bravery which achieved the memorable victory of July 15, 1779.

Stony Point, it will be recalled, had been abandoned June 1, 1779, on the approach of Sir Henry Clinton, by the handful of



Reduced from a British map entitled: "A plan of the Surprise of Stony Point by a detachment of the American Army, commanded by Brigadier General Wayne on 15 July, 1779, from surveys of Wm. Simpson, Lt. 17th Rt., and D. Campbell, Lt. 42d Rt.; by John Hills, Lt. 23d Rt. and Assistant Engineer."

Americans who occupied it. The guns had been turned across the river by the British, and Fort Fayette had capitulated. Washington greatly regretted the loss of these forts, commanding as they did, one convenient line of communication between New England and the other colonies; and broached the subject of the recapture to Wayne. Wayne instantly exclaimed: "General, I'll storm it— if only *you* will plan it."

On the morning of July 15th, all the Massachusetts light infantry were marched to Wayne's quarters, fourteen miles from Stony Point. All the dogs for miles around were killed, so that the movements of the troops at night should be unheralded. At noon, under a sultry sun, the troops moved carefully, in single file, through narrow and difficult passes, to a rendezvous a mile and a half below the object of their expedition. The rest of the day was spent in stealthily reconnoitering with the aid of a negro called Pompey, who lived in the neighborhood. Pompey, under the pretext of selling garden truck to the British soldiers, had for weeks enjoyed free access to the forts; and if he carried in fruit for the British market, he always brought out good facts for American consumption. Pompey knew the password for that night. It was "The fort's our own."

When midnight came, and the tide had subsided somewhat, the Americans crept forward toward the Mud Bridge. Pompey went ahead with a couple of stout fellows disguised as farmers. The guard at the bridge was readily engaged in conversation until a gag, deftly applied, put an end to any further remarks, friendly or otherwise. The troops moved on. Not a gun was loaded. No premature discharge was to betray the expedition. White papers in their hats were to mark friend from foe and prevent fatal mistakes when the conflict finally began.

Having crossed the bridge the troops separated, the right column swinging to the south, the left to the north. They were well up the bluff before the alarm was given. Then the astounded British found the Americans under their very noses on two sides of their works. In their desperation they poured down a frightful fire from heavy guns and small arms at the attacking parties whom they could but dimly see and whose numbers they had no means of ascertaining; for, true to orders, the Americans had not fired a shot and conquered every inch of ground with the bayonet. The surprise and terror of the British, resting, as they thought, securely within their defences, could not have been greater if the rocks had opened and a thousand crews of Hendrick Hudson had appeared in the midst of them. But they had no phantoms to contend with. The two columns soon met within the fort and the British capitulated.

At the abatis, Wayne was wounded, he thought, mortally, and shouted, "March on! Carry me into the fort. I will die at the head of my column." He did not die though, but lived

seventeen years to enjoy the fame which this feat brought to him.

It should be added that, owing to poverty of men and means, Washington was unable to retain the possession so brilliantly won, and the fort was dismantled and abandoned.

Most of this battle ground lies in the fifty acres, more or less, east of the West Shore railroad, which cuts through the Point; and the Empire State Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** is considering the propriety of converting it into a State or National park. The proposition originated with Mr. H. K. Bush Brown, the sculptor, of Poughkeepsie, a member of the Society, whose interest was first aroused by a visit which he made to Stony Point several months ago as cicerone to a party from Gettysburg, who wished to see the spot made famous by Wayne's daring exploit.

The Society appointed a committee, consisting of General Thomas Wilson, of the United States Army, Col. Frederick D. Grant, son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, and Edward Hagaman Hall, with whom Stephen M. Wright, Ira Bliss Stewart, and Mr. Bush-Brown, also members of the Society, have cooperated.

On June 1st, the anniversary of the British capture of the point, the committee made a preliminary reconnoissance of the ground, under the escort of Mr. Watson Tomkins, the owner of the property. They examined the "point" minutely with the aid of a British map of the place from the late General Grant's collection of war maps now in possession of Colonel Grant, and of government surveys traced for the committee by Lt.-Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., having charge of the lighthouse district, which includes Stony Point.

The British map is reproduced on a greatly reduced scale herewith. While it is undoubtedly accurate as a survey of the ground, having been made at leisure, the dotted lines indicating the supposed courses taken by the American troops are ludicrously in error, and reveal how literally as well as figuratively, the British were in the dark as to the actual manner in which the Americans invaded their stronghold. This map represents the left column following the dotted line on the north, crossing the marsh and skirting the northern shore; the center column crossing the Mud Bridge; and the right column wading up the beach of Haverstraw Bay on the line marked "fordable," and striking inside of the inner abatis. It would have required an army of men considerably more than six feet tall, to have crossed with dry hair at two of the points indicated.

What action the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** will take in regard to the park is not known. The ground is certainly very picturesque and capable of being converted into a beautiful public reservation; and no spot in the State abounds more fully with historical associations.

JUNE SEVENTEENTH AT LOUISBURG.

THE monument erected by the **SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS** at Louisburg, Cape Breton, to commemorate the capture of that strong fortress from the French by the Colonial troops under Sir Wm. Pepperell, June 17th, 1745, was unveiled and dedicated by the members of the Society on the 17th of June just past, the 150th anniversary of that event. The monument is a Tuscan shaft of granite twenty-five feet high, resting on a simple square pedestal, and surmounted by a cannon ball taken from the old fort. It stands near the ruins of the old King's Bastion. On the front is engraved: "To Commemorate the Capture of Louisburg, A. D., 1745. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars." On the left side is the inscription: "French forces 2,500 regulars, militia and seamen, under Governor Duchambon;" on the right side, "Provincial forces, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Hampshire, 4,000 men, under Lieutenant-General Pepperell. British fleet, ten sails, 500 guns, under Commodore Warren. Provincial fleet, 16 armed vessels, 90 transports, 240 guns, under Captain Tyng." Many persons were present from the United States and different parts of Canada to witness the imposing ceremonies. Howland Pell of New York, presided as chairman of the general committee. Several brief addresses were made by representatives of the Society in different States, by Frederic de Peyster, its Governor General, and by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, G. M. C., representing the Royal Society of Canada. The historical address was made by Everett Pepperell Wheeler, a descendant of the hero of the siege. He reviewed the condition of Europe at the time, as well as the condition and character of the colonists, and paid a graceful tribute to the bravery of the men who defended the fortress, as well as to those who besieged it. He summarized the significance of the battle as follows:

Its success showed the Colonies their power and the necessity for their union. It showed them, too, that in the councils of Great Britain their affairs were of minor importance. This was a dreadful shock to the loyal love of the old home, which then was general in the Colonies.

On the other hand, the capture of Louisburg pointed out to William Pitt the possibility of the conquest of the whole of Canada, and paved the way for that.



THE LOUISBURG MEDAL.

In the next war Canada was conquered, and the English Colonists freed from the fear of attack from their powerful neighbor on the north. The expenses of this war and the consequent demands on the British exchequer led the ministry to tax the Colonies. America resisted, and the result was the American Revolution.

By an extraordinary turn in the wheel of time, the French assisted the old English Colonies to become an independent nation, while the old French Colonies remained the property of Great Britain.

It is, then, with faces to the future that we dedicate this monument to the memory of all the brave men who fought and fell at Louisburg, whether under the cross of St. George or the lilies of France.

THE **SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS** has had medals made from an old brass cannon taken from the bottom of the harbor of

Louisburg, which was used on the French ship *Le Celebre*, during the French occupation of the fortress. Mr. Howland Pell, chairman of the Louisburg Memorial Committee, suggested the design for this medal, which was carried out by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The design has for the center two heads in profile, one being that of Sir Wm. Pepperell, who commanded the Colonial forces that captured the fortress from the French; the other that of Sir Peter Warren, who commanded the fleet. Their names are under the heads, and the inscription forms the border. It is as follows:

"SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. In commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the capture, June 17, 1745."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

To the sages who spoke, to the heroes who bled,
To the day and the deed, strike the harp strings of glory!
Let the song of the ransomed remember the deed,
And the tongue of the eloquent hallow the story!

O'er the bones of the bold
Be that story long told,
And on Fame's golden tablets their triumphs enrolled,
Who on Freedom's green hills Freedom's banner unfurled,
And the beacon fire raised that gave light to the world!

They are gone—mighty men!—and they sleep in their fame:
Shall we ever forget them? Oh, never! no, never!
Let our sons learn from us to embalm each great name,
And the anthem send down—"Independence forever!"

Wake, wake, heart and tongue!
Keep the theme ever young;
Let their deeds through the long line of ages be sung
Who on Freedom's green hills Freedom's banner unfurled,
And the beacon-fire raised that gave light to the world!
CHARLES SPRAGUE.

A COLONIAL LOVE-LETTER.

THE following interesting love-letter is in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wolcott Harrison Peabody, of Germantown, Pa., a lineal descendant of Alex. Wolcott, also of Gov. Roger Wolcott, who was second in command of the entire army, and Major General of Connecticut forces in the siege of Louisburg in June, 1745:

HARTFORD, CONN., March 18, 1745.

DEAR MOLLY:

This Brings tidings which I suppose, if you have that Regard for me which you pretend, will not be very agreeable that I am going to Cape Breton. 'Tis not my inclination to go, but my aged Father, to whom I owe my utmost service, is Going and insists upon my accompanying him. 'Tis impossible for me to Express the uneasiness I have on your account. I find I Love you with a Love almost as strong as Death, for the Publick calls of my Country, the voice of nature and the commands of a Father, can scarcely Persuade me to consent to Leave you, and even tho' I do consent with my Lips, yet my unconsenting Heart Dwells with you. My soul hovers over you as Loath to Quit its Hold or part with the Dearest object of all its hopes and wishes.

I confess there is something Bewitching in that thing called Honour.

But what is War or Glory—what to me?
Or why Reflects my mind on aught but thee?
Can thy Dear Image from my soul depart,
Long as the Vital Spirits move my heart?
If in the melancholy shade below
The flames of Friends and Lovers cease to Glow,

Yet mine shall sacred Last—mine undecayed—
Burn on thro' Death and animate my shade.

But why should I try to describe a passion too big for words? If you have felt what the word Love imports, and the Dear Disquietude, the kind, tormenting uneasiness, the care, the fears, and anxiety which a Breast filled with that Tender passion suffers, you may guess the present state of my mind, and what my Soul suffers for you. I trust our cause is just and that we have indeed a call from God, and if we go forth in His name and trusting to His power, I hope he will give us success, if not His holy will be Done.

What Designs God may have in thus Hedging in our way and checking our prospects of Happiness I know not, nor what farther Tryalls we are either of us farther to meet with, but 'tis worthy of our Observation that I should happen to be called away just at the Time we had appointed for our marriage, but 'tis the Lord. Let Him do what seemeth him Good, and Let neither of us murmur at His Dispensations, this Disappointment may turn out finally to both our advantage.

My Dear, my very Soul yearns for you and forms a thousand wishes and prayers for your Temporal and everlasting welfare, for whether I Live or Die, I wish you best Good.

I hope as our Rendezvous is to be at New London to see you in a short time. I heartily thank you for your Goodness to me in times past, which I hope God will give me opportunity to Requite, if not, may the Good God himself Requite Sevenfold into your own Bosom all your kindness and Labour of Love. May He have you continually in His keeping and crown all your future Days with honour and happiness. May He confirm His Covenant with your Soul and finally admit you to the Complete Enjoyment of himself in Glory.

So wishes and so prays your sincere and Faithful Lover till Death,
ALEX. WOLCOTT.

THE OLD BOWNE MANSION.

THE oldest building on Long Island is the old Bowne mansion near Flushing. It was built in 1661 by John Bowne, who lived and died there, and it has never been out of the hands of his lineal descendants since. It was built to last, for the timbers are logs of solid oak, joined with strong iron spikes. The short boards, or shingles, or "shakes" that cover the outside are stained with the 234 years of weather they have experienced; but still the house is habitable. It is a shining spot in the religious history of the country, and if the old walls could speak they would be able to portray much heart history that has never been written. Battles between prejudice and reason, between faith and doubt, between inclination and duty, have they witnessed, and earnest prayers to God for guidance, after the heart had been brought into submission to His will in spite of long resistance by reason of worldly tendencies. The Bownes were sturdy in moral character, as the Society of Friends will testify; and so, the old walls would tell us, in these human struggles the right was wont to prevail. In that early day the principle of religious freedom was not as dominant as it happily is now, and the Society of Quakers, as they were called, was much despised, being under the ban of the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Persecution, however, only strengthened the faith and determination of the faithful, as is usually the case in matters of conscience, and here, as elsewhere, "The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church." They continued to meet for worship, but secretly. Neither John Bowne nor his wife was a Quaker, but Mrs. Bowne

heard there was to be one of the secret meetings of the Society in the woods near their home, and she determined to go, though she knew that in going she exposed herself to the danger of imprisonment. She became greatly interested in the simple and sincere devotion she saw there, and she persuaded her husband to go with her to the next one. They were both converted, and the old walls, new then, saw the struggles it took for these two earnest souls to give up the faith of their fathers and the good opinion of their kindred, to ally themselves with this despised people. Conscience prevailed, however, and they became leaders in the society on their island. The Friends held their meetings in the Bowne house for nearly forty years. They had not met there long, however, before the authorities found it out, and Governor Stuyvesant ordered John to be cast into prison. Here, again, the old walls might tell us how the color left his face, as the heart of this peace-loving Quaker realized the suffering he must endure for conscience's sake, and the dangers to which his loved ones might be exposed during his absence. He went, however, but no trial could shake his faith, and he lived to return to his home, and to have the satisfaction of obtaining a decree of religious liberty for his Colony. The records of the meetings say of him that he "died at Flushing, the 20th day of the 10th month, 1695, and was buried the 23d day of the same, being about 68 years of age. He did freely expose himself, his house and estate to the service of Truth, and had a constant meeting at his house near about forty years. He also suffered much for Truth's sake."

THE LONG ISLAND BATTLE TABLET.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Long Island, August 27th and 28th, was anticipated, on June 10th, by the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who unveiled a handsome bronze tablet in Brooklyn to commemorate that important event.

The site chosen to represent the "line of defense," which extended from Wallabout Creek (near the present navy yard) to Gowanus Creek, a distance of over three miles, was the approximately central location, now occupied by the clothing store of Smith, Gray & Co., at the corner of Fulton and Nevins streets.

The bronze tablet is a work of art, having been designed by the artist and sculptor, Mr. J. E. Kelly of New York, and is an appropriate and permanent record of the fidelity of American troops who fought there and of the patriotism of this Society of their descendants.

About one hundred representatives of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and a few invited guests, including the drum corps of the Continental Guard, in their old time uniform, met at 3:30 P.M. at the rendezvous, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co., at 335 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Preceded by the band, they marched three blocks to the site of the tablet, which was then unveiled by the young daughters of Jesse C. Woodhull, who officiated as chairman of the committee. Mr. Woodhull then introduced Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who spoke as follows:

I am rather sorry that I did not participate in the battle of Long Island. Then I would not have been called on to speak at this occasion. The surroundings to-day are so vastly different from those of the 28th of August, 1776, when the American Army retreated behind their intrenchments at this spot, that it is difficult to associate them with the battle of 120 years ago. The men then had their death-dealing muskets and blunder buses, but we have our trolley cars.

It is because of this great contrast, however, that the significance of the past becomes the more marked, for it was upon the heroism and valor of our ancestors that the present prosperity of the nation was erected, and we believe that this tablet erected here, where 7,000 American citizens, in citizen's clothes and untrained, forced back 21,000 English regulars, will stimulate the American youth with a spirit of loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice, as God grant that it may, and help to make us all faithful to our country and to the memory of our fathers.

The line of intrenchments which the tablet marks was erected prior to the battle of Long Island. It enabled Washington, after that disaster, to retreat successfully with the American Army across the East River to New York. The line extended from the Wallabout Creek to Fort Putnam (now Fort Greene), thence to the headwaters of the Gowanus Creek, near the present junction of Nevins and Baltic streets, crossing the Brooklyn and Jamaica Highway, near the corner of Fulton street and Flatbush avenue.

Owing to the noise and confusion of passing cars, the guests attending were invited to return to the rendezvous, where the further exercises could be carried out without interruption. This was accordingly done, and in the spacious entrance to the rooms of the storage company, an enjoyable collation was served, followed by the orthodox cigars and speeches.

This event has received much attention from the press, as the following brief extracts from a few of the extended articles in all of the New York and Brooklyn papers abundantly prove:

The erection of this memorial is intended by those who have erected it to mark an historic spot with a lasting tribute to the memory of those who, by their labors and devotion to the cause of liberty, erected a line of defense prior to the battle of Long Island, which enabled Washington, after that disaster, to retreat successfully with the American army across the East River to New York. In the design selected for the tablet the central feature is a representation of the battle. In the left-hand corner, above the medallion bearing this picture, are the names Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, Sterling. Below the medallion are the following inscriptions: Line of Defence, Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. From the Wallabout to the Gowanus. Erected by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—*Brooklyn Standard Union*.

There was a distinguished gathering of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, as well as representatives from many other patriotic organizations, yesterday at the corner of Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn. The representation included members of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, the AZTEC CLUB, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, OLD COLONIAL CLUB, LOYAL LEGION, and LEGION OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR.—*New York Times*.

The idea of erecting this tablet originated at a dinner of the Society held at the Brooklyn Club in December, and a committee was appointed to get subscriptions. The tablet is four feet by three in size, and was designed by Sculptor Kelly, who is also the designer of the Trenton monument.—*New York Sun*.

*Cast by the Henry Bonaard Bronze Company.

A tablet commemorating the defence by Continental troops in the Revolution of the southwesterly corner of King's county at the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776, which has been erected at the junction of Nevins street and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, was unveiled yesterday. The tablet was erected under the auspices of the Long Island Association of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. It bears the names of Washington, Putnam, Sullivan and Sterling, and a medallion in bas relief showing a heroic episode of the defence.—*New York Herald*.

The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the Long Island Association, demonstrated their patriotism yesterday by the unveiling of a beautiful bronze tablet in commemoration of the Battle of Long Island. The stars and stripes concealed the tablet until the unveiling, so thoroughly that they seemed part of the lavish decoration of the building. At 4 o'clock the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION assembled in the Brooklyn Storage Warehouse on Schermerhorn street, and headed by drummer, fifer and three standard bearers—all in Continental uniform—marched up Schermerhorn street and down Flatbush avenue to the corner of Nevins. Following the standard bearers were two young girls, the Misses Annie M. and Carrie L. Woodhull, gowned simply in white and carrying large bouquets of blue and buff corn flowers, the Society colors. Then came the members of the Committee on Arrangements, wearing the blue and buff flower boutonnieres, and then the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, wearing the badge of the Society, suspended by a blue and buff ribbon.—*New York World*.

The tablet commemorating the line of defence of the battle of Long Island, erected by the Long Island Association of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at the corner of Nevins and Fulton streets, was unveiled with simple but impressive ceremonies this afternoon in the presence of a host of spectators, including about one hundred and fifty members and invited guests.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The Long Island Association of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION marked an historic spot with a lasting tribute to the memory of those who, by their labor and devotion to the cause of liberty, erected a line of defence prior to the battle of Long Island, which enabled Washington after that disaster to retreat successfully with the American army across the East River to New York.—*Brooklyn Life*.

It has seemed most fitting that the Long Island members of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION should at this time and in this manner erect a tablet to commemorate an event of such significance in the struggle for independence. The placing of the tablet upon a main thoroughfare, in the heart of the business center of the city of Brooklyn, will serve the double purpose of marking an historic spot, and keeping alive the spirit of '76 among the multitudes who will daily pass by it and stimulating patriotism, and reviving reverence for that noble band of freemen who thought no sacrifice too great, no suffering too severe to be endured in the cause of liberty.—*Brooklyn Times*.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of the following: Arthur M. Hatch, treasurer; George H. Coutts, Norman S. Dike, Frederick A. Guild, John Jay Pierrepont, William R. Thompson and Jesse C. Woodhull.

Among those present were:

Judge Gedney, Horatio C. King, William Ward Childs, James Pooton, James H. Morgan, Raymond N. Hyde, Frank Erwin Bosworth, Samuel K. Addoms, Frederick T. Aldridge, Frank Bailey, Aaron Bancroft, Augustine Banks, Eugene Bissell, Graham F. Blandy, Morton D. Bogue, Henry Bowers, Robert L. Brackett, Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Major Paul R. Brown, United States Army; James O. Carpenter, William M. Cole, George H. Coutts, William L. Cowan, John P. H. De Wint, Norman S. Dike, T. Wain Morgan Draper, David B. Duncan, Horace C. DuVal, William P. Eddy, Charles M. Fairbanks, George S. Floyd-Jones, Edward S. Fuller, Asa B. Gardiner, LL.D.; George N. Gardiner, Frederick A. Guild, Frederick E. Haight, Henry A. Halsey, Louis M. Halsey, Arthur M. Hatch, Walter T. Hatch, John L. Hill, William B. Hill, Alfred Hodges, Owen E. Houghton, Percy D. Hurlburt, Ernest H. Jackson, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Loomis, Erskine H. Lott, John G. Marshall, William A. Mitchell, Thomas H. Morrison, Henry H. Morton, William W. Owens, Jr., Albert R. Parsons, Jacob C. Parsons, Herbert L. Patteson, Andrew Peters, Henry E. Pickford, Isaac W. Pickford, Everts L. Prentiss, Dr. Henry B. Reed, Frank Reynolds, William A. Robbins, Edward A. Rollins, Thomas F. Rowland, Jr., Francis Skillman, Eben Storer, Henry G. Story, W. Irving Taylor, Wylls Terry, William R. Thompson, Robert Thorne, Harry F. Towle, James Van Dyke, Robert Van Iderstine, William B. Wade, Richard H. Walker, Edwin C. Ward, W. L. Wellington, Henry A. Wilson, Richard A. Wilson, Jeffrey A. Wisner, Henry K. Sheldon, Jr., DeWitt C. Weld, Jr., Joseph J. Almirall, Hugh Boyd, L. S. Burnham, W. H. Brearley, Walter Chandler, Frederick Clarkson, J. M. Conklin, W. Gayer Dominick, Guy Du Val, John F. Frothingham, John B. Holland, Charles Isham, Frank Lyman, the Rev. T. B. Oliver, George W. Olney, H. E. Pratt, James M. Montgomery.



THE TABLET ERECTED BY THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.*



SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.*

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JULY, 1895.

July Anniversaries.

- July 1 to 4, 1777—Battle at Wyoming, Pa.
 " 2, 1775—Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
 " 2, 1776—New Jersey adopts her own charter.
 " 2, 1779—Engagement at Bedford, N. Y.
 " 2, 1779—Engagement at Poundridge, N. Y.
 " 3, 1775—Washington begins siege of Boston.
 " 3, 1778—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa.
 " 3, 1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.
 " 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence.
 " 4, 1778—Clark captures Kaskaskia, Ill., and next day Cahokia, Ill.
 " 5, 1777—Americans abandon Tloonderoga that night before Burgoyne's advancing army.
 " 5, 1778—Battle at Vincennes, Ind.
 " 5, 1779—Tryon's raid on New Haven.
 " 6, 1775—Congress sets forth the necessity of taking up arms.
 " 6, 1777—Crown Point, N. Y., evacuated by U. S. troops.
 " 6, 1777—British occupy Ticonderoga.
 " 6, 1781—Engagement at Jamestown Ford, Va.
 " 6, 1781—Engagement at Green Springs, Va.
 " 6, 1785—Standard of American dollar established.
 " 6, 1802—Death of Gen. Daniel Morgan at Winchester, Va. (born in New Jersey, about 1738).
 " 7, 1777—Engagement at Skenesborough, N. Y.
 " 7, 1777—Sharp fight near Lake George between the Americans and Burgoyne's advance—Battle of Hubbardtown, Vt.
 " 7, 1779—Fairfield, Conn., burned by British.
 " 8, 1775—Engagement at Roxbury, Mass.
 " 8 to 10, 1776—Engagement at Gwyn's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
 " 8, 1777—Engagement at Fort Anne, N. Y.
 " 9, 1776—New York joins the Union.
 " 9, 1776—Leadene statue of King George in Bowling Green, New York City, pulled down by the people and afterward cast into 42,000 bullets.
 " 9, 1776—By order of Washington, the Declaration of Independence read at the head of each brigade.
 " 9, 1778—Articles of Confederation signed by eight States.
 " 9, 1781—Battle at Currytown, N. Y.
 " 10, 1776—Vergennes admits Silas Deane to an interview.
 " 10, 1777—Capture of British General Prescott at Newport, R. I.
 " 10, 1780—Rochambeau, with French fleet, lands at Newport.
 " 10, 1782—Franklin's interview with Oswald, in which he laid down his ultimatum.
 " 11, 1781—Savannah evacuated by the British.
 " 11, 1782—Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.
 " 11, 1796—Detroit (and the Northwest) evacuated by the British.
 " 12, 1776—Draft of Confederation brought into Congress.
 " 12, 1779—Engagement at Norwalk, Conn.
 " 12, 1780—Battle at Williamson's Plantation (Brattenville), S. C.
 " 12, 1780—Sumter whips a British detachment at Cross Roads in Carolina, the first success of the year.
 " 12, 1804—Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel at New York (born in the Island of Nevis, W. I., January 11, 1757).
 " 13, 1780—Battle at Cedar Springs, N. C.
 " 13, 1781—Ninety-six evacuated by the British. Greene sends troops to menace Charleston.
 " 14, 1780—Engagement at Pacolet River, N. C.
 " 14, 1776—Lord Howe sent letter to Washington addressing him as a private citizen.
 " 15, 1775—Landon, President of Harvard, reads the Declaration of Congress to the army.
 " 15, 1776—Engagement at Rayborn Creek, S. C.
 " 15, 1779—Wayne recaptures Stony Point.
 " 15, 1780—Engagement at Earle's Ford, N. C.
 " 15, 1781—Engagement at Tarrytown, N. Y.
 " 16, 1779—Battle at Stony Point, N. Y.
 " 17, 1781—Engagement at Quinby's Bridge, S. C.
 " 18, 1779—Americans capture Jersey City.
 " 19, 1769—British armed sloop *Liberty* scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport, R. I.—the first overt act.
 " 19, 1775—Provincial Congress of Massachusetts dissolved, and new House of Representatives, James Warren, Speaker.
 " 20, 1775—National fast day.
 " 20, 1776—Overhill Cherokees beaten at Island Flats by the Tennesseans.
 " 20, 1776—Silas Deane requests from Vergennes 200 cannon and arms and clothing for 25,000 men.
 " 21, 1778—North Carolina joins the Confederation.
 " 21, 1780—British fleet of 16 ships appear off Newport. Governor Heath asks Connecticut for 1,000 militia.
 " 21, 1780—Battle at Bull's Ferry, N. J.
 " 21, 1780—Engagement at Block House, Tom's River (Bergen), N. J.
 " 21, 1781—Cornwallis receives orders to hold the Chesapeake.
 " 22, 1776—Congress authorizes the exchanging of prisoners of war.

- " 22, 1779—Battle and massacre at Minisink, N. Y.
 " 24, 1778—Georgia joins the Confederation.
 " 25, 1777—Congress votes a sword to Lieut. Col. William Barton for the capture of Prescott.
 " 26, 1777—Assassination of Jenny McCrea by the Indians.
 " 27, 1769—Merchants of Boston vote that a partial repeal of the stamp tax will not answer.
 " 27, 1785—Gen. Gage at Boston surrenders command of army to Gen. Howe and becomes Civil Governor.
 " 29, 1777—Americans abandon Fort Edward, N. Y.
 " 29, 1778—D'Estaing arrives at Newport with French fleet, forcing English to destroy ten of their war vessels, 212 guns.
 " 30, 1780—Engagement at Fort Anderson (Thicketty Fort), S. C.
 " 30, 1780—Engagement at Rocky Mount, S. C.
 " 31, 1777—Lafayette appointed a Major General.
 " 31, 1790—First American patent issued.
 " —, 1782—Engagement at James Island, S. C.

A BEAUTIFUL BANNER.

THE flag which appears upon the title page of this issue, is a photograph of one of the flags belonging to the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. It is 6 x 8 feet in size, and made in exact imitation of the flag adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777, with thirteen stars. This Society has two other colors: One the flag of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the other the white silk flag embroidered with gold *fleur de lis*, carried by the French under Lafayette.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

The June number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 contained the record of the uniting of the two Societies of "SONS" of Washington, D. C., in celebrating local patriotic events, and the prediction that this example would have an early and large following. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure, that we learn that the Societies at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Columbus, Ohio, have taken preliminary steps looking towards similar action.

In Buffalo, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION arranged to observe the Bunker Hill anniversary by a Church service on June 16th, and invited the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to join with them.

One of the prominent members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in writing of this service, said:

I believe, personally, strongly in the union of the two Societies of "SONS," and I look with much gratification upon the growing spirit of fraternization between many of the local Chapters.

The invitation for the joint Church service on June 16, was extended by the Buffalo SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the large attendance showed with what goodwill the invitation was accepted.

When the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave the Washington portraits to the Buffalo Schools a short time ago, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were cordially invited to take part in the exercises.

Surely these local occurrences, now happily becoming more frequent, must show the wisdom of attempting to keep up the unpatriotic separation between these Societies, whose aims and traditions are the same.

In Columbus, Ohio, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the anniversary of Bunker Hill, by giving a banquet, which was characterized by much excellent patriotic speaking. Many members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION accepted the cordial invitation which had been extended to them, and one of their members,—Professor Norton—spoke at some length, and vigorously "advocated a union of the two patriotic Societies," as reported in the *Ohio State Journal* of June 18th. In reporting this banquet, a prominent member of the Ohio SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION said:

I would like to inform you that two speeches mentioned on the programme, namely, those of Mr. Sherman Granger and Professor Norton (who is a prominent member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, to whose members invitations were extended), contained very strong appeals for union of the two revolutionary societies. The matter has been sounded and the general opinion privately expressed of those present was strongly for union on some basis.

These two expressions of amity, representing as we confidently believe, the wishes of the majority of the members of both organizations throughout the country, are exceedingly significant and important.

The next step in this movement should be taken on July 4th, and cannot be too generally observed throughout the country. THE SPIRIT OF '76 earnestly advises the use of this appropriate occasion for an exhibition of the broadest and most sincere fraternizing.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

The following incorrect item, first published in the *New York World*, is going the rounds of the papers of the country, doing much injustice to the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are two distinct organizations. The former takes in members on oblique ancestral lines, a byway of uncles, for example, but the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are straight lineage daughters or nothing.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, when first organized, admitted by collateral descent, but they soon changed their constitution so that only lineal descendants are now admitted. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have never admitted any but lineal descendants. While no known difference now exists between the two Societies as to their aims and eligibility restrictions, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are about ten times as numerous and forty times as enterprising as their younger sisters.

IT GROWS.

THE wonderful revival of interest in American history and everything relating to our own national beginnings, the glorification of our early heroes and statesmen, and the great value placed upon relics connected with Colonial and Revolutionary times in this country attest the influence of the patriotic societies all over the land. The strong and vigorous minds among us have been quick to respond; perhaps because the history thus brought to mind was one of effort and achievement, and the energy displayed by our ancestors awakens an echo of admiration in natures similar to their own. So it is this class of people, active and wide awake, that are found on the rolls of the SONS and DAUGHTERS and other hereditary patriotic societies. But the good influence is even wider and is still spreading. Like leaven, it affects soonest what is easiest to reach, and then works out beyond. It is said that even that languid and feeble class known as Anglomaniacs, who have hitherto been so afflicted with far-sightedness that they could not see any good thing nearer than Europe, are beginning to feel a faint interest in their own country. What a help they will be if they ever become thoroughly Americanized! But this spirit is reaching even further—beyond our borders, broad as they are, and into foreign lands, until relics of early American times, signatures of Washington and his portraits are quite the fad among the *haute noblesse* of France and Russia, our two best friends across the water. Who can tell where the good influence will end?

THEIR OBJECT.

THE work of the patriotic societies is not confined to the past, though a superficial glance at their records might give that impression. They are delving in the past to lay foundations deep and unchangeable for the future. As the present is but momentary—gone while we are speaking the word—all activity is really for the future. As Goethe says:

"Pfeilschnell ist das Jetzt entflohen,
Ewig still steht die Vergangenheit."

Arrow swift is the present flown,
But still as eternity stands the past.

It is fitting, then, that in the grand, solemn, unchangeable past should rest the foundations of our national character. Recalling its glories, studying its heroes, celebrating its grand achievements, thinking of the pure and unselfish love of country that gave us the freedom we enjoy to-day, at a cost too great to be told, will make the heart glow with a spirit of admiring emulation, so that from the study of our dead heroes and their deeds, a strong and sturdy character shall be built up that will make our nation respected in all the earth.

NO ONE NEGLECTED.

It is a matter of regret to THE SPIRIT OF '76 that there appears to be a discrimination in the publication of the news of the Societies. It is a matter of *appearance* only, however, for all news which we have received from all the Societies has been treated with entire impartiality. Some of the Societies are very active, and the reports are correspondingly abundant. Other Societies are the very reverse—and in some cases they pride themselves on that fact—hence there is very little of a public character that can be learned concerning them.

OUR STARRY FLAG.

Every people has some emblem which is the symbol to them of all that is good and great in their country, the embodiment of all the principles and institutions which place their native land far above all other lands in the love and veneration of its inhabitants. In ancient Athens it was the image of their goddess Minerva that meant love of country, for she led their armies in war and under her protection their industries and arts flourished in times of peace. We can imagine the far-famed Spartan mother standing with her son before the enshrined image of the goddess Venus, and praying that the training he had received for war might render him indifferent to hardships or suffering while the glory of his city was threatened, and the honor of his goddess in danger.

In modern nations this patriotic love and reverence is centered in the Flag. In this country there is more than common reason why the flag should be honored and admired. It is intrinsically beautiful, with its brilliant colors and simple, expressive design—which cannot be said of many of the world's flags. Its history is clean. It is a flag of peace. It has never been carried by any army of oppression which went forth for conquest, animated only by greed of gain. It has never floated cruelly over scenes of ruin, plunder and carnage, for the sake of ministering to the ambition of kings. But where high principles were in danger, where the liberty of its humblest subject was touched, where oppression or tyranny dared intrude, there its stars have always blazed with a wrathful flame and its red stripes have symbolized the punishment our country's enemies should receive at our hands.

Love it then, patriots. It means all that is good and true and pure and beautiful in a land of freedom. Defend it with your lives if need be, as your fathers did before you. It is far worthier of self-sacrifice and heroic devotion than any goddess of the olden time.

Additional Expressions of Opinions Desired.

YOUR paper should be a power in bringing both kinds of SONS together, which should be done, and that soon. Try it—why not? Yours,—*Walter Devereux*, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 62 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y., June, 1895.

No rational reason exists for separate organizations. The significant American name should be retained, and unity ensue without recrimination or delay. All lineal descendants, male, of the heroes of '76, are in fact, and ought to be in name, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*John Lewis RoBards*, Hannibal, Mo., June 17, 1895.

The Signers of the "Declaration."

The excellent group published in this issue is the work of Mr. John Lyth, superintendent of the art department of an engraving establishment in this city. Mr. Lyth is an antiquarian and collector of rare prints and historical subjects. He has prepared a few prints from this plate, with wide margins suitable for framing, which may be obtained by addressing him at No. 11 New Chambers St., New York.

Save This Number.

By preserving the copies of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and having them bound into volumes, you will soon acquire an unique and absolutely invaluable library of early American history.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.—Henry Axtell Prince, 54 William Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Wm. E. Earle, 710 I Street, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Morris R. Ferris, 488 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Richard H. Greene, 23 West 44th Street, New York City.
MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Robert Webb Morgan, 99 Liberty Street, New York.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—George Wilson, 84 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 61 Wall Street, New York City.

The Society of the Cincinnati.



THE history of the Delaware SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI has been published by Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A., of Germantown, Pa., in a fine volume of 112 pages, with many excellent illustrations. Upon page 104 is the account of the reorganization of the Society, at Wilmington, on the 22d of February, 1895. At that time, a temporary organization was effected, to serve until the first regular meeting, on July 4th. The following delegates were appointed to prepare and present an application for recognition to the General Society at the latter's next triennial meeting in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in May, 1896: Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, Col. McLane Tilton, Hon. James William Latimer, Philip Howell White, and Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas. The Delaware State SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI will appropriately celebrate Independence Day, with its larger sister Societies. There will be the annual meeting held in the morning in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, at Wilmington, after which an excellent dinner will be enjoyed at the Clayton House, and at which some distinguished guests will be also present.

Daughters of the Cincinnati.

THE insignia of the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI displays the head of Washington. The colors are pale blue and white. There is said to be a large number of ladies in the country who can show the required lineal descent from an officer of the Revolution, so that when the Society is fully organized, its growth and influence will doubtless be large.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

A PRELIMINARY meeting for the organization of the Connecticut Commandery of the ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, was held at the Hartford Club, Hartford, on Saturday, June 8th. Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley presided. The following members of the New York Commandery were present: Vice Commander, James Henry Morgan; Major-General, Alexander S. Webb; Judge Advocate, Frank Montgomery Avery, Henry Anthon Bostwick, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and E. Fellows Jenkins. Among those present were, Erasmus Gay Farrington, William A. Pierrepont, Gen. William D. Bulkeley, J. F. Morris, Charles C. Hubbard, George W. Root, Charles F. Glad- ding, Col. H. C. Morgan, Frederick J. Huntington and Augustus Floyd Delafield.

Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTHUR KLINE KUHN, of Columbia College, New York City, won the silver medal offered by the THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Commencement, June 12th.



THE California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION assisted the Grand Army of the Republic in Memorial Day exercises in San Francisco, May 30th.

DAVID P. FOSTER, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, aged eighty years, is now living in Royalston, Mass. His father served in the Revolution from July, 1776, to August, 1778.

A GOLD medal, furnished by the General Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was awarded to Cadet Morton of Missouri, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for the best essay, on the 7th of June.

At the annual meeting of Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held June 8th, 1895, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter Chandler, president; J. G. Ogden, vice president; C. H. K. Halsey, secretary; Bauman L. Belden, treasurer; Dr. E. G. Putnam, E. M. Wood and Aug. S. Crane, managers.

MAJOR H. F. ROBINSON, of Phoenix, Arizona, writes THE SPIRIT OF '76, that an enthusiastic Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is in process of formation there, twenty-five gentlemen having formed themselves into a "provisional society" while waiting to have their application papers passed upon.

THE SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Springfield, Mass., held a meeting in memory of Bunker Hill Day, and then decorated the graves of the patriots in their cemeteries. The day was closed with a delightful tea under the trees of Mrs. A. V. Burnam's lawn.

THE patriot, Jabez Hatch, was honored on Decoration Day by his descendant, Edward Hatch, of Boston, who placed one of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION bronze markers on his grave. He served as an officer in the Revolution from November, 1776, to May, 1780. He is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

THE Minnesota SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a grand banquet, on Bunker Hill Day, at the Ryan House. A large number of the members were present, with their president, A. Edgerton, of St. Paul, the son of a soldier of the Revolution, presiding. The dining hall was finely decorated with flags and plants, the music was inspiring, and the speeches were admirable. Mr. Charles P. Noyes, president of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and several Regents and members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were guests.

THE Washington Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized at Seattle, Washington, on the 17th of June, 1895, with about sixty charter members and the following officers: President, Col. S. W. Scott, Seattle; first vice president, J. Kennedy Stout, Spokane; secretary, Arthur S. Gibbs, Seattle; treasurer, Judge James B. Howe, Seattle; registrar, Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle. The officers, with Hon. John F. Govey, Olympia; Arthur W. Dolan, Spokane; Charles H. Boynton, Everett; James S. B. Bartholomew, Monte Christo; and Dr. S. J. Holmes, Seattle, compose the board of managers.—A. S. Gibbs, secretary.

THROUGH the efforts of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Congress made an appropriation for indexing and classifying documents relating to the services of soldiers and others at the time of the Revolution. The work is so far advanced that it is expected in a few weeks any one will be able to trace the record of any given man of that period, so far as the government has any letter or document referring to him in its possession. These papers, until now scattered through various departments, will be of the greatest value to writers of history, biography or genealogy, and to pension claimants.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., recently elected eleven new members.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION prize for Cornell University was awarded to Arthur W. Barber, Class of '95, of Chazy, N. Y., for the best historical essay.

THE David Humphrey branch of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Connecticut, decorated the graves of the patriots in the cemetery at New Haven, Conn., on Bunker Hill Day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION saw the result of their influence in the patriotic exercises in the schools, and display of flags on the buildings of Newport, R. I., on the 14th.

TWO HUNDRED SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Columbus, Ohio, banqueted over the Battle of Bunker Hill on the evening of June 17th, and sharpened each other's patriotism by recalling the deeds of their ancestors.

A NEW Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has just been organized in Zanesville, Ohio, with B. V. H. Schultz as president; Howard Fulton, Sherwood Pinkerton, and W. D. Schultz, vice-presidents; Dr. E. C. Bush, registrar; Fred Barnard, corresponding secretary; and Fred Duval, permanent secretary.

WHEN President J. L. Lombard retired from his office in the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION last winter, he presented the Society \$100 to be used in three prizes for essays on Illinois by High School students. The prizes have been awarded as follows: The first, \$50 in gold, Howard Willson, Rockford High School; second, \$30 in gold, Frank Walton, Lake View High School, Chicago; third prize, \$20 in gold, George H. Forster, Evanston Township High School.

THE Kentucky Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is wide awake. They send out a stirring circular urging their members to continued activity in cultivating "the spirit, not of one party or another, but of pure, broad Americanism, as our forefathers left it to us." In pursuance of this principle, and as an educating factor to the rising generation and the foreign citizens, they propose to hold a grand Fourth of July celebration in one of the city parks of Louisville, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and speeches and patriotic music will be features. They will soon publish a Year Book.

THE anniversary of Bunker Hill was observed by the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, June 17th, by the giving of a banquet at Columbus. Governor McKinley, a member of the Society, was seated at the principal table, with Hon. James H. Hoyt, E. O. Randall, the toastmaster; Hon. James M. Richardson of Cleveland, Professor Thomas H. Norton of Cincinnati, Tod B. Galloway, Col. W. L. Curry, Col. W. N. P. Darrow, Hon. L. B. Wing, president of the Ohio Society, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, Hon. Sherman Granger of Zanesville, Dr. William A. Galloway of Xenia, Hon. Charles Townsend of Athens, and Maj. H. P. Ward. Over two hundred were present, including many members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who had been invited. Representatives of each Society spoke in favor of the union of the Societies. The programme of oratory closed with an original poem by Col. W. L. Curry, of which the following is the concluding stanza:

Proud is the person who can trace
His ancestry to patriot sires
Who, for the birthright of a race,
Lit Freedom's everlasting fires!
Thus we around the banquet board
To Valor drink with hearty will,
And crown anew the gun and sword
Which honor won at Bunker Hill.

Children of the American Revolution.

A NEW Society of the CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION is being formed in Reading, Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, Mass., is the first place to form a local branch of the Society of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It is very fitting, as this is the home of the founder and president, Mrs. D. Lothrop. Numbers of applications for membership are being received from all quarters, and the work may now be considered fairly begun.

MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOT, secretary of the new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Room 50, 902 F street, Washington, D. C., announces that the new constitutions are now ready. They are beautifully printed in blue, with the insignia of the National Society at the top of the first page, and may be obtained by applying to Mrs. Foot.

Sons of the Revolution.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY members of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION made a pilgrimage to the scene of the Battle of the Brandywine, on the anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778.



THE junior and senior classes of the College of the City of New York have received the offer of a gold medal from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of this State for the best essay on the "History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New York, 1877." Writers must show what was the influence of the Colonial government in producing this constitution, and must not use more than 8,500 words. The essays must be mailed to the Secretary of the Society, at the Hotel Waldorf before January 1, 1896.

THE California SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Los Angeles, have a library of one hundred volumes of historical value and have recently added by publication, their own year book of 1895, and a pamphlet containing the High School prize essays on "Patrick Henry."

AT the formation of the Northampton County, Penn., Historical Society, a letter was read from Ethan Allen Weaver, of Philadelphia, a former Eastonian, thanking the society for having elected him to membership at the previous meeting. Mr. Maxwell said that Mr. Weaver was interested in the State Historical Society and was an authority on Northampton County history. He knew Mr. Weaver would be a valuable member of the society, to which he pledged in his letter his most hearty support. Mr. Maxwell also called attention to the fact that a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION had recently been organized in Easton through the efforts of Mr. Weaver.

A SPECIAL patriotic service was held in St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, on the 17th of June, to commemorate Bunker Hill day. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, and Bishop Coxe gave a stirring patriotic address. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the LOYAL LEGION participated. The Buffalo papers give the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION much praise for their patriotic efforts in recognizing the day. This Society is also to be warmly commended for the cordial invitations extended to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and to other societies to unite with them.

DR. GEORGE THORNDIKE CHASE, a prominent member of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was married on the evening of June 12th, at St. Andrew's Church, 127th street and Fifth avenue, New York, to Miss Adelaide Hanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fordham Hanford, of No. 28 East 128th street, New York. Dr. Chase is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Chase, of Salem, Massachusetts, who are representatives of one of the oldest and most favorably known families of that conservative city. The Doctor was educated at Harvard, and is a member of several of the New York clubs. The bride's ancestors include several who were officially identified with the early history of this city.

THE prizes founded in the University of Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, for excellence in subjects on history in connection with the American Revolution, were awarded for the first time at the recent commencement. The subject of the contest was "The Coming of the Revolution in Pennsylvania." The first prize was awarded to Joseph Hume; the second to Leo Bernheimer. The Pennsylvania Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has arranged for a proper observance of Independence Day in Independence Hall and Square. An oration will be delivered, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Russell Duane, Esq., a descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

Heroes Wanted.

THE world wants men—large-hearted, manly men;
Men who shall join its chorus, and prolong
The psalm of labor and the psalm of love.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster Error by the throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the evil of oppression out,
And let a universal freedom in.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., has adjourned for the summer.



MADAME ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD of Boston, is Regent of the newly organized Boston Tea Party Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. W. W. HENRY, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for Virginia, has organized nine Chapters in her State since January, 1892.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., went in a special car to Fairview Cemetery on Memorial Day and decorated the soldiers' graves.

THE George Taylor Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Easton, Pa., on Memorial Day, placed upon the grave of

George Taylor the signer, a handsome floral decoration, representing the insignia of the Society—a spinning wheel and distaff.

A CHAPTER of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, had recently been organized in Easton, Pa., through the efforts of Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver.

THE second annual meeting of the Oneida Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Utica, N. Y., was held on the 10th of June, and Mrs. W. E. Ford was elected Regent, Mrs. C. G. Crittenden, vice-regent; Miss Sarah Wood, secretary; Miss Gertrude Curran, treasurer; Miss Helen Millar, historian; Mrs. J. R. Swan, registrar.

A TABLET to the memory of Mrs. Frances Ledyard Peters was unveiled on the 18th of June by the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Mystic, Conn., in the cemetery where Mrs. Peters is buried. The tablet is of Groton granite, and weighs three-quarters of a ton. It was unveiled by the Regent, Mrs. H. N. Wheeler.

MRS. MARY MORRIS SMITH, of Lebanon, Tenn., who has been mentioned before in this paper as an own daughter of a chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, died at her home on the 1st of June, aged 93 years. She was a member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Her husband, Major Henry Smith, was in the War of 1812, and later in the Mexican War.

SEVERAL Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Connecticut, met at the annual meeting of the Society at the Pequot House, New London, on the 6th of June. Addresses, luncheon, business and sociability filled the day. Three hundred and fifty members were present and the Lucretia Shaw Chapter acted as hostesses. All took leave with expressions of delight at the charming entertainment they had enjoyed.

THE Washington lawn party held at the old Jumel mansion, once Washington's headquarters, now the home of Mrs. Gen. Earle, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New York city, on June 17th, was a great success. The weather was fine, the booths and costumes were beautiful, the old historic mansion and the art loan very attractive, and so everybody had a delightful time, and a large amount of money was realized.

THE Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Groton and Stonington, Conn., had occasion to use a State flag of Connecticut a few months ago for decoration purposes, when, to their great surprise, they learned that the Government of the State had never authorized any flag as their own. The Chapter immediately sent a memorial to the Legislature asking that one be adopted, and submitting designs. A committee has been appointed to consider the matter.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, of Ansonia, Conn., in response to the call for a monument to be raised over the neglected grave of Francis Scott Key, arranged for a contribution to be taken in the schools. Rolls for names and pasteboard notebooks were prepared for each room. These were placed in the schools two weeks before Flag Day. The result has been gratifying, as 1 285 children gave \$34.35 including 1,500 pennies, and over \$8.00 in nickels, proving that The Star Spangled Banner is dear to the hearts of Young America. A private box circulated among the members of the Chapter and their friends, together with a slight increase from boxes placed in the drug stores for the public, raised the amount to \$48.75.

THE Valley Forge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a picnic meeting on the 19th of June.

THE Norwalk Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Norwalk, Conn., celebrated their town's 245th birthday on the 20th of June, by unveiling a granite monument on East Norwalk Green, where the first meeting house stood.

MRS. CHARLES A. CONRAD, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is working to bring her Chapter up to fifty members before February. There are at present thirty-one.

THE gold medal offered to the schoolboys by the Rhinebeck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for the best essay on "A Continental Hero," was won by Master Radcliffe Heermance of Rhinebeck.

THE Jacksonville, Fla. Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, enjoyed a delightful reception given by their State Regent, Mrs. D. G. Ambler, on the 27th of May, just previous to the "summer scattering" of the members. Mrs. Ambler will soon sail for Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO is preparing for the grandest kind of a Fourth of July celebration, one of the unique features of which is that almost every committee is composed partly of women. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are, of course, represented.

THE Dolly Madison Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held their closing meeting of the season, on the afternoon of June 11th. An original poem to the memory of Dolly Madison was read by the historian, Mrs. W. Ross Browne.

THE Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Bunker Hill day with Miss Anne L. Page, in Danvers, Conn. Her home is the noted house where Madame Page invited her friends to a tea-party on the roof; her husband, Colonel Page, having stated that no tea should be used under his roof.

THE Washington, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a meeting in Seminary Hall, Washington, last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, the State Regent, Miss Julia Harding and Miss Kate C. McKnight of Allegheny, were present and addressed the meeting.

MISS JANE MEAD WELCH lectured recently before the Oneida Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Utica, N. Y., on "The Plucky Little Colony," as she called New Jersey. An audience of 100 gathered in the parlors at Hon. W. M. White's residence and greatly enjoyed the lecture.

THE Harrisburg, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, spent the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at the delightful home of Mrs. E. C. Felton, in Steelville. The meeting was largely attended. Mrs. Hugh Hamilton read an excellent historical paper on the battle, and other interesting exercises were enjoyed, followed by an elegant luncheon.

THE Mary Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held its meeting to close the season in May, and elected Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee Regent; Miss Ann Randolph Ball, secretary, and Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, registrar, together with a large local board and entertainment committee.

THE charter of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn., is framed with oak taken from a heavy beam in the attic of Gen. Wooster's old house on Wooster street, which is still standing in a good state of preservation. The frame is ornamented with wrought iron nails taken from the frame work of the building.

THE organization of the Indianapolis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has greatly stimulated the search for ancestors, and has led to the enlarging of libraries. They have also found themselves to be relatives of each other in some instances, through their great-grandmothers.

AT THEIR last meeting of the season, June 5th, the Mohawk Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Albany, decided to offer two prizes to the High School girls of Albany and Rensselaer counties for the best and second best examinations on American history of the period of the Revolution. The Regents will arrange the questions before next January. The prizes are well worth working for, the first being a full set of the Century Dictionary, and the second a set of Fiske's History of the United States.

GASPEE Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Providence, R. I., made an excursion to Scituate in tally-ho coaches on the 10th of June to visit the old historic house built by Deputy Governor William West in early days. After luncheon they held a business meeting at which they decided to offer a prize of \$40 for the best essay upon some topic in American history, written by a student in the Women's College connected with Brown University. It is to be called the "Gaspee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Prize."

At the closing meeting in June of the "Melicent Porter" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Conn., Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Woodbury, Conn., received a beautiful gold souvenir spoon from the National Society, she being one of the eight known "living daughters." The ninth, Miss Gerry, died last year. The reception rooms of Mrs Kellogg, Chapter Regent, were draped with "Old Glory," and wreathed with roses in honor of our new State Regent, Miss Susan Clark, of Middletown. General Kellogg read an admirable eulogy on the grand men and women of the brave days of old, and brought before us vividly their privations and sufferings. I wish it could be circulated far and wide.—*Emily Goodrich Smith, Registrar.*

THE Campbell Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Nashville, Tenn., is named for the patriots of that name who fought in the Continental Army. There were ten brothers and cousins of the Campbell clan in the battle of King's Mountain, the American forces on that eventful day being commanded by one of them, Col. William Campbell, of Virginia, who so greatly distinguished himself in that engagement that the Legislature of his State voted that a fine horse, handsomely accoutred, and a sword be presented to him in recognition of his bravery. In this Chapter there are four descendants of the Campbells and four of the Seviars who fought in the battle of King's Mountain. One is a great-granddaughter of Gen. Israel Putnam and also of Gen. John Sevier. The work is progressing in Tennessee, but in a conservative way.—*[Margaret Campbell Pilcher, Regent DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Nashville, Tenn.]*

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE Massachusetts State Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held a social meeting in Boston on the 18th of June.



THE Xavier Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Rome, Ga., had an enjoyable meeting in the country on the 11th of June, at the elegant residence of Mrs. Whitmore.

THE Massachusetts DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have brought four muster rolls of the Revolution to light since January, and have placed certified copies of them in the archives of the State.

A NEW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, called the Mary Warren Chapter, in honor of General Warren's mother, was formed at Roxbury, Mass., on the 17th of June, with Mrs. Henry D. Forbes as Regent.

THE Huguenot Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated its third anniversary on the 31st of May, at the residence of Mrs. Nathan Fonda, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Katharine Carville is regent of this Chapter, which is large and flourishing.

THE Council's Committee on City Property of Philadelphia has just decided to give the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION the joint use of the Council Chambers in old Independence Hall, and other societies are to meet in other rooms of the old building.

THE Massachusetts committee in charge of the work of collecting Colonial relics for the Atlanta Exposition consists of the following: Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge of Lowell, Mrs. H. S. Hyde of Springfield, Mrs. J. B. Bouton of Cambridge, Mrs. M. C. Baldwin of Boston, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of Concord, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston, Miss Louisa Huntington of Salem, Miss Helen Whittier of Lowell, Mrs. H. T. Spooner of Boston, Miss Alice Lee of Boston, Mrs. George A. Goddard of Boston, Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln of Boston, secretary. They especially solicit historical portraits, personal mementos, silver and ornaments. China is too great a risk. All articles will be fully insured and placed in a fire-proof building.

Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS enjoyed a grand banquet at the Hotel Metropole in Chicago on the evening of June 6th. The invitations sent out to the members will be valued as souvenirs, being printed on hand-made paper, and folded as letters were before the days of envelopes. The paper is said to be the only paper of its kind in the world, forty-six sheets of it having been disinterred from an old Knickerbocker mansion. It is believed to be 200 years old. Mr. Charles K. Miller presented the second report of the Committee on the National Flag at this meeting, in which he read an extract of a letter from the Department of State saying: "It is known that a number of European countries forbid the use of their flag as an advertising medium or trade-mark." This Society is still laboring to secure proper legislation in regard to the respectful treatment of the Stars and Stripes.



THE headquarters of the Pennsylvania SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS are now in old Independence Hall. Other rooms in the building have been assigned to the Naval Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Mayflower Descendants.

GOVERNOR LEVI P. MORTON, of New York, has just been elected to membership in the MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. Their constitution defines eligibility to membership as follows:

Every lineal descendant, over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," shall be eligible to membership. They must be proposed, seconded and elected. They shall pay the initiation fee and dues and comply with the conditions in the constitution and by-laws.

Governor Morton's ancestor was Stephen Hopkins. The Society is less than a year old, dating from December, 1894, and admits both men and women descendants. Its insignia is a ship under full sail surrounded by a wreath of hawthorne blossoms, the ribbon being pink with white stripes. The button is a hawthorne blossom—the Mayflower of England.

The list of passengers on the Mayflower, with the number in each family, is as follows:

John Carver, 8 in family; William Bradford, 2; Edward Winslow, 5; William Brewster, 6; Isaac Allerton, 6; Capt. Miles Standish, 2; John Alden, Samuel Fuller, 2; Christopher Martin, 4; William Mullins, 5; William White, 5; Richard Warren, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, 8; Edward Tilley, 4; John Tilley, 8; Francis Cook, 2; Thomas Rogers, 2; Thomas Tinker, 3; John Ridgedale, 2; Edward Fuller, 2; John Turner, 3; Francis Eaton, 3; James Chilton, 3; John Crackston, 2; John Billington, 4; Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edmund Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britteridge, George Soule, Richard Clark, Richard Gardner, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Doley, Edward Leicester.

Colonial Dames of America.

MRS. GILLESPIE, President of the Philadelphia COLONIAL DAMES offers the Grammar school girls a prize of \$5 for the best poem of three verses on the subject "Be a Man," to be submitted before next Easter.



THE prizes offered by the COLONIAL DAMES of Philadelphia for the best essays on Colonial Days, in the girls' Grammar schools were awarded in the first week in June to the Misses Lillian C. Cosnett, Irene E. Ingram, Mary H. Geisler and Reta M. E. Dowie.

THE COLONIAL DAMES and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Georgia, are actively gathering relics of early days, in the hope of making a better display for Georgia at the Atlanta Exposition than any other State can show.

THE Pennsylvania Society of COLONIAL DAMES has issued the following circular:

"An invitation from the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States International Exhibition, has been extended to this Society, to assist in the work, for the success of the "Historic Exhibit," or collection of articles belonging to the Colonial or Revolutionary period of our country, with the assurance they

will be arranged in a special fire-proof apartment, built for that purpose, and guarded night and day. This invitation has been accepted and a committee appointed to carry on the work. Under this authority it is respectfully requested that all owners of historic relics, who would be willing to loan them from September 1 to the close of 1895, will send their names and addresses (with an accurate description of the article) to any member of the Committee.

"All expenses for postage, transportation, etc., will be paid by the said Committee, who, on its part, promises the same care that was given to articles generously loaned for the Colonial Exhibit in Chicago, all of which were returned to their owners, without loss or injury. Prompt communications are earnestly requested.

"N.B.—Circulars may be procured from any member of the Committee, whose names and addresses are hereto appended.

Mrs. George Edward Peabody, Chairman, 5423 Green street, Germantown.

Mrs. James Darrach, Treasurer, Green street, Germantown.

Mrs. W. Hinckle Smith, Secretary, Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Henry J. Biddle, 1623 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. David E. Dallam, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.

Mrs. James DeW. Cookman, 2208 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Devon, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charles Henry Hart, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. C. W. Hornor, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Edward Hoopes, 1534 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Effingham B. Morris, Ardmore, Pa.

Mrs. William Pearsall, 1704 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. John C. Sims, Falcon Hill, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. A. M. Thacker, Rosemont, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frances Howard Williams, Green street, Germantown.

Mrs. Wm. Poultney Smith, Abington, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. James D. Winsor, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Howard Wood, 1016 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles Williams, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary M. Wharton, 1027 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, 250 S. Twenty-first street, Philadelphia.

MRS. JAMES DWIGHT of New Haven, Conn., gave a grand reception to the COLONIAL DAMES of Connecticut on the anniversary of the capture of Louisburg. Over two hundred guests were present, and the occasion was most enjoyable. The house was decorated with red and white roses, oak leaves and flags. Mrs. Dwight was assisted in receiving by national and state officers of the Society.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES of Pennsylvania will hereafter occupy one of the rooms in old Independence Hall.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 held its annual meeting in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 19th and 20th of June. This is one of the oldest of the patriotic societies, having been organized in 1854. Its broad principles are the same as the others—to promote patriotism and stimulate intelligent research into the history and institutions of the country, while their special aim is, of course, to commemorate the deeds of the War of 1812, from whose heroes they are descended. The Society as at first organized was composed of veterans of the War of 1812, and styled the Society of "Defenders," but later it was merged into the society of descendants, which now reaches all over the country. They were cordially received as guests of the Philadelphia members. At this meeting the treasurer reported a balance of \$208.98, and Secretary Bellas reported the formation of a branch Society in Ohio, formed January 8, 1895. The following general officers were elected:



President General.—John Cadwalader of Penn-

sylvania Society.
Vice-Presidents General.—Col. John Biddle Porter for Pennsylvania Society; Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. N., for Maryland Society; Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A., for Connecticut Society; Capt. William Lithgow Willey, for Massachusetts Society; Orlando W. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D., for Ohio Society.

Secretary General.—Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant Secretary General.—Chas. Fred'k Bacon-Philbrook, of Massachusetts Society.

Treasurer General.—Satterlee Swartwout, of Connecticut Society.

Assistant Treasurer General.—Bernard Van Horne Schultz, of Ohio Society.

Registrar General.—Albert Kimberly Hadel, M.D., of Maryland Society.

Surgeon General.—George Horace Burgin, M.D., of Pennsylvania Society.

Judge Advocate General.—Hon. Chas. Henry Murray, of Pennsylvania Society.

Chaplain General.—Rev. Alexander Hamilton, of Connecticut Society.

Executive Committee.—Capt. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., of

Pennsylvania Society, Chairman; Jas. Edward Carr, Jr., of Maryland Society; Augustus Floyd Delafeld, of Connecticut Society; Franklin Thomason Beatty, M.D., of Massachusetts Society; Maj. Harry Parker Ward, of Ohio Society.

Flag Day Observance.

WHEELING, West Virginia, displayed her flags on the 14th of June.

FLAG DAY exercises in Chicago were largely inspired by the ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

FLAG DAY was observed in Wilmington, Delaware, in all the public schools by patriotic exercises.

FLAG DAY was celebrated in Portland, Ore., in response to the circular sent out by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

HARTFORD, CONN., was not behind her sister cities in celebrating Flag Day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Buffalo issued a circular before Flag Day, urging its general observance.

FLAG DAY was generally observed in the schools and streets of Brooklyn.

THE CINCINNATIANS were not too busy to get out their flags on the 14th of June.

THE City of Buffalo was brilliant with flags on the 14th of June, and no one could accuse its inhabitants of want of patriotism in their observance of the day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Milwaukee, Wis., used their influence with the citizens and organizations of the city to have Flag Day generally observed.

THE John Marshall Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Louisville, Ky., met on the 14th of June at the residence of Dr. Larabee, and held Flag Day exercises.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Baltimore were largely responsible for the fine display of flags in the residential parts of the city on June 14th.

IN Chicago the Illinois Societies of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Army and Navy Union, and other Societies, assisted in celebrating Flag Day.

FLAG DAY was generally observed in Albany. The State, county, city and private buildings were draped with flags and bunting more generously than on Memorial Day. The day was ushered in with the firing of the national salute, and there were exercises in all of the schools.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Rhode Island celebrated Flag Day with an appropriate programme of addresses, papers and songs, followed by a social tea in the parlors of the Central Congregational Church of Providence. One of the papers was an account of "The Flag's First Trip Around the World."

FLAG DAY was celebrated by the Minnesota Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Torrance, Minneapolis. The drawing rooms, library and hall were thrown together to accommodate 100 guests. The decorations were ferns, white roses and flags. The programme was full of stirring patriotism and all enjoyed it greatly.

FLAG DAY was observed by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Norwich Town, Conn., by appropriate exercises. The historian, Mrs. Dr. W. S. C. Perkins, read an original paper on local history which was described as "intensely interesting." The ladies visited the building where the first newspaper of the town was printed, and closed the pleasures of the day with a picnic on the rocks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., celebrated Flag Day with enthusiasm, much more so than ever before. The school children had exercises which were both enjoyable and educating, and the people as well as the buildings were decorated with the national colors. The two Societies of SONS had been jointly at work before to secure this, as also the carrying out of a fine programme in the evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

THE Birthday of the Flag was celebrated in Boston with great ardor and patriotism. The flag was flying everywhere, and the oldest veteran and the youngest prattler greeted its starry folds as they waved in the bright sunshine. The walls of Faneuil Hall were almost concealed with draperies of patriotic bunting, and speeches and patriotic airs raised the enthusiasm of the vast audience to the highest pitch, until it found the singing of "America" at the close of the celebration, a positive relief.

THE Delaware Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a grand celebration of Flag Day on the evening of June 14th, at the New Century Club. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, was the speaker. He believes that the flag was first carried in battle on Delaware soil, at a battle at Cooch's Bridge, a few miles south of Wilmington, shortly before the Battle of Brandywine, when the flag is usually said to have received its baptism of blood.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., celebrated Flag Day. Among the sentiments expressed in their papers on the occasion are the following from Rev. Geo. B. Spalding and Thomas G. Alvord. "All deepest emotions are kindled into fire as the waving flag reminds the living of past deeds, past heroes, past victories, and so the living are nerved to equal achievement, sacrifice and death." "That flag is the symbol of a nation which believes in humanity, individualized as well as compacted. It floats over a country undivided and indivisible."

THE "Bonnie Kate" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Knoxville, Tenn., celebrated Flag Day delightfully and patriotically at the home of Miss Hayes in West Knoxville. The exercises were very interesting, and were followed by delicious refreshments. The ice cream was frozen in cubes of red, white and blue, surmounted by the letters "D. A. R." This Chapter has grown in the six months of its existence from nineteen to forty-six. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Knoxville were their guests at this fête.

THE Chicago Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Flag Day by holding appropriate exercises. Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State regent of Illinois, read a paper on the history of the American flag. Following the paper, the Chapter, at the hands of its Regent, Mrs. John N. Jewett, presented a flag to the Bohemian School on the West Side. This school is in charge of Mrs. E. E. Marcy, of the Dearborn Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and is solely for the education of the children of the Bohemian emigrants.

ON June 14th at Nashville, Tenn., the Campbell Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a very interesting meeting. An instructive paper on the life and work of Gen. James Robertson, (one of the leading Tennessee patriots), was read by Mrs. Mary Hadley Clure and Mrs. Pearl Daniel Merrell read an historic poem. The Chapter is making a study of the historic characters of Tennessee before 1800, and hopes soon to investigate and work up a history of the Indian tribes who occupied the State at an early day.—*Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, Regent.*

FLAG DAY, June 14th, the 118th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes by Congress as the emblem of our nation, was generally observed. In the city of New York, flags were flying from almost every flagstaff. From the post-office, the custom house, the sub-treasury in Wall street, the barge office, the City Hall, the court houses, from school buildings—private and public—and from homes and business houses, the emblem of freedom waved over the city.

Flags almost innumerable floated over Broadway and along the docks of the North and East rivers. Stores and hotels vied with private houses, and the numberless boats upon the rivers competed with them all. There was not a vessel on the rivers, large or small, that had a place on which to hang a flag that did not have one. Even the old lumbering lighters that wait on wind and tide, and are never in a hurry to go anywhere, took occasion to flaunt their patriotism before the world. A special ceremony was observed at the Battery in the hoisting of a flag at sunrise to the top of the tall flagstaff there, by C. R. Forbes, great-grandson of Sergeant Van Arsdale, a hero of the Revolution, assisted by the Anderson Zouaves. There were exercises in most of the schools, also, the teachers giving a history of the flag and its significance. In Grammar School No. 29, Washington and Albany streets, Principal Smith conducted the exercises, during which he had the children drape the portrait of Washington with a handsome flax. At the school on Sullivan street, where the pupils are all Italians, the rooms were decorated with flowers, and the children wore upon their breasts knots of red, white and blue ribbon. A committee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, consisting of Mrs. Edward P. Steers, president; Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, secretary; Mrs. H. G. Bruen, Miss Virginia Sterling, Mrs. S. Holbrook, Mrs. Charles A. Dayton and Mrs. B. L. Eaton, was present. The programme comprised patriotic songs, declamations and quotations from the speeches of distinguished men, all of a patriotic character. Brief addresses were made by Chief Engineer Allen of the United States Navy, Mr. Edward Trenchard and Mr. L. W. Holste. The exercises were conducted by the principal, Mrs. E. T. Alleyn.

The observance of the day was much more general than it has been before.

COLORADO's first grand celebration of Flag Day was held this year at the City Park in Denver, under the auspices of the SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, assisted by the Sunday-schools of Denver and vicinity. The Governor estimated over 40,000 children in line, and with their gala costumes, shining faces and waving flags they made a bright picture. A fine programme of patriotic songs and speeches was carried out at the park, including an address by Governor McIntire, and closing with a salute to the flag by the First Battalion, C. N. G.

FLAG Day was commemorated by the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Ansonia, Conn., by a reception held on the lawn at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Bliss. Miss Susan C. Clarke, the State Regent, was present. Gen. Stephen W. Kellogg, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, delighted the assembled Daughters and guests with an eloquent patriotic address. The house and lawn were gay with bunting and the stars and stripes, and the occasion was a delightful one. A much valued gift is some white oak from the famous ship *Constitution*, known as "Old Ironsides." This is to be used for the frame of the charter, and is especially appropriate for the birthplace of Commodore Isaac Hull, in honor of whose grandmother, the mother of Gen. William Hull, the Chapter has its name.

IN Philadelphia, where the flag first saw the light, its fête was finely celebrated, and every street looked gay with color as the brisk breeze kept the stars and stripes in motion. Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of schools, suggested exercises for all the schools, quoting the sentence, "To make good American citizens is the object of free education." His suggestions were carried out in all the schools, the exercises being varied as the teachers chose, and many school children as well as others made pilgrimages to the little house at 289 Arch street, which was liberally draped with flags, where, in the little back parlor, Betsy Ross made the first flag. The great display of flags in the city was largely due to the efforts of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who worked earnestly to bring it about.

As Others See Us.

I AM delighted with your paper.—*Elizabeth Ward Johnson Doremus, New York.*

I THINK every SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ought to subscribe for your very valuable and patriotic publication.—*Christopher Rhodes, Providence, R. I.*

I have only seen a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 within a week, but I am enthusiastic about it. It is invaluable.—*Julia Mills Dunn, Moline, Ill.*

THERE is little enough patriotism abroad in the land, and all true Americans should welcome such publications as THE SPIRIT OF '76. Those of us of the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who take it, prize it highly.—*Hubert H. Ward, Cleveland, O.*

YOUR laudable enterprise should meet with the hearty indorsement of every member of the various patriotic societies. It is gratifying to the descendants of the men of '76 that at last tardy justice is being done to the memory of their ancestors. I wish you God-speed.—*J. Warfield, Baltimore, Md.*

I WISH to congratulate you on the success you have made of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The interest seems to be constantly increasing with each successive number, and you are highly to be applauded for your development of patriotic interest to the growing and multiplying patriotic societies of the land.—*Jno. H. Rochester, vice president Rochester Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

The Penn Treaty Elm.

THE old elm under which William Penn made his famous treaty with the Lenni Lenape Indians in 1682 stood until March 1810 when a strong wind blew it down. The place where it stood and the adjoining ground has become Treaty Park. A few sprouts were growing around the roots of the old tree when it fell, and one of them was dug up and carried to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and planted near the home of General Oliver's father. It grew there till 1892, when General Oliver wished to remove it to his home at Laurel Run. It was carefully dug up and moved on a train of flat cars and replanted. The experiment was successful, and the tree is flourishing in its new quarters. This tree has, in its turn, sent up a sprout, which General Oliver has dug up and sent to Philadelphia to be planted on the spot where its grandfather stood, and reached out his arms in benediction over William Penn's just dealing with the red men.

The Patria Club and the Russian Jews.

The Patria Club of this city has recently made a new departure. Made up as it is of gentlemen and ladies interested in civic and patriotic affairs, there has been a feeling among many of its members that our city youth should be trained in patriotism. Hence the recent contest in patriotic exercises between schools connected with the American Female Guardian Society and the Children's Aid Society, an account of which was printed in these columns last month.

Another contest has just been held under the auspices of the club. Upon the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson street stands a noble building erected and maintained by a princely offering from Baron de Hirsch. The school is called the Baron de Hirsch Fund English School. Here hundreds of little Russian Jews are daily gathered in and prepared for the public schools.

There are also night schools of older scholars. It was to the latter that the Patria Club offered prizes for the best examination in the history of our republic, for the clearest understanding of what liberty means, and for the best story of the life of George Washington.

Accordingly, upon Wednesday evening, June 12th, a committee from the club went down to conduct the examination. They found the room filled with young men and women, born and brought up in Russia and only a comparatively short time in this country, all eager to answer questions and all desirous of winning a prize. It was remarkable the knowledge they displayed of our institutions. And all seemed to understand and appreciate the liberty enjoyed in the country of their adoption. Not many native American young people could have made a better showing.

The committee, consisting of Prof. A. B. Woodford, Stephen M. Wright, Dr. J. W. Hegeman, Mrs. Esther Herman and Miss Myra B. Martin found it very difficult to decide upon the winners, so clear were many in the excellence of their examination.

Finally, they reported that the first prize of \$10, or a medal, should be awarded to Miss Frunkes for the best all-around examination. The second and third prizes of \$5, or a medal, were given respectively to Miss Ray Eron and Mr. Novick. The composition prize of \$5, or a medal, was awarded to Mr. Israel Ziony, who had been in this country but a year and a half and yet was able to write an original life of the Father of Our Country.

The authorities and teachers of the school heartily co-operated to make the contest a success. Such indeed, it was. Certainly the scholars of that school will have a patriotic interest in our institutions that they did not have before.

The Patria Club may well congratulate itself upon the successful issue of these two contests. They should be but the beginning of greater and larger contests of the same kind in the future.

CHARLES B. CHAPIN, D. D.

New York, June 14, 1895.

He Fought at Stony Point.

The following interesting story, as told by a "living son," will bring the reader very near to that memorable engagement: "My father, Willard Church, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1758, was a Revolutionary patriot and soldier. At the age of about sixteen he enlisted in a Connecticut regiment of the line for the term of thirteen months, and was duly discharged; a few months later he re-enlisted for three years, and at the expiration of the time was discharged. He then shipped at New London, Conn., on board a privateer for a short cruise. After a few days out the vessel was captured by a British man-of-war, and the crew was imprisoned for nine months in the "Old Jersey Prison Ship" in New York Harbor. After the surrender of General Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, the prisoners were all released on parole.

"The most memorable battle in which Willard Church participated was the storming of Stony Point Fort, on the Hudson, on the night of July 15th, 1779, under Gen. Anthony Wayne. The troops were massed at 12 o'clock at night some two miles from the fort; a call was now made for 200 volunteers, who, with fixed bayonets, but unloaded guns, were to proceed in advance of the main army, to draw the fire of the fort. The assault was to be made while the enemy were reloading their guns. The fort was captured, though the ruse was not a complete success. The first obstacle encountered was two tiers of abatis, which was overcome. As they neared the fort the captain was observed to stumble, and being asked if he was wounded, replied with a loud and emphatic 'No!' and proceeded at the head of the column. It was, however, soon learned that he had received a gun shot wound in the fleshy part of the thigh. My father, Willard Church, was one of the 200 volunteers, and one of the few who escaped that terrible ordeal unharmed."

Chicago, June 7, 1895.

LEREY CHURCH.

Will Do So Soon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

SIR: The name Lafayette Place, where your excellent paper is published, puts me in mind of the man for whom it was named. I do not think the people of this country realize how much they owe to his help in their early struggles for freedom. Could you not remind them by publishing incidents of his life?

Yours appreciatively,

G. V. N. BURLINGH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.

Queries will be Acceptable.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

SIR: I am delighted with your paper. It only requires one department to make it perfect. VIZ.: A Query Column. Your publication is so reasonable in price that it must succeed in getting a very wide circulation among a large class of interested subscribers where a more expensive one would not or could not be taken. Hence it must necessarily reach a great many people who would like to ask and answer questions of mutual interest. As you invite suggestions, I make this one.

From one of your admirers and subscribers,

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THE YEAR BOOK OF THE MINNESOTA SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—This fine volume of 520 large pages, wide margins and many illustrations is the best representation of the work of any of the patriotic societies, which has come to our attention. It is extremely creditable, and gives evidence of an active Society and a corps of officers, who are thoroughly interested in promoting the work of the Society. The portrait of the president—Hon. Albert Edgerton, a "living son" of a soldier of the Revolution—is given, and while no portrait of the Secretary—Edwin S. Chittenden—appears in the book, the volume itself is a sufficient indication of the make-up of this gentleman.

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The American Flag and the Washington Arms.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir: It is surprising how a story gathers force by repetition. The little fable of our national flag being patterned after the ensign of George Washington's family first came to the writer's notice in an article in a juvenile magazine published twenty years ago. Since that time the tale has been repeated in numberless publications, substantially as it first appeared and has now come to be accepted as a settled fact by a large number of patriotic people. In addition to this, the colored plates have been printed and sold in vast numbers, illustrating what is termed "the evolution of the starry banner" after this plan, and some enterprising copiers have made very pretty advertising calendars on the same theme, all of which have contributed in a degree to confirm, by familiarization, the story in the minds of those who do not examine the matter very closely.

Without one particle of real evidence to support this theory and with a plain record of the true origin of our country's banner, it is altogether extraordinary that the fiction has gone on so long without denial.

The ensign of the Washington family shows a white field and thereon, in a horizontal line near the top, are displayed three mullets (or as commonly described, three "stars" of five points each) in red, and beneath these two bars (or to use the common term "stripes" also in red. Given in heraldic language the blazon reads: "Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets gules."

The banner of the United States is familiar to every one, and the heraldic blazon is: "Barry of thirteen gules and argent, on a canton azure, forty-four mullets of the second."

The two flags resemble each other to the extent of having "bars" and "mulletts," and no farther, and to assume that one suggested the other is nothing less than absurd, for both bars and mullets are among the commonest charges employed in heraldry. There are many families whose ensign quite as closely approaches the flag of the United States as that of Washington, and the following may be named among the most of these whose escutcheons show two or more bars combined with mullets as the charges upon the field: St. Low, Wedon, Judkin, De Moles, Briddleshaw, Molgne, Kempson, Owgan, Fogg, Allen, Mawgan, Venables, Hilton, Burdett, Cantone, Spelman, Eslington, Mallory, Awstwhaite, Denton, Freke, Brookesby and Medley.

The flag raised by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, was, as regarded the "stripes," exactly like the American flag of to-day, but no stars appeared upon it. In place of these the blue canton bore the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew—the Union Jack of Britain—for the Colonies yet acknowledged the mother country while uniting for defence against her tyranny. It was not until 1777 that the flag in its present shape made its appearance. Congress on January 4th appointed a committee to design a suitable flag, and the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field."

The drawing which was shown of this ensign gave the stars six points each. Mrs. Betsey Ross, of Philadelphia, who was engaged to make a flag from this design substituted mullets of five points, and on June 14, 1777, this flag was officially adopted with Mrs. Ross's modification.

It must be plain to any one that this was simply the flag of 1776 with thirteen stars substituted for the British crosses. These stars as first drawn had six points, while the mullets in the Washington arms, and as delineated in Washington's book-plate, had five points only.

Again, it has been claimed that the supporter of the arms of the United States, viz., "the American eagle, displayed," is borrowed from the Washington crest. The crest of Washington is "a raven, sable, rising from a ducal coronet, or." As ravens, eagles, doves, hawks, falcons, partridges, and every known bird, not to mention the long list of fabulous winged creatures, are used in endless repetition in heraldry, both as crests and supporters, it is not very clear where the resemblance is to be found in this matter. It is not a common thing, however, to find arms borne upon a single supporter—the only instances that come to mind, in addition to that of our own country, are three of the nations of continental Europe, and they each have the shield supported like that of the United States, upon the breast of an eagle displayed. It is highly probable that one of these, and not the raven of the crest of George Washington, suggested the American eagle to the designers of our national arms.

To attempt a list of those families whose crest is some bird rising from a coronet would be a tedious and a thankless task—these are legions. The crest and supporter theory, like that of the flags, is a childish fancy, without anything to substantiate it.

HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES.

Wakefield, Mass., June 11, 1895.

The foregoing article was shown to a gentleman in this city, who is an expert in heraldry and American history, and he dissents from the opinion of Mr. Ruggles. He says:

Your correspondent is wrong in his statement as to the crest. In all reliable books of heraldry two crests are recorded—"a raven etc.," another crest, "an eagle issuant, etc.," and both appear in seals on old silver, etc., to day. Why this is so I cannot say, but both were undoubtedly used by the Washington family.

As to the eagle in the American Arms, etc., I can only say that it was a crest of the Washingtons. George Washington sometimes used it in seals.

On the flag of the Washington Life Guards appears an eagle and a shield.

In 1779, Barton's design submitted to Congress for a seal contained an eagle.

On June 19, 1782, Congress adopted a design of Barton's for an Armorial Achievement of the U. S.—The present Arms.

In my opinion it is quite likely that the Washington crest and the eagle in the Life Guards' Flag, as well as the mullets in Washington's Arms, suggested ideas in designing the flag and U. S. Arms.

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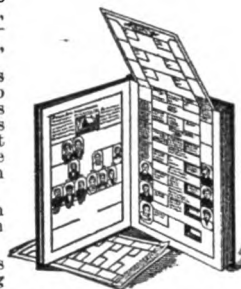
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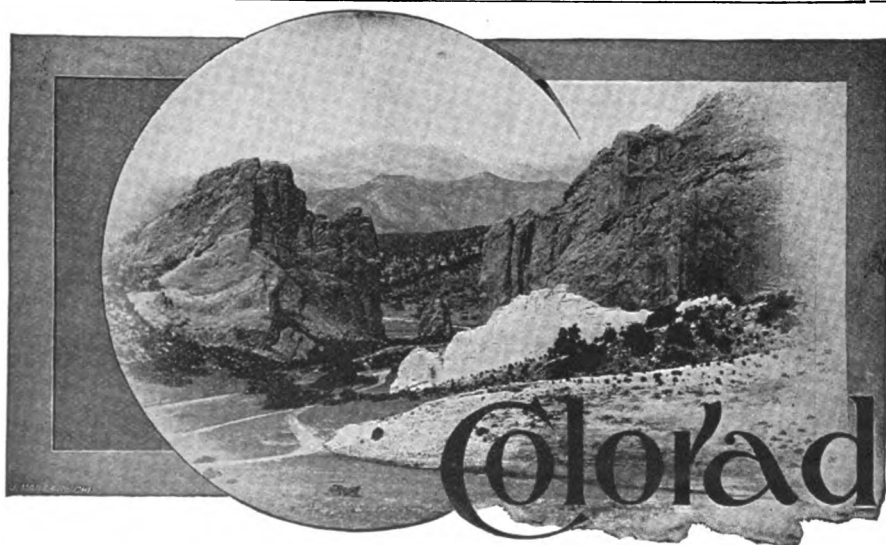


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DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES.
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

No. 12. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

AUGUST, 1895.

(\$1.00 per Year.) Per copy, 10 cents.



THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE.*

Like an antelope he bounded,
Till he came unto a streamlet
In the middle of the forest,
To a streamlet still and tranquil.

'Twas an afternoon in summer;
Very hot and still the air was,
Very smooth the gliding river,
Motionless the sleeping shadows.

—Longfellow.

* Described on page 251 in this issue.

W. SEWARD WEBB,
President.
WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY,
Opposite Grand Central Depot,
President's Office,
New York, Aug. 1st, 1895.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

My dear Sir: I think that the excellent work done by the SPIRIT OF '76 is worthy the consideration and support of every true American, and as years go by it must show itself more and more among the young people of this country. I certainly trust that it may be a continued success.

Yours very truly,
WM. SEWARD WEBB.

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July 28th, 1895.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

My dear Sir: Almost all my friends and associates are interested in and are subscribers for your paper, SPIRIT OF '76. I greatly enjoy your paper and take much interest in each issue as it appears.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
FREDERICK D. GRANT.
(N. Y. Police Commissioner. Son of late Gen. U. S. Grant.)



THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF
NEW JERSEY.

Office of the President,
Mount Holly, New Jersey,
30th July, 1895.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

My dear Sir: I wish to state that in my opinion THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a paper to which all the members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION should subscribe.

The paper is a most valuable one and well worthy of the support of all those who are interested in American history.

Faithfully yours,
CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Allow me to express my very great pleasure at being numbered among the early subscribers of your most excellent and valuable paper. From the standpoint of an American citizen, who loves his country as the best on earth, I regard THE SPIRIT OF '76 as an exceedingly helpful means to foster and stimulate a most loyal patriotism. I bespeak for the enterprise the best possible success, and trust it may early be found in the homes of a great multitude of our American citizens, whether they be home or foreign born, only that they love this the best of all lands and stand pledged to its highest possible attainments.

D. A. WATERMAN.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL PRESCOTT.

NO better illustration of poetical retribution can be found than that associated with the capture of the British General Prescott, in Narragansett Bay, near Bristol, R. I., on the night of July 9, 1777.

General Prescott had made himself extremely obnoxious to the people of Rhode Island, where he was then in command, by his arrogant and bestial conduct. This is well illustrated by an order that he once issued, that all persons should remove their hats in his presence; and when he, soon after, met a man upon the street who disregarded this order, he rode his horse against him, so as to crush him against a wall.

The stories of this brute's conduct came to the attention of the American Colonel Barton, who conceived the plan of kidnapping this obnoxious representative of King George and teaching him a lesson from his own tactics.

Colonel Barton learned that Prescott was making his headquarters at the house of a Mr. Overing, a mile back from the shore, and near the head of a favoring ravine which ran down to the water, affording a concealed path for a party to approach the house. Selecting forty men, they embarked in five boats, and successfully eluding the enemy's picket boats, they landed and threaded their way up the ravine. The sentinel who guarded the house was quickly overcome, and the British general was soon summoned out of a sound sleep to instantly arise and accompany them.

His request for opportunity to make his toilet was unavailing, and clad only in a garment which we forbear to describe, but which the accompanying illustration may assist the reader to understand, he was hurried back over the course by which they had come, to the American camp. There he was allowed to dress in the clothes that some of the party had brought with them.

Of the many amusing details of this trip, possibly none exceeds that of the way in which Colonel Barton's colored servant Guy broke open the door of General Prescott's room by plunging against it with his head.

It is related that while he was being conveyed across Connecticut to New York, to be exchanged for General Lee, he refused to eat some succotash that had been given him at a tavern where they had stopped for refreshments. He threw it upon the floor, saying that he wouldn't eat "pigs' feed." When the tavern keeper heard of the indignity put upon his service, he armed himself with an ox whip and went into the room where Prescott was sitting, and gave him a sound whipping, compelling him to pick up and eat the rejected "pigs' feed."

When Prescott was safely back among the British officers, he was "making a night of it" with boon companions one night, and they had poured out copious libations, with which to reassure their disgraced companion of their sympathy and fellowship, when they suddenly discovered an imperative need for a song. Prescott demanded it, and the suggestion was echoed by all present, but, unfortunately, none present could sing.

What should be done in this emergency?

A servant who was present volunteered the remark that there was a Yankee lad among the prisoners who could sing, and a unanimous request for the production of the Yankee, led soon after to his appearance.

"I only know Yankee songs," he protested.

"Just what we want," they replied.

"But you won't like it," the boy added.

"Nonsense! Go ahead." And under this license and command he sang the following song, which proved to be a poetical version of the capture of Prescott:

"'Twas on a dark and stormy night—
The wind and waves did roar—
Bold Barton then, with forty men,
Went down upon the shore.

"And in a whale-boat they set off
To Rhode Island fair,
To catch a redcoat General
Who then resided there.

"Through British fleets and
guard-boats strong
They held their dangerous
way,
Till they arrived unto their port,
And then did not delay.

"A tawny son of Afric's race
Them through the ravine led,
And entering then the Overing
house,
They found him in his bed.

"But to get in they had no
means,
Except poor Cuffee's head,
Who beat the door down, then
rushed in,
And seized him in his bed.

"Stop! let me put my clothing
on!"
The General then did pray;
"Your clothing, massa, I will
take;

For dress we cannot stay,

"Then through rye stubble him
they led,
With shoes and clothing none,
And placed him in their boat
quite snug,
And from the shore were gone.

"Soon the alarm was sounded loud:
'The Yankees they have come,
And stolen Prescott from his bed,
And him have carried hum.'

"The drums were beat, sky-rockets flew,
The soldiers shouldered arms,
And marched around the grounds they knew,
Filled with most dire alarms.

"But through the fleet with muffled oars
They held their devious way,
And landed him on 'Gansett shores,
Where Britons held no sway.

"When unto land the captors came,
Where rescue there was none,
'A bold push this,' the General cried,
'Of prisoners I am one.'

The singing was interspersed with hilarious laughter from those present, at the expense of General Prescott, who was compelled to take his medicine with such grace as he could command.

Under date of April 26, 1895, an officer of the British War Office writes to THE SPIRIT OF '76 as follows:

I know little about General Prescott, and that not to his credit. I find from the records that he was taken prisoner at Montreal in 1775 with a great part of his regiment, the 7th Fusiliers. He appears to have been exchanged, and was acting as Major-General in Rhode Island, when he was surprised by some enterprising Americans and again taken prisoner. After such adventures as he appears to have gone through, his room was apparently better than his company, for he is mentioned no more in the records of the 7th. He died in 1815, near York, a full general, and colonel of the 28th.



CAPTURE OF PRESCOTT.

From an old book in the possession of Mr. Christopher Rhodes of Providence, Rhode Island.

On the 25th of July, Congress ordered the presentation to Colonel Barton of a fine sword, in recognition of his services, but the actual presentation did not occur until eleven years later, as shown by the following letter:

WAR OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEW YORK, August 1, 1786.

SIR:—In consequence of the resolve of Congress of the 25th of July, 1777, I have the honor to transmit to you the sword therein directed, as a permanent evidence of the just sense entertained by that illustrious as-

sembly of your address and gallant behavior in making prisoners on Rhode Island, Major-General Prescott and Major Barrington, his aid de camp. To the expressive approbation of the supreme national authority, was added the unanimous applause of the army. The enterprise was justly regarded as one of those hazardous actions, whose success depends upon the exact combination and execution of a multitude of parts, and therefore, the more glorious.

The circumstances of the late war prevented the execution of the orders of Congress, as it respected the sword, until the present period.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,

J. KNOX.

ILLINOIS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

"ILLINOIS" is a French derivative of the Indian word "Illini," meaning "tribe of men," and was applied by the American colonists to the country which this tribe of Indians inhabited. Captain Pitman, a surveyor, first assigned definite limits to the region in 1776. He bounded Illinois on the north by the Illinois river, on the east by the Miami river, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The first legislative action concerning Illinois was taken by Virginia, in 1778. The House of Burgesses created the county of Illinois, declaring that all citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia "who had already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the west side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County."

Yet, though the Illinois of the American Revolution is so hard to define, because of its changing limits, and the inconsistent descriptions of various writers, we still have the only north-western campaign of the Revolution so distinctly within its limits that the fact does not trouble us in this regard.

Prior to the Revolution, the settlements in Illinois were almost entirely French and very few in number—Fort Crèvecoeur, Ft. St. Louis, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Ft. Chartres, Vincennes, Prairie du Rocher, Prairie du Pont. The Indians were still in possession of the wilderness which surrounded these few lonely forts. Their relations to the white inhabitants were rather undefined, on account of the conflicts between England and France, which had been carried on across the ocean to this the disputed territory, but now, on the eve of the Revolution, their sentiments began to favor the English cause. The English began the war in the West by instigating the Indians to make depredations on the American frontier.

Between 1748 and 1783 the Western question presented three distinct phases. In 1748-1763 it was the supremacy of England or France in the West. In 1763 it was whether Indian or white man should rule, and in 1775-1783 it was whether it should form a part of the United States or of some foreign nation. Our subject, though it deals with the latter phase, is closely connected with the results of the former.

THE PATRIOT LEADER.

On the first day of October, in the year 1777, George Rogers Clark, a Kentuckian, who for some time had interested himself in the frontier movements, left Harrodsburg, Ky., for the East, his destination being the capital of Virginia. His purpose was to arouse interest in an expedition against the British forts on the far distant Mississippi. He saw in his plans a means of checking the Indian attacks on the outposts of the colonies, by leading a campaign into their country, and possibly some of the other advantages which would be obtained over the English; but it was Thomas Jefferson who saw the far reaching results which it did have, for he says in a letter to Colonel Clark, "Much solicitude

* Upon his retiring from the office of president of the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mr. J. L. Lombard presented the Society with \$100, to be given for prizes for essays on "Illinois in the American Revolution." In response to this offer, essays were received from High Schools throughout the State of Illinois.

The first prize, of \$50 in gold, was awarded to Howard Willson, of the senior class of the Rockford High School; the second prize, of \$30 in gold, was awarded to Frank Walton, of 1261 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, a pupil of the Lake View High School; and the third prize, of \$20 in gold, was awarded to George H. Forster, of the Evanston Township High School.

The essay which received the first prize is so excellent that it is here-with reproduced verbatim.

will be felt for the result of your expedition to the Wabash. It will at least delay their expeditions to the frontier settlements, and if successful have an important bearing ultimately in establishing our northwestern boundary."

After much delay, on the second of January, 1778, he succeeded in getting a vaguely worded commission authorizing him to aid "any expedition against their Western enemies." Governor Henry, however, secretly instructed him to enlist seven companies in any county of the Commonwealth and to lead an attack against Kaskaskia. On the 26th of June, with but four companies, 200 men, Clark left the Falls of the Ohio, having first disclosed to his men that their destination was Kaskaskia. When the object of the undertaking became known, it was discouraged on all sides, and one company deserted. Colonel Clark says, in a letter, that he thought he should be unable to carry out his plans.

It seems that no movement especially advantageous ever started without meeting unusual opposition, and no one realized this more thoroughly than Clark.

Having left the Falls, he went down the Ohio to Fort Massac, where he left the river and proceeded across country to Kaskaskia. On the route there occurred one of the most trying incidents of the campaign, according to Clark's letter. Surrounded by hostile Indians, fearful of being discovered before reaching the fort, and in the midst of an open plain, the guide lost his way. He was suspected of treachery, and might have been disposed of on the spot, had not Clark's prudence allowed him a chance of finding a trail that day under penalty of death. Thus, instead of being left helpless in an unknown wilderness, as the anger of the others would have had it, when the guide did finally discover a familiar landmark they were enabled to proceed on their way.

THE CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA.

On the fourth of July, 1778, they approached the town and, obtaining boats, crossed the river. Before daylight the next morning they had complete possession of the town without any blood having been shed on either side.

The shrewdness of policy which Colonel Clark exhibits is a no less admirable characteristic of the man than are his courage and determination, and it seems to have been perfect in the

accomplishment of desired ends. He says in his letter that, after a little reflection, he saw that it would be for his interest to attach the inhabitants to himself. A crier had ordered the inhabitants to keep within their houses, and they were now awaiting their fate in the most abject terror, as they had been led to expect inhuman treatment at the hands of the colonists—"the long knives," as they called them. Now, though many writers relate a very interesting story about the actions of the people at this time, of how they sent an embassy to Clark, requesting permission to assemble in the church, how he terrified them by his gruff reception, how they thanked him for even the privilege of saying good-bye to their friends; we have chosen to accept as authority an exact copy of the manuscript letter written by Clark, which relates that he, Colonel Clark, not wishing to keep so many people in distress, summoned the principal men of the town to him and told them that, although by the fate of war they were at his mercy, all that he asked of them was that they should give him proof of their attachment to the American cause or else leave the town. This so surprised and pleased them that they immediately accepted the Americans as lawful protectors;



JOSIAH L. LOMBARD,

Ex-President Illinois Society of the Sons of
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

and when, in addition to this, they learned of the treaty between France and the United States, the news of which reached Colonel Clark just as he was leaving the Falls of the Ohio, their joy knew no bounds. Cahokia next fell into his hands, by the aid of the Kaskaskians, whose influence induced them to surrender without resistance. One of his most commendable actions was his toleration of their religion, and his words to the priest of Kaskaskia are worthy of mention. He said: "He (the Catholic priest) asked if I would give him liberty to perform his duty in his church. I told him I had nothing to do with churches more than to defend them from insult; that by the law of the State his religion had as great privileges as any other."

The next point at which Colonel Clark aimed was Vincennes, a place about the size of Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia. Just as Cahokia had yielded to him, so Vincennes, at the instigation of Kaskaskia, surrendered to him, and he now found himself in possession of the entire country, but with so few troops that it was with difficulty he sustained a small garrison in the outlying forts.

He now turned his attention toward the question of establishing mutual relations with the various tribes. Probably in no other place could his diplomacy have appeared more favorably than it did in the many negotiations which he undertook at the council fires, where he figured as the great chief. His speeches, so peculiarly adapted to the Indian comprehension, his fearless and warlike demeanor, his generosity—all impress the reader with the accuracy of deception which he possessed. His plan, in short, was to impress upon the Indians that he cared little for their support or friendship; that he would gladly give them the bloody belt of wampum if they wished to join the English; that he hated squaws and that he wanted to see the Indians fight bravely and openly; but if they wished to join the Americans, to be on the right and victorious side, they were free to do so.

OPPOSITION FROM THE BRITISH.

The English were not, however, idly permitting this encroachment on their territory, and news reached Colonel Clark that Governor Hamilton of Detroit was planning an expedition to the Illinois. Thinking that the probable point of attack would be Kaskaskia, the headquarters of his army, Clark posted spies on all the roads leading to that place, but to no purpose, for Hamilton turned upon Vincennes, and easily captured the garrison, consisting of Captain Helm, the commandant, and one Henry. This was a severe blow to Clark, who was aspiring to a conquest of Detroit, for the enemy was now advancing on the ground which he had considered won, and with sufficient numbers to endanger Clark's own position, as he was weak in numbers and powerless to obtain reinforcements. But this critical situation only proved further the generalship of our hero. Here again are seen those qualities which distinguished the leaders of the Revolution, indomitable will and courage triumphing over the greatest difficulties. With his few men, scarcely able to hold their own position if attacked by the enemy, in the midst of winter, he intended to march against Governor Hamilton at Vincennes.

In January, an incident occurred which strengthened this resolve. The spies came in reporting that an attack was to be made on Kaskaskia, as they had seen troops approaching. Now, instead of supporting their accepted commander, the inhabitants were too cowardly to assist in the preparations for the defense of their own city. The approaching troops, however, proved to be only a small party sent out to capture Clark. They returned without making any attempts, although one night a few of their number lay concealed along the road over which Clark, with a few of his companions, was traveling, and might easily have taken his life, had it not been that the orders of the party were to take him without doing his person harm.

With this proof of what might be expected in case of an actual attack, Clark saw that his only move was to anticipate Governor Hamilton by attacking Vincennes. Another incentive for making this attack was added by the information, obtained from a Spaniard who had escaped from Vincennes, that the fort was much weaker than it would be in the Spring, when the detachments returned with reinforcements of Indians. And now we come to a strange feature of this western campaign. Colonel Clark actually rigged out, in this wilderness, a craft of sufficient size to be formidable in war, mounting cannons upon it. It will be remembered that it was not until late in the Revolution that Washington equipped a small fleet and sent these vessels out as privateers. No other instance is recorded of an American vessel being used, during the Revolution, in combination with a land force for an attack. Here, in this wilderness, we see evidence of

one of the most systematic movements of the Revolution. Although this craft was not actually engaged, on account of being delayed, it served to even as great an end, for it inspired the inhabitants of the country with the greatest awe for the Americans, and assured them of the success of the cause.

THE ENGLISH SURRENDER.

On the 5th of February (1779), the small army, consisting of about two hundred men, including the boat's crew, left Kaskaskia. A route two hundred and forty miles in length lay before them, which at this season of the year was little better than a great marsh. When they reached the Wabash, they found a plain about five miles in breadth flooded to a depth of three feet. This they crossed in three days, being compelled to build a canoe. On the 17th of February they reached the Embarras river, and found themselves nine miles from Vincennes. Passing through innumerable hardships—since in the immediate neighborhood of the fort the strictest secrecy had to be maintained—they finally reached dry land on the 23d of February, and were now within one or two miles of the fort. Colonel Clark obtained information of the condition of the affairs within the fort from a prisoner whom he had taken, and, learning that the inhabitants of the town were still favorable to the American cause, he sent a proclamation to the town, requesting friends to remain within their houses and foes to go to the fort to fight with the English. Making a great show of his troops, displaying by adroit marching, enough flags to indicate a thousand men, he waited till night to make an attack. Thus he concealed his numbers and terrified the inhabitants of the fort. At eight o'clock the next morning, Colonel Clark sent a message to Governor Hamilton recommending him to surrender at once. To this message Governor Hamilton replied that the garrison was not to be awed into doing anything unworthy of soldiers, whereupon the attack was renewed. In a few hours a request was sent out by Governor Hamilton asking for a cessation of hostilities for three days, and a request to confer with Colonel Clark. They accordingly met, but Clark would listen to no terms except those of unconditional surrender. Clark drew up a set of articles, which were finally agreed to the following day.

Now that Clark found himself in possession of this important post, and the Governor of Detroit his prisoner, his military ardor led him to look forward to Detroit. But in this he was again disappointed; for he had as much territory as he could well guard, and, although he made desperate efforts, he could obtain no reinforcements. Nevertheless, he was kept busily employed, for he turned again to his practice of Indian diplomacy, which he found necessary in these regions.

GREAT AND FAR-REACHING EFFECTS.

Thus the history of the military proceedings in Illinois during the Revolution shapes itself into a biography of one of the most capable leaders of the Revolution, George Rogers Clark. In regard to the importance of his services in Illinois, it can be said that his conquest of this territory influenced to a great extent the limits assigned to the United States in the Treaty of Peace.

Hinsdale says: "It would not be easy to find in our history a case of an officer accomplishing results that were so great and far-reaching with so small a force."

Without the argument of conquest, which the United States was able to present, the territory included by the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Great Lakes might have gone to England, and when this supposition is presented it will easily be seen how different might have been the history of the United States since that date.

But to discard the vagueness of supposition and consider the actual results, we see the attachment of the inhabitants of Illinois, both French and Indian, to the American cause, and the protection of the frontier from Indian depredations. Following all great conflicts recorded in history, we observe far-reaching results in the change of civilization, and the history of Illinois in the Revolution is no exception. The Mississippi Valley had more at stake in the Revolution than the Atlantic Slope, for on the slope, whatever might be the outcome of the contest, an Anglo-Saxon civilization was assured; but in the Western valleys, the few seeds of civilization which had been sown were Gallican, not Saxon.

And thus we may continue to speculate on the services of the chief actor in this short drama, and the results of the conquest of Illinois, but we must inevitably conclude with the evidence of actual results, as we observe one of the grandest States of the Union to advance from "Illinois in the Revolution."

THE MARYLAND "FOUR HUNDRED."

THE 119th anniversary of the Battle of Long Island, August 27th, is to be observed this month in a way befitting its importance. The Maryland Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, under the leadership of its president, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, has erected a handsome monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which they will dedicate with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, assisted by many national and State officials, and various military and patriotic organizations and societies.

The monument, which will occupy a very slightly location, will commemorate the deeds of the famous "Maryland 400," who achieved deserved fame by holding the British army in check at a very critical time, while the Americans were retiring within the entrenchments of their line, known as the "Line of Defense."

After Bunker Hill and the evacuation of Boston by the British, Washington rightly anticipated that they would soon move upon New York. While the British temporarily retired to Halifax, Washington provided for the defense of New York by fortifying its different approaches.* As an attack from Brooklyn Heights, which overlooked and commanded New York, seemed most probable, entrenchments were constructed, extending from Wallabout Bay on the north—where the Brooklyn U. S. Navy Yard is now located, to Gowanus River and bay, one and a half miles southwest, opposite Governor's Island. This inner "line of defense"—which crossed Fulton street near its intersection with Flatbush avenue—was interspersed with five earthwork forts, mounting an aggregate of 35 cannon. There were also three detached forts in the rear, besides a redoubt to "cover" a possible approach across the Gowanus River.

What would have been the result had Washington awaited behind these fortifications will never be known, for all the fighting was done in front of the lines, at distances ranging from one to two miles.

As soon as Sir William Howe began to move from his camp on Staten Island, August 20th, and land his 17,000 troops and 40 cannon on Long Island, at Gravesend Bay, near Coney Island, Washington disposed his force of 5,500 men so as not only to guard the works, but to throw out considerable detachments on the four roads to the south and southeast, until they occupied strong defensive positions where these roads pass through an encircling range of steep hills. Traces of these hills can still be seen in Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery.

Howe was deliberate, and spent a week in dividing his force and moving against the several passes in the hills. He sent General Grant with about eleven regiments along the Gowanus road, which ran near the shore of New York Harbor, where the present Third avenue is located. They found the American outpost near the "Red Lion," at the corner of Third avenue and 40th street, and drove them back to the hill at 31st street, where General Stirling and three regiments interposed a more effective resistance.

General De Heister and his Hessians moved toward Brooklyn on the Flatbush road, which is now Flatbush avenue. This position was guarded by General Sullivan at a point near the present southeast corner of Prospect Park.

Sir William Howe, however, did not intend seriously to press the attack upon either of these approaches, until a flanking force of 8,000, under Sir Henry Clinton and Cornwallis could complete a long all night march northeast to Jamaica, and

then turn back upon Brooklyn by the Jamaica road, which ran in the rear of the range of hills, but in front of the entrenchments. That distant but all important pass was supposed to be guarded by five young officers who were mounted on their own horses and acted as an outpost, with Colonel Miles and two battalions of riflemen, a mile to the west as support. At 3 A.M., the five patrols were captured before they could give an alarm, by the British advance, which soon thereafter also captured nearly all of the small force of Colonel Miles.

The way was now open and unobstructed to the rear of the outer line of the Americans.

The British advanced, by 9 A.M., to the rear of Sullivan, and as soon as firing was heard, De Heister pressed forward from the south.

The best of troops could not long maintain such a position, and these raw troops, many of whom had never been under fire, were soon forced back, and the retreat speedily turned into an indescribable panic and flight. A small portion of them regained the line of defense, by retreating along the Flatbush road, and a few concealed themselves in the gullies until Clinton had passed, but the larger number fled west, towards the rear of Stirling's command, where they attempted to cross the Gowanus river and adjoining salt marsh, wading in the soft mud up to their armpits.

A cross fire from a British man-of-war materially added to the complication.

General Stirling's force, out on the Gowanus road, meanwhile, had been pressed back from the site of 31st street to 11th street, but were making a stubborn and effective resistance to four times their number under General Grant. His position, however, became desperate about noon, when the fleeing troops appeared in his rear, with the British, under Cornwallis, hot in pursuit. A portion of Stirling's troops joined in the retreat and soon the marsh was crowded with men who were seeking to escape to the protection of the entrenchments, but were in danger of being swallowed in the soft, deep mud of the treacherous marsh.

In Stirling's command were about 400 men of Smallwood's regiment of Marylanders, under command of Major Gist. Many of these men were from the best families of Maryland, and were well uniformed and armed, and in the crisis which was then upon them they exhibited exceptional bravery.

If only a few minutes could be gained by checking the advance of the British, the men in the marsh would escape.

This was the problem which the "Maryland 400" were given to solve, and boldly assuming the offensive, they astonished and drove back the British by a resolute charge about 1 P. M., which Stirling ordered and led.

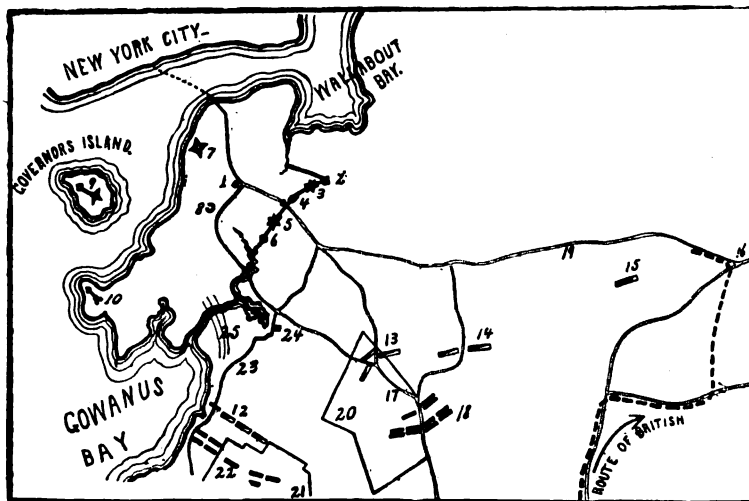
Cornwallis, however, had continued to advance from the site of Prospect Park, along the route of 3rd street, to near its intersection with Fourth avenue, where the Cortelyou House stood, and in this vicinity he was checked for over half an hour by the repeated charges of the Marylanders.

The fearful cost of this service was two hundred and fifty-six men, or more than one-half their number.

The last men to cross the marsh and reach the entrenchments, about 2 P. M., were the small remnant of the Maryland 400. The sacrifice had been made, and was not in vain.

Field says: "This sacrifice of lives, so freely made by the generous and noble sons of Maryland, had not been in vain. An hour more precious to American liberty than any other in its history had been gained."

Maryland may well be proud to accept and honor these men as her "four hundred."



THE LONG ISLAND BATTLE FIELD.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Brooklyn City Hall. | 13. Sullivan's Force. |
| 2. Line of Defense. | 14. Americans on Bedford Road. |
| 3. Fort Putnam. | 15. Col. Miles. |
| 4. Oblong Fort. | 16. Jamaica Road Pass. |
| 5. Fort Greene. | 17. Flatbush Road. |
| 6. Fort Box. | 18. British under De Heister. |
| 7. Fort Stirling. | 19. Jamaica Road. |
| 8. Cobble Hill Redoubt. | 20. Prospect Park. |
| 9. Citadel on Governor's Island. | 21. Greenwood Cemetery. |
| 10. Fort Defiance. | 22. British under Grant. |
| 11. Gowanus River. | 23. Gowanus Road. |
| 12. Stirling's Force. | 24. Cortelyou House. |
| | 25. Gowanus Marsh. |

*Congress had peremptorily directed Washington to defend New York City, then a town of 10,000 population.

Thus far, from a military point of view, the strategy and tactics of the British had been almost faultless; and it is astonishing that this large force of the very flower of the British army, flushed with victory, should have stopped when they came in sight of the entrenchments. Howe attempted, later, to justify himself for the two succeeding days of delay, by describing the light and hastily constructed earthworks as being "very formidable." When it is remembered, however, that Washington's entire loss was about 2,000, and that the remainder were badly demoralized, no one can doubt but that the fate of Washington himself, as well as his little army, might have been widely different had the British promptly assaulted the line of defense.

Howe remembered the entrenchments on Breed's Hill, and hesitated.

At this point, Providence seemed to have interposed to secure the final rescue of the Americans:

1st. A two days' storm ensued, of such severity as to seriously hinder military operations on land.

2d. A gale of wind blew from the north without ceasing, until the night of the 29th, thus preventing the British men-of-war moving up between Brooklyn and New York, which they vainly tried to do.

3d. When the rain and wind ceased, on the night of the 29th, a heavy fog covered the land and river, effectually concealing the retreat, which was made in small boats across East River to New York.

4th. Of the many Tories in Brooklyn, none succeeded in informing the British of the American retreat in time to embarrass them. It is related that one woman sent her colored servant, who succeeded in passing the lines, but fell into the hands of the Hessians. As they did not understand English, he was detained by them until daylight.

Among the many interesting documents and maps concerning the Battle of Long Island in Astor Library is the copy of an intercepted letter from a British officer, dated September 8, 1776. He writes:

We took care to tell the Hessians that the Rebels had resolved to give no quarter, which made them fight desperately, and put to death all who fell into their hands. You know all stratagems are lawful in war.

This will probably explain why Howe made the significant report that of the two thousand "Rebels" who fell into his hands, one thousand had been killed.

Concerning the location of the graves of the Maryland killed, Dr. A. K. Hadel of Baltimore writes:

They were buried on an island on raised ground in the marsh near Gowanus Creek. The entire marsh has long since been filled in, and laid out in streets. The graves have never been disturbed.

The Maryland Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has erected the monument, will arrive at Brooklyn at 12 noon, under escort of the 5th Maryland Veteran Corps, accompanied by the Governor of Maryland, and staff, officers of the 5th Regiment of Maryland Guards, the Naval Reserves, and the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati.

The two hundred and ninety visitors from Maryland will be entertained with a collation at the Montauk Club, by the Brooklyn "Committee of One Hundred," under the chairmanship of Stewart L. Woodford, assisted by a committee of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Walter S. Logan as chairman.

The parade will form on the plaza at Prospect Park at 2 P.M., when it is anticipated that a considerable number of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be present to accompany the visitors to the site of the monument. The location selected is on the eastern slope of Lookout Hill, a short distance south of the Music Stand, near the center of the Park.*

The ceremonies will consist of the presentation of the monument to the Mayor of Brooklyn, by Col. William Ridgely Griffith, and its presentation by the Mayor to Hon. Frank Squier, the Park Commissioner.

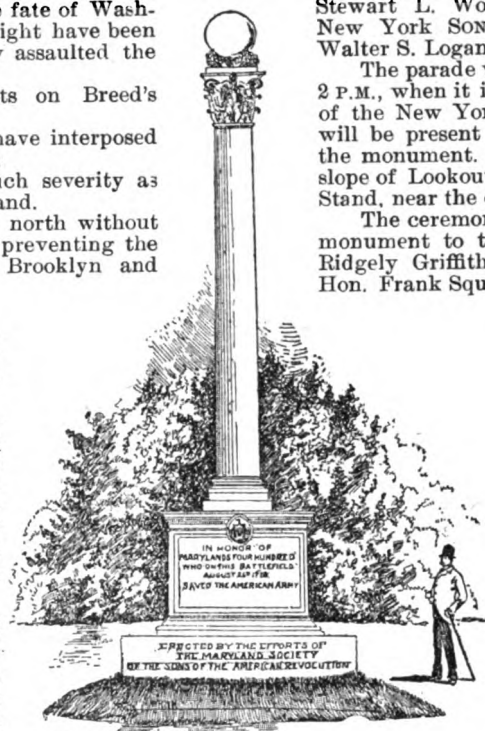
Col. George A. Pearre of Maryland, will deliver the historical oration, and will be followed by Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The parade to the grounds will consist of all patriotic societies, and the United States and State troops in the vicinity.

A handsome bronze medal has been struck off in honor of the occasion.

The Monument Committee of the Maryland Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION consists of:

Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman,
Hon. James A. Garey,
Gen. Joseph L. Brent,
Col. Charles T. Holloway,
John R. Dorsey,
Edgar G. Miller,
Francis P. Stevens,
Robert A. Wooldridge,
Edwin Harvey Smith,
Samuel E. Rowland,
John Randolph Mordecai.



THE "MARYLAND 400" MONUMENT.

The Brooklyn Reception Committee is composed of over One Hundred of the most influential men of that city, with Stewart L. Woodford as chairman.

* Visitors can take Flatbush avenue trolley cars at the Bridge, stopping at the plaza to accompany the parade, or, by going on to the Malbone street entrance, walk east a quarter of a mile.

THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE.

THE isolated and unfrequented spot represented by the title page illustration in this issue, is a most charming and quiet retreat from crowded city streets, and presents a marked and agreeable contrast to the hot and noisy thoroughfares of the metropolis; and yet, dear reader, it is not situated among the great woods of California, nor the wilds of the Adirondacks.

It is within the limits of New York City.

Under the guidance of Mr. W. L. Calver of this city—an enthusiastic student in local archaeology—the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 visited this location, and obtained strong evidence that this was at one time the site of an ancient Indian village.

The water in the foreground is Spuyten Duyvil creek, about a quarter of a mile south of the northern end of the Island of Manhattan, at a point where a bend of the stream makes a secluded cove, protected by encircling hills of over two hundred feet in height, which separates from the Hudson, just beyond. Between the river and hills is a comparatively level, semi-circular space of twenty or thirty acres.

Along the river front are several springs of fresh, cold water, which has given this place the name of "Cold Springs." The water supply was, therefore, ample for the inhabitants of the old Indian village. The hills to the north, west and south were a protection from the weather and enemies alike, and the strong tide which swiftly runs in and out of Spuyten Duyvil creek, as the Hudson rises and falls, is too strong and treacherous, as the writer discovered, for any but the most experienced to approach this locality easily by water.

These "corroborating details" are not the main points in evidence, however, for upon examination it is found that a mound of over three acres—a portion of which may be seen back of the venerable tulip tree in the picture—consists largely of millions of old oyster shells, the obvious debris of the village.

Among these shells are occasionally found bits of rude, broken Indian pottery and arrow heads; and in the caves in the hills back of this mound, excellent specimens of pottery have been found. It is known that extensive beds of oysters formerly existed in the Hudson in this immediate vicinity.

In Bryant's history, the story of Henry Hudson's voyage in the "Half Moon" up the Hudson, in 1609, is told, and it states that on his return down the river, he was attacked, on the 9th of October, by about one hundred Indians in canoes, who came out of Spuyten Duyvil creek, and who were finally beaten off, but not until they had forced him to withdraw to the vicinity of Hoboken, on the opposite side of the Hudson.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to replace the two fishermen's houses seen in the picture with some of the many wigwams that must then have covered this space; and to see the Indian women and children throng down to the water's edge to listen to the marvelous story of the monster boat with white wings and a pale faced crew, which the warriors brought back with them after the fight.

Possibly the most singular thing of all about this locality, is that it is still comparatively unknown, hard to find, and difficult of access, and yet, as before stated, it is within the limits of New York City.

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AUGUST, 1895.

August Anniversaries.

- August 1, 1777—Engagement at Essenecca Town, S. C.
 " 1, 1780—Battle of Green Springs, S. C.
 " 2, 1777—Engagement at Dutch Island, R. I.
 " 2, 1777—Engagement at Moses Kill, N. Y.
 " 2, 1780—Battle of Mohawk Valley (Fort Plain), N. Y.
 " 3, 1779—Chevalier de la Luzerne, French Minister, arrived in Boston, and was received with salutes, etc.
 " 4 to 22, 1777—Battle at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), N. Y.
 " 4, 1781—Col. Isaac Hayne brutally hanged in Charleston by the British.
 " 5, 1779—Battle at Morrisania, N. Y.
 " 6, 1777—Americans under Herkimer ambushed at Oriskany, but beat off their assailants; death of Herkimer.
 " 6, 1778—Sieur Gerard, the French Minister presented to Congress with ceremony.
 " 6, 1780—Americans surprise and defeat British at Hanging Rock, S. C. Andrew Jackson began his military career in this battle.
 " 6, 1790—Senate passes House Bill granting pensions to those disabled by known wounds.
 " 7, 1776—Hancock, privateer, brought into Portsmouth, N. H., a three-decker, the Keward, loaded with cotton, rum, molasses and nine cannon.
 " 8, 1780—Engagement at Wofford's Iron Works (Cedar Springs), S. C.
 " 9, 1775—British naval attack on Gloucester, Mass., beaten off.
 " 10, 1776—Declaration of Independence read publicly at Savannah, Ga.
 " 10, 1778—British fleet of thirty-four sail, having appeared before Newport, the French fleet came out and gave chase; the English got away without a fight.
 " 11, 1779—Resolutions of Congress granting half pay for life to officers serving until the end of the war.
 " 11, 1779—Colonel Brodhead left Pittsburgh with 600 men for raid into the Indian country.
 " 12, 1775—Engagement at Gloucester, Mass.
 " 13, 1779—Massachusetts fleet of thirty seven small vessels, besieging British fort at mouth of Penobscot River, attacked and destroyed by enemy's fleet.
 " 14, 1775—Anniversary of August 14, 1765, when first opposition was made to ministerial plan for enslaving the Colonies, celebrated by the Sixth Brigade, Col. James Frye, at Cambridge, Mass.
 " 15, 1780—Engagement at Ford of the Wateree, S. C.
 " 16, 1777—Battle of Bennington.
 " 16, 1780—Battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated.
 " 16, 1780—Battle of Gum Swamp, S. C.
 " 17, 1785—Death of Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut (born in Lebanon, Conn., October 12, 1710).
 " 18, 1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek, S. C.
 " 18, 1780—Engagement at Musgrove's Mills, S. C.
 " 19, 1779—Major Lee captures the British garrison at Paulus Hook, Weehawken.
 " 19, 1782—Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.
 " 20, 1776—Fight in the Hudson River between American fire ships and British men-of-war: the latter forced to retire.
 " 20, 1780—Engagement at Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry), S. C.
 " 21, 1775—Colonel Gerrish broken at Cambridge for cowardice at Bunker Hill.
 " 21 and 22, 1777—American raid from Jersey into Staten Island and fight with the enemy.
 " 22 and 23, 1776—Engagement at Flatbush, L. I.
 " 22, 1777—British raise the siege at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
 " 22, 1779—Sullivan's victorious march from Tioga into the Indian country begun.
 " 22, 1781—Engagement at Wawarsing, N. Y.
 " 23, 1775—Citizens of New York City, removed 21 cannon from the Battery, under fire of the Asia, British man-of-war.
 " 24, 1777—Washington, with 10,000 men, marched through Philadelphia, southwards.
 " 25, 1777—British land at Els River, Md.
 " 26, 1776—Battle at Valley Grove, L. I.
 " 27, 1776—Battle of Long Island.
 " 27, 1782—Battle at Combahee Ferry, S. C.
 " 28, 1776—Engagement at Jamaica, L. I.
 " 28, 1778—D'Esteraing's fleet arrives in Boston.
 " 29, 1775—Attack on New York.
 " 29, 30, 1776—Americans retreat from Long Island.
 " 29, 1778—Battle between Sullivan and British in Long Island (Quaker Hill).

- August 29, 1779—Tories and Indians defeated at Elmira, N. Y.
 " 30, 1775—Schuyler invades Canada.
 " 30, 1779—Battle at Tarrytown, N. Y.
 " 30, 1781—Engagement at Parker's Ferry, S. C.
 " 31, 1778—Engagement at Indian Field and Bridge, N. Y.
 " 31, 1781—Washington, Rochambeau and Chastellux, with their staff officers, were received in Philadelphia with public rejoicings. Washington paid his respects to Congress.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 will celebrate its first birthday, September 1st, by making its anniversary number exceed all previous issues in point of interest. In anticipation, however, of this event, we have recently received pleasant congratulations from numerous subscribers, many of them being accompanied by the price of a "renewal" and by other valued tokens. As these letters are too numerous to be acknowledged separately, we would like to express our gratification at receiving these words of appreciation and good will.

IT BEGINS TO BE SEEN.

THE daily papers are beginning to notice the influence of the patriotic societies on the public spirit of this period. It is a fact to be deplored—and it has been deplored by thoughtful editors of the daily press, whose fingers are usually on the pulse of the nation, as well as by their thoughtful readers, for years past—that the tremendous energy of the nineteenth century, which has brought about such unprecedented material progress in this country, has had a reactionary effect upon the American nature, making it narrow and sordid. Just in proportion to our interest in material wealth have we lost our taste, as a nation, for higher acquirements. The man intent on his work with the muck-rake will not look up to see the angel holding out the starry crown. We cannot blame our trans-Atlantic friends for making jokes about the "Almighty dollar," for it is the leading characteristic that always impresses strangers, and a hasty judgment is often a correct one as far as it goes. The greatness and glory of our rich and mighty nation, grand as it is, will be greatly augmented by the improvement of its individual members, and they will be improved as they cease to regard themselves as mere individuals and begin to think of themselves as members of the nation. Altruism must prevail as egotism diminishes, and it is this spirit that is developed by the patriotic societies. They are inducing men to pause in their mad rush for gain, and glance back at the spirit that animated their fathers, who laid down their lives for an idea, a principle. There is scarcely any one so intent on watching the wheels of his factory turn out money for his bank account, or the progress of the silent alchemy that makes his fields first green, then golden for his enrichment, but that he will pause and reflect when some patriotic society erects a monument in his town to commemorate some past heroism. Even his contracted heart will swell with local pride when he remembers that *his* town was the home of the hero. Every one is blest with some degree of local pride, which in this way becomes an avenue to his own mental enlargement. This is only one way that the societies are working on the public; but they have other ways—their work in the schools, their meetings, their reverence for the flag, their literature—their whole influence tends this way, and every way is good that results in the advancement of society. Such sentences as the following from daily papers, show that these beneficent influences are already being felt. "The present increase of interest in the patriotic societies means the increase of good citizens." "The patriotic societies are stirring up a new love for the country. They are emphasizing the nation above all sectional and party prejudices." "We need a great deal of patriotic education, and an increasing number of our citizens are fortunately getting it in our patriotic societies." The activity of these societies is practically bounded by the last decade, and if their influence is already so noticeable, what may we not hope for the future, when high principles take the place of corrupt methods in our government.

A GREAT PITY.

The portraits of General and Mrs. Washington, painted in 1782, from life, by James Peale, one of the great artists of this country during the last century, are to be sent to Europe for sale. They are of extreme interest and beauty, being genuine portraits from life, and not replicas. They were painted before the well-known picture by Gilbert Stuart, and show Washington at fifty years of age, and with his own hair instead of the wig he wears in the Stuart picture. These paintings are from sittings given the artist in compliment to himself after the large portraits now owned by the city of Philadelphia had been finished. They are small pictures, "miniatures," as they were called, and have been held by Peale's descendants as priceless heirlooms for a hundred and thirteen years. The present owner, Mr. Duncan of San Francisco, Cal., is the step-grandson of Anna C. Peale Duncan, wife of General Duncan of Philadelphia, who has treasured them as his choicest possession, and has rejoiced in the fervent enthusiasm they have evoked whenever they have been exhibited. Financial disaster has overtaken him, however, and he has found it necessary to sell the paintings. He has made every effort to have them kept in the country by offering them to different institutions, all of which desired greatly to possess them, but "had not the means" to purchase them. So finally he has been forced to the alternative of sending them abroad, where a great mania prevails, in France and Russia, at least, for Washington relics and mementoes. They will doubtless bring a large price in one or the other of these countries. Mr. Duncan is a distant relative of General Wilson of New York, who saw the portraits in San Francisco in 1875. He greatly admired them, and said they were in solid silver frames about eight by ten inches in size, with the corners heavily embossed in fine gold. It seems a great pity that art works of such intrinsic value, and possessing such historic association as should endear them to us as to no other people on earth, should go out of the country just for lack of fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars. When once gone, they cannot be replaced for any amount of money.

WHO WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

THE editorial in our July number upon the fraternizing of the two Societies of "Sons" in Washington, has elicited many letters expressing earnest approval, and include the opinions, very emphatically expressed, of the *presidents* of nearly twenty of the State Societies. The rank and file are also well represented and almost to a man they express their desire for the early termination of what one aptly describes as the "unnecessary, unwise and unpatriotic" warfare now being waged.

The spirit of these communications is well illustrated by the following, which represent respectively the two Societies in Washington. The first is from a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who says:

I am more than pleased at the interest THE SPIRIT OF '76 has taken in the question of the consolidation of the two patriotic Societies of descendants of those who rendered aid and service in establishing American Independence. The fraternization which is now going on throughout the country between the membership of the two organizations (the beginning of which had its origin here in this district, where each organization is composed of a noble set of men), is to my mind evidence of the strong current of good sense of the rank and file of the two organizations which may be relied upon to bring about the change. I believe that if their sentiments could be given expression by a direct vote, the result would be found to be very greatly in favor of doing away with the unnecessary separation which now exists. There appears to be an atmosphere at and near the top of one or the other of the great National Societies, the breathing of which engenders a disinclination to give up present or prospective preferment in the interest of the common good, and feelings in favor of perpetuation of present conditions find enthusiastic expression at annual meetings for downward dissemination. Meanwhile, fraternization among the rank and file of both organizations has begun spontaneously and patriotically at the bottom. Please do all you can practically to help on the good work.

The other letter is from Mr. A. K. Parris of Washington, an officer of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of that city. He writes:

Your article in the July number, "The Movement Spreading," is interesting to us here of both Societies. We have been working for Unity these three years, and as soon as we learned of the disaster of our joint representatives in New York three years ago, it only proved an incentive

to renewed effort. Locally we have accomplished much. The President of the "AMERICANS" and a number of his best men, including Justice Brewer are already members of the "SONS," while our entire Board with but one exception have either joined the "AMERICANS," or are preparing their papers. Our joint committee are preparing a programme for joint meetings in the fall. The Fourth of July celebration showed our unity of spirit and purpose. Our Ohio Society are writing to know how it works. Our Missouri Society are most anxious for amalgamation—the Kentucky people are tired of the fight and as far as our information goes all the West is for unity, with the exception of California. The same reports come from the South. We here are not looking to the past—but forward. Small quarrels in the past are to be forgotten—one ancestry, one country, one purpose. These are the motives which induce us as men to give up boyish talk and conflicts.

The question of who organized first *does not* enter as a leading question now. All we ask is that the men of "THE SONS" and "THE AMERICANS" in and around New York act with a little of the patriotism and liberality their ancestry possessed, and the ridiculousness of a dual organization will cease to make outsiders laugh.

I may add that a taking in of the entire membership as it stands in one body is as good as any other way. If in places where there are two Societies a joint committee of both want to re-examine application papers and records, let them do it; but admit into one organization all now in both, and under *present laws* in both, they can have ample power to re-examine all doubtfuls.

The movement for union at Washington, however, has grown beyond the mere employment of words, and has crystallized in action. The *Washington Evening Star* of July 4 reported the joint celebration that day at the base of the Washington monument and added:

The two Societies of "Sons" amalgamated perfectly, and there was no attempt at a division under separate auspices.

The programme for these exercises bore the seals of both Societies, and the joint committee represented one-half from each. One of the speakers—Mr. Wilkinson—said:

Whatever the differences between the two Societies may be, you find us this morning standing together at the base of Washington's monument just as our forefathers stood, shoulder to shoulder, at Washington's command.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 would like to learn how widespread this desire for union or fraternization really is.

Has any one a practicable solution of the problem?

As Others See Us.

I TAKE a profound interest in THE SPIRIT OF '76.—*Thomas Wilson, Brig.-General, U. S. A., New York.*

THE July number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is extremely interesting.—*Mrs. M. B. De Land, Saginaw, Mich.*

I WOULD not miss a number of your paper for any consideration. It is too valuable to lose a single copy.—*A. F. Fleet, Mexico, Mo.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has given me a great deal of pleasure, and I wish it success.—*Mary A. Washington, Macon, Ga., June 26, 1895.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 for July is full of happy surprises. Every number is worth far more than it costs.—*Christian Herald, Detroit, Michigan.*

IT IS not necessary for me to say how much I like and value your paper. I could not get along without it.—*Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.*

ALLOW me to congratulate you on the good work THE SPIRIT OF '76 is doing in stirring up the patriotic spirit of the present generation.—*John F. Burt, Boston.*

I RECENTLY received a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 from a friend, and like it so much that I enclose one dollar to have it sent to me for one year.—*George A. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

A Skillful Photographer.

The photograph used for the title page illustration in this issue was taken by Mr. Edward Wenzel, of 2990 Third avenue, New York city. Mr. Wenzel is an expert in outdoor work.

Historical Relics for Sale.

PERSONS owning historical relics which they desire to dispose of can have them advertised in this column upon terms which can be learned upon enquiry at this office.

Autograph Letters of Jefferson.—A collection of 80 original letters of Thomas Jefferson. Only about twelve of them have ever been published. For particulars address Prof. William D. Cabell, No. 1435 K street, Washington, D. C.

Continental Money.—A genuine original Continental \$25 bill, in good condition, may be secured for a reasonable price by addressing Mrs. M. E. Murry, Ripley, Miss.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

General Secretaries of Societies.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., 2,104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
CINCINNATI.—Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East 29th Street, New York City.
COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.—Henry Axtell Prince, 54 William Street, New York City.
COLONIAL WARS.—Howland Pell, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Wm. E. Earle, 710 I Street, Washington, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Morris R. Ferris, 488 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 2,052 Madison Avenue, New York City.
HOLLAND SOCIETY.—Theodore M. Banta, 346 Broadway, New York City.
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Edward L. Norton, 228 West 75th Street, New York City.
MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty Street, New York.
ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—George G. DeWitt, 88 Nassau Street, New York City.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Franklin Murphy, 143 Chestnut Street, Newark, New Jersey.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—James Mortimer Montgomery, Hotel Waldorf, Room 423, New York City.
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Mrs. George A. Ludin, 100 West 70th Street, New York.
WAR OF 1812.—Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.
WAR OF 1812.—Henry Chauncy, Jr., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

Haskins, jr.; assistant treasurer, William F. Jones; assistant secretary, John Homans, 2d, M.D.; standing committee, Alexander Williams, Edward Strong Moseley, Benjamin Lincoln, John Collins Warren, Charles Upham Bell, Rev. James Gardner Vose, D.D., Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. A., Thornton K. Lothrop, John L. Palfrey, John G. Heywood, Frederic A. Whitwell, Hon. Roger Wolcott; finance committee: Winslow Warren, Thornton K. Lothrop, Alexander Williams; member of standing executive committee of General Society, Winslow Warren; delegates to triennial meeting of the General Society, Hon. Winslow Warren, Benjamin Athorp Gould, LL.D., Gamaliel Bradford, David Greene Haskins, jr., William F. Jones; alternates, Thornton K. Lothrop, Charles U. Bell, Roger Wolcott, John Homans, 2d, Frederic A. Whitwell.

Three new members were elected, viz.: Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge; Wade Cushing, of Cincinnati, O., and Hiram W. Hooker, of Cambridge. Fifty members were present at the annual banquet at the Parker House, and addresses were made by Edwin S. Barrett, of Concord, President of the State Society **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, President Fay, of the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**, and others.

The annual meeting of the New York State **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** was held at Delmonico's, New York city, on the 4th of July. The officers elected were: President, John Cochrane; vice president, John Schuyler; secretary, Nicholas Fish; treasurer, Alexander James Clinton; assistant treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; chaplain, Mancius Holmes Hutton, D.D.; physician, Thomas M. L. Christie, M. D. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the New York State **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** has never officially sanctioned in any way the use of the name 'Cincinnati' by any other Society."

One of the most distinguished members present was Gen. Alexander Hamilton, of Tarrytown. He is the grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and wore the medals presented to his grandfather, for his services in the Revolution. He is 80 years old. President Cochrane was absent on account of illness, and Gen. William Greene Ward, of Rhode Island, presided. The Society's banner, which has not been unfurled since 1876, was raised, and will float hereafter on each anniversary.

The Connecticut **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** held its annual meeting on the Fourth of July, at Hartford. The officers elected were:

President, George B. Sanford, U. S. A.; vice-president, Gen. Henry Abbott, U. S. A.; secretary, the Hon. Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport; assistant secretary, Charles H. Pond, New York City; treasurer, J. B. Metcalf, New York City; assistant treasurer, Charles B. Gilbert, New Haven; chaplains, the Rev. A. N. Lewis, M. A., Montpelier, Vt.; the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D., New Haven; historian, the Hon. Charles Isham, New York City. Delegates to the General Society—the Hon. Morris W. Seymour, Col. George B. Sanford, the Hon. Charles Isham, Gen. Henry Abbott, George B. Metcalf, the Rev. A. N. Lewis, Charles B. Gilbert, Linus T. Fenn, W. S. Judd.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, and the Hon. Frederick S. Tallmadge of New York City, were elected honorary members, Hon. Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport, and Judge Theron G. Strong of New York City, were elected to hereditary membership. The act of incorporation granted by the General Assembly was accepted. The Society, being in a flourishing condition with more than fifty members, expects soon to build a suitable fire proof building for its headquarters at Hartford.

DELAWARE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—The first regular annual meeting of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, for over ninety years, was held in Wilmington, Del., in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, on the anniversary of American Independence. Many members attended, not only from Delaware, but from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and other States. Judge Wales, of the U. S. District Court, and President of the Delaware Society, presided. Much important business was transacted, and several new members elected, among them being the representative of Captain William McKennan, the first Secretary of the Society. All are the descendants or proper representatives of original members.

Steps were also taken towards application by the Society for recognition by the General Society at the next triennial meeting of the latter, in Philadelphia, in May, 1896. The delegates appointed to represent the Delaware Society are as follows: Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, Colonel McLane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. James William Latimer, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; and Philip Howell White (late U. S. Navy).

The following members were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, Vice-President, Colonel McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C.; Secretary;

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** was not largely attended, owing to several adverse circumstances. The President, Clifford Stanley Sims, was detained by the death of his mother. General Stryker, of Trenton, presided, and the officers of the previous year were all re-elected.



The Pennsylvania **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** held its annual meeting on the Fourth of July in Philadelphia and elected its officers. President, William Wayne; vice-president, Richard Dale; treasurer, Grant Wiedeman; assistant treasurer, William McPherson Hornor; secretary, Francis M. Caldwell; assistant secretary, Harris C. Sproat. The triennial meeting of the General Society will be held in Philadelphia in May, 1896, and the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer will act as delegates for the State Society. The next meeting of this branch will be held on the fourth Wednesday in October.

ACCORDING to its custom, the Rhode Island **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** held its annual meeting at Newport on the Fourth of July. Only one death was reported during the year, that of Admiral the Marquis Duquesne, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella, Knight Commander of the Order of Charles III., Vice-President of the Catholic Junta of Cuba and member of the Spanish Cortes. The elections were mostly re elections, and were as follows: President, Hon. Nathaniel Greene, M.D., LL.D.; vice-president, Hon. Henry Edward Turner, M.D.; secretary, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D.; assistant secretary, Mr. Thomas Arnold Price; treasurer, Mr. William Dehon King; assistant treasurer, Hon. Horatio Rogers; chaplain, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., Ph.D.; member of Standing Committee of the General Society, Asa Bird Gardiner; delegates to the General Society, Dr. Nathaniel Greene, Henry E. Turner, of Newport; James M. Varnum, of New York; Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., of Iowa; Judge Horatio Rogers; alternates, John Sullivan, of Boston; William Dehon King, William P. Sheffield, Amos Perry, Thomas Vincent Carr. The Society held its annual banquet at the Ocean House in the evening, and toasts were responded to by Governor Lippitt and other prominent gentlemen.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** was, as usual, held on the 4th of July, in Boston. The officers elected were:

President, Hon. Winslow Warren; vice-president, Benjamin Athorp Gould, LL.D.; treasurer, Gamaliel Bradford; secretary, David Greene

Haslet Wylie Crawford; Assistant Secretary, John Osgood Platt; Treasurer, Philip Howell White; Assistant Treasurer, Samuel Seay Roche; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL.D. The above named officers, and these additional members, constitute the Standing Committee: Charles Breck Adams, Henry Geddes Banning, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A.; Newell Kirkwood Kennon, James Dobbins McNeill, and Thomas David Pearce.

After the meeting a handsome dinner was served at the Clayton House, and toasts were drunk to the memory of Washington, and to the future welfare and permanency of the Delaware Society; the former being drunk in silence, and with all standing, in conformity with the time honored custom. Letters of regret were received and read from several members and guests; also a cablegram from General John Meredith Read, an honorary member of the Delaware Society. General Read was formerly U. S. Minister to Greece, and is at present a resident of Paris, France.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave a delightful "sociable" at the Y. M. C. A. parlors in Omaha, on the evening of the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth. One of the pleasant features was an address in memory of the battle by Colonel Chase. The Reception Committee was composed of Mr. W. A. Webster, Mr. Paul A. Kuhns and Mr. Clement Chase.



THE Boys' Grammar School No. 40 of New York City, received a fine portrait of Washington from the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the June commencement.

At the closing exercises of Grammar School No. 87, corner Amsterdam avenue and 77th street, New York City, the Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION presented the school with a portrait of Washington. Mr. Herty made the presentation speech.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING of Long Island, a prominent member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was re-elected corresponding secretary of the Army of the Potomac at its late annual meeting, by the society directing the president to cast a single ballot expressing the wish of the

whole body. His wife is Regent of the Long Island DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

GEORGE F. BISSELL, president of the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, died at Ashville, N. C., on the 25th of June. He took an active interest in all matters of a patriotic character, and was one of the first of the Illinois Society's presidents. His death will leave a great blank in the ranks of the SONS as well as in other circles accustomed to his genial presence. Resolutions were adopted by the Society expressing its bereavement.

COL. S. W. SCOTT, President of the new State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, is of very patriotic ancestry. His grandfather, Eliazar Scott, fought as a private at the battle of Lexington, and served through the whole war, being advanced to a captaincy at the siege of Yorktown. His father and three uncles fought in every important battle in the War of 1812, and he himself served in the Civil War. He lives in Seattle. It is expected that Chapters will soon be organized at Tacoma and Walla Walla.

THE Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, unveiled a tablet in Fort Wooster Park, on the 4th of July, in the presence of thousands of citizens. It is on a block of granite, and the inscription reads:

On this spot a signal beacon was established in 1775, and about this hill American patriots bravely resisted a large force of invading British troops, July 5, 1775. To honor the deeds of the fathers, the Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, placed this tablet, 1895.

MR. E. P. CONE delivered the last of the portraits of Washington from the Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to the public schools of New York City on the 2d of July. He says they have everywhere been received with enthusiasm, and are much admired for their beauty and artistic merit.

THE Kentucky Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, carried out a fine programme at Cherokee Park on the Fourth. They had sent out handsome programmes containing

the patriotic hymns, "America" and "Star Spangled Banner" that the audience were to join in singing, and the occasion was enjoyed by a large crowd. The Declaration was read by Mr. Arthur M. Rutledge, and Rev. W. B. Jennings received close attention during the whole of his patriotic oration.

MR. EDWIN S. BARRETT, president of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in a recent letter to THE SPIRIT OF '76, says: "Mr. Charles Woodberry of Beverly, Mass., has purchased ten of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION bronze markers to place over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who served with Washington, and who are buried in Alexandria, Va. One of these is for the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan, who marched his regiment from Virginia to Cambridge. I think it is a very graceful tribute from a Massachusetts citizen to the Revolutionary heroes of Virginia."

THE Board of Managers of the Maryland Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently elected the following members: Barnes Compton, Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore; John Henry Sellman, New York; Frank Squier, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles Henry Cockey, John Wesley, Robert Mann and Edward Austin Jenkins of Baltimore; Henry Adolphus Pecquet du Bellet, Consul of the United States at Rheims, France. Mr. Squier, although a member of the Brooklyn Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, applied for the membership to which he has just been elected because he said he wanted to belong to the Society that was doing more for patriotism than any other organization he knew of.

THE town of Weston, Mass., at their March meeting, voted that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers of the town, who served from 1775 to 1783 should be marked by the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and on July 4th, in the presence of the Hon. Henry J. Jameson, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and Colonel Lamson, representing the Society, the graves of 57 such soldiers were decorated with the Society markers. The graves of 129 other soldiers, being without headstones, are to-day unknown. These beautiful markers, now general throughout the State, add much to the interest and attractiveness of rural cemeteries, while at the same time they serve as object lessons to the rising generation, and are also lessons in American history to the strangers within our gates. Let the good work go on.

THE Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Southern California, was organized at San Diego, Cal., July 4th, 1894, under the authority given for that purpose by the California Society, by the election of officers, and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and has had a prosperous existence, with a steady growth, until it now numbers twenty-five members. The annual meeting was held at San Diego, July 4th, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Daniel Cleveland; Vice-President, Dr. Adoniram J. Gray; Secretary, Walter Carnes; Treasurer, Frederick S. Plimpton, all re-elected; Registrar, David L. Withington; and as additional members of the Board of Managers, Arthur G. Nason and Charles Hubbell. Reports were made by the officer, and work outlined for the new year. Two members of this Society are descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims.

THE Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS sent representatives to Newburyport on the 11th of July to place bronze markers on the graves of soldiers of the Revolution, of which there were twenty-seven in the cemetery. The markers were purchased by the city of Newburyport. The visitors were received by Mayor Gurney and a committee from the city council, and were driven to the Dalton House on State street, where a collation was served and brief speeches made. Among those present were President Edwin S. Barrett Vice President Nathan Appleton, Secretary Herbert W. Kimball, Registrar Dr. Francis H. Brown of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and, of the same Society, ex-Mayor Saunders of Cambridge, ex-Mayor Rogers of Gloucester, Hon. Edward Atkinson, Gardner A. Churchill of Boston, Robert T. Swan, Record Commissioner of Massachusetts Levi S. Gould of Melrose, George F. T. Brooks of Chelsea, secretary of the New England Historical Society; True C. Pike of Salisbury, T. L. Motley of Groton, of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS; Secretary Walter K. Watkins, Treasurer Abijah Thompson, Capt. A. A. Folsom, past commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, John A. Remick and Timothy Remick of Boston. After refreshments were partaken of, the guests walked to the old burying ground, where they were joined by President William Little and Secretary Emily A. Getchell of the Newbury Historical Society, and quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Newburyport and Newbury. Reaching the highest point in the old burial ground, bearing the markers to be used, President Edwin S. Barrett of the SONS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION, called the assemblage to order with appropriate and patriotic remarks.

Capt. Nathan Appleton delivered the address of the day, and exhibited the French tricolor, which, with his own hands, he had placed on the grave of General Lafayette in the Picpus cemetery in Paris. Above it was placed the stars and stripes, and the flags of the two republics thus joined provoked much enthusiasm.

The closing remarks were made by Rev. John W. Dodge. There were twenty-seven graves marked in this burying ground. The other graves in suburban cemeteries will be marked by the Newbury Historical Society.

A FLOURISHING new Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized on the 18th of July in Toledo, O. It was named the Anthony Wayne Chapter, in honor of the bravery of that hero at the battle of Fallen Timbers, near Toledo, in August, 1794. This battle was the last between the Americans and the confederated tribes of Indians, and Wayne's decisive victory freed the Northwest from the savages. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will join with the "Maumee Valley Pioneer Association" and the "Maumee Valley Monumental Association" in their efforts to have the site of that battle, together with Forts Meigs and Miami and vicinity, converted into National Grounds and suitably improved. Robert Barrett Dakin, formerly of the New York Society, is secretary of the new Chapter.

Sons of the Revolution.

A NEW SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has been organized in Newport, R. I., with Dr. V. Francis Mott, president; F. P. Garretson, secretary; and H. F. Eldridge, treasurer.



REV. JAMES G. JOHNSON, D.D., of Chicago, has been appointed by the American Congregational Board to visit their missions in Japan. He is a SON OF THE REVOLUTION, descended from the Puritan, John Alden.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., expressed her Fourth of July patriotism under the management of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, whose programme of exercises was enjoyed by a large audience. The Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. Dr. Jones, and the oration was given by Rev. Dr. Andrews of Guilford, Conn.

THE city of Buffalo has a new liberty pole, and expected to buy a flag to float from it, but the Buffalo SONS OF THE REVOLUTION saved the necessity by presenting a handsome one, 20 x 30 feet in size, for daily use. When this wears out they will buy another.

THE Philadelphia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting on the 5th of July, to protest against the proposed moving of Liberty Bell to the Exposition at Atlanta. They failed to convince the Mayor of the wisdom of their position in the matter.

IN Washington, D. C., the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION invited the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES to participate in their Fourth of July programme at Washington monument, where a patriotic entertainment of music and oratory was enjoyed. The "SONS" marched to the monument, headed by the Washington Light Infantry and the United States Marine Band.

AT the celebration of the capture of Louisburg in Portsmouth, N. H., on the anniversary in June, by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES, Rev. H. E. Hovey, President of the former Society for the State, made a fine address, dwelling on the share of the New Hampshire men in the siege. In closing he said: "In the waters of Louisburg harbor lie the hulks of sunken war ships, all hung and embroidered now with sea weed by nature's kindly hand. And on the low green slope of the point of land running out from the ruined ramparts to the reefs where stood the Island Battery, is the last resting place of those of your brave New England ancestors who perished in the great siege. And the ceaseless beating of outer surf (whose voice the guns that day outroared) now tolls a requiem to their memory."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New Hampshire held their annual meeting at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, on the 8th. Officers elected: President, Rev. H. E. Hovey, Portsmouth; Vice-President, A. H. Campbell, Concord; Secretary, Hon. T. E. O. Marvin, Portsmouth; Treasurer, S. Decatur, Portsmouth;

Registrar, Col. Harry B. Cilley, Manchester; Historian, Prof. Pumpelley, Dublin, N. H.; Chaplain, Rev. A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Pennsylvania celebrated Independence Day in the Square of the old State House in Philadelphia, where the Declaration was adopted by Congress 119 years ago. William Wayne, President of the Society, presided. A large audience enjoyed the exercises, which included a short address by the president, the reading of the Declaration by Russell Duane, some splendid vocal music by the United German Singing Societies, and an eloquent oration by A. Loudon Snowden, ex-Minister to Russia.

AT A meeting held in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, steps were taken to organize the Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Mr. John Hone, Chairman of the General Society Committee on Organization of State Societies, called the meeting to order. Dr. Valentine Mott Francis was elected chairman and F. P. Garretson, secretary. The Right Rev. Bishop Perry, President of the Iowa Society, Colonel Gardiner and Judge Angell, of the New York Society, and other members of the RHODE ISLAND CINCINNATI (which had been holding its annual meeting in the State House) were present and spoke. A number of gentlemen entered their names on the membership roll, which is headed by that of Oliver P. H. Belmont and followed by those of Charles Holland Russell, H. F. Eldridge, Dr. Francis, Professor Bailey, of Brown University, and others of revolutionary ancestry, equally prominent in Newport and Providence society. A meeting has been called by the temporary officers for the permanent organization of the Society. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. John Nicholas Brown. The "Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung by Augustus F. Arnold, accompanied on the piano by Alfred Ross Parsons, President of the American College of Musicians; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner read a paper on "Our Allies of the Army and Navy of France, in Rhode Island in the War of the Revolution," an interesting theme, full of local color; the assemblage sang "America," and the Right Rev. Bishop Perry, of Iowa, pronounced the benediction. The Ocean House Orchestra furnished the music. The annual banquet of the Society was served in the great parlor of the Ocean House in the evening. President Greene sat at the head of the table, and the secretary, Colonel Gardiner was toastmaster. Among the guests, most of whom spoke in response to the thirteen traditional toasts of the Society, were the Governor of Rhode Island, Captain Taylor, Commandant of the Naval War College; Hon. Perry Belmont, Mr. John Hone, of New York; W. Howland, editor of the *Providence Journal*; Prof. Shields, of Princeton; Alfred Ross Parsons and Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith. Bishop Perry, General Varnum, Albert S. Reed, Dr. H. E. Turner, and other members of the Society also spoke. The Committee of Arrangements for the day were George W. Olney, chairman; Hon. John Nicholas Brown, William Dehon King and Hon. Amos Perry, LL.D.

Colonial Dames of America.

MRS. HOWARD TOWNSEND, President of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES, has been compelled to resign from the Commission of four ladies appointed by the Governor to represent New York at the Atlanta Exposition. This is to be particularly regretted, as Mrs. Townsend's executive ability and winning personality make her the person of all others to represent the State with whose history her ancestors are so closely identified since the Revolutionary days.



COLONEL FORNEY, of New Hampshire, speaking for the COLONIAL DAMES, at the Louisburg celebration in Portsmouth, said: "The women were as brave as the men in those days, for when Major Pommeroy wrote to his wife 'It looks as if our campaign would last long, but I am willing to stay until God's time delivers the city into our hands,' his wife replied, 'Suffer no anxious thoughts to rest in your mind about me. The whole town is much engaged with concern for the expedition. I leave you in the hands of God.' The spirit of the Pommeroy's pervaded the whole provincial force, and the COLONIAL DAMES who are here to-night ought to be proud of their ancestresses on that occasion."

Daughters of the American Revolution.

TACOMA, State of Washington, has a flourishing Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

It is the Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to whom City Councils of Philadelphia have granted joint use of old council chambers in Independence Hall with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, instead of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, as stated last month.



THE Poughkeepsie DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are trying to raise \$9,000 for a monument to mark the spot where in their city the State of New York ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788.

THE Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Masury, of Danvers, on the 4th of July, on her lawn.

QUASSAICK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newburgh, N. Y., held a patriotic meeting at the residence of the Misses Rankin on the Fourth.

MRS. DR. HAWKINS, of Brazil, Ind., has been appointed Regent of the Clay County DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. She is the great-granddaughter of the patriot, Ephraim Warren.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of South Evanston, Ill., were entertained by Mrs. W. D. Marsh, at her home on the 4th of July. Mrs. Marsh made a patriotic address, and the thirty ladies present united in singing patriotic songs.

MRS. HELEN M. BOARDMAN, Regent of the Roger Sherman Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Milford, Conn., has compiled a calendar, having for each day historical dates and appropriate verses.

THE election of State Regents of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION can only be done "by the delegates from each State to the Continental Congress, at the Annual Meeting, or by the National Board of Management." A recent instance where this method was disregarded, has been declared "unconstitutional and void."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Saratoga, N. Y., were entertained on the evening of July 4th, by the daughter of Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. George S. Batcheller. Miss Batcheller's most noted guest was Mrs. McKee, ex-President Harrison's daughter, who has been vice-president of the National Society.

DERRY, N. H., has a new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Mrs. F. Y. Shepherd, Regent; Mrs. Dr. Clark, Vice-Regent; Miss S. C. Merrill, Chaplain; Miss Hattie Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Bingham, Historian; Mrs. E. G. Prescott, Registrar.

THE Wiltwyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., celebrated the Fourth by giving a tea in the old Senate House. The quaint old rooms were patriotically decorated. The tea was served in the kitchen, which was adorned with the Society's colors.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of St. Paul, Minn., published an edition of 100,000 copies of *The Dispatch*, one day in June, for a financial speculation, doing the work in all departments of the paper themselves. It was very successful, being described as "the greatest paper of the kind ever published in this country."

THE Old Colony Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hingham, Mass., has elected its new officers as follows: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins; vice-regent, Mrs. F. H. Lincoln; registrar, Mrs. J. W. Spooner; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Day; treasurer, Miss Susan B. Willard.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave a luncheon at the Genesee House, late in June, in compliment to Miss Forsyth, the State Regent. Mrs. M. N. Thompson, the Chapter Regent, presided. A talk from Miss Forsyth preceded the discussion of the delicacies upon the tables, and the singing of America closed the exercises.

It is expected that a new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will soon be formed in Princeton, Ill.

At the July meeting of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Portland, Ore., three new members were elected. The Chapter enjoyed a basket picnic at Mallison Falls on the 15th.

AN original, full-length portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, for whom Pittsburgh was named, is on exhibition there. It was painted by William Hoare of Bath, England, in the last century. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Pittsburgh expect to purchase the painting for the city.

THE memorial to the Legislature of Connecticut of the Groton and Stonington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has secured the adoption of a resolution by that body directing the Adjutant General to prepare a careful description of the existing State flag and send it to the next General Assembly for adoption.

ON June 12th, the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met the new Regent of Connecticut, Miss S. C. Clarke, and Mrs. Hamilton, V. P. G., by special invitation, at the house of Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, in Southport, Conn. The occasion was largely social, flowers, music, sunshine and fitting refreshments abounding. But several earnest and interesting addresses on patriotic themes were made, not only by Miss Clarke and Mrs. Hamilton, but by Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc of the New York City Chapter.

A MOST delightful meeting of the George Taylor Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Herman Simon at Easton, Pa., on the 4th of July. The meeting opened by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. R. B. Dawson, the Chapter historian. An entertaining paper by the Regent was then read on "George Taylor, our Signer of the Declaration of Independence." Another feature of the meeting was the recitation by Miss Grace Simon of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.—Mrs. Mary B. Knight, Secretary.

THE women's organizations of Tennessee propose to celebrate their State's centennial, June, 1896, in a very imposing manner. They already have their plans well under way, with general and sub-committees, a fund raised, etc. There is to be a woman's building, for which women will supply designs; near it will be the "Wautauga Settlement," a fac simile of the first village in Tennessee. It will consist of eight log houses, arranged like their originals. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have suggested October 7th as the day for the national reunion. It is the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain. The exhibits will show examples of all branches of women's work, from educational, artistic, literary and professional, to every kind of industrial work.

WASHINGTON'S Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., was the scene of a unique celebration on the 28th of June, the 117th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, N. J. This battle was fought on a Sunday so hot that men and horses perished from heat. Lossing says "fifty American soldiers died of thirst." It was here that Washington's wrath was kindled to the point of rage at the disobedience of Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee—which caused the defeat of the Americans—so that he expressed himself to the miscreant in unquotable language; and here his always reliable helper and beloved friend, Lafayette, distinguished himself for his skill and bravery. To celebrate this event a large number of people gathered on historic ground at Newburgh to plant a lilac bush and an ivy vine that had just reached Washington's Headquarters from the grave of Lafayette in Paris. The plants, cuttings from those upon the grave in the Cemetery of the Convent of Picpus in Old Paris, were obtained with considerable difficulty from the guardians of the cemetery, by Miss Edith Dickey and Mr. Geo. W. Peck, who were visiting Paris. The presentation was made by Mr. Peck, who attributed their final success in obtaining them to Miss Dickey's fluency in speaking French, and the financial arguments he was able to present, which together overcame the objections of the keeper. The ends of the cuttings were packed in potatoes for the journey home. Miss Dickey carefully carried them in a basket until she reached home, when she had a florist plant and care for them until they were ready to be placed in the open ground, which has now been done. In behalf of the Quassaick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Rev. Rufus Emery accepted the plants, which, amid patriotic music and the firing of cannon, have been consecrated to the memory of the affection between two great heroes, and the sacred places they hold in the hearts of this people.

SARANAC Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, unveiled a tablet to the memory of Gen. Benjamin Mooers, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., on the 4th of July. It is of white marble, and was placed on the house where the General lived. He served with distinction in the War of the Revolution and in that of 1812. The inscription is as follows:

In this house lived Benjamin Mooers, a lieutenant in the War of the American Revolution, 1812-14.

Erected by the Saranac Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, July 4, 1895.

The ceremonies were attended by a large audience, who listened to the fine addresses of Mr. Beckwith, great grandson of General Mooers, and Miss Palmer, with great enjoyment, and joined heartily in the patriotic songs. The tablet was unveiled by the great, great, great granddaughter and great, great, great grandnephew of General Mooers.

The first public function of Otsego Chapter was the celebration of "Flag Day." Invitations had been issued to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and their wives to meet the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at a reception to be held on the evening of that day at the home of the Regent, Mrs. T. C. Turner. Soon after eight o'clock the beautifully decorated rooms of this charming house, one of the oldest in the village, were filled with the DAUGHTERS and SONS of patriotic fathers. The exercises of the evening were both interesting and educating, and the programme, which was opened by Rev. Dr. Olmstead by prayer, consisted of addresses by Mrs. Turner, the Regent, Mr. G. P. Keen, and Mr. Andrew Davidson—the last named on "The Flag,"—and the Historian's report, by Miss Forbes. These were interspersed by patriotic songs, and the programme was closed by three selections on "The Flag," given by the Misses Patterson, Davidson and Lippitt.

Refreshments then were served. The evening was considered by all as most enjoyable. Especially was it the happy occasion when many of the non-resident members of this Chapter met with us for the first time.—*Jean Forbes, Historian.*

The George Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the "Island City," Galveston, Texas, was organized on June 17th, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, with twenty members. Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine is Regent, Mrs. Allen J. Smith, vice-Regent; Miss Bettie Ballinger, secretary; Mrs. Edward Harris, treasurer; Mrs. Edwin Bruce, registrar; Miss Maggie M. Jones, curator; Miss Lillian Seeligson, librarian; Mrs. Thomas Grace, historian. The name is appropriate, as Mrs. Fontaine's grandfather was a brother of George Washington. The Chapter at Dallas, Texas, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Regent, has the requisite number of members for organization, but has not received its charter. You will see that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are making a good beginning in Texas at last. The social prominence of these ladies insures the success of the Galveston Chapter, and the same is true of Dallas. We are a little proud of the distinction of having a *real daughter* in our membership, and two Chapter Regents who are great-nieces of General Washington. Mrs. Melissa C. Bridgers of El Paso has received one of the souvenir spoons voted by the National Society to all living daughters.—*Mrs. James B. Clark, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, University of Texas, Austin, July 3, 1895.*

The Mayflower Descendants.

The rules of the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, governing the reception of applications are as follows:

Nominations for membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary and seconded by another member, both of whom shall vouch for the candidate.

All nominations shall be favorably reported by the Membership Committee before application blanks shall be issued.

The candidates shall then file papers showing direct descent from a Mayflower Pilgrim, and may file additional papers for each such ancestor, all of which shall be sworn to, and shall include references and authorities given in detail.

All application papers shall be examined by the Historian, and, after the pedigree is approved, it shall be referred to the Board of Assistants, who shall vote upon the same by secret ballot.

Three negative votes shall reject any candidate, and no candidate shall be declared elected unless such candidate shall receive a majority of the votes of the whole Board.

Every election shall be void, unless it shall be followed within sixty days after receipt of notice by payment of the entrance fee and dues for the current year.

All members shall, within sixty days from the date of their election, pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of five dollars, and annual dues of three dollars, payable on the first day of January in each year.

Applications are sworn to in duplicate on the form issued by the Membership Committee. The facts and dates not within the personal knowledge of the applicant must be proved by citation of page of public record, or authority where the name may be found, or certified copy of private manuscript or official papers, but the applicant's information as to his parents and grandparents known to him, and the date of his own birth may be accepted by the Committee.

The Society now numbers seventy members, with about 40

additional applications under consideration. The plan of organizing branches in Chicago and Philadelphia is being considered. The officers of the "Board of Assistants" are as follows:

Chairman—Richard H. Greene, 235 Central Park, West, New York.
Secretary—Edward L. Norton, 228 West 75th street, New York.
Treasurer—William Milne Grinnell, Audubon Park, N. Y.

Children of the American Revolution.

MRS G. B. EMERSON has been appointed president of the new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Danvers, Mass.

THE State promoters of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN

REVOLUTION, are being chosen from representative and widely known men and women in all the States. Hon. Chauncey Depew is one of the promoters for New York; Prof. John Fiske, Dr. Wm. C. Winslow, Dr. S. F. Smith and Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clarke are the promoters for Massachusetts.



THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave a grand entertainment in Old South Church, Boston,

on the Fourth. It was a great success. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President, presided, and a fine musical programme of patriotic character was given with such a vim that the great audience was thrilled. Miss Charlotte Hawes, author of "Liberty Song," wrote one of the songs for the occasion, entitled, "God Bless the Soldier." The "Song of Liberty" was printed on the reverse side of small American flags, 500 of which were distributed in the audience. A beautiful and novel feature of the entertainment was the seating of 100 little girls, dressed in red, white and blue, in such order on the stage that they represented a great American flag, which burst into song at intervals. Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith delivered the oration, Master John H. Merrill, the prize-winner of the Boston Latin School, read the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. Nathan Appleton made the closing address. Delegations from all the public schools, boys' brigades and various patriotic societies were present, and many letters of regrets from representatives of societies were read, as well as letters of greeting. Rev. William Copley Winslow wrote to say that if anybody had a right to celebrate the Fourth it is our boys and girls, and concluded his letter as follows: "My father saw the battle of Lake Champlain—he was fourteen years old. 'How did it look or seem to you, father?' I, a boy of fourteen, asked him. 'It seemed and sounded to me then like an awful, great pounding—and the enemy got it, too, that day.' Little soldiers and soldieresses, if the enemies of our country ever try to hurt you, or to destroy our Fourth of July, you must help to give them a good pounding."

THE Capital Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the first local Society of the District of Columbia, was organized June 17th, Bunker Hill Day, at The Ford School, by Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge and Miss Frances S. Fairley, assisted by Gen. J. C. Breckinridge. At the first meeting there were thirty-two present. At the three meetings since, great enthusiasm and fine organization were shown, and the literary taste, both in the original articles and those selected, was of a high order. A delegation from this Society was present at the celebration of the 119th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th. Among its members are three great great grandchildren of Gen. William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain.

THE constitution of the New Children's Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is as follows:

We, the children and youth of America, in order to know more about our country from its formation, and thus to grow up into good citizens, with a love for, and an understanding of, the principles and institutions of our ancestors, do unite under the guidance and government of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the Society to be called the National Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and we adopt this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—All children and youth of America, of both sexes, from birth to the age of eighteen years for the girls and twenty-one years for the boys, may join this Society, provided they descend in direct line from patriotic ancestors who helped to plant or to perpetuate this country in the Colonies or in the Revolutionary War, or in any other way.

ARTICLE II.—We take as objects of this Society to work for: First, the acquisition of knowledge of American history, so that we may understand and love our country better, and then any patriotic work that will help us to that end, keeping a constant endeavor to influence all other children and youth to the same purpose; to help to save the places made sacred by the American men and women who forwarded American Independence; to find out and to honor the lives of children and youth of the Colonies and of the American Revolution; to promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries; to place a copy of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic documents in every place appropriate for them; to hold our American flag sacred above every other flag on earth. In short, to follow the injunctions of Washington, who, in his youth, served his country.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE North Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Salem, Mass., is growing rapidly. They have recently had an interesting meeting at Essex Institute.



ITEMS concerning the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are welcome. All such that come to the attention of THE SPIRIT OF '76, are published in this column.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Boston recently gave a reception to Mrs. Geo. W. Roche, State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who is spending some time in the North. Her husband is Lieut. Commander Roche, U.S.N., now with his vessel in Japan.

MRS. WILLIAM LEE, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION for Massachusetts, has received a valuable present from Somdetch Phra Paraminds Maha Chulalon-Korn, Phra Chula Chom Klao, King of Siam. It is a copy of the sacred

writings of the Southern Buddhists, and was sent to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, through our Consul-General, Isaac Townsend Smith.

THE North Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Salem, Mass., was delightfully entertained at the home of the Misses Philbrick, on the afternoon of July 2d, the special guests being Mrs. William Lee and Mrs. G. H. Daniels, State Regent and Secretary of the Massachusetts Society. A pleasant little programme was carried out, and the rest of the time devoted to sociability. The hostesses are the happy possessors of many heirlooms, which the guests were permitted to inspect, and which told the story of the exquisite housekeeping of our ancestresses. Wonderful chests of linen and soft, fine flannel, "rose" blankets, all spun and woven by great-grandmother's own hands, and a whole dinner-set of the ancient "Cadmus" pattern, without a nick or crack. The ladies greatly enjoyed this part of their hostesses' hospitality.

Society of Colonial Wars.

TWENTY FIVE members of the Boston SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS spent a most enjoyable day in Ipswich on the 24th of July, where they were the guests of Mr. R. M. Appleton, who has one of the most beautiful homes in Essex County. The Appleton family in Ipswich dates from 1680, so there was no lack of historical reminiscence in the surroundings of the guests. They were driven to the old cemetery, where many heroes lie buried; they passed over the old "Pudding" street, which, with its continuation, leads from Salem to Newburyport, and is, perhaps, the first road built in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and they drove over the old Choate bridge, which was built over the Ipswich river in 1764. They passed the old homestead of General Wade, who was appointed to succeed the traitor, Benedict Arnold, at West Point. They were delightfully entertained at Mr. Appleton's house, which is a mansion of the Colonial style, the rear portions of which date back to 1680. Rev. M. Walters, Rev. Mr. Bodge, Mr. Constant, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Appleton Morgan and Capt. Nathan Appleton were the speakers.

The Society of the War of 1812.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 has just appointed Mr. William Porter Adams of 278 E. Madison street, Chicago, as organizer and secretary pro tem., to organize an Illinois Society, with headquarters in Chicago.

IN reply to a query as to the date of organization of the general SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, Dr. A. K. Hadel, the registrar, writes:

A continuous military organization composed of the veterans of the War of 1812 existed from September 14, 1814, until 1841, in which latter year, for the purpose of more widely extending the scope and usefulness of the association, it was organized as the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814. In 1857 their descendants formed an organization of Sons of Defenders, and later on asked to be admitted to membership in the association of the fathers, which was refused; but they passed a resolution empowering their descendants to continue the old organization after they had all passed away, but they so far rescinded this resolution as to admit and elect as secretary in 1880 a son of one of the members. They kept up a military organization from 1814 until 1841, and I have in my possession a complete record of this Society from 1841 to 1895 under its various changes of names. At the present time we have upon our rolls three participants of the War of 1812. Our seal bears this inscription: "Founded September 14th, 1814."

The Saint Nicholas Society.

In response to inquiry concerning this organization, the secretary—Mr. George G. DeWitt of 88 Nassau street, New York—states that the Society adopted its constitution on the 28th of



February, 1835, and by its name, "THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," it is exclusively a New York State organization. Its object is to "preserve information respecting the history of New York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens," as well as to engage in certain "relief" work. Eligibility to membership is described in Article II. of the constitution as follows:

Any person of full age, in respectable standing in society, of good moral character, who was a native or resident of the city or State of New York prior to the year 1785; or, who is the descendant of any such native or resident; or who is a descendant of a member of this Society, shall be eligible as a member. But whenever, and as long as there shall be six hundred and fifty members of the Society, no one shall be elected to membership unless he be the descendant in the oldest male line of a member, or former member, and in all elections to membership the ballot shall be first taken on the candidates who may be the descendants of members.

The initiation fee is \$20, with annual dues of \$5, or \$100 for life membership. The meetings are held quarterly, one of which is on the 6th of December, the anniversary of its organization in 1834. The Society was incorporated April 17, 1841. It requires a three fourths vote of the "Board of Officers" to elect to membership. Party politics are expressly prohibited from discussion at the meetings by By-Law 10. The record of the officers of the Society includes several names of high rank. In 1860 and 1861 Hon. Hamilton Fish was president. In 1885 and 1886 Cornelius Vanderbilt was president. In 1892 and 1893 Frederic J. DePeyster held that office, a position now worthily filled by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The Board of Officers for 1895 is as follows:

President, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, 43 West 54th street.
First Vice President, Edward King, 80 Broadway.
Second Vice President, S. Franklin Stanton, 72 Broadway.
Third Vice President, Frederic DeP. Foster, 18 Wall street.
Fourth Vice President, Stuyvesant Fish, 20 Gramercy Park.
Treasurer, Charles A. Schemerhorn, 1236 Broadway.
Secretary, George G. DeWitt, 88 Nassau street.
Assistant Secretary, E. Benedict Oakley, U. S. Sub-treasury.

MANAGERS.

J. William Beekman, 45 Cedar street.
S. Edward Nash, 70 Broad street.
Robert G. Remsen, 87 Fifth avenue.
George H. McLean, 166 Broadway.
William Jay, 48 Wall street.
Augustus Van Cortlandt, 3070 Broadway.
Frederic J. DePeyster, 7 East 42d street.
Charles C. Haight, 111 Broadway.
T. Matlack Cheesman, 46 East 29th street.
Philip Schuyler, 18 Washington Square.
John B. Pine, 67 Wall street.
William G. Hamilton, 106 East 21st street.

The Society now numbers its full limit of six hundred and fifty members, and has a permanent fund of about \$50,000, in addition to its expense fund. In the printed history of the Society, the most frequently repeated item is: "December 6th anniversary dinner at Delmonico's." Mr. DeWitt has the original record book of the Society, which contains over 2,000 names of members. The first three names are, Peter G. Stuyvesant, A. Bloodgood and Washington Irving; the last one (entered June 18, 1895) is Acosta Nichols.

Queries.

CAN information be obtained what Massachusetts troops took part in Wayne's attack on "Stony Point?" Wm. Hull, afterward General Hull, commanded, as captain, one of the attacking parties. Although originally of Connecticut, he always commanded Massachusetts troops, and died at Newton, Mass.

I WOULD like to ask if anyone can give me Thomas Jefferson's arms? He had such a device out in London on his seal—so a letter to Mr. Adams states in the Richmond archives. His motto is given in Randall's Life as "Ab et libertas et quo Spiritus," and it is said to have suggested, "The God who gave us life gave us liberty." I am a direct descendant of his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, 2d.—B. W. Doremus, 59 W. 51st St., New York.

THE Chicago Journal publishes a department upon genealogy, edited by Mr. Seymour Morris.

How the "4th" Was Celebrated.

HEAVY and continuous rain seriously interfered with many programmes on the Fourth of July.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was duly recognized by the American residents and visitors in Rome, almost all of whom attended a reception at the United States Embassy.

THE Henry Wilson Post, G. A. R., and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association held a 4th of July celebration in Washington, D. C., and heard the Declaration of Independence read.

THE Americans residing in the City of Mexico held a grand celebration on the 4th of July, in the Tivoli Del Elist, the Government of Mexico furnishing a military band in compliment. One of the events of the celebration was a grand ball. The net proceeds amounted to \$1,000, which was given to support the American Hospital.

EXTENSIVE preparations had been made in Germantown, and the other suburbs of Philadelphia, for celebrating the Fourth, and thousands of flags fluttered from poles and windows. Sunday-school picnics and club entertainments had been planned, but the rain brought all the exercises to a premature end, and caused much disappointment, though it doubtless saved property by preventing fires; for much Chinese ammunition was consumed in spite of the rain.

In Boston and all its suburbs unusually extensive plans had been made for celebrating the Fourth, which, as in the other Atlantic cities, had to be abandoned. All parades, races of all kinds, athletic games, fireworks, picnics, excursions on land and sea, as well as all other out-of-door amusements, were spoiled by the rain. The flags were out, though, and the city showed its patriotism by its colors. One citizen who was draping his grounds with stripes of red, white and blue from tree to tree, was asked by a careful lady of the household, who remarked the threatening clouds: "Aren't you afraid these colors will run if it rains?" He replied, "No, indeed, *these colors never run.*"

JULY 4th in Paris was a great day for Americans there and their friends. A banquet was given by the American Chamber of Commerce in the Great Hall of the Grand Hotel, and the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Ambassador Eustis presided, and many distinguished guests graced the tables. Dr. Tyng, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, in welcoming the guests, said that nowhere else on earth do Americans experience so true a homecoming as in France. Mr. Eustis, after highly eulogizing Lafayette, said:

We Americans congratulate the French Republic upon its increasing stability, and France upon the fact that she has maintained her position in the front rank of the great nations of the world, for we all feel that a diminution of her power and prestige would be a loss to humanity and to civilization.

Toasts and responses succeeded each other, and the exercises lasted till the small hours. In accordance with the customs that prevail among Americans there on the Fourth of July, a large number of them went in the morning to the tomb of Lafayette. Several addresses were made, and the tomb was decorated with flowers.

THE American Society in London celebrated July 4th by assembling at a grand banquet. The room was decorated with American and British flags. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, our Ambassador to Italy, presided. Among the many guests was Seth Low, president of Columbia College, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Admiral Benham, Charles Dudley Warner, and others. Ambassador MacVeagh, in proposing "The Day We Celebrate," said:

There is much talk of annexation. If the United States wants to annex any country, let it take the best. Hawaii is too far away, and Samoa is farther still. Cuba has the yellow jack. If any country is to be annexed, the island of Great Britain is the one. (Cheers and laughter.) Whether the United States annexes the other countries or not, she is bound to see them one by one come closer to the doctrine which made July 4, 1776, forever immortal.

Charles Dudley Warner toasted the Queen. He compared the Americans celebrating the Fourth of July in England to the Israelites, after they had settled in the Holy Land, returning to Memphis to celebrate the Exodus. Seth Low declared that both nations were fulfilling their mission of civilizing the world. The Cornell University Glee Club and Madame Antoinette Sterling entertained the guests with music.

THE early events of the Fourth in New York City transpired under leaden skies, but without rain. The annual ceremony of raising the flag over the old Block House in Central Park, where memories of the Revolution cluster, took place at sunrise, and was conducted by Capt. John G. Norman, descendant of a hero of the Revolution. Ex-Judge J. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, formerly a captain in the Confederate Army, climbed the steep path to the Block House, and as soon as the flag was up, deliv-

ered a stirring address, full of patriotism, on "The Glory of Our Flag, and How It Came." Several military orders and other societies were among the early audience. At the same time the flag was raised on the flag-pole at the Battery, at the signal of the sunrise gun at Castle William, by Christopher R. Grant, great grandson of Sergeant John Van Arsdale who climbed up the pole and replaced the British flag with the Stars and Stripes when the British evacuated New York in 1783. As the day advanced, the sound of fire crackers and other noise producing inventions which are not permitted by the laws of New York, but are permitted by her police, attested that the patriotism of the small boy was fully aroused; but a little before noon the rain began to fall in earnest, and patriotism began to simmer and smoulder, and finally the steady downpour left one no reminder of the day until the evening trains and boats began to bring home the dejected crowds of sodden excursionists. One plan for the day that was carried out too early to be spoiled by the weather was the gathering of 1,400 letter carriers in Astor Place to witness the ceremony of the formal presentation of the statue of S. S. Cox, which they have erected, to the city. The speeches of presentation and reception were made by George H. Newson and Job Hedges.

Crumbs from the Banquet Table.

As the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, so the blood of the battle is the seed of liberty.—*Gen. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.*

Loyalty to the Colors! Loyalty to the Flag of the Nation! that is the creed of the American sailor and soldier, and, I hope and believe, the universal religion of the land.—*Rear Admiral Meade.*

The dawn of the Fourth of July on land and water, all over the habitable globe, recalls that event which, more than any other, save one, has contributed to the welfare and happiness of mankind everywhere.—*George Henry Beckwith, Plattsburgh, N. Y.*

THE principles of American Independence are as dear to the British-American colonies as to Americans, for now that we can calmly survey the results of the Revolution we can see that if the colonies had failed in their struggle for liberty, the progress of the continent would have been retarded beyond computation.—*Rev. Anderson Rogers, Nova Scotia.*

We are justly proud of this republic; proud of her mighty rivers, her lofty mountains, her majestic forests, her matchless zones of fertility; of her silver, her gold, her commerce, and her industries. But we are prouder still of our illustrious ancestry, who planted, amid blood and trials, the institutions of civil and religious liberty.—*Gen. James H. Baker, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.*

The British won the victory at Bunker Hill? Yes; they did. Yet it was the beginning of their defeat. It was a battle of principles, entail and primogeniture on the one side, and self-government on the other. To-day you may travel through the British Isles and you will find no man who is sorry that the result was as it was. And now the world has moved on and we stand here as brothers. Never as in the last third of a century has this spirit of brotherhood been so marked. It matters not of what race nor from what clime we come, we are all working now for the good of humanity.—*Charles Carleton Coffin, Boston, Mass.*

If we foreign-born citizens are not bound to the American people by the memories of our fathers, we are bound to you by the hopes for our children. If there be in the mind of any man a feeling inconsistent with perfect obedience to American law, or the most complete compliance with the obligations of American citizenship, let him pluck it out. But no particular race of men, or no particularism among the creeds has any pre-emptive right to set itself up as American to the exclusion of other races and other creeds. One God, one country, one destiny. This is the gospel of American nationality.—*Hon. E. Rosewater, Omaha.*

At Bunker Hill a Canadian may well feel at home and happy, for the battle was one of the many that aided in the attainment of modern Anglo-Saxon free government. Naseby and Marston Moor in England were fought on the same lines as Bunker Hill in America. The struggle has taken place in one province after another until democracy has finally triumphed, and we have the England of Cromwell, of Burke, of Chatham, and of Gladstone. The House of Commons makes the laws. How do we think of the England of George III. and Lord North? As you think of the Boston that put a rope around William Lloyd Garrison's neck and dragged him through the streets of the city.—*Prof. W. W. Andrews, Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, Canada.*

Brief Mention.

THE Roxbury Latin School, Boston, celebrated its 250th anniversary on the 19th of June.

UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady, N. Y., is one hundred years old, and has graduated 5,000 persons.

THE National Society of New England Women, is a newly organized society. Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade of New York is President.

MRS. ELIZABETH McCULLOH of Waverly, Md., owns an old drum which was used in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

MRS. NANCY STARK of Mystic, Conn., aged 96, died on the 6th of June. She remembered well the bombardment of Stonington and the time when the British fleet lay off the harbor at New London, in 1814.

A GRAND celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill was held in San Francisco on the 17th of June, one feature of which was the firing of a salute from the forts in the harbor, by order of the Assistant Secretary of War.

A BRONZE tablet, six feet nine inches long and four feet six inches wide, costing \$1,100, has just been placed on the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington, that was laid by George Washington and the Masonic fraternity 102 years ago next September.

THE ladies of Danbury, Conn., edited and published the July 15th edition of the *Danbury News*, doing the work in all departments themselves. It was a very successful venture, and the proceeds will go towards furnishing a historical or colonial room in Danbury.

MRS. CATHARINE STERMAN, aged eighty years, is the living daughter of Capt. George RoBards of Virginia, who was with General Wayne at the taking of Stony Point. She is the youngest of his fourteen children, and the only survivor. She lives at Fayetteville, Ark.

AMONG the spoils taken when Louisburg was captured in 1745 was an iron cross that surmounted a Catholic chapel in the town. It was brought to Boston by the victorious Colonial troops, and now, covered with bronze gilt, it adorns the entrance to Gore Hall, the library building of Harvard College.

HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL No. 12, of the Female Guardian Society, New York City, won the Patria Club's prize of a gold medal, with a flag drill on the 20th of June. Mr. Stephen M. Wright and Rev. Charles B. Chapin represented the club at the presentation exercises, and Dr. Chapin made the address.

THE Masonic bodies took charge of the celebration of Bunker Hill Day in Boston. Over fifty lodges and commanderies from all parts of the country, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 men took part. There was also a parade of the military and civic organizations in the afternoon and a banquet at Faneuil Hall in the evening.

DANIEL K. CASSEL, of the Rittenhouse Historical Society, Nicetown, Pa., in his researches for the genealogical department finds thus far 9,000 persons connected with the Rittenhouse family in this country, which was founded by Wilhelm Rittenhouse, who came from Holland in 1688. He thinks there are 5,000 of them now living.

ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY died at his home in Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago, leaving, besides the circle of his immediate friends to mourn his loss, a large number of his compatriots, who hold in grateful remembrance his services to his country, in the troublous days of the Civil War, and in the earlier times of the Mexican War, and the Nicaragua and Paraguay expeditions.

MR. J. HENRY ROGERS, of Newcastle, Del., has sold his collection of autograph documents and names at auction. The original charter granted by William Penn to the State of Pennsylvania was withdrawn before the sale, as the State of Pennsylvania had offered \$15,000 for it. The highest price received for any one document was \$225 for Benedict Arnold's commission as Major General, signed and filled in by John Hancock, May 2, 1777.

AMONG the Washington relics sold at auction in Philadelphia early in June, was a plate of Sévres china, decorated with gold bands and a blue margin, and bearing the insignia of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. It was one of a set presented to Washington by the officers of that Society. It brought \$130. His letter to his housekeeper on his return from his bridal tour brought \$125. A book, "The Poems of Ossian, the Son of Fingal," with Washington's autograph in it, brought \$94.

THE work you are doing in the interest of patriotism and American history is invaluable to the present and future generations.—*John Lewis RoBards, Hannibal, Mo.*

Our Book Table.

WASHINGTON; OR, THE REVOLUTION, by Ethan Allen, is a strictly historical book, based upon the events in this country between the years 1770 and 1779. It shows a great deal of painstaking research, and its accuracy in recording the march of events will make its chief value that of a reference book. The writer has hit upon a unique method of writing history, by putting it in the form of a drama. He is thus enabled, by changing scenes, to present the causes of the chief events, by admitting the reader to the councils of the King and Parliament in England, and then showing their immediate effect in stirring up the spirit of liberty in the colonists. The book is in two parts. From the Boston Massacre to the Surrender of Burgoyne, and from Valley Forge to Washington's First Inauguration. Though there are plenty of dramatic incidents in the book, founded on the real occurrences of the time, it is not suited for the stage; indeed, the author had no intention to make it an acting play. He says in the introduction that his "chief aim was to secure to the reader a personal intimacy with the actors in the great struggle that made the United States." It should have a place in all good reference libraries. Published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

FORT FRAYNE, by Capt. Charles King, U.S.A., is a stirring novel of Western military life. It has the absorbing interest of Captain King's other books, and is permeated by the stimulating atmosphere of the high Rocky Mountain plateaus where the scenes take place. The several threads of love and romance are skillfully interwoven into the fabric of social life in the fort, so as to produce the high lights in the pattern of the story. There is also the desperate villain and the tragic climax. The movement of the story is a trifle too rapid, and the various lines are kept in parallel rather too mechanically for the orthodox novel. Instead of a story dramatized, it is more like a drama storyized—which is, in fact, what it really is, Captain King having adapted and amplified it from a play which he and two others had written. His greatest strength as a writer lies in his descriptions of battles with the Indians, and all the conditions surrounding that peculiar form of warfare, including, as it does, a knowledge of the subtleties of the Indian character, which fits itself into the weird topography of the country. He speaks in these descriptions of something he personally knows and evidently enjoys. It has been necessary to print three editions in order to meet advance orders, and the fourth edition is now ready. Published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

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The Love-Story Ended Happily.

IN answer to numerous queries as to the expedition so much dreaded by the writer of the "Colonial Love-Letter," published in our last issue, it is a pleasure to say that the painful separation of the lovers was but brief. Alexander Wolcott returned in safety after the capture of Louisburg and married his beloved "Molly"—Miss Mary Richardson. He became a physician, and Mrs. Mary Wolcott Harrison Peabody, who sends us the letter, is their descendant.

Back Numbers Desired.

Those having numbers in good condition of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for October and December, 1894, and June, 1895, can find customers at a good price, by addressing Mr. G. Hunter Bartlett, of No. 10 Austin Building, Buffalo, and Mr. H. H. Noble, Essex, New York, and Mr. J. H. Burnell, No. 134 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The supply of these numbers, and of November, 1894, and February and June, 1895, is exhausted at the publication office.

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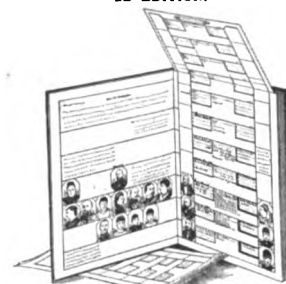
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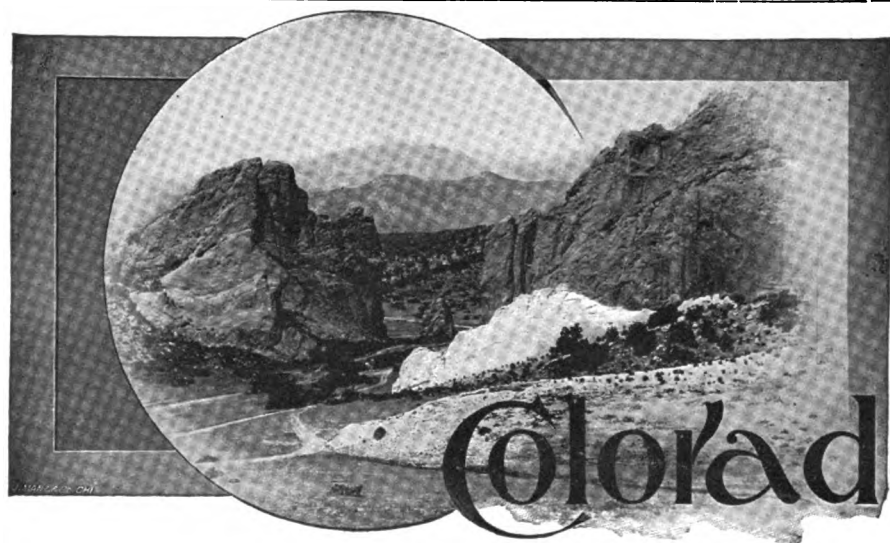


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The infantryman standing upon the right, is based, in so far as personality is concerned, upon a portrait of John Russel, who was a private in a Massachusetts Regiment from Marblehead, which was composed mostly of the hardy fishermen of that vicinity. It represents what would, in the time of the Revolution, have been termed the common people.

The statue standing upon the left is from a portrait of a representative private of the "Philadelphia City Troop" which, then, as now, was composed of men of the old, substantial and wealthy families of that conservative city. This company of Philadelphia City Troopers was, before the Revolution, an organization of fox hunters, made up of the solid merchants



of the city, mostly of that thrifty and energetic people known as Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who are to this day the dominating social element of that town. Blair McClerachan, upon whose portrait this statue was conceived, was a private in the first troop Philadelphia City Cavalry—a public spirited and patriotic merchant who contributed ten thousand pounds to the American cause. In these two statues may be found the interesting contrast of two classes, which at that time were distinctly marked. The one, of the sturdy, courageous seafaring man, the other of the opulent, sport-loving, aristocratic merchant of the then-greatest city of the country, both of equal courage and moved by like patriotic impulses.

These statues, which are the work of Mr. O'Donovan, were contributed to the monument by the State of Massachusetts and by the First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry.

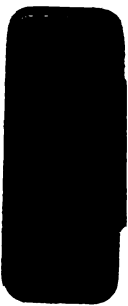
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